



2

Been there, done that!

Present Perfect • Simple and continuous • Hot verbs – *make, do* • Exclamations



TEST YOUR GRAMMAR

- 1 What is strange about these sentences? What should they be?
 - 1 Columbus has discovered America.
 - 2 Man first walked on the moon.
 - 3 I travelled all my life. I went everywhere.
 - 4 I've learnt English.
 - 5 I've been losing my passport.
- 2 Which of these verb forms can change from simple to continuous or vice versa? What is the change in meaning?
 - 1 What do you do in New York?
 - 2 I know you don't like football.
 - 3 I had a cup of tea at 8.00.
 - 4 Someone's eaten my sandwich.
 - 5 I'm hot because I've been running.

EXPLORERS AND TRAVELLERS

Present Perfect

- 1 Look at the pictures. Why did people go exploring hundreds of years ago? Why do young people go travelling these days?
- 2 Read the first and last paragraphs of two articles about Marco Polo and Tommy Willis. Then match the sentences with the correct person. Put MP or TW in the boxes.

- 1 He was born in Venice, the son of a merchant. When he was 17, he set off for China. The journey took four years.
- 2 He's visited royal palaces and national parks in South Korea, and climbed to the summit of Mount Fuji in Japan.
- 3 He's been staying in cheap hostels, along with a lot of other young people.
- 4 His route led him through Persia and Afghanistan.
- 5 He was met by the emperor Kublai Khan. He was one of the first Europeans to visit the territory, and he travelled extensively.
- 6 'I've had diarrhoea a few times.' Apart from that, his only worry is the insects. He's been stung all over his body.
- 7 He stayed in China for seventeen years. When he left, he took back a fortune in gold and jewellery.
- 8 He's been travelling mainly by public transport.

T 2.1 Listen and check. What other information do you learn about the two travellers?



MARCO POLO 1254-1324

MARCO POLO was the first person to travel the entire 8,000 kilometre length of the Silk Route, the main trade link between Cathay (China) and the West for over two thousand years.



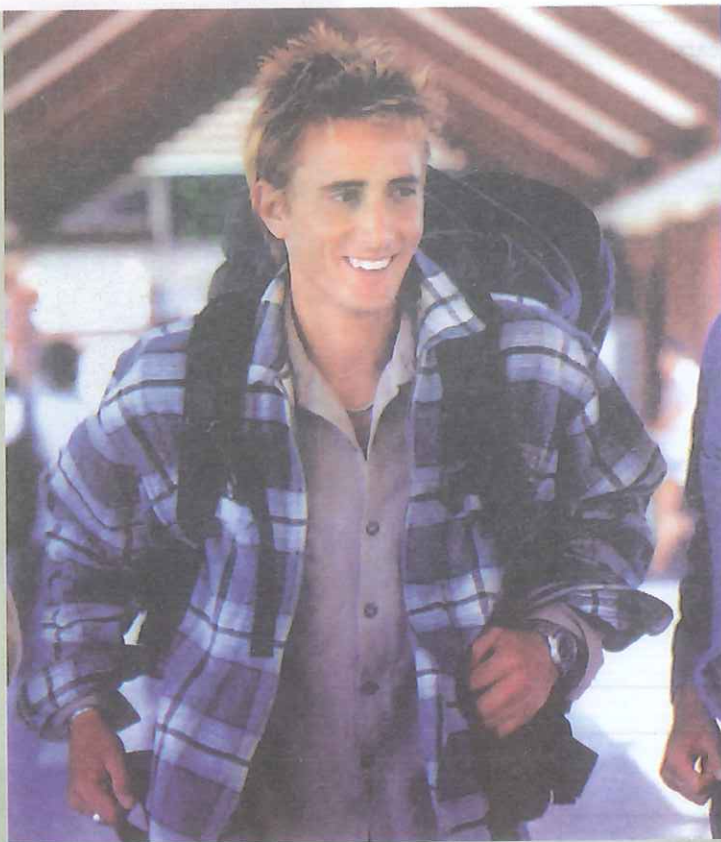
He wrote a book called *The Travels of Marco Polo*, which gave Europeans their first information about China and the Far East.



3 Match a line in A with a line in B. Practise saying them. Pay attention to contracted forms and weak forms.

A	B
He's been stung	in cheap hostels.
He's visited	all over his body.
He's been staying	a lot of really great people.
I've been	to Vietnam and Japan.
I've met	pickpocketed and mugged.
He's been	royal palaces.

T 2.2 Listen and check.



TOMMY WILLIS backpacker in Asia

Tommy Willis is in Fiji. He's on a nine-month backpacking trip round south-east Asia. He flew into Bangkok five months ago. Since then, he's been to Vietnam, Hong Kong, South Korea, and Japan.



He's looking forward to taking things easy for another week, then setting off again for Australia. 'Once you've got the travel bug, it becomes very hard to stay in the same place for too long,' he said.

LANGUAGE FOCUS

- 1 What is the main tense used in the sentences about Marco Polo? Why?
What are the main tenses used in the sentences about Tommy Willis? Why?
- 2 Compare the use of tenses in these sentences.
 - 1 I've read that book. It's good.
I've been reading a great book. I'll lend it to you when I've finished.
I've been reading a lot about Orwell recently.
I've just finished his biography.
 - 2 She's been writing since she was 16.
She's written three novels.
 - 3 He's played tennis since he was a kid.
He's been playing tennis since he was a kid.

▶▶ Grammar Reference ppl41-142

PRACTICE

Questions and answers

- 1 Read the pairs of questions. First decide who each question is about, Marco Polo or Tommy Willis. Then ask and answer the questions.
 - 1 Where did he go?
Where has he been?
 - 2 How long has he been travelling?
How long did he travel?
 - 3 How did he travel?
How has he been travelling?
 - 4 Who has he met?
Who did he meet?
 - 5 Did he have any problems?
Has he had any problems?
- 2 Here are the answers to some questions. Write the questions.

About Marco Polo

- 1 In 1254 in Venice.
- 2 Four years.
- 3 For seventeen years.
- 4 Gold and jewellery.
- 5 *The Travels of Marco Polo.*

About Tommy Willis

- 6 For five months. *How long ... away from home?*
- 7 Thailand, Vietnam, Hong Kong, South Korea, and Japan. *Which ...?*
- 8 In cheap hostels.
- 9 A few times. *How many ...?*
- 10 Yes, once. *Has ...?*

T 2.3 Listen and check your answers.

Discussing grammar

3 Put the verb in the correct tense.

- Charles Dickens _____ (write) *Oliver Twist* in 1837.
I _____ (write) two best-selling crime stories.
She _____ (write) her autobiography for the past eighteen months.
- _____ you ever _____ (try) Lebanese food?
_____ you _____ (try) *tabouleh* when you were in Beirut?
- How many films _____ Charlie Chaplin _____ (make)?
How many films _____ Johnny Depp _____ (make)?
- I _____ (live) in the same house since I was born.
He _____ (live) with his brother for the past week.
- Carl's very pleased with himself. He _____ finally _____
(give up) smoking. He _____ (try) to give up for years.

Simple and continuous

LANGUAGE FOCUS

- Simple verb forms see actions as a complete whole.
He works for IBM. It rained all day yesterday. I've lost my passport.
- Continuous verb forms see actions in progress, with a beginning and an end.
*I'm working with Jim for a couple of days.
It was raining when I woke up.
The company has been losing money for years.*
- State verbs don't tend to be used in the continuous.
*I know Peter well. I've always liked him.
I don't understand what you're saying.*
Do you know more verbs like these?

▶▶ Grammar Reference pp140–141

4 Match a line in A with a line in B. Write 1 or 2 in the box.

A	B
a <input type="checkbox"/> Peter comes	1 from Switzerland.
b <input type="checkbox"/> Peter is coming	2 round at 8.00 tonight.
c <input type="checkbox"/> I wrote a report this morning.	1 I'll finish it this afternoon.
d <input type="checkbox"/> I was writing a report this morning.	2 I sent it off this afternoon.
e <input type="checkbox"/> I heard her scream	1 when she saw a mouse.
f <input type="checkbox"/> I heard the baby screaming	2 all night long.
g <input type="checkbox"/> What have you done	1 since I last saw you?
h <input type="checkbox"/> What have you been doing	2 with my dictionary? I can't find it.
i <input type="checkbox"/> I've had	1 a headache all day.
j <input type="checkbox"/> I've been having	2 second thoughts about the new job.
k <input type="checkbox"/> I've known	1 my new neighbours.
l <input type="checkbox"/> I've been getting to know	2 Anna for over ten years.
m <input type="checkbox"/> I've cut	1 my finger. It hurts.
n <input type="checkbox"/> I've been cutting	2 wood all morning.

▶▶ WRITING Informal letters – Correcting mistakes p112

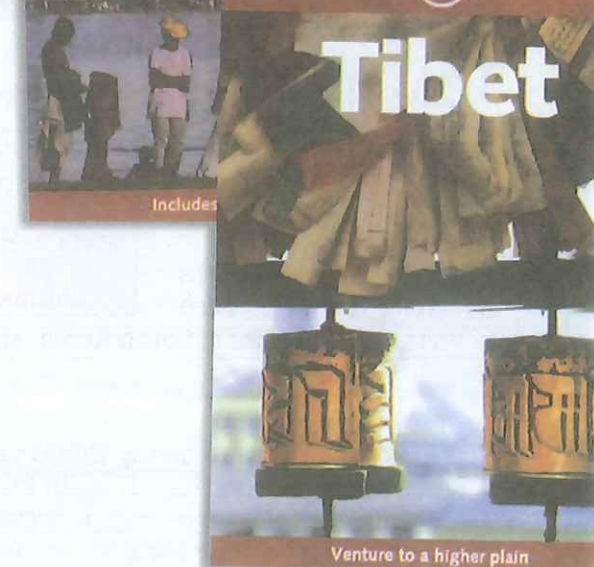
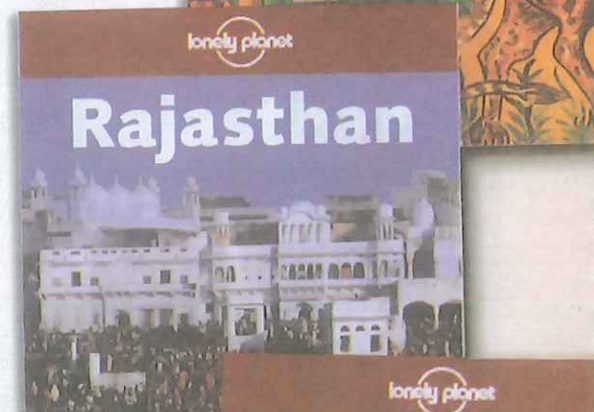
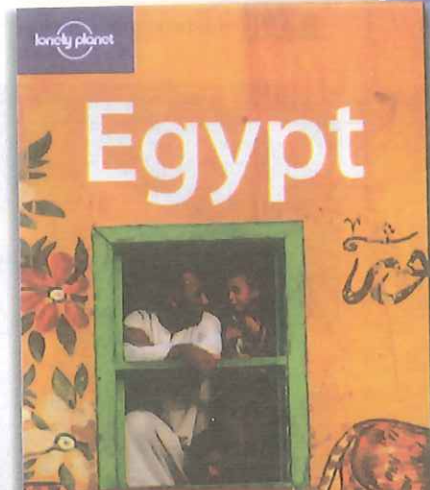
Exchanging information

- Tony and Maureen Wheeler are the founders of the Lonely Planet travel guides. There are now over 650 books in the series.

Work with a partner. You each have different information. Ask and answer questions.

Student A Look at p153.

Student B Look at p154.

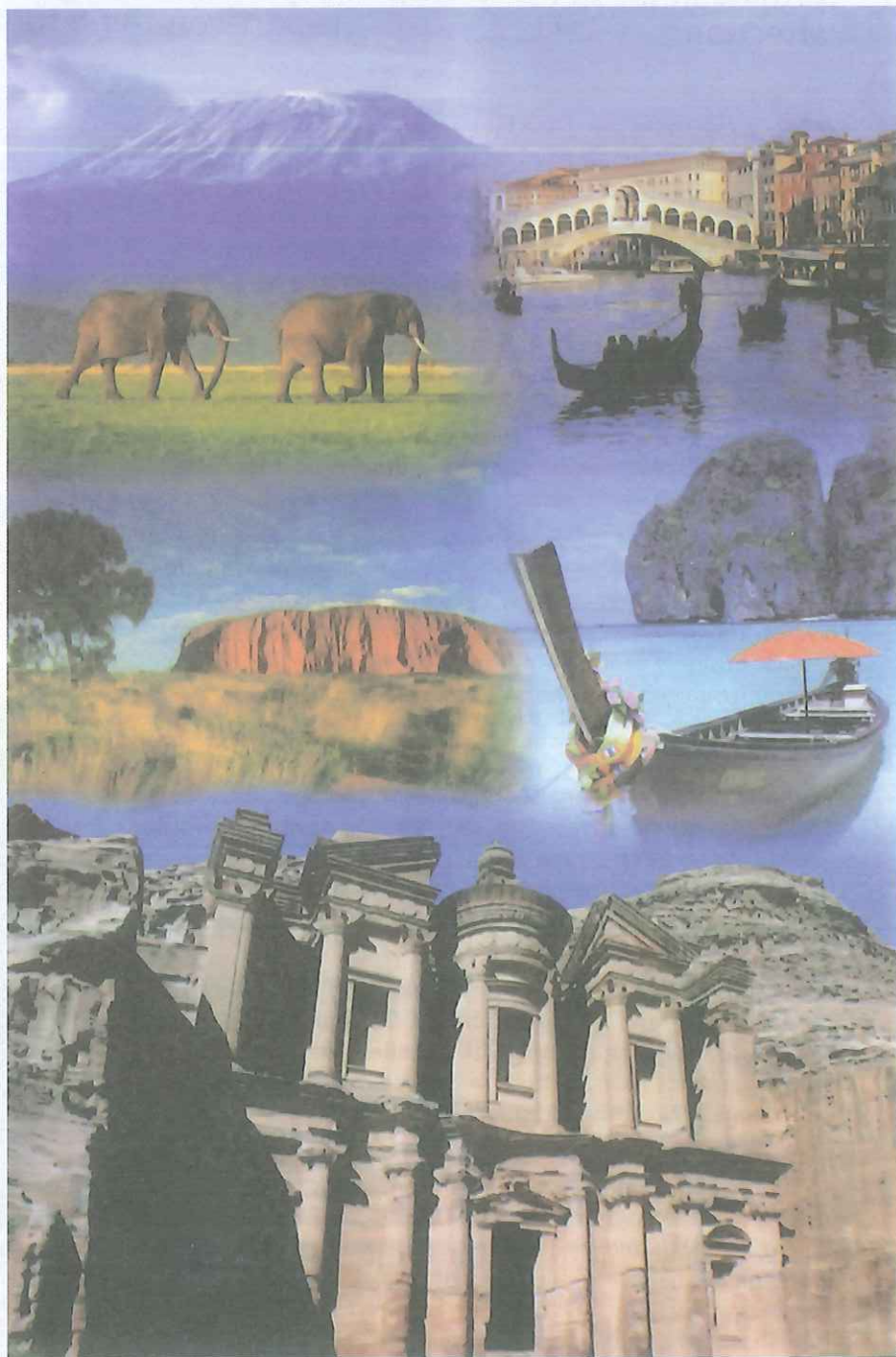




READING AND SPEAKING

Paradise Lost

- 1 Look at the pictures of tourist destinations in the world. Where are they? Have you been to any of them?



- 6 Work in groups to prepare an interview with Tony Wheeler. One half of the class will be the interviewers (look at the ideas below), and the other half Tony Wheeler (look at the ideas on p154).

Interviewers

BACKGROUND

Where ... grow up?
What ... father do?

EDUCATION

Where ... school?
Which university ...?

WORK

What work ... after university?

FAMILY

How many children ...?

HOLIDAYS

What ... like doing ...?

LONELY PLANET GUIDES

When ... the first guide book come out?

Where ... idea come from?

What ... the best and worst moment?

What ... secret of your success?

How ... get into travel writing?

FUTURE

Where would you like ...?

- 2 What are the most important tourist spots in your country? Does tourism cause any problems there?
- 3 What are the main problems associated with the tourist industry in the world?

Turn to p20.

Paradise lost

What can be done to stop tourism destroying the object of its affection? **Maurice Chandler** reports on the boom in world travel.

On the sun-soaked Mediterranean island of Majorca, the locals are angry. Too late. In the last quarter of the twentieth century, they cashed in on foreign nationals, mainly Germans, wanting to buy up property on their idyllic island. Suddenly it occurred to Majorcans that the island no longer belonged to them. They don't deny tourism's vital contribution to the local economy. The industry has transformed Majorca from one of Spain's poorest parts to the richest in per capita income. But the island's 630,000 inhabitants are increasingly convinced that the 14 million foreign visitors a year are far too much of a good thing. Water is rationed, pollution is worsening, and there is no affordable housing left for them to buy.

On the other side of the world, 250 Filipinos were recently evicted from their homes. Their lake-shore village of Ambulong was cleared by hundreds of police, who demolished 24 houses. The intention of the authorities was to make way for a major business venture – not oil, logging, or mining, but an environmentally-friendly holiday resort.

A growth industry

Tourism is the world's largest and fastest growing industry. In 1950, 25m people travelled abroad; last year it was 750m. The World Tourism Organization estimates that by 2020 1.6bn people will travel each year, spending over two trillion US dollars.

The effects of tourism

To millions of tourists, foreign destinations are exotic paradises, unspoilt, idyllic, and full of local charm. But many of the world's resorts are struggling to cope with relentless waves of tourists, whose demands for ever more swimming pools and golf courses are sucking them dry.

'The issue is massive and global,' says Tricia Barnett, director of Tourism Concern, a charity which campaigns for more responsible approaches to travel. 'Tourists in Africa will be having a shower and then will see a local woman with a pot of water on her head, and they are not making the connection. Sometimes you'll see a village with a single tap, when each hotel has taps and showers in every room.'

The problem is that tourists demand so much water. It has been calculated that a tourist in Spain uses up 880 litres of water a day, compared with 250 litres by a local. An 18-hole golf course in a dry country can consume as much water as a town of 10,000 people. In the Caribbean, hundreds of thousands of people go without piped water during the high tourist season, as springs are piped to hotels.

