FCE Unit 3.1

In the speaking portion of the FCE, candidates are given 2 photos. They are asked to both describe and compare them. Use the images below to practice for this element of the exam. Answer the questions below, either in written form of orally.



Select 2 of the 4 images. Describe and compare them. [A good mnemonic (memory aid) to use is to answer the WH- questions: Who can you see in the image? What is happening in the image? Where are the people? etc. Other questions to consider include: Who would enjoy this type of vacation? What are the advantages and disadvantages of these types of holidays?]

Record your answer or write your answer below.

Which of the holidays in the photos would you choose/prefer? Why?

_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Now, let's do a listening exercise. [Practice makes perfect.]

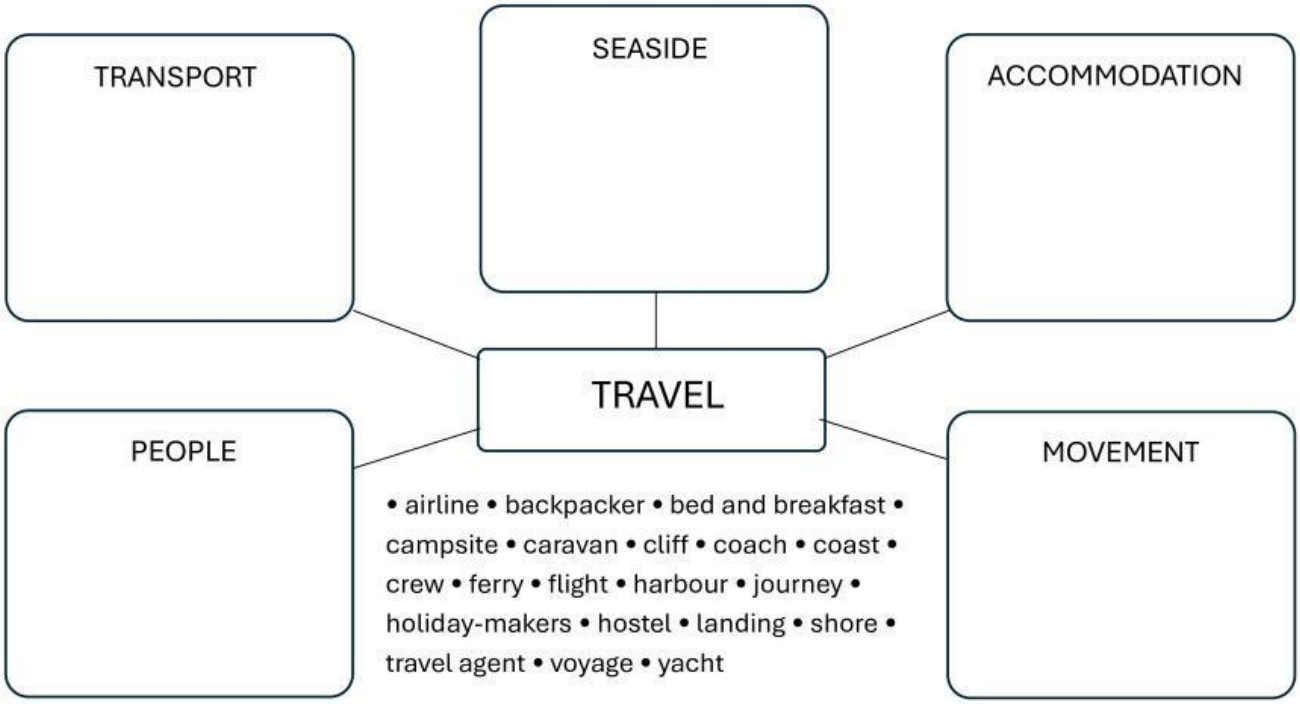
You will hear a man named Steve Jackson talking about his trip to Antarctica. Read the questions 1-10 and try to predict what word(s) you might use to fill the gaps. Then listen to the talk and complete the sentences with a word or a short phrase.

Trip to Antarctica

Steve says that the temperature was usually around (**1**) ..... degrees during the trip.
Steve found (**2**) ..... to be the most useful thing he took with him.
In his cabin, Steve had a (**3**) ..... under his bed.
Steve says the nationality of the expedition leader was (**4**) ..... .
While Steve was on the cruise, the seas were (**5**) ..... .
Steve enjoyed seeing the wide range of (**6**) ..... most of all.
According to Steve, the only people, besides tourists, in the region were working at a (**7**) ..... .
Steve says that empty (**8**) ..... are the only evidence of fishing in earlier times.
Cruise ships are forbidden to get rid of (**9**) ..... in the Antarctic.
Steve says it's important that the (**10**) ..... isn't disturbed by tourists.

Remember that I told you that word formation, phrasal verbs and collocations are all important areas in the FCE, so practice with these skills will be present in each lesson? Well, here we go with the vocabulary related to travel.

Put the words into the correct category. [If you don't know the meaning of a word, look it up in the FCE word list that I sent with the previous lesson.]



LIVEWORKSHEETS

Now, let's study several phrasal verbs related to travel. Match each phrasal verb in sentences a-h with its meaning 1-8 below.

Phrasal verbs

5 The phrasal verbs *in italics* are to do with travel. Match each phrasal verb in sentences a–h with one of the meanings 1–8 below.

a When we got to the hotel we went to the reception to *check in*.
b Paolo decided he really needed to *get away* to somewhere hot where he could rest and relax.
c The plane is supposed to *get in* at about 10.00.
d Dr Lee *set off* from his house around 6.00 this morning in order to catch his flight.
e When we fly to Japan we usually *stop over* in Delhi.
f When the family went to the travel agency, the travel agent *booked* them *into* a hotel on the coast for two weeks.
g All hotel guests must *check out* by midday.
h Please go to Gate 14 as the plane to Lisbon is due to *take off* in about 30 minutes.

1 to arrive at a destination
2 to leave the ground
3 to pay and leave accommodation
4 to stay somewhere for a short time when you are going somewhere else
5 to arrange for someone to stay in (a hotel)
6 to go on holiday
7 to register at your accommodation
8 to begin a journey

Practice by talking about your last holiday using the phrasal verbs in the exercise.

On to collocations... Remember that collocations are words that go together by habit. Link the verbs in A with the appropriate nouns in B.

A

take	book	catch	board	get	go

B

skiing	trip	sightseeing	ship
plane	tan	hotel	flight

take	book	catch	board	get	go

LIVEWORKSHEETS

The final exercise is one that is similar to a task that you will have in the reading portion of the FCE. Read the passage and choose which answer/word—A, B or C—best fits each gap.

The history of airports

The earliest aircraft takeoff and landing (1) ..... were in fields or on dirt tracks. When it came to landing, a plane could (2) ..... at any angle, depending on wind direction. However, fields and tracks only functioned well in dry conditions. In order to (3) ..... year-round landings, concrete surfaces would be necessary.

The word 'airport' (4) ..... in a *New York Times* article in 1902, where it was (5) ..... that New York was expected to be the main world 'airport' within twenty years. However, there was competition for this title as a number of other airports such as Bremen Airport in Germany and Rome Ciampino in Italy began to open in the 1920s.

Today, the world's busiest airport is Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International, which is (6) ..... in the United States. The airport has 151 (7) ..... and 28 international gates, and two terminals where passengers (8) ..... for their flights.

1	**A** sites	**B** spots
2	**A** reach	**B** approach
3	**A** let	**B** allow
4	**A** arrived	**B** appeared
5	**A** stated	**B** told
6	**A** set	**B** located
7	**A** home	**B** domestic
8	**A** check in	**B** take off

LIVEWORKSHEETS