# UNIT 4: TRAVEL AND TRANSPORT

**Exercise 1: Read the information. Then read the statements about Section 3 of the IELTS Listening test. Decide if the statements are True or False. Choose the correct answers.**

In Section 3 of the IELTS Listening test, you will hear a conversation, with a maximum of four people taking part. They will be talking in an academic context. You will hear this conversation only once, and you will have a short period of time to read the questions before listening.

1 In this part of the test, you might hear someone giving a lecture.

◯ True ◯ False

2 You might hear a pair or a group of students planning a presentation for a seminar.

◯ True ◯ False

3 You might hear someone complaining, for example in a shop or a hotel.

◯ True ◯ False

4 You might hear people discussing what to do, and arriving at a set of decisions.

◯ True ◯ False

5 You might hear someone describing a past experience.

◯ True ◯ False

**Exercise 2: Read the information. Then, listen to a conversation between two students. Complete the conversation with the words you hear. (🎧 Track 4.1)**

When people talk, they often have a purpose, in other words, they want to achieve something. Their language has a *function*. For example, they may want to agree or disagree, start a new topic, or explain something. Often, the words we use have specific functions. For example, we can use *however* to contrast different things, or *you mean ...?* to check if we have understood correctly what someone said.

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**A:** So, have you studied anything for our seminar next week, Kara?

**B:** On the topic of lying? Yes, it's an interesting subject. I've been reading lots of articles. For example, I read that when some people tell lies, they don't make eye contact with the person they're speaking to. _____, in some cultures, avoiding eye contact is a sign of respect.

**A:** That's interesting. I read that in the US, police have been able to find out whether people are lying using technology.

**B:** _____ with machines?

**A:** _____. Machines can tell us a lot, apparently.

**B:** _____, it's usually possible to tell if someone's lying from their body language, isn't it?

**A:** Some people think so, yes.

**B:** I'd say that it's easy to find out if someone's a liar.

**A:** That's not always true, _____, because liars often believe the things they're saying.

**B:** Another interesting thing is that people are less likely to lie when they're face-to-face with you – _____, when they're right in front of you.

**<u>Exercise 3</u>: In the next exercise you will hear two students preparing for a seminar presentation on the topic of 'recognising why and when people tell lies'.**
**Match the words in the box with the correct definitions.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| body language | detect | dishonest | fake | lie | pretend |
| psychologist | survey | | | | |

1 behaving in a way that is not truthful: _____

2 to behave like something is true when you know that it's not: _____

3 someone who studies the human mind and human emotions and behaviour: _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4 something that is not real: _____

5 the movements or position of your body that show other people how you are feeling: _____

6 to say or write something that is not true: _____

7 to notice or discover something, usually by using a special method: _____

8 a study of opinions or behaviour by asking people questions: _____

**Exercise 4: Read the information. Then listen to extracts from a conversation between the two students. Complete the extracts with the words you hear. (🎧 Track 4.2)**

1 _____ men lie more than women. I think they're all equally dishonest!

2 _____ children lie all the time, but it's possible that they don't realise that they are lying. They think they are just playing.

3 A lot of people lie in order to get a job. We _____ see that as normal, regardless of how we feel about it.

4 _____ everyone tells lies. Not everyone is dishonest.

5 If a person is very smart, you _____ never know whether he or she has lied to you or not.

6 Many people tell small lies, _____ if they think they won't get caught out.

When speakers are sure about something, they emphasise it, using language like *will* or *should*.

Speakers can also emphasise special information by introducing it with phrases like *The thing is …*

**Exercise 5: Read the information. Then, listen to the next part of the conversation. What comment, 1–3, do the students make about the topic? Choose the correct answer. (🎧 Track 4.3)**

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In the IELTS Listening test, you may be asked to decide what comment a speaker made on a topic. Listen carefully, and then choose the best option. All the options may use similar words from the conversation, but only one will be correct.

**Topic**

People lie in order to get work.

**Comment**

- ◯ **1** They put large lies on their CV.
- ◯ **2** A lot of people lie in job interviews.
- ◯ **3** Big lies will be discovered.

**Exercise 6: What comments do the students make for each of the following topics related to lying? Listen and choose five answers and write the correct letters, A–G, next to the topics 1–5. ( Track 4.4)**

| Comments | Topics related to lying |
|---|---|
| A It has unexpected statistics. | 1 Children lying ____ |
| B It may not show how people really feel. | 2 telling 'white' lies ____ |
| C It is something that people learn to do. | 3 body language ____ |
| D It gets lots of media attention. | 4 being dishonest online ____ |
| E It may have an unexpected positive outcome. | 5 lying about academic work ____ |
| F It can be detected easily. | |
| G It is becoming less common. | |

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