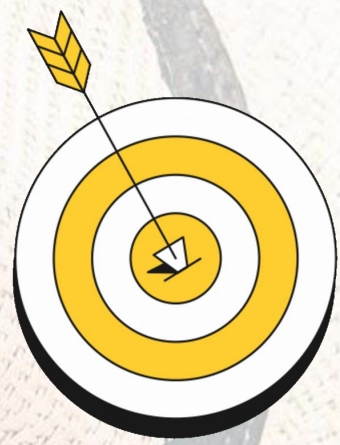


Unit 4B

Lesson 2

World record





Objectives



RESEARCH AND COMPARE JOURNEYS

VOCABULARY
Travel; travel
phrases

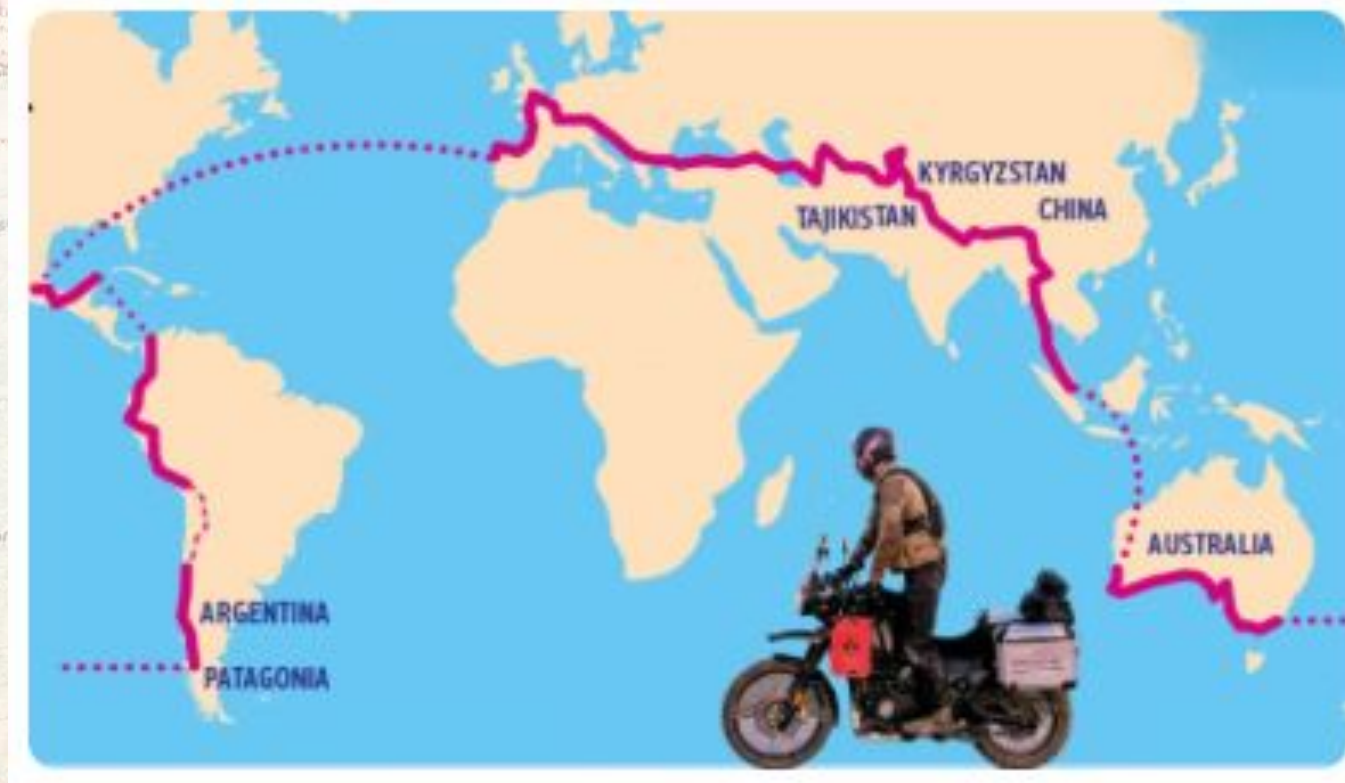
GRAMMAR
Comparatives
and
Superlatives

READING
About an
interview about
an amazing
journey

Warm up - Reading

SB P.40

1. A. Work in pairs. Look at the map and the photos of Jack Groves. What do you think he did?



1. B. Read the interview with Jack and check your ideas.

Around the world on a motorbike ... at twenty-two

On 11 July 2019, twenty-two-year-old Jack Groves rode his motorbike from his home near London in the **direction** of Europe. Then, 693 days later, he arrived back home again. He was the youngest person to go around the world on a motorbike. We spoke to Jack about his experience.

Why did you do it?

After university, I wasn't ready for a nine-to-five job. I read about a guy who, at twenty-four, was the youngest to ride a motorcycle around the world. I did the maths and thought, 'Wait, I can beat that.'

What were some of the best moments?

I was riding in Central Asia along the Pamir Highway, on the **way** to Kyrgyzstan and then China, over some of the highest mountains in the world. One night I slept at the Everest base camp under the stars and the brightest moon I've ever seen. Then later, the most exciting moment in the whole **trip** was in November. I was at Machu Picchu in Peru and for the first half hour, I was the only tourist there. It was a once-in-a-lifetime moment.

And the worst?

That was right at the beginning of the trip, a short **distance** from the start, maybe 100 kilometres. I crashed the bike badly. I was OK, but the bike needed repairing. I started the **journey** again soon after.

What was the coldest place you went to?

What was the coldest place you went to? That was on the **border** between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, the second-highest international border in the world. There was a small building there with three border guards. One of them invited me in, gave me a cup of tea and a seat by the fire. So, that was the coldest place, and it was also one of the kindest moments.

And the hottest?

The hottest place was definitely Australia when I was riding along the Eyre Highway, the longest straight road in Australia. It goes along the south coast. It was boring and amazing at the same time. Anyway, they had the three hottest days on record. One day it was forty-five degrees Celsius. When I stopped at a petrol station, I bought two litres of cold water – one to drink and the other to pour on my head.

Did you have any other problems with the weather?

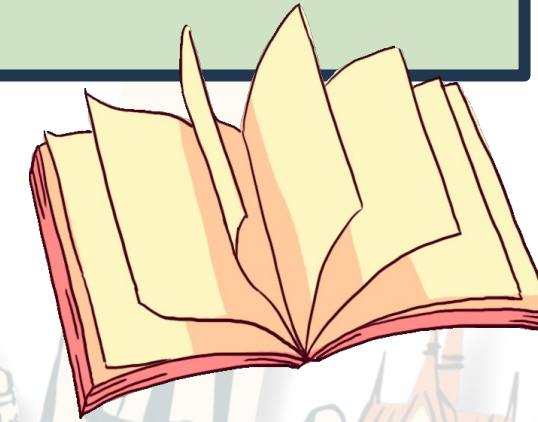
Yes, one problem on a motorbike is the wind. Patagonia was windier than I expected. The wind comes off the ocean with amazing power. It's really difficult and dangerous to ride there.

I'm sure you met a lot of people. How did people react to you?

People on my **route** were friendly everywhere, but as I went east, I felt that the people became friendlier. In Central Asia they were so friendly and invited me into their homes, let me sleep there. They work very hard, but they have more time for other things.

Finally, how has the experience changed you?

Travel is the best way to learn about yourself. Before the trip I was very sure about everything. Now I know that I don't know everything! But I do feel better about talking to people who are older and more experienced than me. I also know that the most important things in life are people, and of course, saying yes to new things.



Reading

1. C. Read the interview again. Are the statements True (T) or False (F)?.

	T	F
1. No one has ever been around the world on a motorbike before.	☐	☒
2. Jack stayed at the Everest base camp in November.	☐	☒
3. He had a bad start to his travels.	☒	☐
4. He had tea in a café at the border of Tajikistan.	☐	☒
5. In Australia, Jack washed his hair at a petrol station.	☐	☒
6. In Patagonia, it was difficult to ride because of the wind.	☒	☐
7. Jack visited friends in Central Asia.	☐	☒
8. Jack says that he prefers older people as friends.	☐	☒



Reading

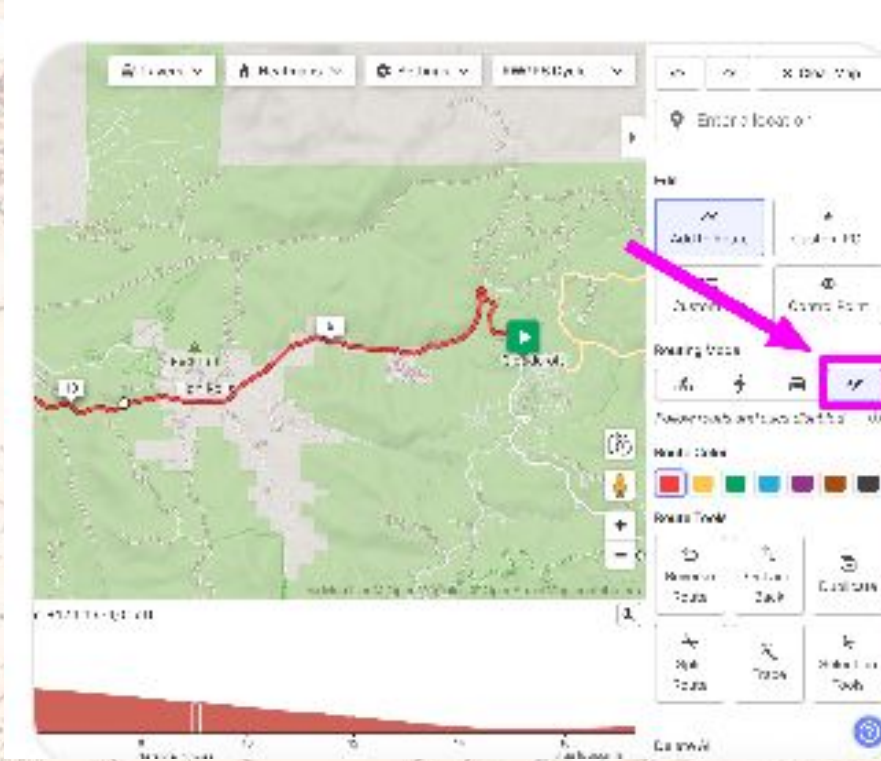
SB P.40

2. Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

1. What would you like to ask Jack?
2. Have you ever ridden a motorbike? If no, would you like to?
3. Have you ever travelled for a long period, for a month or more? if yes, how was it? If no, where would you like to go?



Introduction to Vocabulary



This is a **trip** because it's short.
Valparaíso to Santiago

Could be a **trip** if it's just a vacation.
Could be a **journey** if it's long, important or emotional. ✈️

This is: **route**
✓ The path you follow
✓ The line on the map

- *What can you see?*
- *Where are they going?*
- *Is it a short or long trip?*



Vocabulary

SB P.40

MOVEMENT (general travel)

- **Travel** → to go from one place to another
 *I love to travel.*
- **Trip** → short travel (often for a purpose)
 *I took a trip to Santiago.*
- **Journey** → longer, more meaningful travel
 *It was a long journey.*

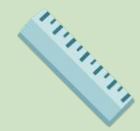
PATH / STRUCTURE

- **Route** → the path you follow
 *This is the fastest route.*
- **Way** → how to go / method. We use on the way or on my way.
 *I saw Henry on my way to work.*



Vocabulary

SB P.40



DISTANCE / SPACE

- **Distance** → how far
👉 *The distance is 300 km.*
- **Border** → line between countries
👉 *We crossed the border.*



NAVIGATION

- **Direction(s)** → where to go (left, right, north...)
👉 *Go in that direction.*



Vocabulary

SB P.40



3. A. Look at the words in bold in the interview. Then choose the correct word to complete the sentences

1. What countries are on the **distance** / **border** of your country?
2. What's the **travel** / **distance** between your present location and the nearest airport? What's the best **way** / **journey** to get there?
3. Do you ever go on weekend **routes** / **trips**? Where to?
4. Is **air travel** / **journey** in your country very expensive?
5. Have you ever been on a long **way** / **journey** by boat? Where was it to or from?
6. Which **border** / **direction** is your home in? Do you always take the same **route** / **trip** from home to your office or school? Why/Why not?



Vocabulary

SB P.40

4. A. Work in pairs and complete the sentences with prepositions. Then check in the interview.

1. The Pamir Highway was **ON**..... The way **TO**..... Kyrgyzstan.
2. The coldest place was **ON**..... the border **BETWEEN**..... Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. **ON**
3. People My route were friendly everywhere.

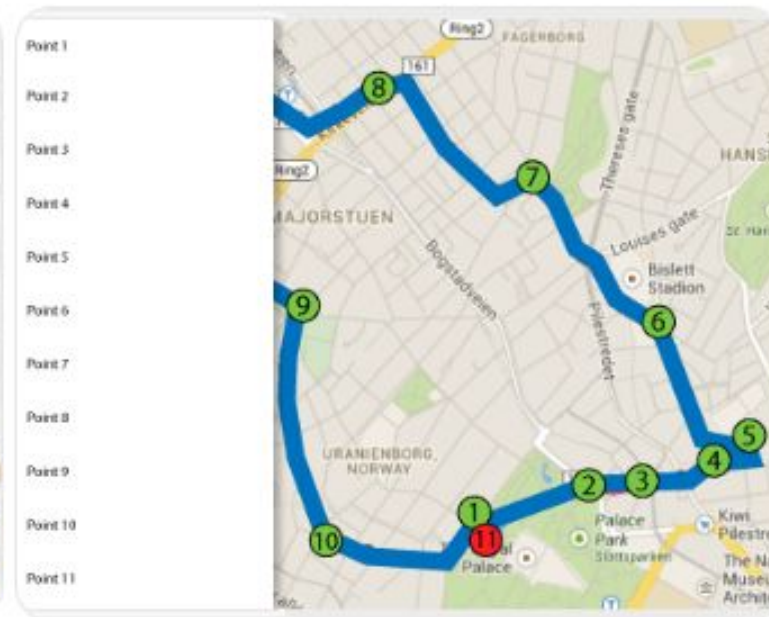


Vocabulary – travel phrases

SB P.133

TRAVEL PREPOSITIONS

🚗 1. FROM / TO (start → destination)



Use:

- from = starting point
- to = destination



Examples:

- I travel **from** Valparaíso **to** Santiago.
- This bus goes **to** Viña del Mar.



Rule: movement = from → to

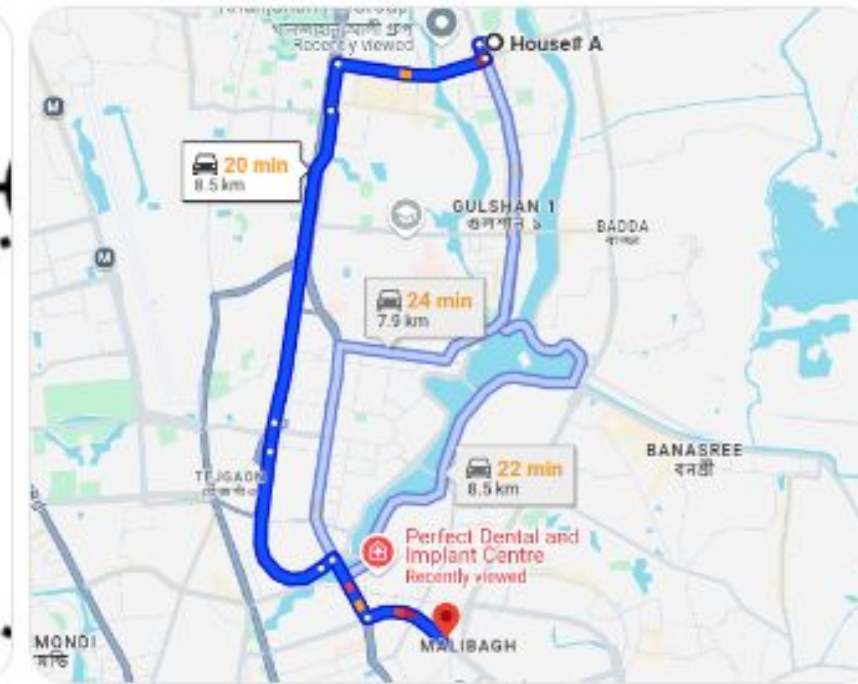
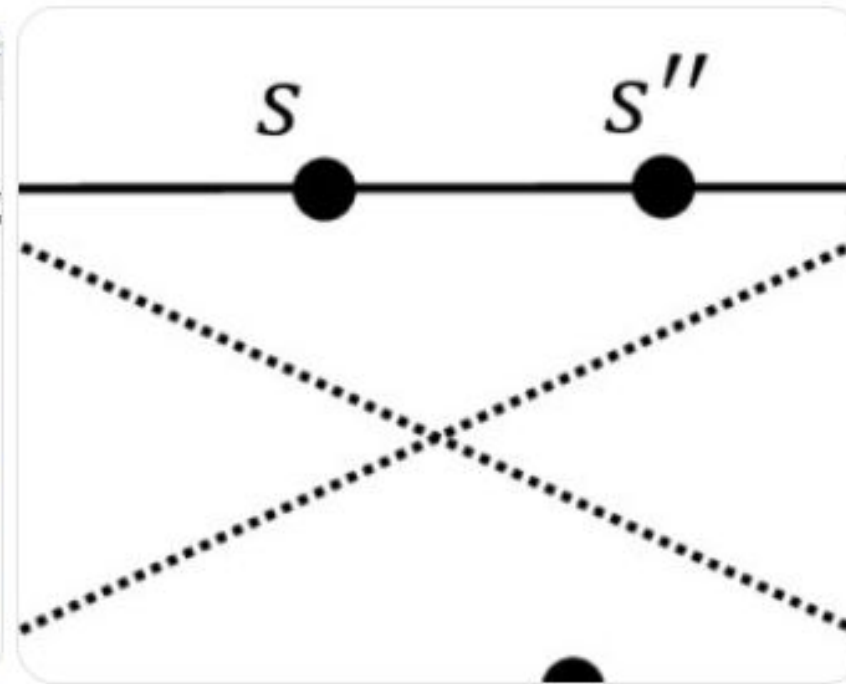
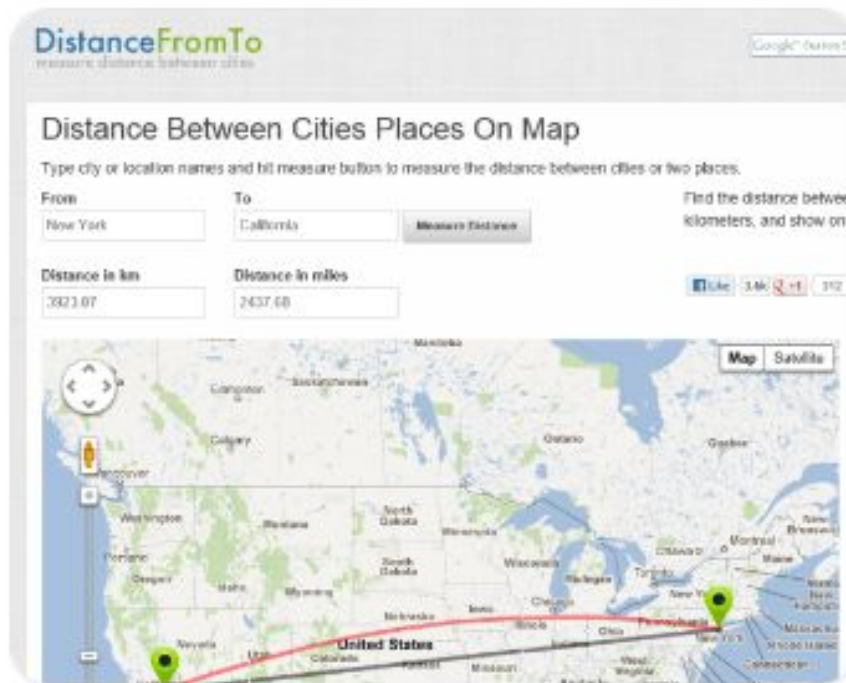


Vocabulary – travel phrases

SB P.133

TRAVEL PREPOSITIONS

2. BETWEEN (two places)



👉 Use:

- **between** = in the middle of 2 places

✅ Examples:

- The distance **between** the cities is 120 km.
- The border **between** Chile and Argentina.

💡 Rule: always 2 things

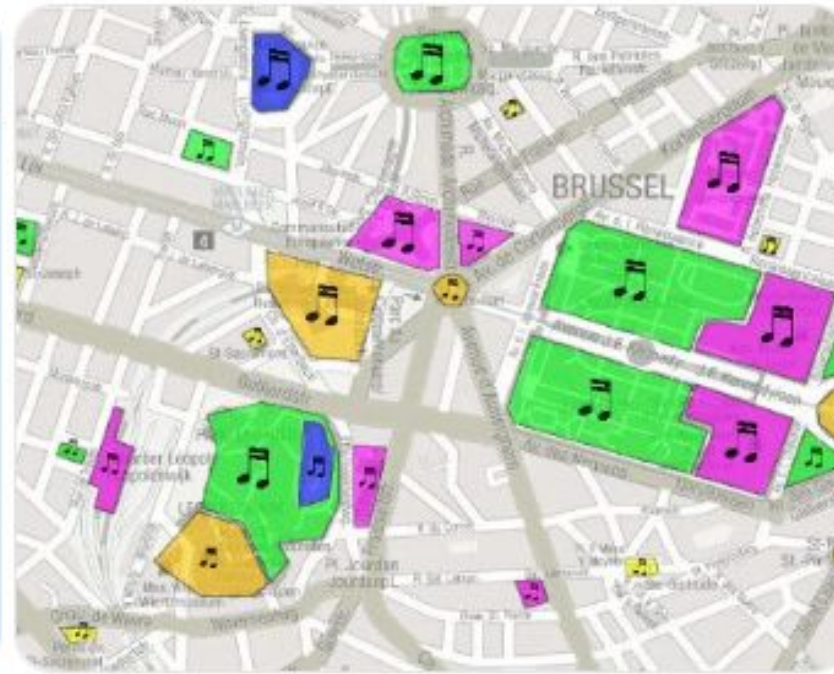


Vocabulary – travel phrases

SB P.133

TRAVEL PREPOSITIONS

3. IN (area / place / country)



 Use:

- in = inside a place / area

 Examples:

- *I live **in** Chile.*
- *We are traveling **in** the north.*

 Think: inside a space



Vocabulary – travel phrases

SB P.133

TRAVEL PREPOSITIONS

📍 4. ON (routes, transport, surfaces)



👉 Use:

- **on** = transport or route

✅ Examples:

- *I am **on** the bus.*
- *We are **on** route 68.*

💡 Think: on a surface / line

❑ We use **ON** with public/shared transport like:

- ❑ train 🚆
- ❑ bus 🚌
- ❑ plane ✈️



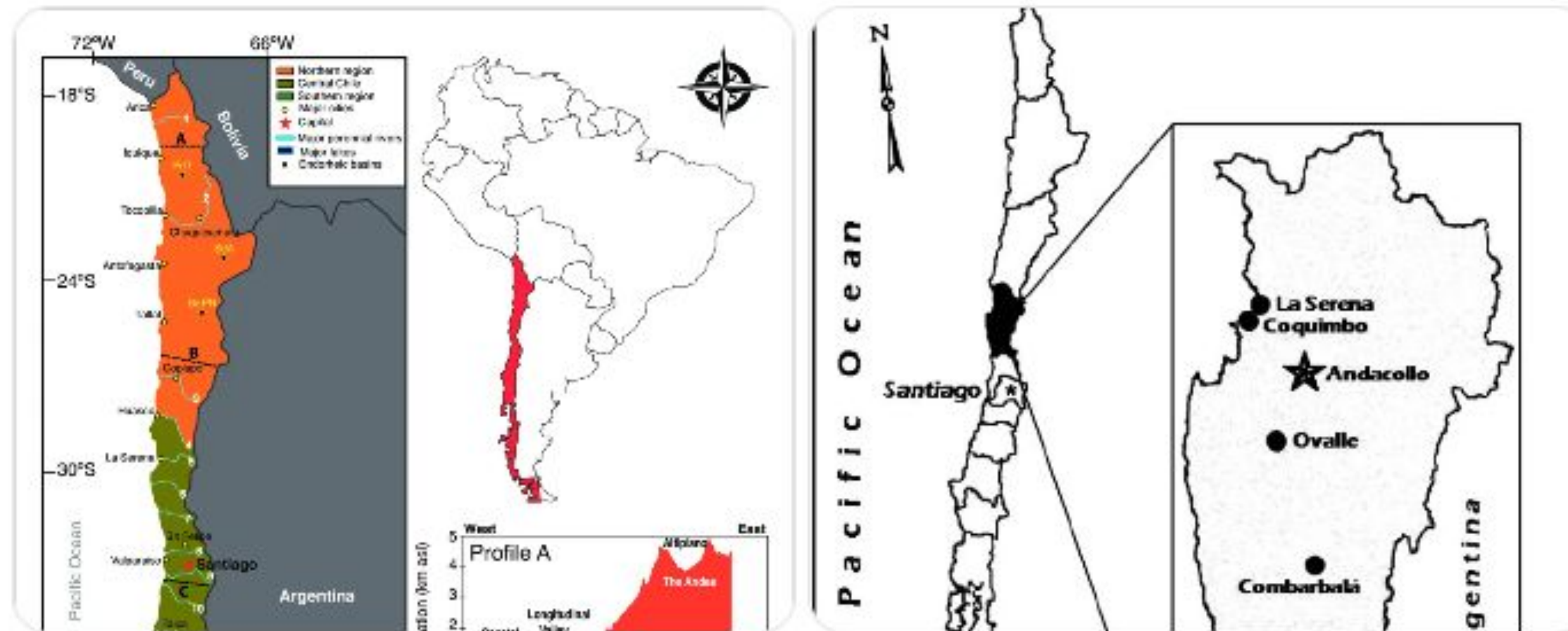
Vocabulary – travel phrases

TRAVEL PREPOSITIONS

👉 **OF** shows a relationship or connection

👉 One thing belongs to or is part of another

🔗 **OF** = connection / part of something



👉 *This is the north **of** Chile.*

👉 *Santiago is the capital **of** Chile.*

Vocabulary – travel phrases

1. A. Complete the sentences with the prepositions in the box. You can use the prepositions more than once.

between

from

in

of

on

to

TRAVEL

TIME
SOON

1. **Branville's** **ON** the border **OF** Wetland and Tinato.
2. **Denville's** **ON** the south coast **OF** Tinato.
3. **Endfield's** **ON** the other side **OF** the sea **FROM/TO** Denville.
4. **Allentown's** **IN** the northwest **OF** Wetland, but not **ON** the coast.
5. The **airport's** **TO** the east **OF** Allentown.
6. You pass through **Fanwood** **ON** the way from Allentown **TO** the south coast of Wetland.

Vocabulary – travel phrases

SB P.133

1. B. Match each place in bold in Ex. 1A with a place on the map (a-k)



1. **Branville:** f

2. Denville **g**

3. Endfield **i**

4. Allentown **b**

5. the airport **c**

6. Fanwood **e**



OPTIONAL

Vocabulary – travel phrases

1. C. Work in pairs. Student A: Choose a place on the map (a-k) and describe its location. Student B: Say the place.



For e.g:

It's on the south of Tinato= **Denville**



OPTIONAL

Vocabulary – travel phrases

WB
P.26

1. A. Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the sentences.

1. What's the quickest _____ to Manchester from here?

- ☐ a. direction
- ☒ b. route
- ☐ c. travel

2. Air _____ is the safest way to travel.

- ☐ a. trips
- ☒ b. travel
- ☐ c. way

3. The _____ between Canada and the USA is nearly 9,000 km long.

- ☒ a. border
- ☐ b. direction
- ☐ c. distance

4. Let's take a day _____ to somewhere nice!

- ☐ a. travel
- ☐ b. journey
- ☒ c. trip

5. Is there a faster _____ to get to the centre of the city?

- ☐ a. journey
- ☐ b. direction
- ☒ c. way

6. The _____ from Frankfurt to Sydney took a very long time.

- ☐ a. direction
- ☒ b. journey
- ☐ c. travel



Vocabulary – travel phrases

WB
P.26

1. B. Complete the article with the words in the box.

borders

direction

distance

journey

travel

tours

way

Is this the world's most travelled person?

Babis Bizas was born in Greece in 1954. While he was studying languages at university, he travelled around Europe, and then decided to go to Asia where he crossed the (1) **BORDERS** of several countries including Afghanistan, Pakistan and India. While he was making his (2) **WAY** through Colombo, Sri Lanka, he decided to take a job on a Greek boat because he needed money. The boat travelled a great (3) **DISTANCE** across the ocean, first in the (4) **DIRECTION** of Africa and then on to North America. Babis decided that he wanted to spend his life working in the (5) **TRAVEL** industry, so he became a tour guide. Today, Babis takes people on (6) **TOURS** in places that tourists don't usually visit. He has visited every country in the world, many of them twice or more. He's even been to both the North Pole and the South Pole. His helicopter (7) **JOURNEY** to the South Pole took nineteen hours.

Vocabulary – travel phrases

WB
P.26

2. Use the prompts to make sentences about the places.

1. Sweden is / border / Norway and Finland.

Sweden is on the border of Norway and Finland.

2. China / other side / world / to Brazil.

China is on the other side of the world to Brazil.

3. California / west coast / the US.

California is on the west coast of the US.

4. Oman / the other side / Arabian Sea / India.

Oman is on the other side of Arabian Sea to India.

5. Istanbul / west / Turkey.

Istanbul is in the west of Turkey.

6. Paris isn't / the coast.

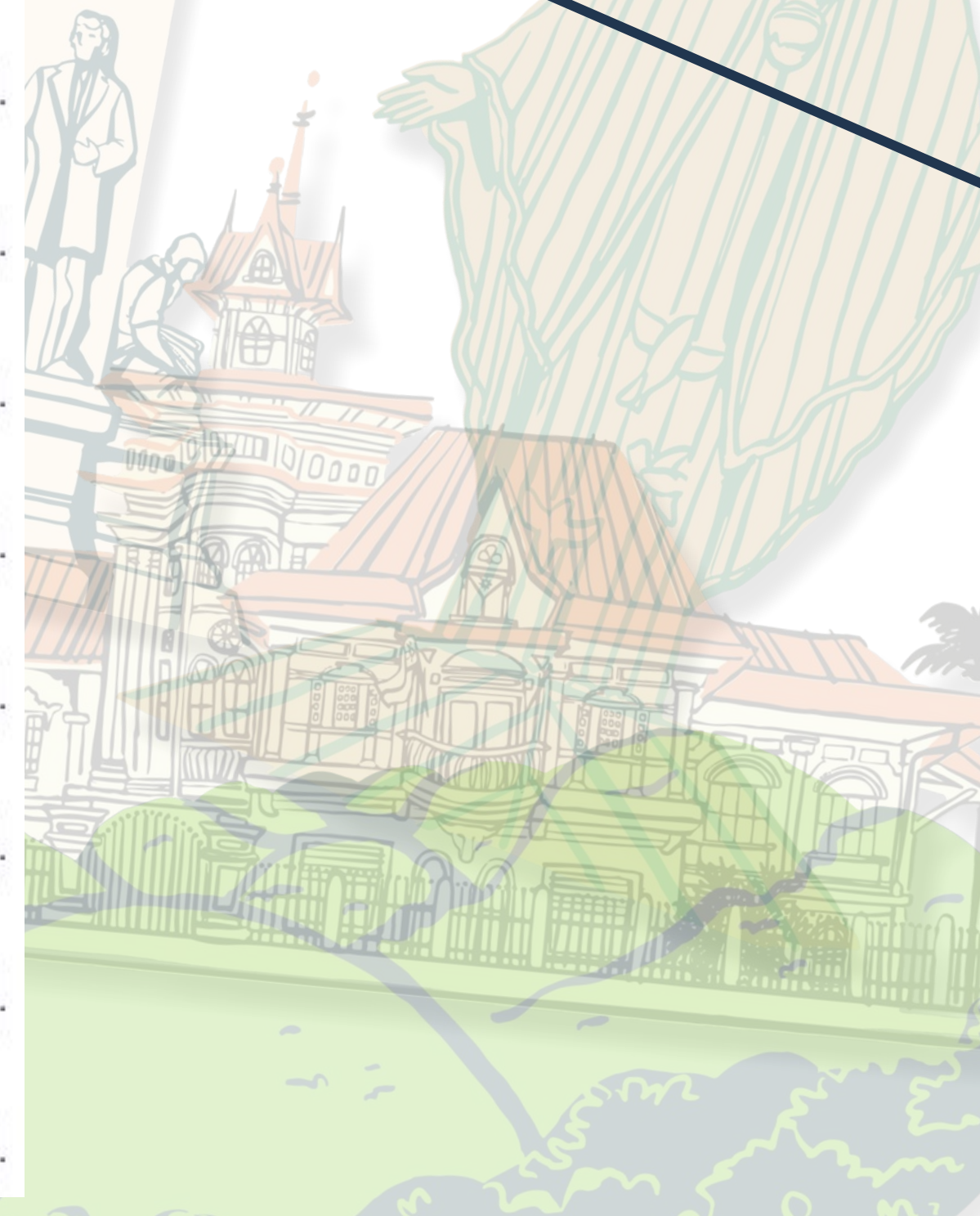
Paris isn't on the coast.

7. Ethiopia / east coast / Africa.

Ethiopia is on the east coast of Africa.

8. You can stop / Nicaragua / your way / Mexico / from Ecuador.

You can stop in Nicaragua on your way to México from Ecuador.



PLAN A TRIP (PAIRS)

- Plan a trip and describe it using:
travel words + prepositions

📌 **START:** Valparaíso

🎯 **DESTINATION:** Choose one:

- o Chillán
- o Viña del Mar
- o La Serena
- o Concepción
- o (or another place)

EXAMPLE:

- We are going on a trip from Valparaíso to Santiago.
- The distance between the cities is 120 km.
- We are traveling in the central region.
- We are on the bus.
- Santiago is the capital of Chile.
- The best route is Route 68.
- First, go east, then follow the directions.



Introduction to Grammar



Which is bigger?

The truck is biggerer than the car



Which is smaller?

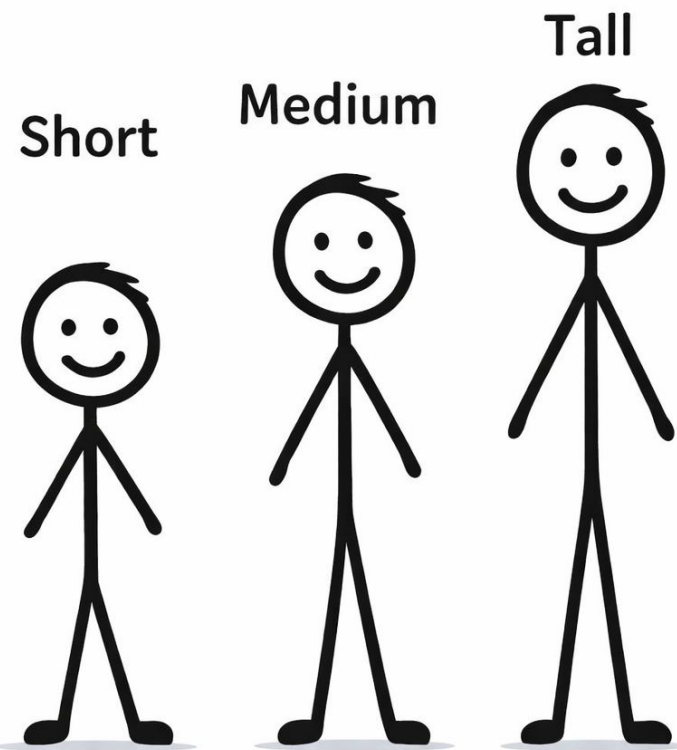
The mouse is smallerer than the elephant

When we talk about **two** things and compare them... we use **COMPARATIVES**. The word **than** connects the two things.

Introduction to Grammar



He is the tallestest



- Who is tall?
- Who is taller?
- Who is the tallest?

When we compare three things we choose **ONE** – We use **SUPERLATIVES** to talk about one thing – the best, the biggest, the smallest, the tallest....

We usually use the superlative with **the** – My bedroom is the coldest room in the house.

Grammar - Watch video

OPTIONAL



While watching:

- Task: “Listen and write 3 comparative sentences and 2 superlatives”

Grammar



rule	adjective	comparative	superlative
most one-syllable adjectives, add <i>-er/-est</i>	small	small er	the small est
one-syllable adjectives ending <i>-e</i> , add <i>-r/-st</i>	safe	safer	the safest
adjectives ending CVC*, double the final consonant, and add <i>-er/-est</i>	big	big ger	the big gest
one- or two-syllable adjectives ending consonant + <i>-y</i> , change <i>-y</i> to <i>-ier/-iest</i>	heavy	heav ier	the heav iest
longer adjectives, <i>more/most</i> + adjective	dangerous	more dangerous	the most dangerous
all adjectives ending <i>-ed</i> , <i>more/most</i> + adjective	tired	more tired	the most tired
irregular adjectives	good bad far	better worse further/farther	the best the worst the furthest/farthest

*CVC = consonant + vowel + consonant

Grammar

5. A. Complete the sentences with the comparative or superlative form of the word in brackets. Then check in the interview.



1. One night I slept at the Everest base camp under the stars and the **brightest** (**bright**) moon I've ever seen.
2. The **most exciting** (**exciting**) moment in the whole trip was in November.
3. Anyway, they had the three **hottest** (**hot**) days on record.
4. Patagonia was **windier** (**windy**) than I expected.
5. But I do feel **better** (**good**) about talking to people who are **older** (**old**) and **more experienced** (**experienced**) than me.

1. Complete the text with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

When I started my job a year ago, I found it very difficult. Now, after one year, I feel (1) **more confident** (**confident**) and I'm (2) **more positive** (**positive**) about everything. The (3) **nicest** (**nice**) things about working here are the people and my journey to work. Although the hours are (4) **longer** (**long**) than in my last workplace, the people here don't mind working hard. All of them are (5) **friendlier** (**friendly**) than in my last company. The (6) **best** (**good**) thing of all is that I don't have to catch the underground to come to work. I can walk. My (7) **fastest** (**fast**) time this year was twenty minutes from door to door. It's a lot (8) **quicker** (**quick**) than by underground and I feel (9) **fitter** (**fit**) and (10) **stronger** (**strong**) because of all the walking.

2. Correct the sentences. Two sentences are correct.

1. English grammar is ~~more~~ easy than German grammar.IT'S EASIER....
2. It's ~~more~~ darker in the evenings than it was last month.IT'S DARKER....
3. Your computer is older ~~that~~ mine.IS OLDER THAN MINE
4. She's ~~most~~ interesting person in our office. SHE'S THE MOST INTERESTING.....
5. Which car is the cheapest? ✓
6. The best time ~~for~~ visit Mexico is from December to April.TO VISIT...
7. My birthday was the ~~most~~ wettest day of the year. ...WETTEST
8. Paris is further from Berlin than Warsaw. ✓ ...
9. It was the ~~baddest~~ day of my life. ...WORST



3. B. Complete the conversation with the comparative or superlative form of the adjective in brackets.

A: What do you think is (1) **The best** (**good**) way to travel around a country?

B: For me, it's by motorbike. It's (2) **The easiest** (**easy**) way to get around, but I also enjoy train travel.

A: I imagine that travelling by motorbike is (3) **cheaper** (**cheap**) than travelling by train.

B: It depends on the country. Sometimes, it's (4) **more expensive** (**expensive**).

A: I like taking the train. For me, it's (5) **The safest** (**safe**) way to travel and it's a bit (6) **more comfortable** (**comfortable**). You can just sit back and enjoy the view.

B: You're right. Trains are (7) **safer** (**safe**) than motorbikes. And they're usually (8) **quicker** (**quick**).

A: But you still prefer motorbikes to trains?

B: Not just trains. I prefer motorbikes to everything! Motorbikes are the (9) **most interesting** (**interesting**) way to travel.

Speaking



7. A. Work in pairs and compare two places. Go to page 142.
- B. Work with other students and choose three places to visit. Discuss the questions.
- What are 3 differences between the places?
 - Which one would you prefer to visit? Why?
 - What kind of person would like each place? Think about families, single travellers, people's different interests, different ages, etc.



SENTENCE FRAMES

- ____ is ____er than ____
- ____ is more ____ than ____
- It is the ____est place
- It is the most ____ place
- I prefer ____ because...

Example:

- *Australian beaches are nicer than Indian beaches*
- *The mountains are the most beautiful place.*
- *I prefer the mountains because they are quieter.*



***Well
Done!!!!***

good bye



CONGRATULATIONS

