
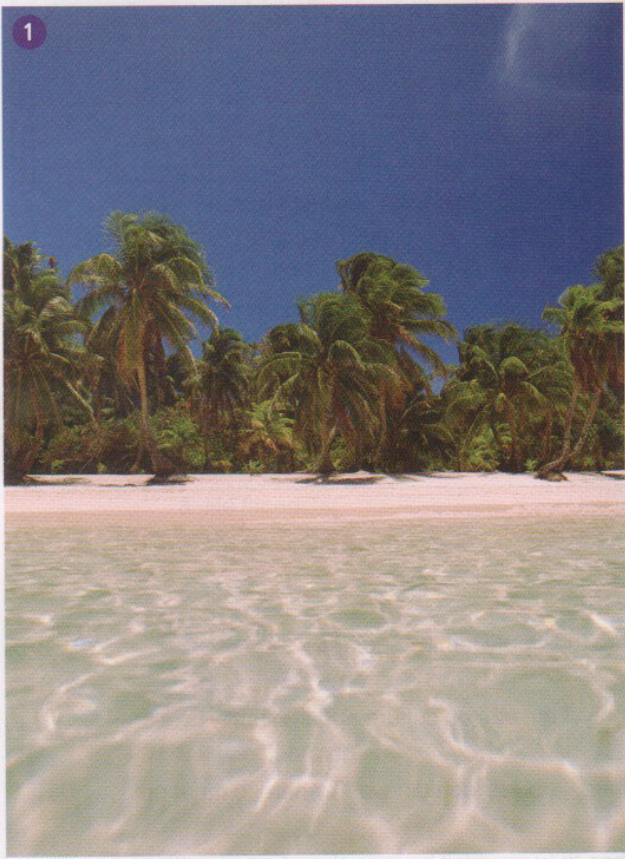


12 Travelling around the world

Listening

IELTS Section 2

- 1  With a partner, describe each of the photographs. Then discuss the questions below.



- Are these the sorts of places that you would like to visit? Which one appeals to you the most/least? Give reasons.
- Have you ever visited anywhere that you would classify as exotic? Where?
- Do you think our desire to visit exotic places is actually destroying them? In what ways?

- 2 Work in pairs. Decide what preparations you would make if you were going away on a trip to somewhere very hot or very cold. Make a checklist of the most important items to take with you.

Don't forget!

- Underline the words in the questions that warn you that the answer is coming soon.

**2.5 SECTION 2 Questions 11–20****Questions 11–15**

Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C**.

- 11** The speaker advises people to use a checklist if they
- A** dislike things being chaotic.
 - B** don't have much time.
 - C** can't easily remember things.
- 12** Further information may be obtained
- A** by post.
 - B** from the website.
 - C** from the local chemist.
- 13** To protect oneself from the sun, the best thing for people to do is
- A** carry an umbrella.
 - B** avoid direct sunlight.
 - C** wear a hat.
- 14** Good walking shoes are necessary to
- A** support the feet.
 - B** keep out the rain.
 - C** protect against injury.
- 15** An awareness of customs is advisable in order to
- A** enjoy festivals.
 - B** mix with people.
 - C** avoid trouble.

Questions 16–20

Complete the summary below.

Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

Extra tips

Maintain family contact so they don't feel any **16**, or even misuse any **17**

Take a light waterproof cover and a first aid kit with **18** and antiseptic **19**

Always keep expensive items like **20** safe.

3

What anxieties do people face when they travel abroad?

If you have travelled to another country, what were you most anxious about before you went?

Vocabulary: Adjectives with multiple meanings

1 Look at the following sentence from the listening practice on page 165. What does *novel* mean in this sentence? What other meanings does it have?

Remember to enjoy yourselves. Look out for novel experiences, and open your minds to the strange and the new!

2 For 1–10 below, underline the word or phrase in the box that does not have the same meaning.


Example:

alien strange native extraterrestrial

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1 foreign | from another country unfamiliar relevant |
| 2 curious | apathetic inquisitive unusual |
| 3 novel | book original film |
| 4 unique | treasured only happening in one place unlike anything else |
| 5 pristine | new and untouched morally good different |
| 6 odd | unusual irregular different types new |
| 7 fresh | new and different cold and windy odd recently made |
| 8 new | recently arrived extra inexperienced replacing something |
| 9 different | dissimilar several diverse unusual similar |
| 10 strange | unexpected unfamiliar uncomfortable odd |

3 For 1–10 below, complete the gaps with an adjective from exercise 2 that makes sense in sentence **a** and **b**. Then decide what the noun is for each adjective.

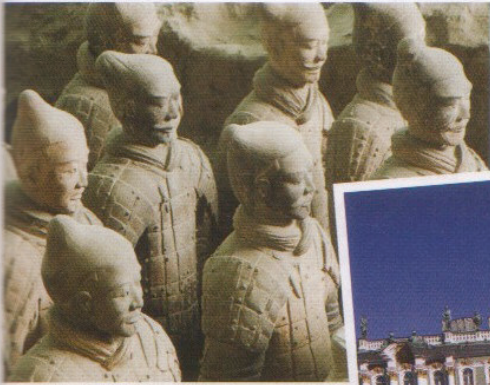
- 1 **a** I had quite a _____ experience as I was travelling home today.
b I think I would rather read a _____ than a travelogue.
- 2 **a** I would like to live in a _____ area to where I am now.
b Having _____ types of houses gives character to an area.
- 3 **a** The area was really _____ to me at first, but I soon got used to it.
b I had this really _____ feeling when I entered the house.
- 4 **a** Everyone's fingerprints are _____ and can't be copied.
b My holiday was full of _____ experiences.
- 5 **a** The building had these _____ carvings all over it.
b He was _____ to know what the town looked like.
- 6 **a** Being in a _____ country is not as easy or glamorous as it sounds.
b Their ideas were totally _____ to me. I couldn't agree with them.
- 7 **a** It was mainly sunny, but we did have the _____ rain shower.
b I had this really _____ experience last weekend when I visited the museum.
- 8 **a** I was _____ to the job and didn't really know anything.
b I bought a _____ set of clothes for the interview.
- 9 **a** The sandwiches we bought were very _____.
b I wanted to make a _____ start when I went to another town.
- 10 **a** I found myself in the middle of an _____ landscape.
b His ideas were completely _____ to mine.

4  Tell your partner about a new experience you had recently, or an interesting event that occurred recently. Use the adjectives and nouns from exercises 1–3.


Reading

IELTS Reading Passage

1 Work in pairs. Decide whether the following statements are true or false.



- 1 World heritage sites around the world are designated by UNESCO.
- 2 The Grand Canyon is in the United States of America.
- 3 The Great Barrier Reef is off the coast of New Zealand.
- 4 The Aztec ruins are in South America.
- 5 The Parthenon is in Rome in Italy.
- 6 The Giant Stelae of Aksum are in West Africa.
- 7 Mount Fuji is in Japan.
- 8 The Terracotta Army is in China.
- 9 The Hermitage museum is in Moscow.
- 10 The ruins of Persepolis are in Afghanistan.

2  Work in groups. Look at the title of the reading passage on page 168. What facts do you already know about this topic? Share your information with the rest of your group.

3 Each of the following words from the reading passage has two different meanings. Look at the words and their meanings and decide which is more likely in this passage. Use a dictionary to check any meanings you don't know.

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1 <i>shelf</i> | ledge | sill |
| 2 <i>maturity</i> | adulthood | fully-developed |
| 3 <i>system</i> | scheme | organism |
| 4 <i>range</i> | variety | scale |
| 5 <i>list</i> | catalogue | slant |
| 6 <i>vulnerable</i> | weak | in danger |
| 7 <i>breed</i> | reproduce | farm |
| 8 <i>colony</i> | collection | settlement |
| 9 <i>historic</i> | ancient | momentous |
| 10 <i>sanctuary</i> | asylum | place of safety |

4 Read the passage to check that you chose the correct meaning.

READING PASSAGE

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 1–13**, which are based on the reading passage below.

The Great Barrier Reef



The Great Barrier Reef was one of Australia's first World Heritage Areas and is the world's largest World Heritage Area. The Great Barrier Reef was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1981 and was one of 15 World Heritage places included in the National Heritage List on 21 May 2007.

The Great Barrier Reef is the world's largest World Heritage property extending over 2,000 kilometres and covering 348,000 km² on the north-east continental shelf of Australia. Larger than Italy, it is one of the best known marine protected areas. The Great Barrier Reef's diversity reflects the maturity of the ecosystem which has evolved over many thousands of years. It is the world's most extensive coral-reef and has some of the richest biological diversity found anywhere.

The Great Barrier Reef contains extensive areas of seagrass, mangrove, sandy and muddy seabed communities, inter-reefal areas, deep oceanic waters and island communities.

Contrary to popular belief, the Great Barrier Reef is not a continuous barrier, but a broken maze of around 2,900 individual reefs, of which 760 are fringing reefs along the mainland or around islands.

Some have coral cays. The reefs range in size from less than one hectare to over 1,000 km², and in shape from flat platform reefs to elongated ribbon reefs.

The Great Barrier Reef provides habitat for many diverse forms of marine life. There are an estimated 1,500 species of fish and over 360 species of hard, reef-building corals. More than 4,000 mollusc species and over 1,500 species of

sponges have been identified.

Other well-represented animal groups include anemones, marine worms, crustaceans and echinoderms.

The extensive seagrass beds are an important feeding ground for the dugong, a mammal species internationally listed as vulnerable. The reef also supports a variety of fleshy algae that are heavily grazed by turtles, fish, sea urchins and molluscs.

The reef contains nesting grounds of world significance for the endangered loggerhead turtle, and for green, hawksbill and flatback turtles, which are all listed as vulnerable. It is also a breeding area for humpback whales that come from the Antarctic to give birth in the warm waters.

The islands and cays support around 215 bird species, many of which have breeding colonies there. Reef herons, osprey, pelicans, frigate birds, sea eagles and shearwaters are among the seabirds that have been recorded.

The Great Barrier Reef is also of cultural importance, containing many archaeological sites of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin, including fish traps, middens, rock quarries, story sites and rock art. Some notable examples occur on Lizard and Hinchinbrook Islands, and on Stanley, Cliff and Clack Islands where there are spectacular

galleries of rock paintings. There are over 30 historic shipwrecks in the area, and on the islands are ruins, operating lighthouses and other sites that are of cultural and historical significance.

About 99.3 per cent of the World Heritage property is within the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, with the remainder in Queensland waters and islands. Because of its status, many people think the entire Great Barrier Reef is a marine sanctuary or national park, and therefore protected equally throughout. However, the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park is a multiple-use area in which a wide range of activities and uses are allowed, including extractive industries.

This has been achieved using a comprehensive, multiple-use zoning system. Impacts and conflicts are minimized by providing high levels of protection for specific areas. A variety of other activities are allowed to continue in a managed way in certain zones (such as shipping, dredging, research, commercial fishing and recreational fishing).

A new Zoning Plan for the entire Marine Park came into effect on 1 July 2004. The proportion of the Marine Park protected by no-take zones was increased from less than five per cent to over 33 per cent, and now protects representative examples of each of the 70 broad habitat types across the entire Marine Park. Two authorities are now responsible for the Great Barrier Reef: the Queensland Government and the Australian Government.

The majority of the World Heritage property is still relatively pristine when compared with coral reef ecosystems elsewhere in the world. Guided by the principle of balancing conservation and sustainable use, the regulatory framework

significantly enhances the resilience of the Great Barrier Reef.

The Australian and Queensland Governments have a cooperative and integrated approach to

managing the Great Barrier Reef. The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (GBRMPA) is the Australian Government agency responsible for overall management,

and the Queensland Government, particularly the Queensland Environmental Protection Agency, provides day-to-day management of the marine park for the Authority.

Questions 1–6

Complete the summary below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

The location of the Great Barrier Reef

The Great Barrier Reef, the largest World Heritage property there is, was one of Australia's first sites to become a World Heritage area. Situated on the **1** off the north-eastern coast of Australia, the Great Barrier Reef is among the world's most famous oceanic **2** The **3** of the Great Barrier Reef is a result of the evolution of the **4** over a very long time. Being the biggest **5** of its kind on earth, the Great Barrier Reef is, from the **6** point of view, very varied.

Questions 7–10

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage?

Write:

- TRUE** if the statement agrees with the information
FALSE if the statement contradicts the information
NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

- 7 The Great Barrier Reef consists of one large reef.
- 8 There are more types of molluscs and sponges found in the reef than in any other site in the world.
- 9 The loggerhead turtle is under threat of extinction.
- 10 There are plans to raise some of the sunken ships on the reef.

Questions 11–13

Answer the questions below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

- 11 What were enlarged considerably to safeguard sections of all the different marine habitats?
- 12 What has a major impact on the Great Barrier Reef's capacity to flourish?
- 13 What is the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority accountable for in respect of the reef?

Reacting to the text


Provided money were no option, would you like to visit the Great Barrier Reef? What aspect of the reef would appeal to you? Why?
 Would you be concerned that carbon produced by travelling there could contribute to the destruction of the reef?

Word building: Words related to memory

- 1 When people travel, they often bring back something to remind them of their trip. What is this something called? With a partner, use a dictionary to find words with the root *mem* – that are related to *memory*.
- 2 Work in pairs. For 1–10 below, complete the gaps with a word made from the word *memory*. Make any necessary changes to the form of the word.
 - 1 I have many happy _____ from my time in the Caribbean. I can still picture the beaches and the surf.
 - 2 Do you _____ the last time you had a long holiday?
 - 3 She's writing her _____ now that she is no longer President. They should be interesting reading.
 - 4 Collecting cinema _____ is not particularly exciting. I'd rather collect holiday posters.
 - 5 We tried to _____ the route on the map so we would know it perfectly, but when we were going along the road through the forest we got lost.
 - 6 Would you say that your trip to Japan was a _____ experience or not?
 - 7 We visited various _____ to a wide range of historic events.
 - 8 I left him a brief _____ on his desk, because I know he rarely reads his emails.
 - 9 It's always nice to have even a small _____ of a trip, even if it's only a card.
 - 10 I lost my _____ for a while, but then it all came back to me. I was so relieved.
- 3 In the paragraph below the words in *italics> are in the wrong place. Decide the correct position 1–8 for each of the words.*

I have really vivid **1** *memorabilia* of my holidays in Mexico last summer. I had a digital camera which takes excellent photographs. And as I am the sort of person who collects **2** *memories* of any kind, like concert tickets or theatre programmes, I came back with loads of **3** *memoirs* like little statues and trinkets. If I ever write my **4** *mementos*, I shall have lots of material to draw on. We visited a beautiful village, and I even bought a replica of a **5** *memorable* to a famous heroine whom I don't really know, but the monument to her was very moving, which is what made it so **6** *memorial*. Unfortunately, I am not sure I'd **7** *memorize* how to get there again as I didn't take much notice of the map. I didn't **8** *remember* the name of the town.



- 4  Work in pairs. Write at least three questions each containing the words made from the word *memory* in exercise 2. Take turns asking and answering the questions.

Useful expressions

Do you find it easy to memorize ...
 Are you the sort of person who collects ... *memorabilia*?
 What is your (most treasured/fond/vivid) memory ... ?
 What details do you remember about ... ?
 What was your most memorable ... ?

Speaking

IELTS Part 1

- 1 Look at the Part 1 questions below about transport where you live. Decide which two of the following are suitable ways to begin your answer to question 1.

People they travel by car ...

More and more people use ...


Most travellers ...

Commuters get around ...

The transport where you live

- 1 How do people travel around where you live?
- 2 What problems do people face when they travel?
- 3 How do transport problems affect you?
- 4 How would you improve the transport in your country?

- 2 Work in pairs. Think of at least two suitable ways to begin your answer to questions 2-4.

- 3  Take turns asking and answering the questions in exercise 1. Before you start choose two points from the checklist on page 210 that you would like your partner to give you feedback on.

Speaking

IELTS Part 2

- 1 Work in groups. Look at the following Part 2 task card and then answer questions 1-6 below.

Describe a memorable journey you have made.

You should say:

where this journey was to

when it was


what you did on this journey

and explain why this journey was memorable.

- 1 What synonyms do you know for the word *journey*?
 - 2 Write a list of any words that you associate with the word *journey*.
 - 3 Write a list of adjectives that you associate with the word *journey*.
 - 4 Write a list of verbs that you associate with the word *journey*.
 - 5 Write a list of places that you associate with the word *journey*.
 - 6 Write a list of reasons you associate with going on a journey.
- 2 Use the words in the lists to help you make notes for the topic above.

Don't forget!

- You only have one minute to make notes.
- The words in your notes should be prompts only.
- Don't be afraid to glance at your notes as you speak.
- You have to speak for one to two minutes.


- 3  With a partner, take turns talking about the topic. Before you start, choose two points from the checklist on page 210 that you would like your partner to give you feedback on.


Language focus: Articles

1 In the extract below from the reading passage on page 168, underline examples of the following:

- 1 the definite article
- 2 the zero article
- 3 the indefinite article

Contrary to popular belief, the Great Barrier Reef is not a continuous barrier, but a broken maze of around 2,900 individual reefs, of which 760 are fringing reefs along the mainland or around islands.

 Read more about articles in the Grammar reference on page 225.

2  Work in pairs. Answer questions 1–10 below. Pay attention to the articles in your answers.

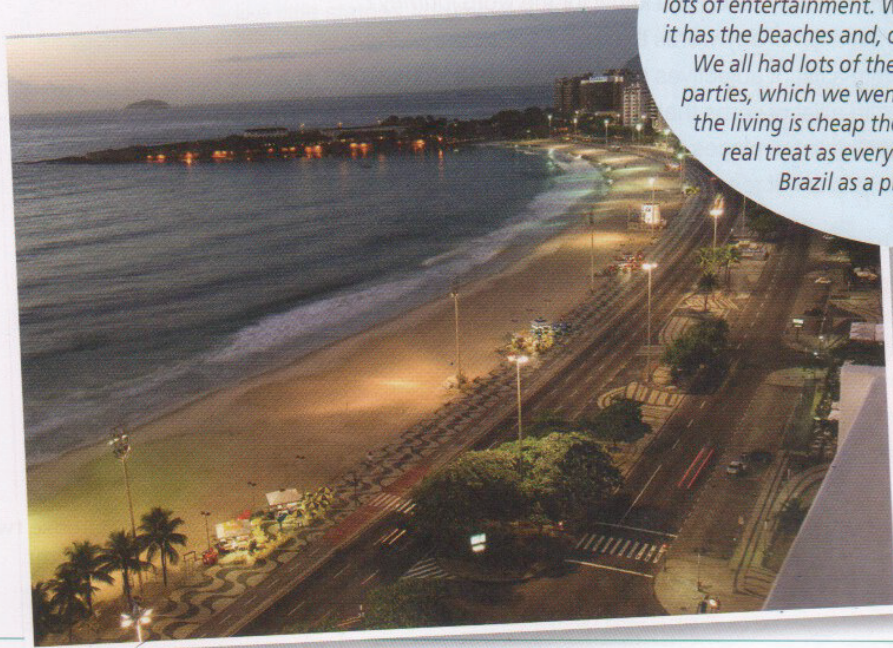
- 1 What gives us light during the day?
- 2 What objects do you see far away in the sky on a clear night?
- 3 Is the sun a star or a planet?
- 4 When is the sun a star?
- 5 Are there different solar systems?
- 6 What is the highest mountain in the world?
- 7 Which mountain range is it in?
- 8 What is the name of the capital of Japan?
- 9 Is London a capital of the UK?
- 10 Are there different oceans on our planet? Can you name three?

3 Work in pairs. For sentence a and b in 1–8 below, decide which sentence requires an article and which does not. Explain why.

- 1 a I spent the day visiting ____ old monuments.
b ____ monuments I visited were old.
- 2 a I like ____ climbing mountains.
b I'd like to go climbing in ____ Himalayas.
- 3 a You shouldn't look at ____ sun directly.
b ____ stars twinkle because they are far away.
- 4 a The Amazon flows through ____ various countries.
b Rivers like ____ Nile bring life to desert regions.
- 5 a ____ capital city of Mexico is enormous.
b ____ Mexico City is particularly big.
- 6 a ____ United Kingdom is usually just called the UK.
b ____ kingdoms are ruled by monarchs.
- 7 a ____ prime minister runs the country.
b ____ prime ministers are appointed by heads of state or parties.
- 8 a ____ heart sends blood around the body.
b The body has ____ various organs.

4 In the following extract from IELTS Speaking Part 2, underline the articles that should not be there.

A trip I would like to describe is a journey I went on to the Brazil a few years back. I went with my family, two brothers but no the sisters, five people in all. We flew to the Rio de Janeiro which is an amazing city with many people and lots of entertainment. What I really like about the city is that it has the beaches and, of course, it's famous for its nightlife. We all had lots of the fun there with a sightseeing and parties, which we went to nearly every night. The cost of the living is cheap there and a meal in a restaurant is a real treat as everyone is very lively. I recommend Brazil as a place for the holidays and relaxing ...



Writing

IELTS Task 2

- 1 Look at the following Task 2 question. Decide which of the ideas 1–7 below you think is most relevant to the question. Then add your own ideas to the list.

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people think that children should be encouraged to travel more while at school to broaden their experience. Others think that not enough time is spent in the classroom learning the basics of a good education.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| 1 opens them up to new experiences | 3 learn more while travelling | 6 too tiring |
| 2 need to learn basics first | 4 travelling is expensive | 7 always learning dull facts |
| | 5 waste of time when away from the classroom | |

- 2 It is important to be able to develop your ideas in IELTS Writing. For 1–6 below, decide whether the text in *italics* is relevant. Rewrite the text that is not relevant.

- 1 Cheap air travel enabled people to travel longer distances than before. *A whole family, for example, could fly from India to Europe at less expense than a decade before.*
 - 2 Trains go in and out of fashion in all countries, as they often depend on the support of politicians. *At the moment, more people are travelling by coach.*
 - 3 Tourism can have a negative impact on local culture, *so people should avoid watching TV.*
 - 4 Precious ecosystems around the world are being destroyed by the very tourists who most want to protect them, *so access to such sites needs to be restricted.*
 - 5 Older people find it more difficult to rough it while on holiday compared to the younger generation. *This is surely because young people don't often stay in hotels.*
 - 6 World heritage sites like the Great Barrier Reef are under constant threat of destruction. *For example, even subtle changes in the temperature of the open sea can affect the reef.*
- 3 Work in groups. Discuss the following Task 2 question. List three main ideas for each point of view and think of an example.

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Today more people than ever are travelling around the world. Some people believe that such travelling helps to broaden people's minds, while others think it just confirms their prejudices.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

- 4 Write an answer for the question. When you have finished, check your answer using the checklist on page 209. Use the articles checklist on page 207 to check your answer for any mistakes relating to articles.

12 Review

Vocabulary

For 1–7 in the following dialogue from IELTS Speaking Part 3, underline the correct word in *italics*.

Examiner: Is it important for young people to travel?

Candidate: Yes. I think travelling to a **1** *foreign/unique/alien* country is essential for young people as it helps to broaden their minds. For example, it can open their minds to **2** *alien/fresh/odd* and **3** *novel/pristine/alien* experiences first hand, instead of just reading about them in books or on the Internet.

Examiner: What kind of **4** *new/odd/alien* experiences?

Candidate: Well, for example, if children go to, say, Canada for the first time from, say, Russia, then they will hopefully be **5** *odd/curious/fresh* not just about the language but about the way of life, especially the **6** *differences/alienation/curiosity* and the similarities.

Examiner: With the growing influence of globalization, how do you think countries are **7** *different/fresh/new* these days?

Candidate: It's difficult to find things that are **8** *strange/foreign/alien* and perhaps unique as things around the world become very similar and less strange because of TV and the Internet.

Word building

1 Before you look at the next exercise, write down as many words as possible that can be made from the word *memory*.

2 Match a question beginning 1–7 with a question ending a–g.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Do you have | a knowledge? |
| 2 Why do you think people write | b a memorable film you have seen? |
| 3 Is it a good thing to memorize | c memorials to famous people? |
| 4 Are you the sort of person who collects | d a good memory? |
| 5 Can you describe | e people's names easily? |
| 6 Do you remember | f their memoirs? |
| 7 Do you think we should build | g memorabilia about things like the theatre? |

3 Complete the sentences below with a word from exercise 1.

- 1 The most _____ occasion in my life was my last birthday party.
- 2 Collecting _____ relating to the cinema or trains is one way of preserving our heritage.
- 3 Being able to _____ words is a useful skill for learning languages.
- 4 _____ can be very exciting to read, but they don't appeal to everyone.
- 5 If I _____ rightly, there is a film called *Australia*.
- 6 Some professions like medicine and architecture require a very good _____ for detail.

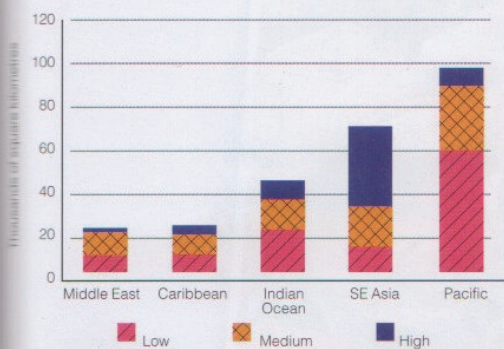
Articles

- 1 For 1–7 below, add *a/an/the* where necessary.
 - 1 I visited many monuments in Thailand, but monument I remember most was temple in north whose name I don't remember.
 - 2 I don't think I'd like to go climbing in the Alps as I don't like heights.
 - 3 I like travelling, especially to exotic places, but trip I had recently was awful.
 - 4 Education is supposed to broaden mind, but education some people receive does opposite.
 - 5 I'm afraid of water, so I can't go swimming even in swimming pools.
 - 6 Information on website may not be correct. I download information every day, and I'm not sure if it's correct.
 - 7 Quality of hotels varies from resort to resort.



- 2 Look at the graph and the IELTS Writing Task 1 answer. Underline the six unnecessary definite articles in the text.

Regional coral reef area, classified by degree of risk, 1998



Globally, it is clear that more than half (58 per cent) of the world's reefs are at risk from the human activities.

The significant regional differences exist regarding the degree of risk that coral reefs face. The reefs of the Southeast Asia, which are the most species-diverse in the world, are also the most threatened, with more than 80 per cent at risk, including the approximately 60,000 square kilometres at high or very high risk. By contrast, the reefs in the Pacific region, which contains more reef area than any other region, face comparatively less risk. Forty-one per cent of Pacific reefs were classified as threatened with approximately 10 per cent (10,000 square kilometres) facing a high risk. As regards the Caribbean and the Middle East, where the reefs cover approximately the same area (20,000 square kilometres), the proportion at the higher risk is greater in the former (approximately 5,000 square kilometres).

- 3 Does the text need an introduction? If yes, write one.
- 4 Which information is not included in the text?