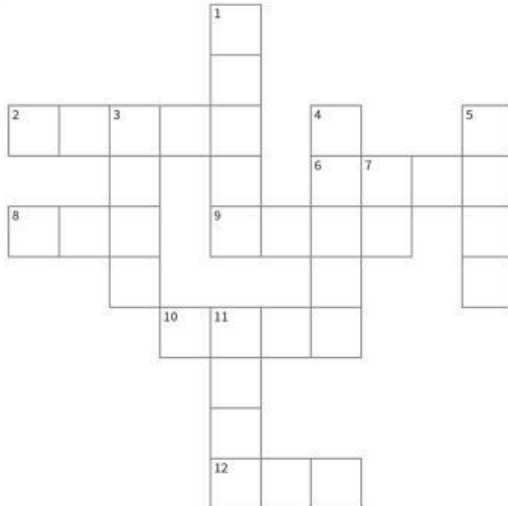


14 GETTING THERE

VOCABULARY

Phrasal verbs: transport

1 Complete the crossword, using the clues to help you.



Across

- 2 In a car, you should _____ off when the traffic light turns green.
- 6 I'm just going to _____ over and let this line of traffic pass us.
- 8 This train is about to pull _____ of the station.
- 9 I don't know where to go, so we must _____ up with Louis in the car in front.
- 10 There's a lot of traffic today. That could _____ us up.
- 12 I _____ into a parked car as I was driving home yesterday.

Down

- 1 Something's wrong with the car. I think we're going to _____ down.
- 3 The train pulled _____ the station ten minutes late.
- 4 If you don't _____ up, we're going to be late.
- 5 _____ down! The speed limit is only 50 here.
- 7 I was walking home when a car pulled _____ alongside me.
- 11 Oh no! I think I've just run _____ a bird!

2 Match the phrasal verbs in Exercise 1 to the meanings.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1 stop for a short time | _____ |
| 2 stop working (of an engine) | _____ |
| 3 increase speed | _____ |
| 4 accidentally hit something with a moving vehicle | _____ |
| 5 hit and drive over something, causing injury or death | _____ |
| 6 travel at the same speed as | _____ |
| 7 stop briefly at the side of something, e.g. the road | _____ |
| 8 arrive at (of a train/car) | _____ |
| 9 start to move (in a car) | _____ |
| 10 leave (of a train/car) | _____ |
| 11 reduce speed | _____ |
| 12 delay | _____ |

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrasal verbs in Exercise 1.

- 1 Can you _____ here please, driver? This is where I want to get out.
- 2 The train was _____ because of an accident on the railway line.
- 3 I wasn't looking where I was going and _____ a brick wall!
- 4 _____! You're driving too fast.
- 5 A driver _____ next to me and asked me for directions.
- 6 Our cat was _____ when it was running across the road.
- 7 I can't _____ with you because you run too fast.
- 8 The bus driver _____ a petrol station to fill up.
- 9 We were annoyed when the bus _____ just as we turned the corner.
- 10 You need to _____ otherwise we are going to miss the train!
- 11 Do you know what to do if your car _____?
- 12 We've missed the train – it's _____ of the station now.

READING

1 Read the definition of *ecotourism* in the first paragraph of the article. Choose the 'ecotourist' holiday below.

- A a holiday organised by a large company in which a large group travels around, staying and eating in international hotels
- B a holiday in which a few people explore a natural area with a local guide, staying in local accommodation
- C a holiday at a resort that is staffed by people from all over the world and where you spend 14 days on the beach

2 Match the aspects of ecotourism 1–7 to the paragraphs A–G.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1 It provides direct financial benefits for conservation. | _____ |
| 2 It builds environmental awareness. | _____ |
| 3 It provides financial benefits for local people. | _____ |
| 4 It has very little negative impact. | _____ |
| 5 It respects local culture. | _____ |
| 6 It involves travel to natural destinations. | _____ |
| 7 It is sensitive to how local people are treated by their governments. | _____ |

ECOTOURISM – a definition

'Take only photographs, leave only footprints.' That was the golden rule for the responsible traveller in the past. But nowadays ecotourism is big business, and The International Ecotourism Society (TIES) has defined it as 'responsible travel to natural areas that encourages conservation of the environment and improves the **welfare** of local people'. Trips to exotic places are very popular with young people, who tend to be very environmentally aware. So what are the things to look for in a tour operator if you want your holiday to be truly green? According to TIES, there are several aspects to genuine ecotourism:

- A** These places are often **remote** areas, whether inhabited or uninhabited, and are usually under some kind of environmental protection scheme.
- B** Tourism causes damage. Ecotourism tries to reduce the negative effects of hotels, trails, and other things, by using either recycled materials or local building materials, renewable sources of energy, recycling and safe disposal of **waste**, and environmentally sensitive architecture.
- C** Ecotourism means education, for both tourists and residents of nearby communities. Before departure, tour operators should supply travellers with reading material about the country, environment and local people, as well as rules for both the traveller and the industry itself. This information helps prepare the tourist to learn about the places visited.
- D** Ecotourism helps raise money for environmental protection, research and education in a variety of ways, including park entrance fees, taxes on tour companies, hotels, airlines and airports, and voluntary **donations**.

E National Parks and other conservation areas will only survive if there are 'happy people' around their borders. The local community must be involved with and receive income and other benefits (clean water, roads, health clinics, etc.) from the conservation area and its tourist facilities.

F Ecotourism is not only 'greener' but also tries to be culturally sensitive and have a minimal effect on both the natural environment and the human population of a host country. This is not easy, especially since ecotourism often involves travel to remote areas where small and isolated communities have had little experience of **interacting** with foreigners.

G Although tourism is often seen as a tool for building international understanding and world peace, this does not happen automatically. Frequently, in fact, tourism helps the economies of undemocratic states. Mass tourism pays very little attention to the political system of the host country or to struggles within it. Ecotourism is much more aware of the political situation.

Most tour operators who can truly be called ecotourism providers are trying to meet as many of these criteria as possible. This is very difficult for anyone operating eco-tours, and it is highly doubtful that any one project or operator can claim to meet them all. However, it does give a base of ideas to work from when looking into whether something is or isn't ecotourism.

3 Answer the questions.

- 1 According to the article, what does ecotourism try to reduce?
.....
- 2 What two groups of people does ecotourism seek to educate?
.....
- 3 What two things benefit financially from ecotourism?
.....
- 4 What makes it difficult to be 'culturally sensitive'?
.....
- 5 How easy is it to find an ecotourism provider which covers all of the aspects listed here?
.....

4 Match the **highlighted** words in the article to the meanings.

- 1 talking or doing things with other people
- 2 far away
- 3 health and happiness
- 4 money or goods given to help a person or organisation
- 5 unwanted things

