

## 6

## Travel

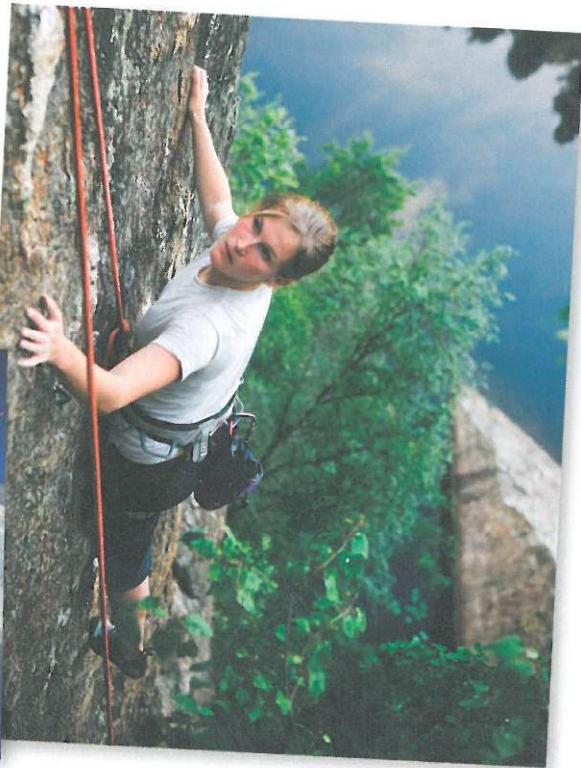
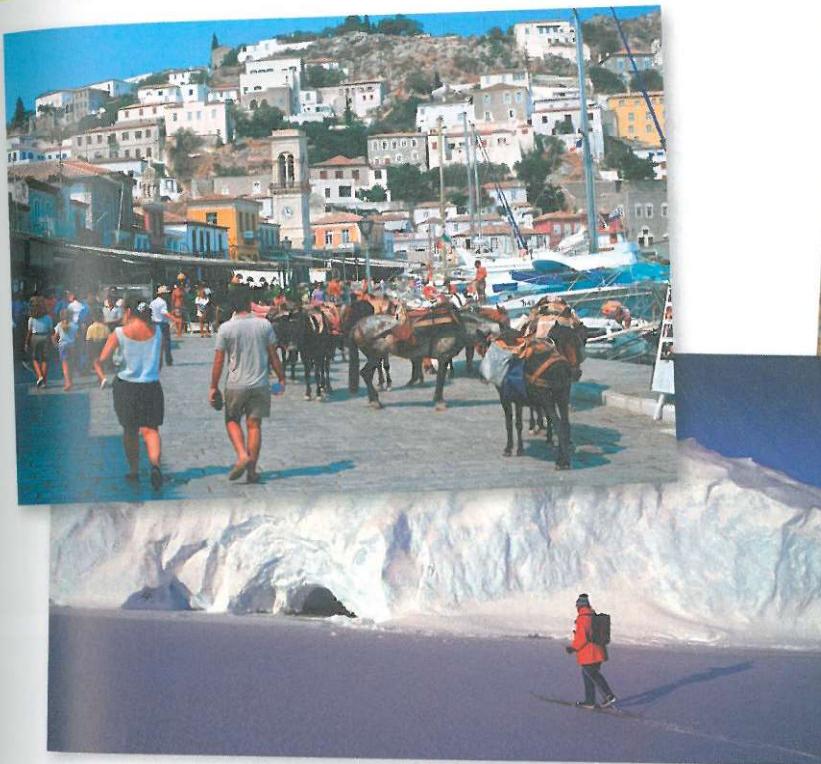
## Overview

## 6A

- **Reading and Use of English:** Multiple matching (Part 7); Open cloze (Part 2)
- **Listening:** Sentence completion (Part 2)
- **Language development:** Present subjunctive; Past subjunctive and unreal past
- **Writing:** Discursive essay (Part 1); Evaluating input material

## 6B

- **Listening:** Multiple choice (Part 3)
- **Speaking:** Individual long turn (Part 3); Travel choices
- **Reading and Use of English:** Key word transformations (Part 4); Word formation (Part 3)
- **Language development:** Emphatic phrases with however, whatever, no matter what/how
- **Writing:** Discursive essay (Part 1); Summarising and evaluating



## Lead-in

**1a** Some of the adjectives in column A form collocations with words in column B. Match them to form descriptive phrases. Some words in A may go with more than one option in B.

A	B
1 mountainous	a climate
2 dense	b with life
3 humid	c vegetation
4 quaint	d terrain
5 barren	e landscape
6 bustling	f village
7 pristine	g undergrowth
8 lush	h wilderness

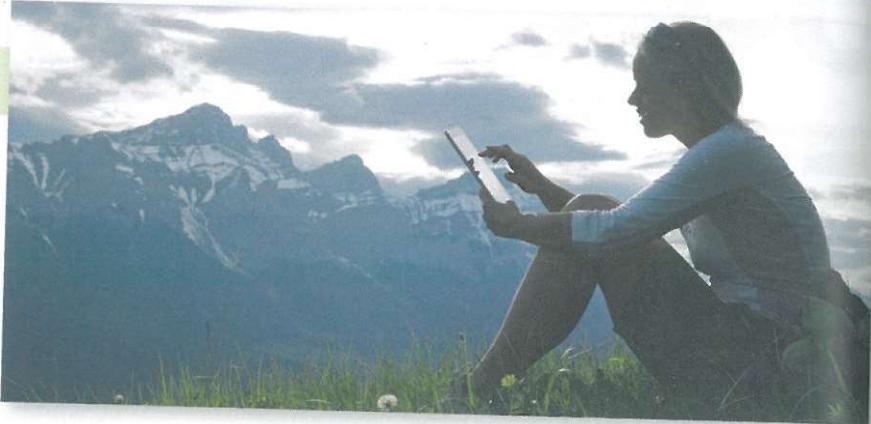
**b** Compare and contrast the photographs, using some of the collocations in Exercise 1a.

**2** Discuss the following question.

What can affect people's appreciation of such places when they visit them?

- atmosphere
- facilities
- self-fulfilment

## Reading 1 (Paper 1 Part 7)



## Before you read

- 1 Do you own any of these? Do you take them everywhere? Which of them would you take on holiday?
- mobile phone/smartphone
  - MP3 player
  - e-reader
  - global positioning system
  - laptop/iPad

## Skimming

- 2a Look at the title of the text on page 89. Quickly read through the text. Which writer's opinion most closely matches your own?
- b Do all the writers think the travel experience has been destroyed by technology?
- 3 Read through the questions in Exercise 4, then underline the key words in each.
- 4 Read the strategy on page 168, then do the task.

## Multiple matching

► EXPERT STRATEGIES page 168

You are going to read a text about technology and travel. For questions 1–10, choose the best answer from sections A–E. Some of the choices may be required more than once.

## Which writer ...

- suggests that places retain their essential identity despite the passage of time?
- refers to a tendency for each generation of travellers to look down on the next?
- expresses a personal feeling of nostalgia for some of the hardships in the past?
- feels that travel can still be spontaneous and unpredictable in the age of the internet?
- explains how even seemingly pointless journeys can have a worthwhile outcome?
- questions the use of a term in relation to one type of traveller?
- reveals a slight sense of guilt in an attitude towards the modern traveller?
- offers a word of caution for those who want to get the most out of a trip?
- mentions valuable insights gained from observing other travellers?
- insists that modern travellers can do without modern technology if they so desire?

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_

## Task analysis

- 5 Compare your answers. How successful were you at recognising the key words in each question?
- 6 Check the meaning of these key words and phrases from the text.

## EXPERT WORD CHECK

relish grimy privileged officialdom fraught allure hub  
tides of history (that) old chestnut a far cry vagabonding

## Discussion

- 7 Discuss these statements.
- 1 'He travels fastest who travels alone.' (proverb)
  - 2 'Good company in a journey makes the way seem shorter.' (Izaak Walton)

# Has technology robbed travel of its riches?

We asked five experts.

## A Jan Morris

I began travelling professionally just after the Second World War, and I travelled mostly in Europe, where famous old cities lay ravaged. Travelling in this disordered region was not easy. Currencies were hard to come by, visas were necessary almost everywhere, food was often scarce, trains were grimy and unreliable and air travel was reserved largely for privileged officialdom. I'm sorry to have to say it, because those times were cruel indeed for many Europeans, but I greatly enjoyed my travelling then. The comfort and safety of modern transport means that while travel is a lot less fraught than it used to be, it has lost some of its allure for me. Partly, I am almost ashamed to admit, this is because everybody else does it too! Travelling abroad is nothing unusual, and even if we haven't actually been to the forests of Borneo or the Amazon jungle, most of us have experienced them via television or the internet.

## B Pico Iyer

The world is just as interesting – as unexpected, as unvisited, as diverse – as it ever was, even though the nature of its sights and our experience of them have sometimes changed. I once spent two weeks living in and around Los Angeles airport – that hub of modern travel – and, although it wasn't a peaceful holiday, it offered as curious and rich a glimpse into a new era of crossing cultures as I could imagine. Places are like people for me and, as with people, the wise, rich, deeply rooted places never seem to change too much, even though they might lose some hair or develop wrinkles... Though the tides of history keep washing against a Havana or a Beirut, for instance, their natural spiritedness or resilience or sense of style never seems greatly diminished. My motto as a traveller has always been that old chestnut from the writings of Marcel Proust: 'The real voyage of discovery consists not in seeking new sights, but in seeing with new eyes'.

## C Benedict Allen

Now, the world is open to us all. Grab your camera or smartphone and hike! So these couldn't be better times for the average person – we may all share in the privilege. Is it exploration? Well, if it's not advancing knowledge, no. Those who today flog to the Poles are not explorers, they are simply athletes. Yet, exploration isn't entirely about assembling proven

fact. Dr David Livingstone made many discoveries in Africa but his biggest role was actually as communicator, giving nineteenth-century Europeans a picture of the continent. Take Ed Stafford's recent walk along the length of the Amazon. Not a greatly significant journey in itself, with two-thousand miles of it along what is essentially a shipping lane. Yet the journey was saved from irrelevance and self-indulgence because along the way he documented the Amazon for his time, which is our time.

## D Vicky Baker

Personally, I relish the fact that we can forge new contacts all around the world at the click of a button and a quick email can result in the type of welcome usually reserved for a long lost friend. I also relish the fact that we're less likely to lose touch with those whose paths we cross on the road and that we get to explore places we wouldn't have stumbled across had we left it all to chance. Does all this detract from the experience? I hardly think so. There's nothing to stop you following a random tip you saw on an obscure blog and ending up who knows where. Sure, it's a far cry from what came before, but one day these will be the current generation's 'good old days'. And if you have the time and the money to go off into the back of beyond without so much as a guidebook let alone a smartphone, if haphazard wandering is your thing, those days aren't over either.

## E Rolf Potts

Many of the older travellers I met when I first started vagabonding fifteen years ago – some of them veterans of the 1970s hippy trail across Asia – argued that my travel experiences were tainted by luxuries such as email and credit cards. These days I am myself tempted to look at younger travellers and suggest that smartphones and micro-blogging are compromising their road experiences. Any technology that makes travel easier is going to connect aspects of the travel experience to the comforts and habits one might seek back home – and can make travel feel less like travel. There are times when a far-flung post office encounter or directions scribbled onto a scrap of paper can lead a person into the kind of experiences that make travel so surprising and worthwhile. That means 21st-century travellers must be aware of when their gadgets are enhancing new experiences, and when those gadgets are getting in the way.

## Vocabulary

### Describing places

#### 1 Circle the correct word.

- 1 Parts of the town were *ravaged / diminished* by the earthquake, and will take time to recover.
- 2 Berit loves travelling to all the obscure, *diverse / far-flung* corners of the Earth.
- 3 The slums were *grimy / pristine* and run-down, with litter strewn all over the streets.
- 4 The rickshaw ride through the centre of Calcutta was rather *fraught / mundane*, and Jane was terrified for most of it.
- 5 Some veteran travellers believe that the individual character of many old cities has become *glorified / tainted* by modern tourism.
- 6 Wandering along the *haphazard / bewildered* network of back streets, we were delighted to stumble upon a quaint little tavern where they served the most delicious food I'd ever tasted.

### The travel experience

#### 2 Complete the text below with a suitable noun.

nostalgia spontaneity cynicism vagabond  
resilience motto

## Musings of a veteran traveller

I was something of a (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in my youth, and never liked staying in one place for too long. Stifled by the routine of a nine-to-five job, I longed for the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of travelling to distant parts without an itinerary. My (3) \_\_\_\_\_ had always been *Carpe Diem*, or 'Seize the day', and I felt I was missing out on life experiences. So, I packed in my job and bought a ticket on the magic bus to see the world.

In retrospect, I was hopelessly romantic and naive but the experiences I had during my travels, though not always pleasant, taught me a lot. I acquired a certain (4) \_\_\_\_\_, discovering that, more often than not, out of adversity you gain something positive. Now married with kids and living the routine I vowed I would never conform to, I am occasionally filled with (5) \_\_\_\_\_ for those times, but am able to say that, thanks to the freedom I had then, I generally feel content and have managed to avoid the (6) \_\_\_\_\_ that besets so many in middle age. So, I have no regrets!

### Travel and transport collocations

#### 3 Circle the words that do NOT collocate with the following. There may be more than one.

- |           |  |
|-----------|--|
| 1 travel  | documents / sickness / trap / agency / brochure / arrangements                       |
| 2 flight  | chartered / round / scheduled / domestic / agency / connecting / details             |
| 3 trip    | day / business / boat / camping / documents / school / round                         |
| 4 tourist | board / home / operator / information / trap / attraction                            |
| 5 holiday | resort / operator / camp / package / home / season / tour / destination              |
| 6 journey | tiring / business / train / outward / return / wasted / information / safe / endless |

### Expressions with sight

#### 4 Replace the words in *italics* in the following sentences with the correct form of the phrases below. Make any other changes necessary.

see the sights be a sight to behold look a sorry sight  
set your sights on lose sight of out of sight

- 1 Tears streaming down her face, Laura kept waving until the train was *no longer visible*.
- 2 The morning after the raucous wedding party, the hotel conference room was *very untidy*.
- 3 Jez and Kalli decided to spend the next day *visiting tourist attractions*.
- 4 Joanna has *decided she will definitely sail* across the Atlantic single-handed next year.
- 5 Set against the backdrop of the Pyrenees, the magnificent hotel *looked fantastic*.
- 6 Tourist operators often *forget* the fact that local communities depend on them for their livelihood.

### Collocations: describing remote places

#### 5 Complete the phrases with the words below.

beyond Earth nowhere out-of-the-way track  
backwater far-flung sticks

- 1 Jelena loves travelling to the \_\_\_\_\_ corners of the Earth, and this year she's decided to visit an aboriginal settlement in the Australian outback.
- 2 So, there we were, in the middle of \_\_\_\_\_, with nothing around us but miles and miles of mountainous terrain.
- 3 Fed up with package holidays, we decided to go off the beaten \_\_\_\_\_ for a change and went kayaking in Slovenia.
- 4 Quite frankly, I think Tony's mad, going off to the ends of the \_\_\_\_\_, when he's got such a good job here!

- 5 Gabriella has moved out of the city. She now lives in a village in the countryside, right out in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 Hans and Rita live in a rural \_\_\_\_\_ that is unaffected by modern social life.
- 7 The hotel was in a remote, \_\_\_\_\_ spot in the mountains of Andorra la Vella.
- 8 Francesco went off to the back of \_\_\_\_\_, hiking for a fortnight.

### Phrasal verbs with *set*

- 6a** Match the phrasal verbs in the sentences 1–7 with the correct definition a–g.

- 1 Ginny *set out* to arrange transport for everyone to the airport.
  - 2 OK, we're in Delhi and we've lost our luggage. So, how do we *set about* finding some clothes and a toothbrush?
  - 3 Right, the itinerary says we're going down the Nile on Tuesday, and to see the Pyramids on Wednesday and Thursday. Can some time be *set aside* for shopping in Cairo on Friday?
  - 4 What *sets* the islands *apart* from other places is the friendliness of the locals.
  - 5 Simon started going on backpacking holidays when he was at university, and has now *set up* a blog offering young people advice on how to get around Europe and Asia.
  - 6 While in India, Carl caught malaria, which *set him back* 10 days on his tour.
  - 7 Trudi wanted to reach the summit by lunchtime, so she *set off* at 6 a.m.
- a to reserve something – time, money, etc. – for a specific purpose  
 b to make someone or something distinctive, different from others  
 c to start a journey  
 d to make plans or intend to do something  
 e to start dealing with or trying to do something that requires a lot of effort  
 f to create something, or start a new business or organisation  
 g to delay the progress or development of something

- b** Form your own sentences using the phrasal verbs from Exercise 6a.

### Verbs of movement

- 7** Work in pairs. Discuss situations in which the following verbs might be used.

stride   march   negotiate   cross   draw near  
 wander   stroll   jog   race   pursue

- 8** Write an account of an outing to a place of interest. Use the verbs from Exercise 7 and other vocabulary items from this section.

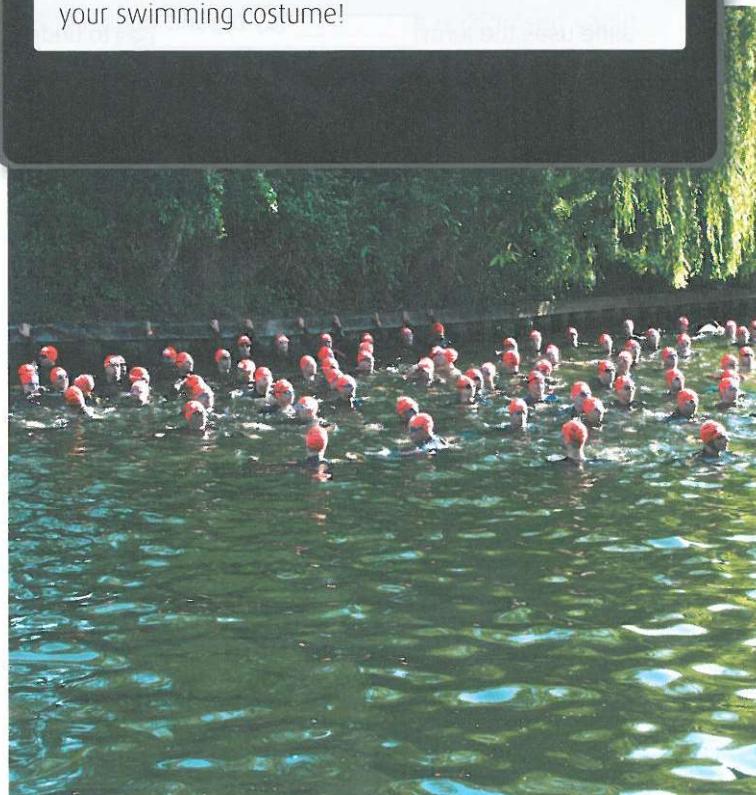
## Use of English 1 (Paper 1 Part 2)

### Open cloze

For questions 1–8, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only ONE word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

### Open-water swimming

Do you feel (0) like doing something different this summer? Recently set (1) by one of the world's great exponents of the sport, Strel Swimming Adventures offers open-water swimming trips in the beautiful lakes region of Slovenia. Other companies offer similar trips but what sets this one (2) is the fact that Strel himself is (3) of a celebrity. Renowned (4) as a long-distance swimmer, he is passionate about preserving the world's lakes and rivers. In (5) to draw attention to this issue, he swam the length of the River Danube in the year 2000. (6) successful was this trip that he went on to swim other rivers: the Mississippi, the Yangtze and, in his most famous swim to (7) , the Amazon. These days, Strel's main aim is to introduce others to the joys of open-water swimming. If you sign up (8) one of Strel's courses, you'll find that wetsuits, swimming caps and goggles are all provided. All you need is your swimming costume!



## Listening 1 (Paper 3 Part 2)



## Before you listen

- 1 Describe the impression you get of the place shown in the photograph. Use these words to help you.

desolate pristine pure untouched wild isolated challenging  
mysterious mountainous awesome

- 2 Would you like to go there? Why/Why not? What do you think motivates people to travel to these places?

## Sentence completion

- 3 Listen and complete the task below.

You will hear a conservationist called Jane Birch, talking about a recent visit she made to Greenland. For questions 1–9, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

## Greenland

Jane says that the name of the island was originally chosen as a way of attracting 1 to go there.

Jane says that the glacier she went to study is regarded as the most 2 in the world.

Jane uses the term 3 to underline the importance of the glacier to climatologists and others.

Jane explains how the melting of what's called 4 contributes to the greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

Jane found travelling by 5 the most memorable ride during her trip.

By studying what are called the 6 on a iceberg, it is possible to predict how likely it is to break up.

Jane learnt that people go close to icebergs in search of 7.

Jane uses the word 8 to describe local peoples' reaction to changes in their lifestyle.

Jane gives the image of objects on a 9 as symbolising the realities of life in polar regions today.

## Task analysis

- 4 Consider the task strategy notes you have been given so far for this task type. See page 170. Decide which strategies help you to complete this task successfully.

## Discussion

- 5 The Sermeq Kujalleq glacier was declared a World Heritage site in 2004. This means that while it is to be protected, it will also attract more tourists. Hold a class debate on the following.  
*'Attracting more tourists to Greenland will greatly improve the island's revenue, and consequently the local way of life.'*

## Language development 1

### Present subjunctive

► EXPERT GRAMMAR page 181

- 1a** Who might be speaking, and to whom, in the following sentences?

- 1 'Far be it from me to tell you what to do, but I think you'd be mad to give up your job and go travelling.'
- 2 'I'm going backpacking in India, no matter what you say!'
- 3 'This train's so old and slow!' 'Be that as it may, it's the only one that will take us across the border.'
- 4 'If you want to take a year off and go travelling before going to university, so be it.'
- 5 'Why's Jane leaving so suddenly?' 'Suffice it to say, Mrs Jones, it's not entirely out of choice.'

- b** Which of the above phrases in *italics* could be replaced by the following?

- 1 nevertheless
- 2 go ahead
- 3 I don't mean to preach
- 4 put it this way
- 5 whatever

- 2** Complete the sentences in your own words.

- 1 No matter what \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 This exercise is quite a challenge! Be that as it may, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 If we have to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Far be it from me \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 'Is it difficult to get to Greenland?' 'Suffice it to say \_\_\_\_\_.'

- 3** Complete the second sentence so that it is a more formal version of the first, using the present subjunctive.

- 1 'The customs official wants you to open your suitcase,' explained the guide.  
'The customs official insists that your \_\_\_\_\_,' explained the guide.
- 2 If you happen to see Joanna in Cairo, say hi from me.  
If you \_\_\_\_\_ my regards.
- 3 Why don't you go to the market in Istanbul for souvenirs?  
I suggest you \_\_\_\_\_ find souvenirs.
- 4 I strongly recommend Machu Picchu early in the morning, as it looks more impressive then.  
If I \_\_\_\_\_ early in the morning, as it looks more impressive then.
- 5 Why don't we cross the desert by camel?  
I propose \_\_\_\_\_ camel.
- 6 David must follow the guide's instructions while in the jungle.  
It is of the utmost importance \_\_\_\_\_ while in the jungle.

- 7 Passengers' passports must be ready for inspection.  
It is essential \_\_\_\_\_ to be checked.
- 8 If they offer her the job, she'll have to move to Madrid.  
Should she \_\_\_\_\_ move to Madrid.

### Past subjunctive and unreal past

- 4** Circle the correct word(s) in *italics* to complete the following sentences.

- 1 Gerard talks as if he *has / had* never been abroad before but he went to Thailand last May.
- 2 It's time *we're packing / packed* our bags and *leaving / left* the hotel.
- 3 I'd rather you *didn't / won't* speak to the hotel manager.
- 4 Suppose they *were to / would* follow your advice, and go to Jordan. What would they do next?
- 5 I see. So, you'd sooner I *wouldn't be / weren't* with you when you speak to the tour rep?
- 6 *Were / Had* Jane agreed to the plan, she'd have been on her way to Singapore by now.
- 7 Had you told us you were vegetarian, sir, we would *make / have made* every effort to accommodate you.

- 5** Complete the email below with a suitable word.

Dear Mr Schwarz,

Thank you for your email. Before you proceed with any legal action, it is essential that you (1) \_\_\_\_\_ certain facts into account with regard to yacht chartering.

It is a standard requirement that at least one member of the crew should (2) \_\_\_\_\_ a recognised yacht master's licence. (3) \_\_\_\_\_ you been able to produce such a document, it would not have been necessary for the boat owner to hire a skipper. Your frustration at not being told that this would involve you paying an extra fee is understandable. Be that as it (4) \_\_\_\_\_, this information is clearly stated in the Charter Party contract, which you had already signed. In legal terms, therefore, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ it to say, it was your responsibility to read this before signing.

Since the contract is legally binding, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ you to take matters further, I fear the outcome would be unfavourable. For this reason, I strongly recommend that you (7) \_\_\_\_\_ your decision. (8) \_\_\_\_\_ you wish to contact me, I would be happy to discuss an alternative solution.

Yours sincerely,

Helena Vickers

**Writing 1 (Paper 2 Part 1: Essay)****Evaluating input material****1 Discuss the following questions.**

- 1 How do you get to work or school? What alternatives are there for you?
- 2 For people who commute to work, which is the best form of transport for:  
 a short distances?      b long distances?  
 Give reasons for your views.

**2 Read the following task and texts, then answer the questions.**

- 1 What is the main point of each text?
- 2 How far do you agree or disagree with the points they make?

Write an essay summarising and evaluating the key points from both texts. Use your own words throughout as far as possible, and include your own ideas in your answer.

You should write **240–280** words.

**1 Commuting by train**

Increasingly, people are moving to the countryside and commuting to work every day. If you are one of them, there are numerous reasons to choose the train as your mode of transport. Firstly, you avoid the chore of a long drive, coupled with the frustration of sitting in rush hour traffic once you hit the city. Also, the comfort of modern rail facilities means you have space to work if you are on your way to a meeting. Then at the end of the day, you can simply sit back and relax on your way home.

**2 Long-distance commuting: plane, car or train?**

Although flying long distances generates more carbon dioxide emissions than going by car, the high price of petrol means that driving from Aberdeen to London, for example, may actually prove more expensive. However, studies suggest that the train produces about half the carbon dioxide emissions of the car.

So, despite the recent rise in rail tickets, commuting by train would seem to be the best option in both an environmental and economical sense.

**► EXPERT STRATEGIES page 169****3a Discuss the following counter-arguments to travelling by train.**

- Trains are subject to delay, particularly in bad weather.
- Rail services are occasionally poorly maintained or insufficient in some areas.
- Rail travel is often expensive.

**b List some possible counter-arguments to the points below.**

- Travel by car is more convenient. • \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

**4 Complete the paragraph with the words and phrases below.**

certain similarly in fact while another point worth resulting in with respect to one of these

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ the first text makes some strong arguments in favour of travelling by train, there are (2) \_\_\_\_\_ aspects of rail travel it ignores. (3) \_\_\_\_\_ is the fact that rail tickets are often expensive. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ considering is the tendency of rail services to be poorly maintained in some areas, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ trains being subject to delays. (6) \_\_\_\_\_, the second text's argument also has limitations. It makes a convincing case for rail travel as opposed to travelling by car or plane, but this argument is only valid (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the individual traveller. (8) \_\_\_\_\_ if four people travel together in the same car, the car not only has a lower negative impact on the environment, but is also cheaper and more convenient than the plane or train.

**5 Write an essay in answer to the questions in Exercise 1. Use the work you have done in Exercises 2, 3 and 4 to help you.**

## Listening 2 (Paper 3 Part 3)

## Before you listen

- 1 Which of the following criteria do you consider when choosing a holiday?
  - nightlife
  - access to shops
  - beach
  - convenience of travel
  
- 2 What effect do you think these things have on the local community?



## Multiple choice

- 3 Listen and complete the task below.

You will hear a travel journalist called Lucy Marske and a conservationist called Brian Eckers discussing the issue of ethical travel. For questions 1–5, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

- 1 Lucy and Brian agree that the term 'ethical travel' is most appropriate when
  - A the profits of tourism are re-invested in the local economy.
  - B the travel companies source products from within the local area.
  - C the interests of local people are consistently given a high priority.
  - D the natural environment of travel destinations remains unaffected.
  
- 2 What do Lucy and Brian suggest about the 'green' labels used by tour companies?
  - A Most of these do not stand up to close examination.
  - B Travellers should seek proof of claims before booking.
  - C Rules regarding their misuse are not enforced effectively.
  - D The regulations governing these need to be more clearly defined.
  
- 3 Brian identifies the key aim of the 'slow travel movement' as
  - A related to the various means of transport used.
  - B promoting self-catering holidays over other types.
  - C reducing the distance people cover whilst on holiday.
  - D addressing people's wider need to relax and enjoy life.
  
- 4 Brian explains that on Stradbroke Island, emphasis is placed on preserving
  - A the lifestyle of a small community.
  - B a safe environment for visitors.
  - C the viability of local businesses.
  - D the integrity of local produce.
  
- 5 What reservation does Lucy express regarding Stradbroke Island?
  - A She's concerned that tourists may find some aspects off-putting.
  - B She doubts whether all visitors will want so much attention.
  - C She thinks it might become a victim of its own success.
  - D She fears that it may attract some negative publicity.

## Task analysis

- 4 Discuss your answers. Why are the other options not suitable?
  
- 5 Is Stradbroke Island a place you'd like to visit? Why?
  
- 6 Check the meaning of these key words and phrases from the audioscript.

## EXPERT WORD CHECK

sustainable travel underlie notion intrinsic watchdog  
slip through the net credentials unwind

## Discussion

- 7 Discuss the following statement. To what extent do you agree or disagree with it?

*'We need to restrict the number of tourists visiting such places as Machu Picchu in Peru, and Petra in Jordan, as the volume of visitors is eroding the site.'*



## Speaking (Paper 4 Part 3)

### Vocabulary: travel choices

- 1a** Place the words and phrases in the most suitable category below, according to the context in which we normally use them.

all-inclusive package deal travel blog travel agent holiday brochure  
babysitting facilities sporting activities newspaper travel section  
friends' experiences proximity to airport coach tour weekend break  
surfing the Net backpacking access to beach/shops

- 1 Source of information: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Criteria for choosing: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Types of travel: \_\_\_\_\_

- b** Brainstorm other items to add to each list. Look back through this module to help you.

- 2a** The sentences below can be expressed in different ways. Replace the words in *italics* with one of the words below, and make any other changes necessary. Some sentences have more than one possibility. Discuss the differences in the use of each word.

impact result consequences spin-off effects repercussions  
outcome upshot implications

- 1 Building an all-inclusive holiday village outside the town may have far-reaching *effects* on the local economy.
- 2 None of the class could agree on where to go. The *outcome* of this was that they decided not to have a class trip together at all.
- 3 The *consequences* of increased travel on the Antarctic have yet to be understood.
- 4 The town council is meeting today to discuss the possibility of building a theme park but it is not yet known what the *result* will be.
- 5 The decision of the international tour company to take their business to another location has had serious *repercussions* for the island's economy.
- 6 Staying in fully-equipped luxury tents, known as 'glamping', is an *upshot* of the idea of organised camping.

- b** Replace the words in *italics* in the following sentences with the correct form of one of the words below. Some sentences have more than one possibility.

promote advocate recommend urge

- 1 I generally disagree with those who *support* holidays at all-inclusive resorts, as these are often of little benefit to the local community.
- 2 Gavin strongly *encouraged* Selena to try out the activity holiday, saying it would appeal to her desire for adventure.
- 3 The restaurant owner *suggested* they try out the Enalion Hotel, on the basis that it was comfortable and reasonably priced.
- 4 The tour operator has gone to great lengths to *advertise* holidays in Tenerife this year.
- 5 Their safari guide *advised* caution when photographing the rhinos.

**Model answer**

- 3** T2.04 Look at the Task card on page 205. Listen to a candidate, Jelena, perform the task and answer the questions.
- 1 Does she address all the points on the card?
  - 2 Does she add anything of her own?
  - 3 Does she finish within the time limit? Does this matter?

**Useful language**

- 4** Complete the sentences to express your own ideas in answer to the sample task in Exercise 3.
- 1 I think it's a matter of personal taste/choice whether you ...
  - 2 Whichever type of holiday you prefer, the cost may affect ...
  - 3 As far as freedom of choice is concerned, many people prefer ...
  - 4 I feel that it is essential that young families be provided with ...
  - 5 Personally, I'd sooner go ...
  - 6 My own holiday decisions are always based on ...

**Individual long turn**

► EXPERT STRATEGIES page 172

- 5** Work in pairs. Student A, read Task card 1 on page 205 and Student B, read card 2 on page 205. The main theme is the subject of travel choices. Follow the instructions and perform the task.

⌚ Time yourselves.

- a Student A should respond to the question on Task card 1 for about two minutes. ⌚
- b Student B, answer the following question. Use the strategy to help you.  
Do you usually seek the advice of others when choosing a holiday, or search for information on your own?
- c Student B should respond to the question on Task card 2 for about two minutes. ⌚
- d Student A, answer the following question. Use the strategy to help you.  
What factors influence your choice of holiday?

**Task analysis**

- 6a** Did you manage to sustain your answer for two minutes?
- b** In your response to the follow-up question, did you manage to refer to something your partner had said in his/her individual turn?

**Discussion**

- 7** Discuss the factors which affect people's ability to travel. Consider the following:
- visa restrictions    • socio-economic status    • fear of flying

## Language development 2

**Emphatic phrases with *whether, however, whatever, no matter what/how***

► EXPERT GRAMMAR page 182

- 1 Match the sentence beginnings with their endings.

- 1 Whether you like it ...
  - 2 No matter how ...
  - 3 Whatever your reasons for ...
  - 4 No matter what ...
  - 5 Cold though it ...
  - 6 However strange it ...
- a crowded it may be, Calcutta is an amazing city.
  - b might be at this time of the year, we're going camping in the Scottish highlands.
  - c may sound, I actually enjoyed the chaotic bus journey from Delhi to Lahore.
  - d or not, I'm going backpacking with Jeremy round Europe.
  - e happens at work, I'm taking a holiday next week.
  - f going to Cape Town may be, I'm not going to stand in your way.

- 2 Complete the gaps with one suitable word.

### The problem with the camera

People travel for various reasons but, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ their tastes may be, there is one item that is rarely missing from their suitcase: the camera. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ they like photography or not, most people feel that a holiday is not complete without a collection of holiday snaps for posterity. And, boring (3) \_\_\_\_\_ it may seem to others, many delight in displaying photographs of themselves standing in front of famous sites, like the Taj Mahal or Petra.

Be that as it may, I fail to grasp the point of this photographic mania. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ impressive such pictures may be, I can't help wondering if those people actually remember the experience of being there. Did they allow themselves the luxury of standing still for a moment and soaking up the atmosphere of the place? Did they notice the exquisite detail in the carvings on the wall? Personally, no (5) \_\_\_\_\_ where I'm going, I never take a camera. Yet, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ anybody asks me about a place I have visited, I can recall everything from the sounds and smells to the colours of tiles on the floor. This to me is the essence of the travel experience, and it cannot be captured in a frame.

- 3 Do you agree with the views expressed in the text in Exercise 2? Use the prompts below to make your own statements about holiday photography.

- 1 Whether you like taking photographs or not, ...
- 2 Personally, wherever I ...
- 3 However strange it may be, ...
- 4 No matter what ...
- 5 Whenever ...
- 6 However, ...

### Use of English 2 (Paper 1 Part 4)

#### Key word transformations

For questions 1–6, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and eight words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

- 0 Our car is in urgent need of a service.  
(had)  
It's time we had our car serviced.
- 1 Would you ever consider staying in an underwater hotel?  
(entertain)  
Would \_\_\_\_\_ in an underwater hotel?
- 2 Whatever happens, you can rely on Simon to turn up.  
(be)  
No matter \_\_\_\_\_ upon to turn up.
- 3 I have come to a decision about the expedition.  
(mind)  
My \_\_\_\_\_ as far as the expedition is concerned.
- 4 I'm determined not to miss the start of the lecture.  
(intention)  
Come \_\_\_\_\_ of missing the start of the lecture.
- 5 If I hadn't ignored Gayle's advice, I wouldn't be in this mess now.  
(paid)  
Had I \_\_\_\_\_, I wouldn't be in this mess now.
- 6 I know it sounds strange, but I've always wanted to explore the Amazon.  
(as)  
Strange \_\_\_\_\_, I've always wanted to explore the Amazon.

## Use of English 3 (Paper 1 Part 3)



### Before you read

- 1 Which of the following would you like/not like to eat? Why?
  - snake    • sheep's head    • frog's legs    • black pudding    • haggis
  - tripe    • head cheese
- 2a When you visit somewhere new, how adventurous are you with local food?
  - b There are several popular TV travel programmes that focus on local cuisine. What do you think attracts viewers to such programmes?
- 3 Some root words can form more than one noun. The example in the text below has two forms: *enthusiasm* (the emotion) and *enthusiast* (the person). Some words can also form compounds. Use a dictionary to find noun derivatives and compounds of the following words.

1 back    2 set    3 work    4 refer    5 life    6 serve

### Word formation: a noun, but which noun?

- 4 Read the strategy on page 167, then do the task.

For questions 1–8, read the text below. Use the word given in CAPITALS at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

## Autumn food festivals

Autumn is the season of food festivals in Europe, giving food (0) enthusiasts the world over the chance to combine travel with their favourite pastime. From the Helsinki Baltic Herring Fair to the Living Food Festival in Scotland, different regions celebrate their local produce. Restaurants demonstrate their culinary (1) \_\_\_\_\_, offering visitors tasting sessions at knock-down prices. Some regions even offer cookery (2) \_\_\_\_\_, where people can learn to make some local recipes under the supervision of well-known chefs.

**ENTHUSE**

One particularly popular destination is the *Invito a Pranzo* ('Come for lunch') festival held in Friuli, a wonderfully (3) \_\_\_\_\_ mountainous region on the Italian border with Slovenia. Against this magnificent (4) \_\_\_\_\_ twelve local restaurants serve up delicious dishes ranging from river trout to wild boar and venison. Their gastronomic delights are infused with the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of wild herbs and berries that grow in the surrounding forests. The (6) \_\_\_\_\_ flavour of the chestnut and porcini soup is not to be missed, and the otherwise simple homemade pasta is (7) \_\_\_\_\_ with nettles. So, if you wish to allow yourself a little (8) \_\_\_\_\_ this autumn, you could do worse than head for Italy.

**EXPERT WORK**

**SPOIL BACK**

**DIVERSE COMPARE RICH INDULGE**

### Discussion

- 5 Why do people hold food festivals? Discuss in relation to your own country or region.