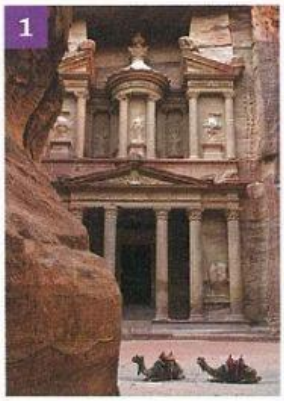
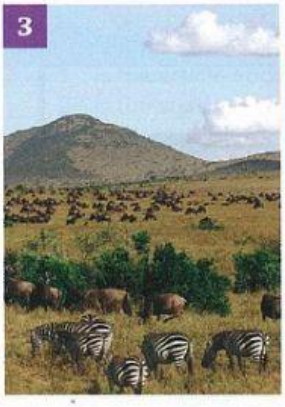
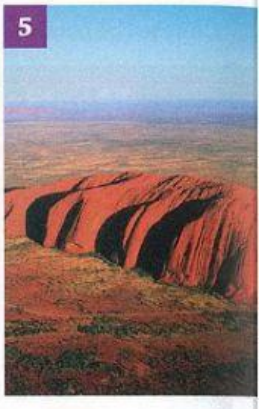
3 Getting away from it all
LISTENING











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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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)

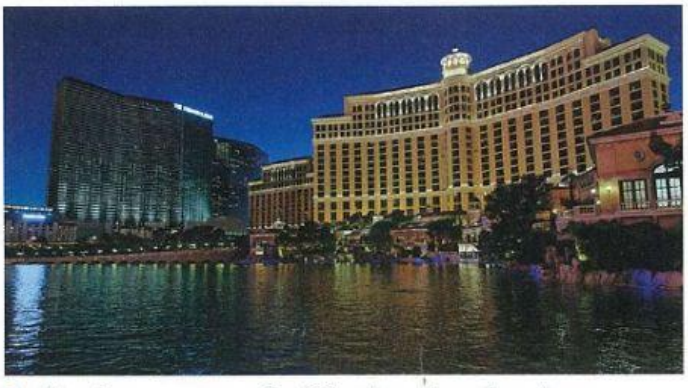
5 Look at the photos and talk about what *might*, *may*, *could*, *must* or *can't* have happened.



LIVEWORKSHEETS

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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

3 SPEAKING

Adverbs of degree G Page 105

1 Look at the rules for adverbs of degree on page 105. Then choose the correct options to complete the dialogue.

Lucas: So how was the trip to the coast?
Sarah: It was (1) *totally / pretty* good, overall. The bus was (2) *slightly / really* late, though only ten minutes, and I was (3) *rather / completely* tired after (4) *quite / fairly* a long day, but once we got out of town I (5) *slightly / really* started to relax.
Lucas: Yes, sometimes I'm (6) *absolutely / a bit* surprised to find that I (7) *rather / very* enjoy bus journeys, though the train's much quicker.
Sarah: Yes, you're (8) *a bit / quite* right, but it was (9) *totally / extremely* impossible to get a cheap ticket.
Lucas: I know what you mean. I was (10) *absolutely / slightly* astonished to see how much the train costs on a Friday evening. But, anyway, it sounds like the bus was (11) *fairly / a bit* comfortable.
Sarah: Actually, it was (12) *completely / extremely* comfortable! I slept most of the way.

2 1.05 Listen to the dialogue to check your answers. Which other adverbs of degree are possible in each case except item 5?

Part 3 S Page 99

3 Look at the exam task. Answer the questions. Then check your answers in the Speaking guide on page 99.

1 Who do you talk to in Part 3?
2 For how long?
3 What kind of thing do you look at?

4 Read the instructions in detail. What is the situation? What do you have to do?

Exam task

You're going to talk about something together for about two minutes.

Imagine that your town wants to attract more tourists. Here are some things that may help make a town more attractive to visitors.

Look at the task and talk to each other about how these things could help bring in more tourists.



Now you have a minute to decide which two things would attract most visitors to the town.

5 1.06 You will hear Laura and Jonas, two strong students, doing this task. The first time you listen, answer these questions.

1 Do they discuss all the prompts?
2 Do they take turns speaking?
3 Which two things do they choose?

6 1.06 Complete the expressions used to make suggestions and speculate. Then listen again to check your answers.

Right, (1) ..... start?
I think (2) ..... quite a good one.
So (3) ..... the next one – the carnival?
Talking about summer, (4) ..... have the boat rides, too.
Yes, maybe. And (5) ..... including the bus tour?
Either way, (6) ..... very popular.
OK, that's five of them done. (7) ..... the last one.
Which two shall we choose? (8) ..... the art gallery.

7 Work in pairs. Do the exam task, using expressions from Exercise 6.

8 Did you both speak for the same amount of time? Discuss this with your partner.

Quick steps to Speaking Part 3

- Take turns with your partner as you talk about each of the prompts.
- Make suggestions, using expressions like *Let's ...* and *Why don't we ... ?*
- Use modals to speculate, e.g. *It may be ... , It couldn't be ... ,* and adverbs of degree.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3 READING AND USE OF ENGLISH

Dependent prepositions

1 Look at the underlined words in the extracts from the recording in Speaking Part 3. Then decide which preposition (*to, with, of*) follows each of the expressions below.

Things that may help make a town more attractive to visitors.
It might not be very popular with visitors.
Instead of the art gallery, I'd choose the boat rides.

ashamed	capable	conscious	familiar
fed up	in connection	in need	in place
in relation	in response	in terms	
in view	informed	involved	
(have) nothing to do	obliged	obsessed	
prepared	required	sensitive	sort
supposed	the trouble	with regard	

2 For each of these sentences written by exam candidates, choose the correct preposition (A, B, C or D).

1 Excuse me, I would like to have a word ..... you.
A to B for C at D with

2 My job wasn't hard: I was responsible ..... the decorations on the tree.
A to B over C for D upon

3 Last summer, I joined a camp which was aimed ..... teenagers.
A at B to C over D below

4 I'd like to welcome you on behalf ..... the hotel manager.
A for B by C off D of

5 Working in a museum is a less tiring job compared ..... working in a restaurant.
A by B to C of D on

6 Cameras enable the police to keep an eye ..... everyone.
A on B over C to D about

Part 1

3 Look at the exam task. Answer the questions.

1 How many words are missing?
2 How many possible words are there for each gap?
3 What do these words have in common?

4 Quickly read the title, the example and the text without filling in any gaps. Decide what the text is about. Then do the exam task.

Quick steps to Reading and Use of English Part 1
- For each gap, decide what kind of word, e.g. adjectives, the four options are.
- Study the words either side of the gap, underlining any dependent prepositions.
- Try each word in the gap, checking whether it fits the grammar of the sentence.

Exam task

For questions **1–8**, read the text below and decide which answer (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

Example: 0 A declared **B** claimed **C** pretended **D** announced

CARNIVAL IN COLOMBIA

The Barranquilla Carnival, **(0)** ..B.. to be the biggest in the world after Rio's, is held annually on Colombia's Caribbean coast. For four days and nights, normal city life is **(1)** ..... by music and dancing, mixing European, African and Latin American influences in what is possibly the most culturally **(2)** ..... carnival on Earth.

Many thousands of people from all over the Caribbean **(3)** ..... there every February or March to enjoy an event that **(4)** ..... back to the 19th century. With them they bring a huge range of musical and dance styles, and some **(5)** ..... amazing costumes.

Anyone **(6)** ..... with Barranquilla at that time will know how exciting the atmosphere can be. From the moment the mayor officially opens the Carnival, the action never stops, with events **(7)** ..... from colourful parades to lively street theatre. By night there are spectactular firework displays and many of the younger people seem **(8)** ..... of dancing round the clock.



1	A ceased	B suspended	C cancelled	D interrupted
2	A diverse	B differing	C disguised	D distinguished
3	A join	B concentrate	C gather	D encounter
4	A takes	B dates	C calls	D sends
5	A slightly	B extremely	C very	D absolutely
6	A familiar	B informed	C conscious	D knowledgeable
7	A ranging	B spreading	C stretching	D extending
8	A skilled	B capable	C qualified	D expert

5 Read through the completed text. Does it all make sense?

6 Tell another student about a carnival or special event in your country. In what ways is it similar or different to the one in Barranquilla?

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3 WRITING

Part 1 essay

Page 88

1 Which of these linking expressions do we use in an essay for: a) the first point, b) more points, c) the final point, d) the conclusion?

First of all,	Lastly,
For another thing,	Next,
For one thing,	On balance,
In the first place,	To conclude,

2 Look at the exam task instructions and answer these questions.

1 What is the situation and the topic?
2 Who will read your essay?
3 What question must you answer?
4 What points must you include?
5 What must you add to those points?

Exam task

In your English class you have been talking about the advantages and disadvantages of taking holidays near home rather than travelling abroad. Now, your English teacher has asked you to write an essay.

Write an essay using all the notes and give reasons for your point of view.

Is it better to have holidays near home rather than travel abroad?

Notes
Write about:
1 which is cheaper
2 which is better for the environment
3 your own idea

Write your **essay** in **140–190** words. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in an appropriate style.

3 Read the model essay and answer these questions.

1 Which kind of holiday does the writer say is better?
2 Which paragraph covers each of the points?
3 Which addition links, e.g. *firstly*, are used?
4 What other addition links do you know?

Some people believe we should not travel long distances for our holidays, that we ought to spend our free time in our own country, enjoying the local countryside. I, however, disagree.

To begin with, budget flights and package holidays enable ordinary people to travel to exotic locations that previous generations could only have dreamt of visiting. Inexpensive student railcards also make it possible to take trains to exciting international destinations. In fact, it often costs less to travel abroad than at home.

Secondly, green holidays in distant countries are now widely available. Much of the journey can be done by ship, train or bus. Once there, accommodation may be in tents or in country houses that use little energy, with local travel by horse, by bicycle or on foot.

Finally, it is natural for young people to want to see more of the world, meet people in different cultures and understand the problems that other societies face. They cannot do this by staying in their home town.

To sum up, I am absolutely convinced that holidays abroad are positive experiences that can be both economical and environmentally friendly.

4 Read the essay again and find formal expressions that mean the same as these words and expressions (1–7).

1 shouldn't
2 though
3 places
4 cheap
5 you can do
6 can't
7 I'm quite sure

Quick steps to writing a Part 1 essay
- Read the question or statement in the instructions and decide what your opinion is.
- Write in a fairly formal style if the intended reader is a teacher.
- Connect your points with addition links.

5 Follow the exam task instructions and write your essay.

Exam tip

Always plan your essay, but don't try to write a draft. There won't be time in the exam to write the essay twice.

6 When you have finished, check your work as in Unit 1 Writing Exercise 5 on page 14.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3 REVISION

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the modals and verbs in brackets.

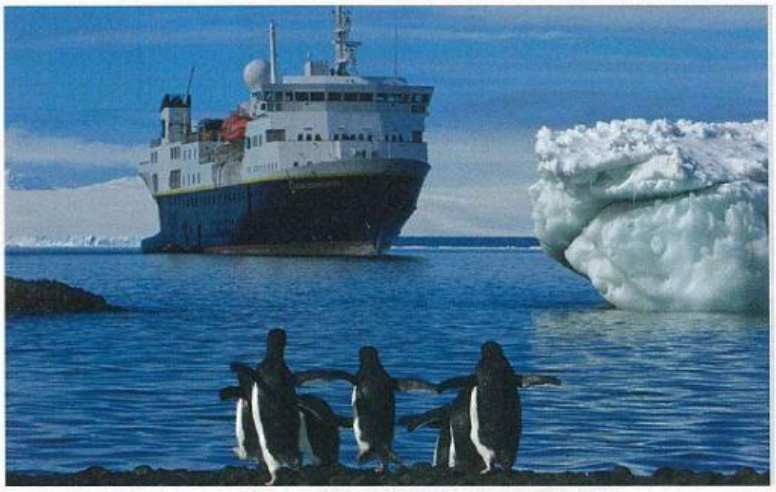
1 I'm not sure when Julia was going. She ...may have left... (may / leave) on Saturday.
2 You ..... (must / hit) your brother's computer, or you'll break it!
3 Ethan cycled round the island in under an hour. He ..... (must / ride) very fast.
4 Your face is red. You ..... (should / spend) so long lying in the sun!
5 Gemma is away in Australia all summer. You ..... (can / see) her here yesterday!
6 Carlos hasn't replied to my text message. He ..... (might / take) his phone with him.
7 I made food for six people, but only four came to dinner. I ..... (need / cook) so much.

2 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first sentence. Use modal verbs.

1 There's a possibility of heavy snow later today.
Later today it ...might snow heavily... .
2 It isn't necessary to check in if you already have a boarding pass.
If you already have a boarding pass, you don't ..... .
3 I'm certain that Simon went home early.
Simon ..... .
4 It wasn't necessary to go to college yesterday so I stayed at home.
I stayed at home yesterday because I ..... .
5 It was compulsory for passengers on the small boat to wear life jackets.
Passengers on the small boat ..... .
6 It's a pity you didn't put petrol in the car before you set off.
Before you set off, you ..... .
7 It's possible that the taxi driver had the wrong address.
The taxi driver ..... .

3 Decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

1 I'm going on a long rail ..... from Moscow to Beijing.
A trip B travel C voyage D journey
2 We went ..... across the fields and up a narrow mountain track.
A hiking B travelling C touring D hitchhiking
3 To go on holiday, the most environmentally friendly ..... of transport is the train.
A way B means C method D system
4 Are you ..... sure we're going the right way?
A slightly B quite C extremely D rather
5 We will shortly be landing at Barajas Airport, ten minutes ahead of ..... .
A timetable B forecast C schedule D programme
6 Some tour ..... organise holiday cruises around Antarctica.
A dealers B supervisors C operators D controllers



4 Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

Blog

After nearly a year working non-stop for not much pay, I was fed up (1) ..... my job and I was feeling in need (2) ..... a good break. The sort (3) ..... holiday I had in mind was a week on a sunny beach somewhere, so I booked myself a cheap flight along (4) ..... six nights in a bed and breakfast next to the sea. On the day of the journey, I was aiming (5) ..... catching the 8.30 bus to the aiport, but I ended up leaving the house rather late and when I got to the stop there was no sign (6) ..... the bus. I knew I was supposed (7) ..... check in two hours before the flight, so instead (8) ..... waiting any longer and probably missing it, I jumped into a taxi. That was much quicker than going by bus, but the trouble (9) ..... taking taxis to the airport is that they are incredibly expensive. So when I got to check-in and was informed (10) ..... a three-hour delay to my flight, I realised I had wasted quite a lot of my hard-earned cash.

See the CD-ROM for more practice.

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