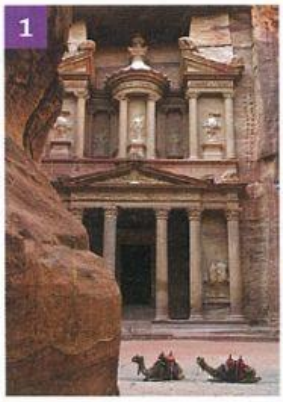
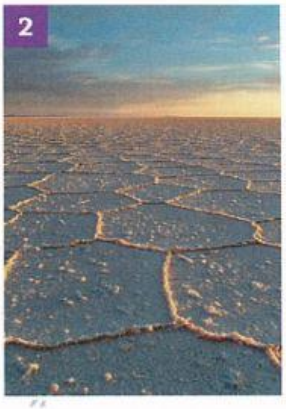
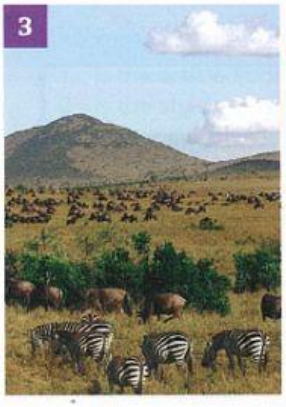
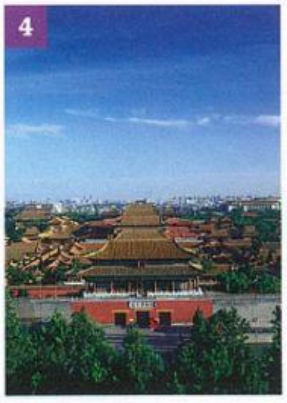
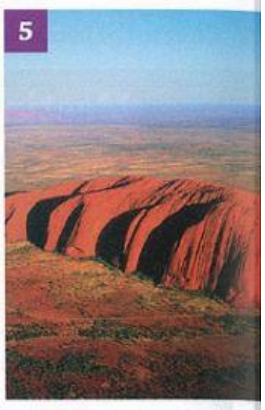
3 Getting away from it all
LISTENING











Part 3

L Page 95

1 Put these words into the correct group, a, b or c. Some words can go into more than one group.

cruise expedition explore flight hiking hitchhiking journey sailing sightseeing tour travel trekking trip voyage wander

a to travel
b to go hiking
c to go on a/an journey

2 The photos show places the speakers in the exam task went to. Answer these questions.

1 Which photo shows each of the following?
The salt flat of Uyuni, Bolivia
Uluru (Ayers Rock), Australia
Petra: the city cut from stone, Jordan
The Masai Mara National Reserve, Kenya
The Forbidden City, China
2 What do you think the speakers might say about each place?
3 Which three places do you think are the most impressive? Why?
4 Which other places would you add to a list of the world's top sights? Why?

3 1.04 Look at option A in the exam task. The key words are *not permitted* and *walk*. These words have similar or opposite meanings: *can / can't / mustn't / have to* and *on foot / drive*. For each of options B–H, underline the key words and note down some expressions with similar or opposite meanings. Then listen and do the exam task.

Quick steps to Listening Part 3

- Quickly read the instructions and options A–H, and think about what you're going to hear.
- Underline the key words in each option. Before you listen, think of words or phrases that the speakers might use.
- The first time you hear the extracts, get a general idea of what each speaker says. Then, the second time you listen, check that options A–H match exactly what they say.

Exam task

You will hear five different people talking about going to famous places. For questions **1–5**, choose from the list (**A–H**) what each speaker says about their visit to each site. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

A Visitors are not permitted to walk inside the site.
B We did not take enough water on our trip.
C A very large animal tried to attack us.
D Motor vehicles are not allowed to enter the site.
E It was very expensive to enter the site.
F We respected the wishes of the local people.
G The guidebook I was carrying was very useful.
H All the people we met or saw there were tourists.

Speaker 1 ____ 1
Speaker 2 ____ 2
Speaker 3 ____ 3
Speaker 4 ____ 4
Speaker 5 ____ 5

Exam tip

Be careful if words in one option are mentioned by more than one speaker. Only one of them can be the correct answer.

4 Make sure you have chosen one letter for each answer.

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3 GRAMMAR

Review of modal verbs G Page 104

1 Study Modal verbs on page 104. Then choose the correct option in these sentences. Say why it is right and why the other one is wrong.

1 We *could walk / could have walked*, but it was hot so we decided to go by camel.
2 Aircraft *mustn't / don't have to* take off at night. It's against the law.
3 I can't find my ticket. I *had to drop / might have dropped* it on the platform.
4 You *have to / must* make less noise, children, while I'm driving.
5 You *shouldn't / don't have to* wear a seat belt on the train.
6 There *may have been / must have been* an accident, but it's more likely that roadworks caused the traffic jam.
7 I was at the airport by 6 a.m. but *I didn't need to get / needn't have got* there so early because my flight was delayed.
8 The waves were huge and Mark realised he *can't have / shouldn't have* sailed his small yacht into the storm.

2 Say what the mistakes are in these sentences written by exam candidates. Correct the mistakes.

1 So, before I took the bus to school, I must buy a new notebook.
2 I could find Juan's number and I phoned him the next day.
3 That day must have been a great day for us, but it was not.
4 We don't have to drive too fast, or do anything against the law.
5 We needn't to call you before we arrived because we knew that you were expecting us.
6 Bicycles are cheaper than cars, and you mustn't spend any money on petrol.
7 If there are a lot of people on the airport bus, you can have to stand all the way.
8 You might already heard that there is a robot that can clean floors.

3 Complete this phone conversation between two friends with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Amy: Hi, I'm at the station but I can't see Stella. She (1) ..... (must / miss) the 9.15 train.
Lisa: Are you sure? It (2) ..... (could / get in) early, and she (3) ..... (might / leave) the station before you got there.
Amy: No, she (4) ..... (can't / do). I think I saw the 9.15 pulling out just as I arrived, and all the passengers getting off (5) ..... (have to / walk) past where I was standing, so I would've seen her.
Lisa: Have you tried phoning her?
Amy: Yes, but there's no reply. She (6) ..... (must / switch off) her phone, or she (7) ..... (might / even / forget) to take it with her.
Lisa: Hang on, I've just had a text from her, saying she's sorry but she fell asleep on the train.
Amy: She (8) ..... (must / have) a very late night last night!

4 Use the correct form of the modal in brackets to reply to these comments. More than one answer is possible, and in some cases negative forms are needed.

1 That girl looks exactly like her sister. (must)
2 I felt really sleepy this morning. (should)
3 At my school, it was compulsory to wear a uniform. (have to)
4 I left my bike in the street and now it's gone. (must)
5 I took the train as I didn't know the bus was so cheap. (could)
6 I sometimes go horseriding without wearing a helmet. (should)
7 I've just seen the Prime Minister waiting at the bus stop. (can)
8 I'm sure I had some money on me, but I can't find it. (might)

5 Look at the photos and talk about what *might*, *may*, *could*, *must* or *can't* have happened.

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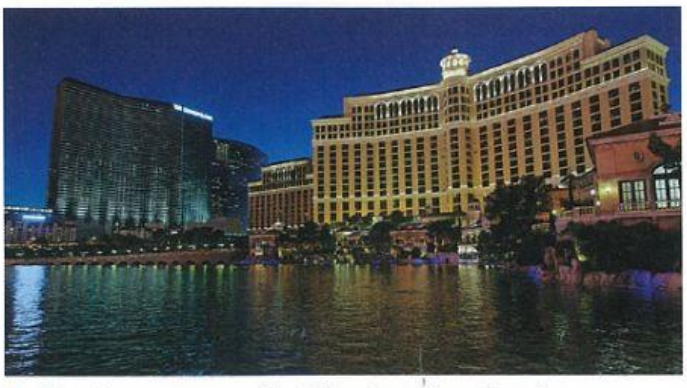
3 READING AND USE OF ENGLISH

Part 5



1 How important are the following when choosing a holiday?

- the harm to the environment caused by the journey itself
- the effect of tourism on the local environment
- the benefit to the local people and the local economy that tourism can bring

2 Look at the exam task. Answer the questions.

1 What kind of text do you have to read?
2 What different kinds of question are there?
3 For each question, how many options are wrong?

3 Quickly read the text. What is the writer's main purpose?

A to explain how green the hotel industry is now
B to show there is no demand for green holidays
C to advertise particular travel organisations
D to encourage people to take greener holidays

Quick steps to Reading and Use of English Part 5

- Quickly read the text, ignoring questions 1–6 for now, to see what it's about.
- For each question, look only at the first part of the question or unfinished statement and read what the text says about it.
- Think about the answer in your own words, then decide which option (A–D) is closest to your own answer.

4 Read the first two paragraphs of the text and answer question 1. Why are the other options wrong? Then do the rest of the exam task.

Exam tip ›

If a question asks about a particular word or phrase, work out the meaning by looking for examples, explanations, and similar or contrasting expressions in the text around the chosen word.

Exam task

You are going to read an article about travelling. For questions **2–6**, choose the answer (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) which you think fits best according to the text.

Leave only your footprints

Today's travellers have a range of responsible holiday choices. Aoife O'Riordain reports.

With the increasing awareness of global warming and the overuse of the Earth's natural resources, it would seem that the travelling public has never been so conscious of the effects and impact that their holidays have, not just on the environment but also on local communities the world over.

That said, Justin Francis, the co-founder of the website Responsible Travel, still feels there is a long way to go so far as the public's awareness of green travel issues is concerned. Francis believes that although some consumers are now actively seeking out these types of holidays, the majority are still not aware of the growing number of choices. 'I wish that people were springing out of bed in the mornings thinking that they must select a holiday that does a better job of protecting environments and communities. Sadly it does not happen, and the main factors are still the right experience, the right price and convenient departure schedules,' says Francis.

Despite a major airline's recent announcement that it plans to fly jets on fuel made from rubbish to shrink their carbon footprint, most people are aware that air travel is a controversial issue in the environmentally friendly travel debate. While many insist that the only truly green option is not to fly or to stay at home, those who still want to get away have an increasing number of choices available to help them lessen the environmental impact and give more to their host community.

The Green Traveller website promotes holidays that can be reached by land, as well as offering plenty of tips about having a greener holiday wherever you decide to go. Its managing director, Richard Hammond, agrees that interest in this kind of travel has grown. 'Very few holidays are 100 per cent green, so it's really about having a greener holiday. The most basic choice is looking at low-pollution forms of transport, or, if you are going somewhere really distant, minimising your impact at the destination,' says Hammond.

While many of the properties it features already have certification from a growing range of international and national schemes, Green Traveller's team of writers also personally assess each property and apply their own standards to the selection process, such as how waste is dealt with, to what extent local agricultural products are used, and whether visitors are encouraged to arrive by rail.

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Older-established tour operators have also realised that a growing number of clients are beginning to include this new set of factors when making their decision on where to holiday. Last year, First Choice added a Greener Holidays brochure into its programme, and tour operators now often list accommodation-only or activity-only prices so people can choose their own means of transport, such as travelling by rail rather than by air.

Hotels are increasingly keen to talk up their ecological achievements. One of the biggest criticisms of international hotel chains is their overuse of the Earth's resources, and in response many have implemented measures they claim will reduce this. While these are no doubt based on good environmental principles, schemes like planting a tree for every five towels reused, for instance, are unlikely to make much difference overall.

Francis believes that consumers are becoming more aware of such tokenism from hotels and tour operators that may not have the best interests of the community or the planet true to their hearts. 'My real hope is that we get much more curious and more questioning, and there are rebellious tourists who see through this and ask increasingly tough questions,' he says.

5 Make sure you have chosen one answer for every question.

6 Find words and phrases in the text that mean the following.

1 people going somewhere
2 the days and times when particular flights leave
3 operate aircraft
4 go somewhere on holiday to have a rest
5 the place where you are going
6 firms that organise travel for people
7 thin book with photos that advertises something
8 transport not included
9 way of travelling

7 Which of the ideas in the text for greener holidays would you like to try? Can you think of some others?

1 What does Justin Francis say about attitudes to holidays?
A Everyone's top priority these days is to have greener holidays.
B Most people's reasons for choosing holidays remain the same.
C Tourists are only interested in finding the cheapest travel deals.
D Nowadays, more people who travel know about global warming.

2 What does the writer say about going on holiday by plane?
A A lot of people believe that it is harmful to the environment.
B Few people realise there is discussion about the harm it may do.
C There is no way of making it less harmful to the environment.
D The public think that new technology is making it harmless.

3 What does Richard Hammond suggest to people going a long way for their holiday?
A Take a train or a bus to get there instead of a plane.
B Do as little environmental damage as you can there.
C Make sure your holiday there is completely green.
D Look elsewhere for advice on greener holidays.

4 What does 'it' in line 36 refer to?
A the destination
B the team of writers
C the selection process
D the website

5 Some firms believe that people are now more likely to choose a holiday
A which includes the cost of travel in the price.
B in a place that serves food from that area.
C somewhere that produces no waste material.
D that is organised by a traditional travel company.

6 What is meant by 'tokenism' in line 60?
A taking steps with the result that the problem is solved
B appearing to show concern but in practice doing very little
C setting a good example which others are now following
D doing as much as possible but without achieving success

LIVEWORKSHEETS