

**LOMONOSOV MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY
IN DUSHANBE
HUMANITARIAN FACULTY**

**ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM AS GLOBAL
BUSINESS**



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УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ ПОСОБИЕ для бакалавров «Sustainability. Environment and tourism. »/Составители: Стаценко Ю.Ю. Саломатшоева Ф. Сирота О.С.

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Предисловие

Предлагаемое учебное пособие по английскому языку адресовано студентам направлений «Международные отношения» и «Лингвистика», обучающимся по программе бакалавриата и изучающим английский язык как основной иностранный.

Пособие «Sustainability: environment and tourism» разработано в соответствии с рабочей учебной программой по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» по направлениям подготовки 41.03.05 «МО» и 45.03.02 «Лингвистика» Филиала МГУ им. М.В.Ломоносова в г. Душанбе, составленной кафедрой «Лингвистика».

Пособие состоит из двух отдельных тематических модулей «Environment» и «Tourism». Учебный материал пособия рассчитан на 126-144 часов, включая самостоятельную работу, промежуточный и итоговый контроль. В каждый модуль пособия включены тексты, объединённые одной общей тематикой, но затрагивающих разные её аспекты и проблемы. Тематика текстов и множество заданий творческого и дискуссионного характера рассчитана на то, чтобы создать дополнительный психологический стимул для совершенствования знаний, навыков и умений в процессе изучения иностранного (английского) языка.

Тексты сопровождаются активным словарём. Прилагаемый к тексту вокабуляр рекомендуется использовать в качестве материала для совершенствования навыков произношения и пополнения словарного запаса студентов, его дифференциации, накопления и активизации устойчивых словосочетаний и фразеологических единиц.

Пслетекстовые упражнения носят самый разнообразный характер. Их цель – более глубоко проникнуть в содержание читаемого, повторить лексико-грамматический материал в новых ситуациях, выразить собственную точку зрения на проблему, затронутую в тексте.

Основная цель настоящего пособия состоит в формировании у студентов необходимого и достаточного уровня языковой коммуникативной компетенции для решения социально-коммуникативных задач в различных областях бытовой, культурной, профессиональной и научной деятельности при общении с зарубежными партнерами, а также для дальнейшего самообразования.

Таким образом, данное пособие учитывает новые методические подходы в теории и практике обучения иностранным языкам в нашей стране и за рубежом.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Adapt or die

Jan 10th 2019

From *The Economist* print edition

Environmentalists have long said the world should concentrate on preventing climate change, not adapting to it. That is changing



“I USED to think adaptation subtracted from our efforts on prevention. But I’ve changed my mind,” says Al Gore, a former American vice-president and Nobel prize-winner. “Poor countries are vulnerable and need our help.” His words reflect a shift in the priorities of environmentalists and economists.

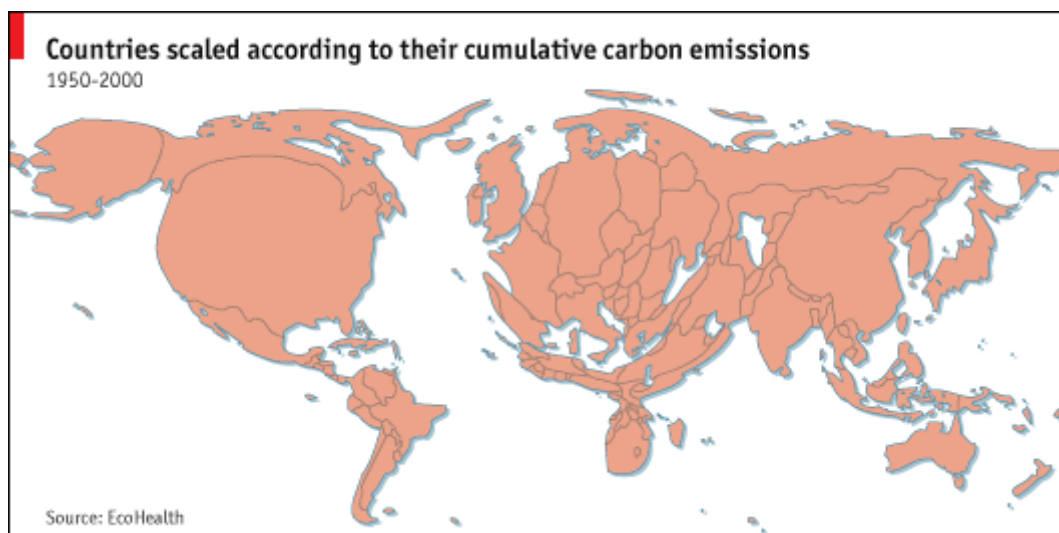
For years, greens said adaptation—coping with climate change, rather than stopping it—was a bit like putting out a fire on the Titanic: desirable, no doubt, but the main thing was to change course. In July, however, a committee of America’s Senate set aside \$20m for international adaptation efforts. That was peanuts; and nothing will come of it anyway because there is no comparable legislation in the House of Representatives. But it was the first time American legislators had showed willingness to put money into global efforts at coping. In June, the United Nations hammered out the details of how to control spending of the first carbon tax earmarked for international adaptation.

Two things have changed attitudes. One is evidence that global warming is happening faster than expected. Manish Bapna of the World Resources Institute, a think-tank in Washington, DC, believes “it is already too late to avert dangerous consequences, so we must learn to adapt.”

Second, evidence is growing that climate change hits two specific groups of people disproportionately and unfairly. They are the poorest of the poor and those living in island states: 1 billion people in 100 countries. Tony Nyong, a climate-change scientist in Nairobi, argues that people in poor countries used to see global warming as a Western matter: the rich had caused it and would with luck solve it. But the first impact of global warming has been on the very things the poorest depend on most: dry-land agriculture; tropical forests; subsistence fishing. In a recent paper* for the Brookings Institution, a think-tank in Washington DC, Robert Mendelsohn of Yale University estimates that African farmers on rain-fed land will lose \$28 per hectare per year for

each 1°C rise in global temperatures. Global warming erodes coastlines, spreads pests and water-borne diseases and produces more erratic weather patterns.

The victims share two characteristics. They are too poor to defend themselves by expensive flood controls or sophisticated public-health programmes. And (unlike China or Brazil) their own carbon footprints are tiny. Kirk Smith, a professor at the University of California, Berkeley, calls climate change the world's biggest regressive tax: the poorest pay for the behaviour of the rich (see map).



The new focus on adaptation shows itself in a slew of private- and public-sector projects. A private Australian company called New Forests cleans up degraded land in South-East Asia, creates “biodiversity conservation certificates” and sells them to big firms which want to be greener. Swiss Re is designing new kinds of subsidised insurance to help poor farmers in a dozen African countries guard against some of the impacts of climate change, creating innovative climate-risk indices and weather derivative contracts. Dozens of small firms advise big ones on cutting their carbon footprints; although most aim at reducing emissions, a few invest in reforestation, soil protection and the like.

On the public-sector side, rich-country governments are levying new taxes and using the revenues for global poverty-reduction and adaptation. France, for example, imposes a tax on international flights of between €1 and €40 per seat, using the money for HIV/AIDS in Africa. Some environmentalists want a similar tax on all international flights to help adaptation. Countries are creating adaptation funds by auctioning rights to pollute under cap-and-trade arrangements. A fifth of the money raised by the European Union’s emissions-trading scheme—forecast at over \$2 billion a year by 2020—is supposed to go on climate-change efforts including, as the scheme says, “developing countries’ adaptation”. A bill proposed this year in America’s Senate would have generated \$10 billion-20 billion a year after 2025. The bill failed but similar steps have the backing of both Barack Obama and John McCain.

Most important, a United Nations conference in Bali last December set up what is essentially a global tax on carbon, with the money to be spent by an international body. Under the Kyoto protocol, companies in rich countries that have signed the climate accords can finance reductions in emissions by private firms in developing nations. In return, rich-country companies can offset a portion of their own (capped) emissions. These company-to-company deals produce “carbon credits” which have a value and can be traded. In June, it was agreed that 2% of that value (forecast at up to \$950m by 2012) will go into an adaptation fund controlled by donors and recipients. About \$100m-worth of these credits are already in the bank.

\$50 billion, or thereabouts
Estimated costs of adapting to climate change

Assessment by	Annual cost \$bn	In
UNDP (2007)	86	2015
UNFCCC (2007)	28-67	2030
World Bank (2006)	9-41	2008
Oxfam (2007)	>50	2008
Stern Review (2006)	4-37	2008

Source: World Resources Institute

So adaptation is becoming a proper business. As it does so, however, it encounters a host of problems.

To begin with, the money involved is just a puff of smoke. Back-of-the-envelope calculations suggest the cost of coping with climate change is in the tens of billions a year for poor countries (see table). The total pledged to date (cumulatively, not per year) is \$300m, of which just 10% has actually been spent. China says rich countries should allocate 0.5% of their national incomes in official aid to help developing countries adapt. But most rich countries are failing to fulfil earlier promises to increase aid for other reasons, so that looks like a non-starter.

The discrepancy means poor countries will end up bearing most of the burden themselves. China has a national climate-change programme with an elaborate series of targets and exhortations to cope. Bangladesh this year put \$50m into a national adaptation fund and invited rich countries to add of their plenty. But this sort of thing is much easier for giants like China or large countries like Bangladesh, than it is for poorer Mali or tiny Maldives.

With more problems than money, there will—as always—be a fight over the spoils. Rich countries may concede the poor are harder hit and need help, but once there is a pot of money, they too will want a share. For an American administration, rebuilding the levees of New Orleans (an adaptation programme) will take precedence over projects in Africa or the Caribbean.

Even if poor countries do get help, there are bound to be fights over how to use it. In general, says Saleemul Huq of the International Institute for Environment and Development in London, most adaptation spending should go on what countries are doing anyway—irrigation, drought-resistant seeds and so forth. But that leaves plenty of room for disputes.

If sea levels go up, do you build sea walls or rehouse people? If infectious diseases are rising, do you spend money trying to eradicate the worst ones, like malaria, or on health and nutrition in general? The latter makes sense but most donors concentrate on single-disease efforts. George Soros, a financier who runs a chain of philanthropic organisations, says that in their experience, few people in poor countries have a clear idea about climate change and how to cope with it.

Lastly, the international arrangements that might help sort out some of these disputes are a shambles. Among developing countries, most negotiations on climate change (as on everything else) are led by the big three: China, India and Brazil. But they are large polluters themselves and their interests differ from very poor states and islands. Angus Friday, Grenada's ambassador to the UN who speaks for island states there, says the states most vulnerable to climate change are least able to participate effectively in climate-change talks.

The poorest lose out in another way. When industrial polluters in emerging markets cut emissions, they are rewarded through Kyoto. But the poorest are not rewarded for the big contribution they could make towards reducing emissions, which is the better management of tropical forests. That is because forests were excluded from Kyoto, to the chagrin of the poor.

Mary Robinson, a former president of Ireland and UN high commissioner for human rights, says that there should be a “rights-based” approach to climate change, meaning poor countries should have some redress under international law for the environmental costs they suffer. This seems like a recipe for alienating rich countries. But it reflects a growing impatience. As the costs of climate change bear down on the poor, so their demands grow that rich countries, which caused most of the problems, should help them cope.

Economist January 10 2019

Adapt or die

- to prevent climate change
- to adapt to climate change
- vulnerable countries
- to reflect a shift in the priorities of environmentalists and economists
- greens
- to cope with climate change
- to put out a fire on the Titanic
- to change course
- to set aside *phr* sth for international adaptation efforts
- peanuts *infmt*
- comparable legislation
- to show willingness to put money into global efforts at coping sth
- to hammer sth out *phrasal* = to reach an agreement or solution after a lot of argument or discussion
- to earmark (often passive) = to keep or intend sth for a particular purpose
- to happen faster than expected
- think-tank
- to avert dangerous consequences / crisis / conflict / strike / famine / disaster / economic collapse
- evidence is growing that ...
- to hit sb disproportionately and unfair
- climate-change scientist
- impact of global warming on smth
- dry-land agriculture / rain-fed agriculture/land неорошаемое/богарное земледелие
- tropical forest
- subsistence fishing/agriculture/farming
- (global warming) to erode coastlines
- to spread pests (паразит) and waterborne diseases
- to produce more erratic (неустойчивый) weather patterns
- to share *certain* characteristics
- expensive flood controls
- sophisticated (зд. стоящий на уровне современных требований) public-health programmes
- carbon footprints углеродный след
- regressive tax налогообложение по убывающей шкале
- public-sector / private-sector projects

- to clean up degraded land
- 'biodiversity conservation certificate'
- subsidized insurance
- big firms want to be greener
- to create innovative climate-risk indices and weather-derivative contracts
- to invest in reforestation / soil protection
- to levy taxes and use the revenues for global poverty-reduction
- cap-and-trade политика ограничения промышленных выбросов с помощью квот
- to raise money through emissions-trading scheme
- to have the backing of sb = to support someone or sth, esp by giving them money or using your influence
- to set up a global tax on carbon
- the Kyoto protocol (1997 г. к Рамочной Конвенции ООН об изменении климата; закрепляет количественные обязательства развитых стран и стран с переходной экономикой, включая Россию, по стабилизации и снижению поступлений парниковых газов в атмосферу по отношению к 1990г. в период 2008-2012гг. и вводит механизмы торговли правами на сокращенные выбросы парниковых газов с целью обеспечения Сторонами Протокола выполнения своих обязательств)
- to encounter a host of problems
- back-of-the-envelope calculations несложные расчеты
- infectious diseases are rising
- to eradicate infectious diseases

Listening (Part 3)

You will hear five short extracts in which people talk about their attitudes to 'green issues'. For questions 1-10, choose the correct option A,B or C.

You will hear the recording twice.

- 1. What change has the first speaker made in her transport to work?**
 - A. She goes by public transport.
 - B. She drives, using lead-free petrol.
 - C. She uses her bicycle.
- 2. What action did her children recently take?**
 - A. They went on an organized cycle ride.
 - B. They planted some trees.
 - C. They joined a fitness club.
- 3. The second speaker says his company's environmental practices**
 - A. are decided by the Marketing Director
 - B. play a relatively minor part in the business.
 - C. are advertised once a year.
- 4. The company's wood policies have been criticized by**
 - A. a business organization.
 - B. environmental groups.
 - C. the national press.

5. **Why doesn't the third speaker recycle her household waste?**
 A. It would take up too much time.
 B. Not enough other people do it.
 C. She always forgets to do it..
6. **What does she think is the best way to help the environment?**
 A. Going on demonstrations
 B. Writing to politicians
 C. Attending meetings
2. **Which actions does the fourth speaker think is the most important to stop?**
 A. leaving windows open
 B. wasting paper
 C. using plastic cups

What system does he hope to introduce?

- A. new heating
- B. rewards for good ideas
- C. car-sharing

According to the fifth speaker, people tend to be most concerned about

- A. food packing
- B. air quality
- C. water shortage

Which of these areas of business has increased most?

- A. financial planning schemes
- B. environmentally-friendly building design
- C. organically grown food products

Listening

Upstream Advanced StB p.126

Paper 4 Part 2 (Sentence completion)

You will hear part of a radio programme in which people debate the effectiveness of the 'Investors in People' scheme. 'Investors in People' is a scheme designed to improve conditions and efficiency in the workplace.

1. Find out the meaning of the following words/phrases, which are in the recording. In what context do you think they will occur? Discuss in pairs.
 - briefing
 - review meeting
 - complaints procedure
 - letterhead
 - appraisals
 - assessor
 - random spot checks
2. Listen to the recording. For questions 1-9, fill in the gaps with a word or short phrase.

'Investors in People' is a scheme which promotes staff training as 1

Ruth admits that the real reason why some companies want the IIP badge is that it is a 2

Companies who wish to be part of the 'Investors in People' scheme must provide evidence of 3 to the IIP authority.

Chris claims that some companies, in spite of following the required 4 were not truly interested in improving conditions.

The IIP authority investigates every complaint, even the 5 ones.

Ruth argues that it isn't easy to 6 IIP standards compliance.

Chris mentions one law firm where staff training went on for only 7

Chris suggests 8 in order for IIP to rebuild its reputation.

Ruth points out that employees can follow the 9 if they feel that IIP standards are not upheld by their company.

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

1. CHANGING WORLD

Lead-in

1. Read the extract. Work in groups. Guess when it was written and what time period it refers to.

... As long, as he could remember, it had been not a "situation" so much as a permanent crisis. Since the 1970s, the world had been dominated by two problems which, ironically, tended to cancel each other out.

Though birth control was cheap, reliable, and endorsed by all the main religions, it had come too late; the population of the world was now six billion – a third of them in the Chinese Empire. Laws had even been passed in some authoritarian societies limiting families to two children, but their enforcement had proved impracticable. As a result, food was short in every country; even the United States had meatless days, and widespread famine was predicted within fifteen years, despite heroic efforts to farm the sea and to develop synthetic foods.

With the need for international cooperation more urgent than ever, there were still as many frontiers as in any earlier age. In a million years, the human race had lost few of its aggressive instincts; along symbolic lines visible only to politicians, the thirty-eight nuclear powers watched one another with belligerent anxiety. Among them, they possessed sufficient megatonnage to remove the entire surface crust of the planet. Although there had been - miraculously - no use of atomic weapons, this situation could hardly last forever.

And now, for their own inscrutable reasons, the Chinese were offering to the smallest have-not nations a complete nuclear capability of fifty warheads and delivery systems. The cost was under \$200,000,000, and easy terms could be arranged.

Perhaps they were only trying to shore up their sagging economy, by turning obsolete weapons systems into hard cash, as some observers had suggested. Or perhaps they had discovered methods of warfare so advanced that they no longer had need of such toys; there had been talk of radio-hypnosis from satellite transmitters, compulsion viruses, and blackmail by synthetic diseases for which they alone possessed the antidote. These charming ideas were almost certainly propaganda or pure fantasy but it was not safe to discount any of them. Every time Floyd took off from Earth, he wondered if it would still be there when the time came to return.

2. Compare the situation described above with the modern times.

3. Discuss in pairs. Do you think it is possible to solve the problems described in the extract? Brainstorm how the problems could be solved. Who do you think is responsible for improving the situation:

- **Individuals**
- **Business**
- **Government**
- **International organizations**

Project: You are expected to act as experts in strategic consulting. You have been asked to assess the present day environmental situation and to evaluate whether it could be improved through international efforts. Prepare a presentation of your findings to be posted on the faculty web-site.

4. Develop an action plan and consider the main aspects of your presentation. Discuss in groups:

- **What kind of information will you need for the project?**
- **How are you going to use the information you have studied?**

1.1. General Environmental Problems

Global warming

5. Work in pairs. What are the most urgent environmental issues facing our world today? Rank them in the order of importance. Compare your list with those of other groups.

6. Work in groups. Do you believe global warming is grim reality or an elaborate hoax? Give reasons.

7. Discuss the following arguments and choose one which, in your opinion, does not support the theory of global warming:

- **The recent increase in global temperatures is caused by a host of factors.**
- **The recent increase in global temperatures is a temporary situation.**
- **Global warming cannot be explained by solar activity**
- **Temperatures tend to fluctuate while rising.**

8. Read the text to check your ideas. For questions 1- 7 choose options A-E. For some of the questions there is more than one option.

What happened to global warming?

By Paul Hudson
Climate correspondent, BBC News

This headline may come as a bit of a surprise, so too might that fact that the warmest year recorded globally was not in 2008 or 2007, but in 1998.

But it is true. For the last 11 years we have not observed any increase in global temperatures. And our climate models did not forecast it, even though man-made carbon dioxide, the gas thought to be responsible for warming our planet, has continued to rise. So what on Earth is going on?

Climate change sceptics, who passionately and consistently argue that man's influence on our climate is overstated, say they saw it coming. They argue that there are natural cycles, over which we have no control, that dictate how warm the planet is. But what is the evidence for this?

During the last few decades of the 20th Century, our planet did warm quickly. Sceptics argue that the warming we observed was down to the energy from the Sun increasing. After all 98% of the Earth's warmth comes from the Sun.

But research conducted two years ago, and published by the Royal Society, seemed to rule out solar influences. The scientists' main approach was simple: to look at solar output and cosmic ray intensity over the last 30-40 years, and compare those trends with the graph for global average surface temperature. And the results were clear. "Warming in the last 20 to 40 years can't have been caused by solar activity," said (A) **Dr Piers Forster** from Leeds University, a leading contributor to this year's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

But one solar scientist (B) **Piers Corbyn** from Weatheraction, a company specialising in long range weather forecasting, disagrees. He claims that solar charged particles impact us far more than is currently accepted, so much so he says that they are almost entirely responsible for what happens to global temperatures. He is so excited by what he has discovered that he plans to tell the international scientific community at a conference in London at the end of the month. If proved correct, this could revolutionise the whole subject.

Ocean cycles

What is really interesting at the moment is what is happening to our oceans. They are the Earth's great heat stores. According to research conducted by *(C)Professor Don Easterbrook* from Western Washington University last November, the oceans and global temperatures are correlated. The oceans, he says, have a cycle in which they warm and cool cyclically. The most important one is the Pacific decadal oscillation (PDO). For much of the 1980s and 1990s, it was in a positive cycle, that means warmer than average. And observations have revealed that global temperatures were warm too. But in the last few years it has been losing its warmth and has recently started to cool down. These cycles in the past have lasted for nearly 30 years.

So could global temperatures follow? The global cooling from 1945 to 1977 coincided with one of these cold Pacific cycles. Professor Easterbrook says: "The PDO cool mode has replaced the warm mode in the Pacific Ocean, virtually assuring us of about 30 years of global cooling."

So what does it all mean? Climate change sceptics argue that this is evidence that they have been right all along. They say there are so many other natural causes for warming and cooling, that even if man is warming the planet, it is a small part compared with nature.

But those scientists who are equally passionate about man's influence on global warming argue that their science is solid. *(D)The UK Met Office's Hadley Centre*, responsible for future climate predictions, says it incorporates solar variation and ocean cycles into its climate models, and that they are nothing new. In fact, the centre says they are just two of the whole host of known factors that influence global temperatures - all of which are accounted for by its models.

In addition, say Met Office scientists, temperatures have never increased in a straight line, and there will always be periods of slower warming, or even temporary cooling. What is crucial, they say, is the long-term trend in global temperatures. And that, according to the Met office data, is clearly up.

To confuse the issue even further, last month *(E)Mojib Latif*, a member of the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) says that we may indeed be in a period of cooling worldwide temperatures that could last another 10-20 years. Professor Latif is based at the Leibniz Institute of Marine Sciences at Kiel University in Germany and is one of the world's top climate modellers. But he makes it clear that he has not become a sceptic; he believes that this cooling will be temporary, before the overwhelming force of man-made global warming reasserts itself.

So what can we expect in the next few years? Both sides have very different forecasts. The Met Office says that warming is set to resume quickly and strongly. It predicts that from 2010 to 2015 at least half the years will be hotter than the current hottest year on record (1998). Sceptics disagree. They insist it is unlikely that temperatures will reach the dizzy heights of 1998 until 2030 at the earliest. It is possible, they say, that because of ocean and solar cycles a period of global cooling is more likely. One thing is for sure. It seems the debate about what is causing global warming is far from over. Indeed some would say it is hotting up.

Which scientist (or scientists):

1. support(s) the theory of global warming?
2. believe(s) that his latest findings will be crucial for resolving the dispute?
3. predict(s) more than two decades of declining temperatures?
4. have/has an opinion on the matter which is supported by empirical data collected over the past decades?
5. claim(s) that more than two factors should be taken into account while considering the issue of climate change?
6. think(s) that the influence of a certain phenomenon has been underestimated so far?
7. agree(s) with his opponents about their predictions, concerning global temperatures, for the near future?

9. Choose words and phrases from the text which

- are useful for explaining the reasons behind global warming/cooling
- are used to introduce opinions on the matter in question
- are used to describe natural phenomena
- are used to prove the point

10. Role play: a scientific conference. You are going to take part in an international scientific conference on climate change. Go to the following reference:

<http://www.skepticalscience.com/argument.php>, Study the arguments put forward by the scientists, both skeptics and supporters of the global warming theory. Choose an argument *you* are going to champion or disprove. Be ready to present your opinion using active vocabulary.

1.2. Environmental pollution

11. Discuss in pairs different types of environmental pollution. Which type of pollution do you consider the most harmful?

Listening

Noise – the forgotten pollutant

Fiona Scott-Barrett New Proficiency Listening & Speaking pp.16-17

12. Work in groups. Do you find noise a problem? Give reasoning. What kind of problems might it cause?

13. Listen to a radio interview with Maggie Kerr, who launched the ‘Down with Noise’ campaign and check your ideas. For questions 1- 4, choose the alternative (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

1. According to Maggie Kerr, high levels of noise

- A. have been reduced in towns and cities.
- B. are recognised as a problem by the World Health Organisation.
- C. are recognised as a health risk by most members of the public.
- D. can cause asthma in children.

2. Maggie Kerr

- A. had a history of blood pressure problems.
- B. went to her doctor for advice on how to handle stress.
- C. was lucky that her doctor believed her.
- D. became ill as a result of a change in her immediate environment.

3. Noise constitutes a health hazard

- A. mainly for people who suffer from stress.
- B. mainly for people who live near airports.
- C. when people are exposed to above-average noise levels over a long period.
- D. when people are exposed to very high noise levels for short periods.

4. The 'Down with Noise' campaign

- A. wants to reduce bus traffic in towns.
- B. shares some of the aims of other environmental groups.
- C. organises national campaigns against cars.
- D. works together with Environmental Health Officers.

14. Choose the vocabulary to discuss the following:

- **causes and effects of noise pollution**
- **noise control and noise reduction**

Use of English

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15. Use the phrases below to complete the sentences:

- **the noise of vehicles**
- **add to the cacophony**
- **copious quantities of decibels**
- **the hubbub of daily life**

Some say privacy is the greatest luxury. Your correspondent believes silence is even more golden. Like others, he puts up with _____ as a trade-off for the convenience of living in a city rather than the wilderness. In doing so, he accepts there is no escape from _____ on the road, aircraft overhead, construction workers hammering away down the street, and gardeners everywhere using lawn-mowers, hedge-trimmers and leaf-blowers. In-doors, the dish-washer, washing-machine, vacuum-cleaner, refrigerator and air-conditioning _____. The last thing anyone needs is yet another man-made contraption capable of emitting _____. Yet, that is precisely what, unthinkingly, your correspondent has just inflicted upon himself and his good neighbours.

16. For questions 1-10, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

(1)... general, people find sound becomes annoying when the level in the community, averaged over 24 hours, exceeds 65dBA. (2)... the introduction of high-bypass jet engines, with their big, slower turning compressor fans, airports have managed (3) ... keep more of their 65dBA sound contours (4)... their own perimeters. Likewise, since the advent of welded track and electric locomotives, railways have become (5) ... of an annoyance.

Car engines, too, have (6) ... hushed to well below their annoyance levels. Electric vehicles have become almost too quiet. There is talk of having to equip them (7)... automatic beepers, or even simulated engine sounds, in order to warn pedestrians of their approach. While sound barriers (8)... busy highways have helped make life (9) ... tolerable for local residents, research still needs (10) ... be done on making road surfaces quieter. The bulk of the traffic sound today comes from the screech and whine of rubber on tarmac or concrete.

17. For questions 1-10, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

<p>On the emission side, (1)... depends on the frequencies of the various components in the sound as well as their amplitudes. On the (2)... end, the human ear—a non-linear device with (3)... dynamic range—adds to the</p>	<p>LOUD RECEIVE</p>
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<p>(4)... . From sounds so loud they can cause permanent loss of hearing down to the quietest the ear can detect spans a (5)... range of a trillion to one. The base-10 logarithm of one trillion is 12. That equates to 120 decibels—the level, in sound terms, of a thunderclap (6) ... overhead, or the blast received in the front row of a rock concert. Because it is non-linear, the ear is not equally (7)... to all frequencies. For good reason, it works best between one kilohertz and five kilohertz—the range where the sounds of predators and other hazards are most likely to be heard. A “weighting curve” has therefore to be used to make sounds (8)... by microphones and other acoustical instruments more (9)... of what people actually hear. Of the four different weighting schemes (A, B, C and D curves) developed since the 1930s, the one used most (10)... today is the so-called A-weighting—hence the term dBA.</p>	<p>NORM COMPLICATE FREQUENT IMMEDIATE SENSE MEASURE REPRESENT WIDE</p>
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18. Here is a list of the most common noise-related complaints. Which do you consider most annoying/most hazardous to health?

- traffic
- aircraft noise
- other transportation (railways; garbage pickup/commercial pickup and delivery)
- recreation and entertainment noise
- home and neighbors (barking dogs; air conditioning, vents and pumps; noisy parties; house alarms)
- residential maintenance (lawn mowers, lawn trimmers, edge trimmers, leaf and power blowers)
- construction
- industrial noise

19. Work in pairs. How can the problem of noise pollution be tackled? Make a list of options. What do you personally do to handle the issue?

Writing (*Letter of Complaint*)

20. Write a letter of noise nuisance complaint to the Local authorities. Give details about the type of noise causing the problem and how it affects you.

1.3. Waste Problem

21. Discuss in groups. What is waste? Which type of waste is the most dangerous?

Do you think water-waste is a serious threat for economy? What are the harmful effects of water - waste to:

- individuals
- environment

22. Read the article to check your ideas. For questions 1- 8 decide which answer (A,B,C or D) best fits each gap.

Waltzing with disaster

The Danube basin is littered with accidents waiting to happen

Economist.com

FOR now, at least, the glints just about blue in the autumn sun. A rapidly built network of dams and weirs, and massive (1)... of gypsum and acetic acid, have stemmed or at least neutralised the tide of toxic waste that hit the river after a reservoir wall gave way at the MAL Zrt aluminium plant at Ajka, in western Hungary, on October 4th. Nine people were killed and 150 injured when a torrent of highly caustic red liquid gushed over (2)... villages, fouling waterways and sweeping away people, livestock and possessions. Now tests in Hungary, as well as in neighbouring Serbia, Croatia and Slovakia, have shown that the water's pH level has been (3)... to slightly over eight, around normal for this time of year, says Philip Weller of the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River.

Yet although short-term catastrophe may have been avoided, the river and its basin are dotted with a worrying number of potential disasters in the making. Many factories and storage facilities date back to communist times, when environmental and safety standards were laxer than today. Even modernised sites pose huge (4)... : a cyanide spill at a gold-extraction plant in Baia Mare in Romania poisoned the Tisza river in 2000.

Predicting further leakages is extremely difficult, says Gabor Figezky of the World Wildlife Fund's Hungarian arm. Until last week MAL's plant was not considered particularly risky, at least in comparison with the red sludge stored at Almasfuzito, 80 kilometres north-west of Budapest. There, says the WWF, 40 hectares of unlined pools pollute the groundwater and seep into the Danube. Alarmingly, the reservoir walls also serve as flood dykes for the Danube. If one gave way it would (5)... the toxic mud directly into the river and poison Budapest's drinking-water supply.

The government has taken MAL Zrt under temporary state (6)... and frozen its assets. Zoltan Bakonyi, the company's managing director, was detained for questioning on suspicion of criminal negligence, although later released without charge. Viktor Orban, the prime minister, thinks he knows where culpability lies. On October 11th he said there were reasons to believe that some people at MAL were "driven by their private interests" to avoid repairing the reservoir's dodgy walls. Mr Orban has long promised action against what he calls Hungary's "oligarchs", businessmen whose political connections helped them to become immensely wealthy in the post-communist years. There is certainly little public sympathy for MAL's rich bosses. The company's initial offer of 100,000 forints (\$510) compensation to each (7)... family caused fury.

MAL denies any negligence and says the reservoir met the required standards when inspected. The European Commission, which has sent a team of five environment and toxicology experts to help the clean-up, will be examining the Hungarian authorities' oversight of the plant before the spill, says a spokesman. If it appears that Hungary failed properly to (8) ... the relevant EU laws, Brussels may open an investigation.

1.A.numbers	B amounts	C quantities	D figures
2.A faraway	B nearby	C near	D next
3 A reduced	B limited	C narrowed	D lessen
4 A perils	B damages	C dangers	D risks
5 A release	B free	C discharge	D allow
6 A authority	B control	C power	D limit
7 A influenced	B touched	C impressed	D affected
8 A offer	B practise	C implement	D improve

Use of English (discourse cloze)

Practice Tests Plus 2 CAE p.46

23. Read the two texts below and say who must be responsible for waste disposal:

- the authorities
- individuals

Give reasoning.

24. For questions 1-6, read the following text and then choose from the list (A-J) given below the best phrase to fill each of the numbered spaces. Each correct phrase may only be used once. Some suggested answers do not fit at all. The exercise begins with an example (0).

Waste not...

In Britain, 28 million tones of household rubbish is generated each year, and the country is running out of holes in the ground **(0) J**. The government says that from now on, dumping waste should be a last resort that is reserved for things **(1)**. And there are other possible solutions. Passing on the things we no longer need to somebody who does, is environmentally better than recycling, **(2)**. Clothes, newspapers and so on are relatively well-known candidates for recycling and re-use, but old electrical goods present more of a problem. While larger items, such as fridges and freezers, tend to have a value as scrap metal, many smaller things do not **(3)**. A company with computers it no longer needs, finds it much easier than a householder to pass them on to another user, **(4)**. Almost all dealers who buy old computers are keen to collect and deal with large quantities, **(5)**. Another big problem is the growing mountain of unwanted mobile phones, estimated at up to 25 million in Britain alone. But binning any mobile is a bad idea because the batteries count as 'hazardous waste' **(6)**. Some companies operate what's called a 'Take Back' scheme to help with this problem

A. and then redistribute them to those in deed.

- B. but they're not the only ones.
- C. but don't want to bother with single items.
- D. and are simply buried.
- E. because it uses less energy.
- F. or get them recycled.
- G. and will collect it from private homes.
- H. and should be handled with care.
- I. which can neither be recycled nor burned.
- J. to put it all in.

1.4 Waste Recycling

Listening (Three-way matching)

Virginia Evans – Jenny Dooleys *Upstream Proficiency StB p.220*

City issues 'most wanted' list of litter dropping suspects

25. You will hear a radio debate in which two people discuss the introduction of heavy fines for littering public places. Before you listen, discuss the following.

- How can we contribute to keeping our cities/ towns clean?
- How can governments encourage people to do so?

26. Now listen to the recording. For questions (1-6), decide whether the opinions are held by only one of the speakers or whether the speakers agree. Write G (for Graham), E (for Elaine) or B (for both).

1. Many people don't understand the serious problems that can be caused by litter.
2. The new measures might bring on a general increase in fines.
3. The government has failed to get people to respect public places.
4. Introducing heavy fines is not the best way to curb street littering.
5. Informing people can sometimes work better than policing them.
6. There are no financial motives behind the introduction of the new measures.

27. What would your position be on the matter? Would you be in support of the heavy fines, or would you try to educate and inform people in order to change their behaviour?

28. Discuss how the information you have studied can be useful for the project and prepare a presentation in which you assess the present day environmental situation on the earth.

Reading

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29. Work in pairs and brainstorm what you think is more important - to solve the environmental problem or to change the attitude to it?

30. Read the article and discuss how different countries deal with the issue of climate change. Five paragraphs have been removed from the text. Choose from the paragraphs A-G the one which fits each gap (1-5). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

2. International cooperation

36. Discuss in groups what you would expect from an international environment agreement? Make a list of requirements.

Reading

37. Read the text and match the headings below to appropriate paragraphs.

HEADINGS

- A. What is emissions trading?
- B. Have the targets been achieved?
- C. How much difference will Kyoto make?
- D. What are the targets?
- E. What about poor countries?
- F. Why did the US pull out?
- G. When did the Kyoto Protocol come into force?
- H. Are there alternatives?
- I. Why did Russia decide to back the treaty?

Q&A: The Kyoto Protocol

As the Kyoto protocol comes into effect, BBC News Online looks at the agreement which many say is the best hope for curbing the gas emissions thought partly responsible for the warming of the planet.

What is the Kyoto Protocol?

The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement setting targets for industrialised countries to cut their greenhouse gas emissions.

TARGETED GASES

- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Methane (CH₄)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

These gases are considered at least partly responsible for global warming - the rise in global temperature which may have catastrophic consequences for life on Earth. The protocol was agreed in 1997, based on principles set out in a framework convention signed in 1992.

(1)

Industrialized countries have committed to cut their combined emissions to 5% below 1990 levels by 2008 - 2012. Each country that signed the protocol agreed to its own specific target. EU countries are expected to cut their present emissions by 8% and Japan by 5%. Some countries with low emissions were permitted to increase them. Russia initially wavered over signing the protocol, amid speculation that it was jockeying for more favourable terms. But the country's cabinet agreed to back Kyoto in September 2004.

(2)

The Kyoto Protocol became a legally binding treaty on 16 February 2005. It could only come into force after two conditions had been fulfilled:

- It had been ratified by at least 55 countries
- It had been ratified by nations accounting for at least 55% of emissions from what the Treaty calls "Annex 1" countries - 38 industrialised countries given targets for reducing emissions, plus Belarus, Turkey and now Kazakhstan.

The first target was met in 2002. But following the decision of the United States and Australia not to ratify, Russia's position became crucial for the fulfilment of the second condition. It finally did ratify on 18 November 2004, and the Kyoto Protocol came into force 90 days later - on 16 February 2005.

The targets for reducing emissions then become binding on all the Annex 1 countries which have ratified the Protocol. The two main countries which have not are Australia and the USA.

(3)

The deciding factor appears to have been the political benefits Russia stands to gain. In particular, there has been talk of stronger European Union support for Russia's bid to join the World Trade Organization, when it ratifies the protocol.

Fears still persist in Russia that Kyoto could badly affect the country's economic growth.

However, Russia will be able to make a lot of money selling credits when emissions trading (see below) gets under way, because its economy collapsed after 1990. The protocol does not require Russia to decrease its emissions from their 1990 level at all, but its output of greenhouse gases has shrunk by nearly 40%.

(4)

Industrialized countries cut their overall emissions by about 3% from 1990 to 2000. But this was largely because a sharp decrease in emissions from the collapsing economies of former Soviet countries masked an 8% rise among rich countries. The UN says industrialised countries are now well off target for the end of the decade and predicts emissions 10% above 1990 levels by 2010.

The treaty suffered a massive blow in 2001 when the US, responsible for about quarter of the world's emissions, pulled out. There is not even any certainty that the 15 countries that were members of the EU in 1997 will meet their collective target of an 8% reduction on 1990 levels. France, Sweden and the UK have already done so, but others - such as Spain, Portugal and Ireland - have made no progress at all.

(5)

US President George W Bush pulled out of the Kyoto Protocol in 2001, saying implementing it would gravely damage the US economy. His administration dubbed the treaty "fatally flawed", partly because it does not require developing countries to commit to emissions reductions. China and India fall into this category, although they are two of the world's biggest producers of greenhouse gases. Mr Bush says he backs emissions reductions through voluntary action and new energy technologies.

(6)

Most climate scientists say that the targets set in the Kyoto Protocol are merely scratching the surface of the problem. The agreement aims to reduce emissions from industrialised nations only by around 5%, whereas the consensus among many climate scientists is that in order to avoid the worst consequences of global warming, emissions cuts in the order of 60% across the board are needed. This has led to criticisms that the agreement is toothless, as well as being virtually obsolete without US support. But others say its failure would be a disaster as, despite its flaws, it sets out a framework for future negotiations which could take another decade to rebuild.

Kyoto commitments have been signed into law in some countries, US states and in the EU, and will stay in place regardless of the fate of the protocol itself.

(7)

The agreement acknowledges that developing countries contribute least to climate change but will quite likely suffer most from its effects. Many have signed it. They do not have to commit to specific targets, but have to report their emissions levels and develop national climate change mitigation programmes. China and India, potential major polluters with huge populations and growing economies, have both ratified the protocol.

(8)

Emissions trading works by allowing countries to buy and sell their agreed allowances of greenhouse gas emissions. Highly polluting countries can buy unused "credits" from those which are allowed to emit more than they actually do. Countries are also able to gain credits for activities which boost the environment's capacity to absorb carbon. These include tree planting and soil conservation, and can be carried out in the country itself, or by that country working in a developing country.

(9)

One approach gaining increasing support is based on the principle that an equal quota of greenhouse gas emissions should be allocated for every person on the planet. Originated by the Global Commons Institute, the proposal, dubbed "contraction and convergence", states that rich countries should "contract" their emissions with the aim that global emissions "converge" at equal levels based on the amount of pollution scientists think the planet can take. Although many commentators say it is not realistic, its supporters include the United Nations Environment Programme and the European Parliament.

38. Does the Kyoto Protocol meet your requirements? Give reasons.

39. Discuss what changes need to be introduced to make it effective.

Role - play "The Copenhagen Climate Change Conference"

40. Work as a group. Choose a role:

USA

China

Russia

South Africa

Read up on your positions towards the Kyoto protocol and the responsibility you are ready to take on. Refer to Appendix 1 for your role cards.

41. Discuss as a group your position and prepare the agenda for the meeting.

42. Role - play the conference.

43. Listening (Video)

www.youtube.com/watch?v=9vPvzQ_fcaY&feature=related

Watch a report from Copenhagen and note down the reactions from key figures at the conference.

Writing

44. Act as environmental analysts. Write a report to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Outline the key issues, challenges and outcomes of the Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen.

Reading

BBC News

45. Read the article about the reasons why the Copenhagen Climate Conference failed and match the headings below with each section.

- **BAD TIMING**
- **24-HOUR NEWS CULTURE**
- **KEY GOVERNMENTS DO NOT WANT A GLOBAL DEAL**
- **THE HOST GOVERNMENT**
- **EU POLITICS**
- **THE WEATHER**

Why did Copenhagen fail to deliver a climate deal?

1.	
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Until the end of this summit, it appeared that all governments wanted to keep the keys to combating climate change within the UN climate convention. Implicit in the convention, though, is the idea that governments take account of each others' positions and actually negotiate.

In Copenhagen, everyone talked; but no-one really listened. The end of the meeting saw leaders of the US and the BASIC group of countries (Brazil, South Africa, India and China) hammering out a last-minute deal in a back room as though the nine months of talks leading up to this summit, and the Bali Action Plan to which they had all committed two years previously, did not exist.

The logical conclusion is that this is the arrangement that the big players now prefer - an informal setting, where each country says what it is prepared to do - where nothing is negotiated and nothing is legally binding.

2.	
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Although the Bali Action Plan was drawn up two years ago, it is only one year since Barack Obama entered the White House and initiated attempts to curb US carbon emissions. He is also attempting major healthcare reforms; and both measures are proving highly difficult. If the Copenhagen summit had come a year later, perhaps Mr Obama would have been able to speak from firmer ground, and perhaps offer some indication of further action down the line - indications that might

have induced other countries to step up their own offers. As it is, he was in a position to offer nothing - and other countries responded in kind.

3.

In many ways, Denmark was an excellent summit host. Copenhagen was a friendly and capable city, transport links worked, Bella Center food outlets remained open through the long negotiating nights. But the government of Lars Lokke Rasmussen got things badly, badly wrong. Even before the summit began, his office put forward a draft political declaration to a select group of "important countries" - thereby annoying every country not on the list, including most of the ones that feel seriously threatened by climate impacts. The chief Danish negotiator Thomas Becker was sacked just weeks before the summit amid tales of a huge rift between Mr Rasmussen's office and the climate department of minister Connie Hedegaard. This destroyed the atmosphere of trust that developing country negotiators had established with Mr Becker.

When Mr Rasmussen took over for the high-level talks, it became quickly evident that he understood neither the climate convention itself nor the politics of the issue. Experienced observers said they had rarely seen a UN summit more ineptly chaired. .

4.

Although "climate sceptical" issues made hardly a stir in the plenary sessions, any delegate wavering as to the scientific credibility of the "climate threat" would hardly have been convinced by the freezing weather and - on the last few days - the snow that blanketed routes from city centre to Bella Center.

5.

The way this deal was concocted and announced was perhaps the logical conclusion of a news culture wherein it is more important to beam a speaking president live into peoples' homes from the other side of the world than it is to evaluate what has happened and give a balanced account.

The Obama White House mounted a surgical strike of astounding effectiveness (and astounding cynicism) that saw the president announcing a deal live on TV before anyone - even most of the governments involved in the talks - knew a deal had been done.

The 24-hour live news culture did not make the Copenhagen Accord. But its existence offered the White House a way to keep the accord's chief architect away from all meaningful scrutiny while telling the world of his triumph.

6.

For about two hours on Friday night, the EU held the fate of the Obama-BASIC "accord" in its hands, as leaders who had been sideswiped by the afternoon's diplomatic coup d'etat struggled to make sense of what had happened and decide the appropriate response. If the EU had declined to endorse the deal at that point, a substantial number of developing countries would have followed suit, and the accord would now be simply an informal agreement between a handful of countries - symbolising the failure of the summit to agree anything close to the EU's minimum requirements, and putting some beef behind Europe's insistence that something significant must be achieved next time around. So why did the EU endorse such an emasculated document, given that several leaders beforehand had declared that no deal would be better than a weak deal? The answer probably lies in a mixture - in proportions that can only be guessed at - of three factors:

- Politics as usual - never go against the US, particularly the Obama US, and always emerge with something to claim as a success
- EU expansion, which has increased the proportion of governments in the bloc that are unconvinced of the arguments for constraining emissions

- The fact that important EU nations, in particular France and the UK, had invested significant political capital in preparing the ground for a deal - tying up a pact on finance with Ethiopia's President Meles Zenawi, and mounting a major diplomatic push on Thursday when it appeared things might unravel.

46. Rank the reasons in order of importance. Discuss the results of the conference and the reasons for the outcome.

47. Compare the results of the role play with the results of the real conference.

48. Give your forecast for the adoption of a legally-binding document as the outcome of the forthcoming conference.

49. Read the article about where things stand after the UN climate conference in Copenhagen. For questions 1- 5 choose from the countries.

UN climate chief urges action as China talks open

By Karl Malakunas (AFP)

TIANJIN, China — The UN climate change chief on Monday warned feuding countries they must immediately begin working towards a deal to combat global warming, as gridlocked talks resumed in China.

The six days of talks in the northern city of Tianjin are part of long-running efforts through the United Nations to secure a post-2012 treaty to limit global warming and avoid potential environmental catastrophes. The event is the first time that China, the world's biggest source of greenhouse gases, which scientists say cause global warming, has hosted a UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) meeting.

Little progress has been made since world leaders failed to broker a deal in Copenhagen last year and the delegates were told they had to break the stalemate ahead of another UN climate summit in Mexico starting next month. "Now is the time to rise to your challenge," UNFCCC executive secretary Christiana Figueres said in an address at the start of the conference to delegates from more than 170 nations. "Now is the time to accelerate the search for common ground."

The final goal of the process is a treaty aimed at curbing greenhouse gases, which could potentially be clinched late next year at a UN summit in South Africa, in time to replace the Kyoto Protocol which expires at the end of 2012.

However, after the Copenhagen failure and the continuing battles between developed and developing countries over who should shoulder responsibilities for curbing greenhouse gases, expectations have been lowered. The focus for now is just on trying to broker a package of small deals on specific issues, such as cooperation on clean energy technologies and rewarding developing countries for not cutting down rainforests.

But Figueres said devastating floods in Pakistan and China this year, as well as fires in Russia, were a taste of the extreme weather that humans will endure if world leaders do not curb greenhouse emissions soon. "The bottom line is that it is in no one's interest to delay action. Quite the contrary, it is in everyone's interest to accelerate action in order to minimise negative impacts on all," Figueres said. She said finding areas of agreement in Tianjin was vital to restore trust in the UN process and lay the foundations for success in Cancun, Mexico. "A concrete outcome in Cancun is urgently needed to restore the faith in the abilities of parties to take the process forward," she said.

The European Union's chief delegate, Artur Runge-Metzger, also warned public trust in the UN process would dissipate completely if there was no progress in Tianjin and Cancun. "If Cancun does not produce such a solid outcome, taking the fight against climate change forward, then I think it risks becoming irrelevant in the eyes of the rest of the world," he told reporters.

The phenomenal economic growth of China has seen it overtake the United States as the world's biggest emitter of greenhouse gases in recent years, and its efforts to limit emissions were expected to be in focus this week.

After being blamed by many in the developed world for derailing the Copenhagen talks, China decided to host the event partly to demonstrate its commitment to the UN process and clean energy, analysts said. China indicated it wanted to foster a spirit of cooperation at this week's conference. "All countries need to renew their efforts to consolidate and expand consensus and hammer out a binding agreement at an early date," Dai Bingguo, China's top foreign policy official, said in a speech to the delegates.

However Dai indicated China would hold firm on some of the key disputes with the United States and other developed nations that have led to the current gridlock. He reiterated China's position that developed countries should take the lead in curbing greenhouse gas emissions and help developing countries deal with the impact of climate change. China has long resisted pressure for it to commit to emissions targets, arguing that doing so would hurt its economic development.

Which country...

1. the world's largest emitter of greenhouse gases	
2. insists that industrialized nations must sign up to more demanding targets if the negotiations are to move forward	
3. will host the forthcoming UN climate summit	
4. maintains that poorer countries must be given more space to grow their economies and, inevitably, their total emissions for years to come	
5. wants big emerging economies to take on firmer commitments to control and eventually cut emissions, and to subject them to more international monitoring	

Appendix 1

The 2009 United Nations Climate Change Conference, commonly known as the Copenhagen Summit, was held at the Bella Center in Copenhagen, Denmark. The conference included the 15th Conference of the Parties (COP 15) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the 5th Meeting of the Parties (MOP 5) to the Kyoto Protocol. According to the Bali Road Map, a framework for climate change mitigation beyond 2012 was to be agreed there.

Listing of proposed actions

During the conference some countries stated what actions they were proposing to take if a binding agreement was achieved. In the end, no such agreement was reached and the actions will instead be debated in 2010. Listing by country or political union. Sections in alphabetic order, table according to higher objectives.

Russia

Prior to the meeting, Russia pledged to reduce emissions between 20% to 25% below 1990 levels by 2020 if a global agreement is reached committing other countries to comparable emission reductions.[49] This target had not been announced to the UNFCCC Secretariat before the COP 15 meeting. In the COP 15 negotiations, Russia only pledged to make a 10% to 15% reduction below 1990 levels by 2020 as part of a commitment to the Kyoto Protocol, but said that it would reduce emissions by 20% to 25% as part of an agreement on long-term cooperative action.

Russia has become a world donor. It gives money to the Global Environment Fund, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, although at present its contributions are very small. Russia has less money than other G8 countries, and this is an objective fact. Therefore, this is almost a zero-sum game for Russia. President Dmitry Medvedev confirmed that Russia gives some money and will continue to do so, but it no longer receives anything from international financial organizations or other countries.

Russia recognises the need to counter anthropogenic climate change, because 90% of climatic change is man-made. All countries, except for the poorest ones, should contribute funds and work to reduce emissions.

A Kyoto Annex 1 country, Russia reduced its emissions between 1990 and 2006 by 34.1%.⁴⁴ However, a large part of this reduction can be explained by the collapse of heavy industry that accompanied the fall of Communism.⁴⁵

President Medvedev has hinted that Russia will pledge to reduce emissions by 50% on 1990 levels by 2050.⁴⁶ However, his predecessor Vladimir Putin said that Russia would not agree to binding cuts that did not also apply to US and China.⁴⁷

South Africa

To cut emissions by 34% below current expected levels by 2020.[21][50]

This is equivalent to an absolute emissions cut of about 18%[original research?] below 1990 levels by 2020.[51]

United States of America

To cut greenhouse gas emissions by 17% below 2005 levels by 2020, 42% by 2030 and 83% by 2050.[21][53][54]

Raw use of UNFCCC CO₂e data excluding LULUCF as defined during the conference by the UNFCCC for the years 2005 (7802.213 Tg CO₂e[27]) and 1990 (6084.490 Tg CO₂e[27]) leads to apparent emissions cuts of about 4%[55][56][57] (5878.24 Tg CO₂e), 33% (4107.68 Tg CO₂e) and 80% (1203.98 Tg CO₂e) respectively.

It is being widely reported that the Obama administration – aware that that any agreement must be ratified by a lobby-prone Congress - wants to abandon many of the decisions made while it was not at the negotiating table. According to a Guardian story, the US is refusing to sign up to any agreement based on Kyoto’s classification of China and other big emerging economies as developing countries that do not have to large emission reductions in the short term.²⁹ The US also rejects the current framework’s focus on monitoring and enforcement. Instead, it wants many of the big questions to be revisited and a new framework to be developed. ³⁰

Given how close we are to Copenhagen and how committed most other countries are to the existing framework, the US position poses a major threat to the possibility of a strong and effective deal being negotiated at Copenhagen. China has accused the US of trying to kill off Kyoto and other developing countries have also reacted angrily.³¹ It is not clear how the US position will affect a proposed bilateral agreement between it and China aimed at helping the two countries – that are together responsible for 40% of global emissions – share technology and agreement a bilateral target.³²

The Senate is currently reading a bill that would reduce emissions 20% on 2005 levels by 2020 while a separate proposal being considered by the House seeks a 17% reduction. Both proposals include an 83% reduction by 2020. The proposals would establish a domestic carbon trading market that could be linked with the EU ETS. An Obama administration official recently admitted that the chances of any climate legislation being passed in the US prior to Copenhagen are slim. “We will go to Copenhagen and manage with whatever we have,” the official said. ³³ But Energy Secretary Steven Chu maintains a pre-Copenhagen law is still a possibility.

<http://blogs.ft.com/energy-source/2009/12/18/copenhagen-full-text-of-obamas-statement-and-press-conference/>

China

To cut CO₂ emissions intensity by 40–45% below 2005 levels by 2020

China takes the issue of climate change and the conference very seriously. Premier Wen told the leaders that countries should stop blaming each other. Rather, they should bear in mind the larger picture of an international response to climate change, accommodate each other’s concerns, adhere to the principle of “common but differentiated responsibilities”, speedily build consensus, seek common ground while reserving differences and advance the negotiations as quickly and effectively as possible. What we need to send to the world is a message of hope and confidence.

It is worth mentioning that premier Wen had the longest meeting with leaders of the small island states, the least developed countries and African countries. He listened carefully to their views and concerns, since these countries do have special concerns over funding and control of global temperature rise. Premier Wen expressed full sympathy and understanding for their concerns and supported their legitimate demand. More importantly, although China, as a developing country, is not obligated to provide financial support on climate change, Premier Wen reaffirmed that China is ready to continue give support and assistance to these countries under the framework of South-South cooperation and through bilateral channels. So the stance of China is crystal clear.

China does not currently have formal emissions reduction targets but does have a wealth of renewable energy targets. President Hu Jintao told the recent talks in New York that China will increase efforts to improve energy efficiency and curb the rise in CO2 emissions but gave few details. China was the most vocal critic of US proposals to abandon large parts of the Kyoto architecture at the recent Bangkok talks.

The head of China's delegation said that "The meeting has had a positive result, everyone should be happy." [110] Wen Jiabao, China's prime minister said that the weak agreement was because of distrust between nations: "To meet the climate change challenge, the international community must strengthen confidence, build consensus, make vigorous efforts and enhance co-operation." [112] India's environment minister, Jairam Ramesh, has been reported as saying, "We can be satisfied that we were able to get our way" and that India had "come out quite well in Copenhagen".

Copenhagen Accord

On 18 December after a day of frantic negotiations between heads of state, it was announced that a "meaningful agreement" had been reached between on one hand the United States and on the other, in a united position as the BASIC countries (China, South Africa, India, and Brazil). [102] An unnamed US government official was reported as saying that the deal was a "historic step forward" but was not enough to prevent dangerous climate change in the future. However, the BBC's environment correspondent said: "While the White House was announcing the agreement, many other – perhaps most other – delegations had not even seen it. A comment from a UK official suggested the text was not yet final and the Bolivian delegation has already complained about the way it was reached – 'anti-democratic, anti-transparent and unacceptable'. With no firm target for limiting the global temperature rise, no commitment to a legal treaty and no target year for peaking emissions, countries most vulnerable to climate impacts have not got the deal they wanted." [102] The use of "meaningful" in the announcement was viewed as being political spin by an editorial in The Guardian. [103]

Early on Saturday 19 December, delegates approved a motion to "take note of the Copenhagen Accord [104] of December 18, 2009". This was due to the opposition of countries such as Bolivia, Venezuela, Sudan and Tuvalu who registered their opposition to both the targets and process by which the Copenhagen Accord was reached. [105] The UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon welcomed the US-backed climate deal as an "essential beginning" however debate has remained as to the exact legal nature of the Accord. [106] The Copenhagen Accord recognises the scientific case for keeping temperature rises below 2°C, but does not contain commitments for reduced emissions that would be necessary to achieve that aim. One part of the agreement pledges US\$ 30 billion to the developing world over the next three years, rising to US\$100 billion per year by 2020, to help poor countries adapt to climate change. Earlier proposals, that would have aimed to limit temperature rises to 1.5°C and cut CO2 emissions by 80% by 2050 were dropped. The Accord also favors developed countries' paying developing countries to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation, known as "REDD". [107] [108] The agreement made was non-binding but US President Obama said that countries could show the world their achievements. He said that if they had waited for a binding agreement, no progress would have been made. [109]

The key points of the Copenhagen Accord

- A commitment "to reduce global emissions so as to hold the increase in global temperature below 2C" and to achieve "the peaking of global and national emissions as soon as possible"

- Developed countries must make commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and developing countries must report their plans to curb greenhouse gas emissions to the UN by 31 January 2010
- New and additional resources "approaching \$30bn" will be channelled to poorer nations over the period 2010-12, with an annual sum of \$100bn envisaged by 2020
- A Copenhagen Green Climate Fund will be established under the UN convention on climate change, to direct some of this money to climate-related projects in developing countries
- Projects to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in developing countries will be subject to international monitoring if they are internationally funded
- Programmes to provide developing countries with financial incentives to preserve forests - REDD and REDD-plus - will be established immediately
- Implementation of the accord will be reviewed in 2015 and an assessment will be made of whether the goal of keeping global temperature rise within 2C needs to be strengthened to 1.5C
- countries will now be held to account for what they are actually achieving, with mandatory reporting every two years for developing countries.
- to aid developing countries, \$30 billion of immediate short term funding from developed countries will be provided over the next three years to kick start emission reduction measures.

Notes

1. Answer: fiction.
2. Additional question: Is this situation possible in the near future? Give reasons
3. Этап первый: дефицит
4. Проект заключается в том, насколько критична ситуация и возможно ли разрешить ее совместными усилиями
5. Когда мы говорим о конкретной проблеме, необходимо их «возвращать» к проекту (часть 1)
11. Ролевая игра может быть опущена

Read up on the outcome of the International Conference in Cancun

Проект: predictions about the subsequent development of the situation

Part 1: Plot; Setting (why did the author choose this setting?)

Writing: What does the author consider to be the driver of progress? (tools or weapons) Part6
Chapter 1 (Ascent of Man); Key

Part 2: Questions

Part 3: Character (computer vs man); role of technology in modern life

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

1. Guess the word from the definition

1. widespread temperature loss around the globe	
2. the typical weather conditions in a particular area	
3. a person who disagrees with particular claims and statements, especially those that are generally thought to be true	
4. to make a statement saying what is likely to happen in the future, based on the information that you have now	
5. made by people, rather than by natural processes	
6. the <u>heat</u> something produces, or when you feel <u>warm</u>	
7. something that seem more important, serious etc that it really is	
8. the amount of power of the light and heat produced by sun	
9. a period of 10 years	
10. changing of the typical weather conditions in particular area	

2. Fill in the gaps with suitable preposition

11. To observe increase _____ (in) global temperatures.
12. There is no evidence _____ (for) these claims.
13. The police compared the suspect's fingerprints _____ (with) those found at the crime scene.
14. Dr Win was a major contributor _____ (to) the research.
15. Simmons specialized _____ (in) contract law.
16. The airline is legally responsible _____ (for) the safety of its passengers.
17. We are all excited _____ (by) the prospect of a party.
18. Poverty and poor housing correlate _____ (with) a shorter life expectancy.
19. His entry to the party coincided _____ (with) his marriage.

3. Fill in the gaps with suitable collocation.

But one **20)** _____ Piers Corbyn from Weatheraction, a company specializing in **21)** _____ **22)** _____, disagrees. He claims that **23)** _____ impact us far more than is **24)** _____, so much so he says that they are almost **25)** _____ for what happens to **26)** _____ . He is so excited by what he has discovered that he plans to tell the **27)** _____ at a conference in London at the end of the month. If proved correct, this could **28)** _____ .

Changing world Quiz

1. Write the definitions for the following words and collocations

1	authoritarian society	
2	heroic effort	
3	inscrutable reason	
4	belligerent anxiety	
5	synthetic food	
6	Enforcement	
7	Birth control	
8	international cooperation	
9	symbolic line	
10	atomic weapons	
11	Endorse	

Vocabulary

English Vocabulary in Use Advanced Unit 38 pp.94-95

You probably already know a lot of words for talking about the environment, pollution, and so on. In this unit we look at words that are often used together (collocations). Try to learn some of these expressions and use them in your writing.

A Threats and potential threats to the environment

Shrinking habitats¹ are a threat to both plants and animals, and **endangered species**² need legal protection if they are to survive. Meanwhile, **global warming**³ will produce rising sea levels and **climate changes**⁴, and **carbon dioxide emissions**⁵ from the burning of **fossil fuels**⁶ are contributing to the **greenhouse effect**⁷. In addition, population growth **exerts severe pressure on**⁸ **finite resources**⁹, and the **ecological balance**¹⁰ may be upset by uncontrolled **deforestation**¹¹.

Demographic projections¹² suggest the world population will grow before it begins to stabilise. One of **the worst case scenarios**¹³ is that there will be no tropical forests left by the year 2050. Our only hope is that **pristine environments**¹⁴ such as Antarctica can be protected from development and damage.

¹ places where animals live and breed which are decreasing in size

² types of animals/plants which are in danger of no longer existing

³ steady rise in average world temperatures

⁴ changes in the weather/climate

⁵ carbon dioxide gas from factories, cars, etc.

- ⁶ coal, oil, etc.
- ⁷ warming of the Earth's surface caused by pollution
- ⁸ formal: puts pressure on
- ⁹ limited resources
- ¹⁰ balance of natural relationships in the environment
- ¹¹ destruction/clearing of forests
- ¹² forecasts about the population
- ¹³ the worst possibilities for the future
- ¹⁴ perfectly clean/untouched/unspoiled areas

B Responses to environmental issues and problems

Look at these newspaper headlines and note the useful phrases.

GOVERNING PARTY IN BID TO IMPROVE GREEN CREDENTIALS¹

¹ reputation for positive support of the environment

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT² THE ONLY ANSWER FOR EMERGING COUNTRIES, SAYS UN COMMISSION

² development of industry, etc. which does not threaten the environment or social and economic stability

PROPHETS OF DOOM AND GLOOM³ SHOULD LISTEN TO SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE, SAYS PRIME MINISTER

³ people who always make the most depressing or pessimistic forecasts for the future

PIECEMEAL CONSERVATION⁴ INEFFECTIVE – NATIONAL POLICY NEEDED, SAYS NEW REPORT

⁴ carrying out conservation one bit at a time, with no overall plan

Exercises

1.1 Make these sentences formal by using words and phrases from A instead of the underlined words. Make any other necessary changes to produce a correct sentence.

1. All that carbon-what's-it-called gas put out by cars and factories is a major problem.
2. These flowers here are a type there's not many left of, so it's illegal to pick them.
3. A lot of wild animals have to survive in smaller and smaller areas where they can live.
4. Most of Patagonia is a completely spotless area that's never been touched.
5. We have to look after the things we use on this planet because they won't last forever.
6. If the cutting down of trees continues, there will be no forest left ten years from now.
7. Burning coal and oil and stuff like that causes a lot of pollution.
8. The sea will get higher if this heating up of the world continues.
9. Increasing population puts really big pressure on economic resources.
10. The way things all balance one another in nature is very delicate.

1.2 Complete the following table, using a dictionary if necessary. Do not fill the shaded boxes.

<i>noun</i>	<i>verb</i>	<i>adjective</i>	<i>adverb</i>
climate			
demography			
	project		
	sustain		

1.3 Correct the mistakes in this paragraph.

Profits of boom and gloom are always saying that we are heading for an environmental catastrophe, and that unless we adopt a policy of attainable development we will cause irreparable damage to the planet. The worst place scenery is of a world choked by overpopulation, the greenhouse affect and traffic gridlock. Much of what is claimed is exaggerated, but politicians are influenced by such voices and are always trying to improve their green potentials in the eyes of the voters.

Vocabulary (For Further Practice)

Test Your Vocabulary in Use Advanced Unit 38 pp.43

Environment and conservation

1.1 Complete these sentences.

- In the worst scenario, the species will survive only in captivity.
- Many argue that it's mainly the car which is to blame for the greenhouse
- Laurence is very miserable company – he's such a prophet of and gloom.
- warming has caused glaciers to melt and sea to rise.
- There are laws which aim to protect endangered
- Coal and oil are examples of fossil
- If forests are cut down, this affects the amount of carbon in the atmosphere.
- Large urban populations exert severe on limited resources.
- Development that can be maintained without seriously depleting natural resources or having negative effects on society is called development.

1.2 Complete the word puzzle.

- A solution dealing with only part of the problem is a solution. (9)
- The World Wildlife Fund is an international organisation concerned with the of plant and animal species. (12)
- We should try to maintain the ecological (7)
- pure, unspoilt (8)
- Experts that the average income will rise by 5% next year. (7)
- You pressure on something. (5)
- Another expression for 'the worst possibilities for the future' is 'the worst case' (8)
- another word for endangered (species) (10)
- a person who predicts the future (7)
- the colour that suggests being eco-friendly (5)

1.3 Correct the ten spelling mistakes in these phrases.

- a pristine enviroment
- exhaust emitions

3. profits of doom
4. uncontrolled deforestation
5. climatic changes
6. finite resources
7. project sustainability
8. shrinking habitats
9. in a piecemeal fashion
10. demographic projections

Vocabulary

English Collocations in Use Advanced Unit 31
pp.66-67

harmful to the environment, and authorities need long-term solutions. Efforts to **recycle waste** are only a partial solution. Meanwhile, the problem of **toxic² waste** remains. One expert recently warned that the risks to **public health** are so great that we may have less than a decade to avoid an **environmental catastrophe** on a global scale.

¹ dispose of in an irresponsible manner

² poisonous

B Climate change and its consequences

Here is an interview with Gary Prime, the American rock star known for his support of environmental campaigns, who is visiting London.

Interviewer: Would you agree that climate change is the most urgent issue facing us today?

Prime: Definitely. You only have to look at the changing **weather patterns** in many parts of the world. It's **absolutely vital** that we **change our ways** before it's too late. Parts of Europe which used to be cooler now experience intense, **searing heat¹**, and **temperatures soar** above the average every summer. Other areas suffer **widespread flooding** on a regular basis. We can't continue in this way without there being **dire² consequences**.

Interviewer: So what can people do in the face of this **irreversible climate change**?

Prime: Yes, there is. We can all **reduce our carbon footprint³** by flying less, and reduce our **food miles⁴** by buying local produce.

The environment

A Damaging the environment

Read the extract from a report on getting rid of waste.

Disposal of household waste is a daunting task for local authorities. Towns and cities cannot just **dump¹** such **waste** and hope it will go away. Household waste contains many materials and substances which are extremely

Some airlines have schemes now for **offsetting carbon emissions**⁵.

Interviewer: Flying's only part of it, though. Most of the problems come from **vehicle emissions** and power stations.

Prime: True, but there are things we can do about that too. Buy a **hybrid car**⁶, develop **alternative energy sources** for homes, **solar heating** for instance, and build more **offshore**⁷ **wind farms**. Oil supplies will **run dry**⁸ within 50 years. **Renewable energy** can make a real difference. And politicians shouldn't be afraid of **introducing green taxes**⁹ and incentives to encourage **eco-friendly design** in architecture. With sufficient will, we can find a solution.

Interviewer: Gary Prime, thank you for giving up your time for this interview.

Prime: No problem, I've got just enough time to catch my flight to Los Angeles.

¹ extreme heat

² extremely serious

³ amount of carbon dioxide created by an activity/person/business

⁴ distance food has to travel between where it is grown or made and where it is consumed

⁵ paying for an equivalent amount of carbon dioxide to be saved elsewhere

⁶ a car which can alternate between different energy sources (e.g. petrol and battery)

⁷ at sea, away from the coast

⁸ finish

⁹ taxes which relate to the protection of the environment

	We say find a solution . NOT <i>give a solution</i> .
	We need to find a solution to the problem of energy supplies.

Exercises

1.1 Complete each sentence using a word from A and B above.

1. We looked out to sea and spotted some wind farms.
2. Oil supplies are likely to dry within the next 200 years.
3. It's absolutely that we all do something to reduce global warming.
4. As a green organisation we only use architects who specialise in design.
5. Continues use of fossil fuels will have consequences in the long term.
6. The airline has a scheme where you can your carbon emissions.

1.2 Rewrite the underlined part of each sentence using a collocation from A and B above based on the word in brackets.

1. How far our food travels before we consume it should be a concern for everyone. (MILE)
2. Energy which comes from inexhaustible sources, such as wind, is our greatest hope for the future. (RENEW)
3. The region has experienced flooding over large areas in recent years. (WIDE)
4. We have caused the world's climate to alter in a way that cannot be changed back. (CHANGE)
5. We must do something to eliminate the problem of toxic waste. (SOLVE)

ERROR WARNING	We say absolutely vital . NOT <i>very vital</i> . It's absolutely vital that everyone plays their part in combating climate change.
---------------	--

6. We should all try to reduce the amount of carbon we emit. (FOOT)
7. Wind farms located out at sea can provide a partial solution to the problem. (SHORE)
8. The Minister chairs a committee aiming to improve the way we get rid of rubbish from our homes.(DISPOSE)

1.3 Correct the collocation errors in these sentences.

1. Temperatures expanded during the summer months and reached a record high.
2. We must change our way before it is too late.
3. They now have a sun heating system in their house; it's very economical.
4. The desert experiences soaring heat during the day but is cold at night.
5. The weather designs have changed in recent years: winters are milder, summers are hotter.

6. He has one of those mixed cars which alternates between petrol and battery power.
7. The government must present green taxes so people who damage the environment pay more.
8. Vehicle transmissions are the main source of pollution in big cities.
9. We need to find alternative energy origins for private homes.

FOLLOW UP

Go to the United Nations Environment Programme website at www.unep.org, and make a note of useful collocations you find there connected with the environment.

Vocabulary (Wordformation)

New Proficiency Use of English. Longman Exam Skills p.185

Complete the gaps in the text with a word formed from the word given in the margin. The first one has been done as an example.

In January 2001 the (0) *Intergovernmental* Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) GOVERNMENT issued its latest report on climate change. Climate models worked out by giant super-computers had become far more reliable since the previous report in 1995 and allowed them to (1) the earlier projections for global warming. APPRAISE Their conclusions were that something very serious is happening and that it cannot be a natural process. The 1990s was the hottest decade for 1,000 years and the Earth is warming faster than at any time in the last 10,000 years. EQUIVOCAL According to the report, human activities are (2) to blame for the FOREST temperature rise. The burning of fossil fuels releases carbon dioxide and, due to CYCLE (3), there are fewer trees to absorb this gas and (4) it COMPOSE back into oxygen. Methane concentrations have also gone up dramatically DANGER because of increases in rice culture and cattle-rearing, both of which generate methane from (5) vegetation. These greenhouse gases trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere and cause the temperature to rise.

The IPCC reported that, in the worst case, the average temperature could rise by 5.8C this century, 2C higher than their original predictions. The resulting melting of ice-caps and glaciers would cause sea levels to rise by up to 88cm, (6) the homes and livelihoods of tens of millions of people who live in UNANIMOUS low-lying regions.

Unfortunately, there is far greater (7) among the world's scientists ACT over the issue than among politicians. As long ago as 1990, the IPCC recommended a 60% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions, as the basic level required to return the planet's climate to a healthy level.

Governments globally failed to (8) these proposals. Now that the AFFIRM dangers have been (9) by the latest report, it is high time that NEW governments took an active interest in exploring alternative, (10) energy sources.

SPEAKING PRACTICE

Compare and contrast the pictures speaking about

- the consequences of the human activity
- why people behave irresponsibly towards nature.



Compare and contrast the pictures speaking about

- the consequences of the human activity
- why people behave irresponsibly towards nature.



READING PRACTICE

When the hippos roar, start paddling!

Richard Jackson and his wife spent their honeymoon going down the Zambezi river in a canoe.

‘They say this is a good test of a relationship,’ said Tim as he handed me the paddle. I wasn’t sure that such a tough challenge as that was needed on a honeymoon, but it was too late to go back. My wife, Leigh, and I were standing with our guide, Tim Came, on the banks of the Zambezi near the Zambia/Botswana border. This was to be the highlight of our honeymoon: a safari downriver, ending at the point where David Livingstone first saw the Victoria Falls.

1

Neither of us had any canoeing experience. Tentatively we set off downstream, paddling with more enthusiasm than expertise. Soon we heard the first distant rumblings of what seemed like thunder. ‘Is that Victoria Falls?’ we inquired naively. ‘No,’ said Tim dismissively. ‘That’s our first rapid.’ Easy, we thought. Wrong!

2

The canoe plotted a crazed path as we careered from side to side, our best efforts seeming only to add to our plight. This was the first of many rapids, all relatively minor, all enjoyably challenging for tourists like us.

3

The overnight stops would mean mooring at a deserted island in the middle of the river, where Tim’s willing support team would be waiting, having erected a camp and got the water warm for our bucket showers. As the ice slowly melted in the drinks, restaurant-quality food would appear from a cooker using hot coals. Then people would begin to relax, and the day’s stories would take on epic proportions.

4

One morning, Tim decided to count the number of hippos we saw, in an attempt to gauge the population in this part of the river. Most of the wildlife keeps a cautious distance, and we were assured that, safe in our canoe, any potential threats would be more scared of us than we were of them – but we had been warned to give these river giants a wide berth. They’d normally stay in mid-stream, watching us with some suspicion, and greeting our departure with a cacophony of grunts.

5

Tim yelled ‘Paddle!’ and over the next 100 metres an Olympic runner would have struggled to keep up with us. The hippo gave up the chase, and although Tim said he was just a youngster showing off, our opinion was that he had honeymooners on the menu. That would certainly be the way we told the story by the time we got home.

6

At some times of the year, you can even enjoy a natural *jacuzzi* in one of the rock pools beside the falls. No permanent structures are allowed on the island – everything has to be removed when you

leave. The travel brochures say it's the world's most exclusive picnic spot. It's certainly the ideal place to wind down after a near miss with a hippo.

- A.** Luckily we could make our mistakes in privacy as, apart from Tim and another couple, for two days we were alone. Our only other company was the array of bird and animal life. The paddling was fairly gentle, and when we got tired, Tim would lead us to the shore and open a cool-box containing a picnic lunch.
- B.** If that was the scariest moment, the most romantic was undoubtedly our final night's campsite. Livingstone Island is perched literally on top of Victoria Falls. The safari company we were with have exclusive access to it: it's just you, a sheer drop of a few hundred metres and the continued roar as millions of litres of water pour over the edge.
- C.** There was plenty of passing traffic to observe on land as well - giraffes, hippos, elephants and warthogs, while eagles soared overhead. We even spotted two rare white rhinos. We paddled closer to get a better look.
- D.** We had a four-metre aluminium canoe to ourselves. It was a small craft for such a mighty river, but quite big enough to house the odd domestic dispute. Couples had, it seemed, ended similar trips arguing rather than paddling. But it wasn't just newly-weds at risk. Tim assured us that a group of comedians from North America had failed to see the funny side too.
- E.** But number 150 had other ideas. As we hugged the bank he dropped under the water. We expected him to re-surface in the same spot, as the others had done. Instead, there was a sudden roar and he emerged lunging towards the canoe.
- F.** Over the next hour or so the noise grew to terrifying dimensions. By the time we edged around the bend to confront it, we were convinced we would be faced with mountains of white water. Instead, despite all the sound and fury, the Zambezi seemed only slightly ruffled by a line of small rocks.
- G.** When we'd all heard enough, we slept under canvas, right next to the river bank. Fortunately, we picked a time of year largely free of mosquitoes, so our nets and various lotions remained unused. The sounds of unseen animals were our nightly lullaby.

Read the following newspaper article and answer questions 21-26 on page g. On your answer sheet indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each question.. Give only one answer to each question.

Indicate your answers on the separate answer sheet.

WITH THE TREES, I PLANTED MY STAKE IN NEW ZEALAND

JONATHON PORRITT TALKS TO DANNY DANZIGER

Jonathon Porritt is the author of 'Seeing Green - The Politics of Ecology'.

I HAD a most peculiar period of my life when I didn't have any summers. I went out to New Zealand every summer here, which is the New Zealand winter, and so I had nine winters on the trot. which was great, because I like winter.

My parents came up with this idea of buying a small plot of land which 'the kids', my brother, sister and I, could look after. Mother said, 'If you can take the time and trouble to plant it with trees then you can have it.' The idea was that we would always have a stake in New Zealand, which is a lovely idea as my father was actually brought up there. And they found a plot of land about 20 miles north of Auckland in a place called Rangitoupuni. It's rather poor land, really, but it's quite good for planting trees on.

I've always been very keen and enthusiastic about land. I'd spent a year in Australia working on sheep stations and helping out in different farming jobs, and the idea of planting trees sounded like a very nice idea, and I was immediately keen. I think the rest of the family got enthusiastic as we went along. I started planting in 1968, and by the end of 1972 between the three of us we'd planted the whole 70 acres.

In New Zealand in 1968 it was one of those winters. It rained an awful lot, endlessly in fact, and in a way it's idiotic to think back on it as such an immensely happy time as it rained pretty well most days that we were planting, and I don't suppose I've ever been wetter or colder for such a prolonged period.

There was a moment of truth every morning: getting ready for the next planting session. Coming out of the Land Rover relatively warm and dry, with the rain coming down, and your anorak still clammy from the day before, boots still sodden, hands fumbling with slippery laces. *'The brain begins to take over and to allow for all sorts of strange thoughts, ideas and reflections about life.'*

In that first year I had a guy to work with me who was an experienced tree-planter, which was very helpful as I'd never planted trees seriously before all this. You have a planting bag around your neck which you fill with as many trees as you possibly can, and when your bag is full it's a nightmare, and it's only as it gets lighter that life gets easier.

In a way, the most difficult bit of the entire operation was getting the lines straight. You work out what spacing you're going to plant the trees at, and then you line up a series of three poles across as long a trajectory as you can get, and those poles then determine your lines. Once you're in line, you just plant all the way down the line till you get to the end, turn around and come back again. I enjoy hard physical work, and it certainly made me fit.

After a certain point you can plant trees almost on automatic, you become used to a rhythm, and you use the minimum number of spade strokes that you need to get the hole in the ground. The rhythm is something that everybody tells you about and, of course, it's true of many agricultural jobs that you actually have to train the body into a series of quite standardised moves, and then it becomes immensely easy: so you develop an absolutely regular process of taking the tree out of the bag, digging a hole, putting it in the ground, stamping it in, and moving on. Mentally, it's very interesting. The brain begins to take over and to allow for all sorts of strange thoughts and ideas and reflections about life - a lot of my thinking about the natural world and our place in it, all of those things that have since dominated my life, first began to pop through my head in those days.

I've been back to New Zealand four times since then and watched the trees gradually grow, which has been very satisfying when you actually planted the things and you do then have a kind of stake in what happens and how they prosper.

I always dread reading in the newspapers stories of another high wind in New Zealand, or Worst Drought Ever Hits New Zealand. Such headlines make me feel extremely apprehensive. However, it worked out extremely well and those trees are now 20 years old, and in good fettle.

The only postscript I should add is that I took a term off from teaching, and I went back there in 1984, completely on my own for three months. And I wrote my first book there, *Seeing Green*. There's a little cabin on the tree farm which is fantastically basic, just a bed, a table and a chair. In the mornings I would do my writing; in the afternoons I would go off and prune the trees, and then do research in the evenings.

The connection between me and that area is still immensely strong. In many respects it's the place that I feel most closely identified with in terms of that link between people and the earth: it's a most powerful bond.

21 When the Porritts first considered buying a piece of land for their children to look after,

- A Jonathon's brother and sister needed encouraging.
- B Jonathon himself reacted positively.
- C the whole family was equally enthusiastic.
- D Jonathon's mother imposed unrealistic conditions.

- 22** When he started planting trees in 1968, Jonathon
- A** was employed by an expert tree-planter.
 - B** had experience of the work in Australia.
 - C** had only limited experience of tree-planting.
 - D** had to learn from scratch how to do the job.
- 23** 1968 was a happy time for Jonathon even though
- A** the work was physically demanding.
 - B** he didn't like being separated from his family.
 - C** the weather was very unpleasant.
 - D** he didn't enjoy working alone.
- 24** When did Jonathon become efficient at planting trees?
- A** when he put fewer trees in his planting bag
 - B** when he got used to the nature of the soil
 - C** when he knew how to set up a planting line
 - D** when he had become accustomed to the routine
- 25** Jonathon found planting trees to be
- A** the best way of keeping himself fit.
 - B** an increasingly monotonous activity.
 - C** a way to escape from reality.
 - D** an opportunity to reflect on important issues.
- 26** What is Jonathon's present view of the place where he lived in New Zealand?
- A** He would like to spend more time there.
 - B** He would like to write about it.
 - C** He intends to return there soon.
 - D** He has a strong commitment to it.

Tapping into a food supply

In the forests of Madagascar there lives a primate with a lifestyle remarkably like a woodpecker's. Both the woodpecker and the primate, the rare and elusive aye-aye, bore through wood and probe cavities beneath the surface in their search for insect larvae. The woodpecker, of course, uses its beak for chiselling into the wood and its long tongue to extract its prey; the aye-aye, on the other hand, uses its incisor teeth to gnaw its way in and its narrow, elongated third finger to probe and scoop. Though the aye-aye's strange way of feeding was first described over a hundred years ago, scientists have only now discovered how it locates the insects hidden inside the wood.

Dr Carl Erickson, of Duke University's Primate Center, has been investigating the hunting skills of two captive males, Nosferatu and Poe, a female, Samantha, and her infant daughter, Annabelle (*Animal Behaviour*, vol. 41 pp. 793-802). He first tested whether they found insects just by looking for the telltale visual signs of their presence. For example, holes on the surface might indicate sites where female insects had entered the wood and laid their eggs. Dr Erickson presented the aye-ayes with logs in which he had drilled several narrow holes. Some holes led to cavities containing mealworms while others

were blank dead-ends. The aye-ayes went straight for the cavities with food, gnawing through the wood and clearly not requiring the visual clues of surface holes.

Perhaps the aye-ayes were locating the mealworms by their smell or the sounds they were making. But further tests showed that they didn't use these clues either. Logs in which the smell of the insects was prevented from leaking out presented no problem, and the aye-ayes also located dead (and therefore silent) mealworms.

If they weren't seeing, smelling or hearing the insects, how were the aye-ayes able to find them? Dr Erickson discovered that they would gnaw down to empty cavities as well as those containing mealworms. They could apparently sense the cavity itself.

When searching for food, an aye-aye taps the surface of the wood with its middle finger and brings its exceptionally large ears forward, focusing them at a point in front of its nose. Dr Erickson suggests that the animal is echo-locating, listening and perhaps feeling for reverberations of the taps that indicate a hollow space below. It can probably also hear the rustle of insects, which might move when disturbed by the tapping from above.

The theory that the aye-aye takes the place of woodpeckers in the woodpecker-free forests of Madagascar is an attractive one. But there are birds, such as

the Sickle-billed and Nuthatch Vangas, which do probe for or glean insects from wood, and so the woodpecker niche may not be vacant. Not only can the aye-aye be regarded as a woodpecker and an echo-locating bat rolled into one, but it also behaves like a squirrel (indeed, it was originally classified as one). Its incisors grow continuously like a squirrel's, and it has recently been observed in the wild gnawing through the shells of nuts, and extracting the meat of the nut with its elongated finger.

25. What do the woodpecker and the aye-aye have in common?

- A. They have exceptionally long tongues.
- B. They live in the same habitat.
- C. They have similar eating habits.
- D. They have strong beaks,

26. The aye-ayes studied by Dr Erickson

- A. were observed in their natural habitat.
- B. belonged to one family group.
- C. had been captured by hunters in Madagascar. '
- D. lived in artificial conditions.

27. Erickson's first hypothesis was that the aye-ayes

- A. were attracted to female insects and the eggs they laid,
- B. relied solely on visual senses to locate prey,
- C. were equally keen to investigate all cavities in wood,
- D. used their incisors to get faster access to food.

28. What was Dr Erickson's next hypothesis designed to test?

- A. the degree of development of the aye-aye's sense of touch
- B. the acuteness of the aye-aye's vision
- C. the keenness of the aye-aye's sense of hearing
- D. the role of smell in the aye-aye's search for food

29. Why was the aye-aye once considered to be a squirrel?

- A. It hoards nuts for the winter.
- B. It lives in trees.
- C. It has an unusual way of feeding.
- D. Its teeth don't stop growing.

POWER DRESSING

EVERY SUMMER, the peacocks that roam free within Whipsnade Wild Animal Park in Bedfordshire expose their magnificent trains to the critical and often disdainful gaze of the hens. They re-enact the mystery that tormented Charles Darwin to his dying day: how in this competitive world, where nature - as Tennyson said - is red in tooth and claw, could birds have evolved such an obvious extravagance? How do they get away with it? The zoologist Marion Petrie and her colleagues of the Open University are now exploiting the quasi-wild conditions of Whipsnade to try, a century after Darwin's death, to settle the matter.

Darwin argued that living creatures came to be the way they are by evolution, rather than by special creation; and that the principal mechanism of evolution was natural selection. That is, in a crowded and hence competitive world, the individuals best suited to the circumstances - the 'fittest' - are the most likely to survive and have offspring.

But the implication is that fittest would generally mean toughest, swiftest, cleverest, most alert. The peacock's tail, by contrast, was at best a waste of space and in practice a severe encumbrance; and Darwin felt obliged to invoke what he felt was a separate mechanism of evolution, which he called 'sexual selection'. The driving mechanism was simply that females liked - in his words - 'beauty for beauty's sake'.

But Darwin's friend and collaborator, Alfred Russel Wallace, though in many ways more 'romantic' than Darwin, was in others even more Darwinian. 'Beauty for beauty's sake' he wanted nothing of. If peahens chose cocks with the showiest trains, he felt, then it must be that they knew what they were about. The cocks must have some other quality, which was not necessarily obvious to the human observer, but which the hens themselves could appreciate. According to Wallace, then, the train was not an end in itself, but an advertisement for some genuine contribution to survival.

Now, 100 years later, the wrangle is still unresolved, for the natural behaviour of peafowl is much harder to study than might be imagined. But 200 birds at Whipsnade, which live like wild birds yet are used to human beings, offer unique opportunities for study. Marion Petrie and her colleagues at Whipsnade have identified two main questions. First, is the premise correct - do peahens really choose the males with the showiest trains? And, secondly, do the peacocks with the showiest trains have some extra, genuinely advantageous quality, as Wallace supposed, or is it really all show, as Darwin felt?

In practice, the mature cocks display in groups at a number of sites around Whipsnade, and the hens judge one against the other. Long observation from hides, backed up by photographs, suggests that the hens really do like the showiest males. What seems to count is the number of eye-spots on the train, which is related to its length; the cocks with the most eye-spots do indeed attract the most mates.

But whether the males with the best trains are also 'better' in other ways remains to be pinned down. William Hamilton of Oxford University has put forward the hypothesis that showy male birds in general, of whatever species, are the most parasite-free; and that their plumage advertises their

disease-free state. There is evidence that this is so in other birds. But Dr Petrie and her colleagues have not been able to assess the internal parasites in the Whipsnade peacocks to test this hypothesis. This year, however, she is comparing the offspring of cocks that have in the past proved attractive to hens with the offspring of cocks that hens find unattractive. Do the children of the attractive cocks grow faster? Are they more healthy? If so, then the females' choice will be seen to be utilitarian after all, just as Wallace predicted.

There is a final twist to this continuing story. The great mathematician and biologist R A Fisher in the thirties proposed what has become known as 'Fisher's Runaway'. Just suppose, for example, that for whatever reason - perhaps for a sound 'Wallacian' reason - a female first picks a male with a slightly better tail than the rest. The sons of that mating will inherit their father's tail, and the daughters will inherit their mother's predilection for long tails. This is how the runaway begins. Within each generation, the males with the longest tails will get most mates and leave most offspring; and the females' predilection for long tails will increase commensurately.

Modern computer models show that such a feedback mechanism would alone be enough to produce a peacock's tail. Oddly, too, this would vindicate Darwin's apparently fanciful notion - once the process gets going, the females would indeed be selecting 'beauty for beauty's sake'.

- 24 What is the purpose of Marion Petrie's research?
- A. to show that a peacock's train serves no useful purpose
 - B. to solve a problem that Charles Darwin could not solve
 - C. to compare peacocks in the wild with those in captivity
 - D. to demonstrate that Charles Darwin's theory was wrong
- 25 How did Alfred Russel Wallace's view of peacocks differ from that of Darwin?
- A. He thought that a peahen's choice of mate was practical.
 - B. He believed that animals could experience emotions.
 - C. He believed animals appreciated beauty for its own sake.
 - D. He believed that the peacock's train must have a protective function.
- 26 Peahens at Whipsnade Zoo show a preference for
- A. the most dominant male in a group.
 - B. the biggest and strongest male.
 - C. the male which displays most often.
 - D. the male with the finest feathers.
- 27 Why does Marion Petrie plan to study the offspring of different peacocks?
- A. to check whether the birds have inherited diseases
 - B. to discover whether the breed is becoming bigger in general
 - C. to learn about the reasons behind the peahen's choice of mates
 - D. to study the development of various species
- 28 What does 'Fisher's Runaway' suggest?
- A. that inherited characteristics gradually become stronger

- B. that peacocks are exceptions to general biological laws
- C. that peahens react instinctively to beauty
- D. that Darwin underestimated the intelligence of animals

Solar Survivor

Charles Clover ventures inside Britain's most environmentally-friendly home.

Southwell in Nottinghamshire is full of surprises. The first is Britain's least-known ancient cathedral, Southwell Minster, celebrated by writers of an environmental disposition for the pagan figures of 'green' men which medieval craftsmen carved into the decorations in its thirteenth-century chapter house. The second, appropriately enough, is Britain's greenest dwelling, the 'autonomous house', designed and built by Robert and Brenda Vale.

The Vales use rainwater for washing and drinking, recycle their sewage into garden compost and heat their house with waste heat from electrical appliances and their own body heat, together with that of their three teenage children and their two cats, Edison and Faraday. You could easily miss the traditional-looking house, roofed with clay pantiles, on a verdant corner plot 300 yards from the Minster. It was designed to echo the burnt-orange brick of the town's nineteenth-century buildings and won approval from the planners even though it is in a conservation area.

Ring the solar-powered doorbell and there is total silence. The house is super-insulated, with krypton-filled triple-glazed windows, which means that you do not hear a sound inside. Once inside and with your shoes off (at Robert's insistence), there is a monastic stillness. It is a sunny summer's day, the windows are closed and the conservatory is doing its normal job of warming the air before it ventilates the house. Vale apologizes and moves through the house, opening ingenious ventilation shafts and windows. You need to create draughts because draught-proofing is everywhere: even Edison and Faraday have their own air-locked miniature door.

The Vales, who teach architecture at Nottingham University, were serious about the environment long before it hit the political agenda. They wrote a book on green architecture back in the 1970s, *The Autonomous House*. They began by designing a building which emitted no carbon dioxide. Then they got carried away and decided to do without mains water as well. They designed composting earth closets, lowered rainwater tanks into the cellar, and specified copper gutters to protect the drinking water, which they pass through two filters before use. Water from washing runs into the garden (the Vales don't have a dishwasher because they believe

it is morally unacceptable to use strong detergents). Most details have a similar statement in mind.

'We wanted people to see that it was possible to design a house which would be far less detrimental to the environment, without having to live in the dark/ says Robert. 'It would not be medieval.' The house's only medieval aspect is aesthetic: the hall, which includes the hearth and the staircase, rises the full height of the building.

The Vales pay no water bills. And last winter the house used only nine units of electricity a day costing about 70p - which is roughly what other four bedroomed houses use on top of heating. Soon

it will use even less, when £20,000 worth of solar water heating panels and generating equipment arrive and are erected in the garden. The house will draw electricity from the mains supply for cooking and running the appliances, but will generate a surplus of electricity. There will even be enough, one day, to charge an electric car. The only heating is a small wood-burning stove in the hall, which the Vales claim not to use except in the very coldest weather.

So is it warm in winter? One night in February when I happened to call on him, Robert was sitting reading. It was too warm to light the fire, he said. The room temperature on the first floor was 18°C, less than the generally expected temperature of living areas, but entirely comfortable, he claimed, because there are no draughts, no radiant heat loss, since everything you touch is at the same temperature. Perceived temperature depends on these factors. An Edwardian lady in the early years of the twentieth century was entirely comfortable at 12.5°C, he says, because of the insulation provided by her clothing. Those people who live in pre-1900 housing, he suggests, should simply go back to living as people did then. Somehow, it is difficult to think of this idea catching on.

The house's secret is that it is low-tech and there is little to go wrong. Almost everything was obtained from a builder's merchant and installed by local craftsmen. This made the house cheap to build - it cost the same price per square metre as low-cost housing for rent. Not surprisingly, the commercial building companies are determinedly resisting this

According to the writer, the exterior of the Vales' house is

- A. unique.
- B. unattractive.
- C. controversial.
- D. unremarkable.

Why did Robert Vale apologise to the writer on his arrival?

- A. The ventilation system had failed.
- B. The temperature was uncomfortable.
- C. The conservatory was not functioning properly.
- D. The draughts were unwelcome.

What does the writer suggest about environmental issues in the fourth paragraph?

- A. They have always been a difficult topic.
- B. They have become a subject of political debate.
- C. The Vales have changed their views in recent years.
- D. The Vales have begun to take a political interest in the subject.

What does the writer imply about the decision not to use mains water in the Vales' house?

- A. It was impractical.
- B. It was later regretted.
- C. It was an extreme choice.
- D. It caused unexpected problems.

In Robert Vale's opinion, his home challenges the idea that houses designed with the environment in mind must be

- A. draughty.
- B. primitive.
- C. small.
- D. ugly.

The planned changes to the house's electrical system will mean that

- A. the house will produce more electricity than it uses.
- B. the Vales will not use electricity from the mains supply.

- C. the house will use more electricity than it does now.
- D. the Vales' electricity bills will remain at their current level.

According to Robert Vale, the house was comfortable in February because

- A. no variations in temperature could be noticed.
- B. 18°C was acceptable for ordinary houses.
- C. it was not a particularly cold winter.
- D. he had got used to the temperature.

REEF ENCOUNTER

If you're snorkelling around a coral reef, you'll see the local marine life in all its carnival colours. But the show clearly isn't just a tourist attraction. For the fish that live on the reef, it's more a matter of life and death. As with any other creature, the survival of a fish species depends on two things - food supplies and breeding success.

1

Seeing a coral reef in all its glory, you can't help feeling that fish have completely failed to solve this dilemma. The picture, however, only comes into focus when you take the fish's-eye view. For fish, according to Justin Marshall from the Vision, Touch and Hearing Research Centre at the University of Queensland in Brisbane, see things differently.

2

This means that the carnival looks quite different to the marine life itself. To help him discover exactly how different it looks, Marshall has designed a unique underwater 'spectrophotometer', which analyses the colours of things objectively in terms of their physical reflection. He is also measuring the light available in different micro-habitats.

3

The general shift towards the blue end of the spectrum in underwater light explains why most nocturnal reef fish, such as the soldierfish, squirrelfish and big-eyes, are mainly red in colour. According to Marshall, some reef fish might see red, in which case they could capitalise on the colour blindness of others and use red markings for private communication. But in most cases, red species are surprisingly inconspicuous.

4

As any snorkeller will know, lots of reef fish display the sort of colour combinations that suggest camouflage is the last thing on the fish's mind. The bright blues and yellows that are most common, however, are only conspicuous at a certain range. They fade to grey at a distance, because the colours are so close together that they merge.

5

Wider colour bands will be visible much farther away, of course, but still the fish's-eye view is different from ours. Most recently, Marshall has discovered that fish may see hardly any contrast between the blue of many species, such as tropical angelfish, and the colour of the water around a tranquil reef. More surprisingly, says Marshall, a fish with blue and yellow stripes can be just as well camouflaged, as even this distinct pattern will merge into some backgrounds. When the fish are all together in a shoal, it's hard for a predator to spot where one individual starts and another ends. It's what Marshall calls 'the zebra effect'. If Marshall is correct, then a fish with bold blue and yellow markings can either advertise or hide itself by simply adjusting its behaviour.

6

In other words, one set of colours can send out very different signals depending on the setting. To complicate things further, most reef fish can vary their colours, whilst it is common for species to change colour from night to day or as they grow older. Colours may even change with a fish's mood - whether it's fighting or fleeing from predators.

- A. Together with information about the visual sensitivity of individual fish species and their behaviour, this equipment enables him to begin seeing things as fish do. And it is starting to reveal how the showy and the shy can make use of the same bright colours.
- B. This is because our visual system is a primate one, he says. It's very good at seeing yellows and reds versus greens. However, 30 metres below sea level there is no red light. So fish tend to see blues and ultraviolets well - and to be less sensitive to reds and yellows.
- C. The striking bands of colour seem to shout 'come and get me' to a potential mate when displayed against a plain background or close up. But put them up against a background of solid contrasting colours and they work on the same principle as the disruptive camouflage used for concealment of military equipment
- D. The trouble is that eating and not being eaten both need stealth. Therefore, it is helpful for a fish to blend into the background. To attract a mate, on the other hand, requires a certain flamboyance.
- E. If this means that fish really can't see the difference, then it looks to him as though they have only two types of receptors for colour. This is a controversial claim, as others have argued that fish have four types of colour receptor.
- F. During the day, such fish hide in reef crevices. Once there, they may look obvious to human eyes, but to other fish, they blend into the dark background.
- G. Even in fish which sport fine stripes, such as parrotfish and wrasse, the different shades are distinct for only one metre and certainly no more than five. Beyond this, they too blend into the general sea colour around the reef.

GLOSSARY

1. **flair** (n) a natural talent for something
2. **innovative** (adj) clever, new or using new ideas
3. **accessible** (adj) easy to understand and enjoy
4. **layman** (n) someone who is not an expert
5. **resume** (n) a short written account of your education and work experience
6. **ascertain** (v) to determine; to find out (facts)
7. **proximity** (n) nearness; closeness
8. **preclude** (v) to prevent; to make impossible
9. **rule out** (phr v) to decide that something is not possible
10. **pinpoint** (v) to locate exactly **retrospective** (n) a show of all the kinds of work an artist, actor or film maker has done
11. **buff** (n) someone who is very interested in something
12. **intercept** (v) to stop something or someone as they are travelling from one place to another
13. **compelling** (adj) very interesting or exciting
14. **interweave** (v) to combine (with)
15. **contemplate** (v) to think about something that might happen in the future
16. **verdict** (n) someone's opinion about something
17. **naive** (adj) inexperienced and believing only good things will happen
18. **take off** (phr v) to increase or succeed quickly
19. **figure out** (phr v) to solve; to understand
20. **budding** (adj) (someone who is) starting to do an activity and (will) probably (be) successful at it in the future
21. **overdraft** (n) the amount of money owed to a bank when you have spent more money than you had in your account
22. **unadulterated** (adj) not containing unwanted substances; pure
23. **dash** (n) a small amount of a quality that is added to something else
24. **ostensibly** (adv) supposedly; said to be true, but which isn't really true
25. **alleviate** (v) to make something less serious
26. **fad** (n) a trend; a fashion; a temporary enthusiasm
27. **fickle** (adj) likely to change very quickly and suddenly **stomp** (v) to walk with very heavy steps, making a lot of noise
28. **supple** (adj) soft and easily bent
29. **bio-degradable** (adj) which can be changed by bacteria into substances that are not harmful to the environment
30. **quirky** (adj) unusual, especially in an interesting way
31. **soundbite** (n) a short, quotable statement
32. **asset** (n) something or someone that is useful because they help you succeed
33. **status quo** (n) the way things are now
34. **fiendishly** (adv) extremely
35. **preach** (v) to give someone advice in a way that they think is boring or annoying
36. **pint** (n) a unit for measuring liquid: 0.568 litres
37. **lager** (n) a light-coloured beer
38. **falling-out** (n) a quarrel
39. **munch** (v) to chew strongly on something
40. **preservative** (n) a chemical that keeps food from going bad
41. **communal** (adj) shared by a group of people
42. **complementary** (adj) complementary things go well together, although they are usually different
43. **bust-up** (n) a serious quarrel, especially one that ends a friendship

44. down (v) to drink or eat something quickly and finish it off
45. premium (adj) of very high quality
46. discarded (adj) thrown away; rejected
47. decompose (v) to decay
48. revamp (v) to change something in order to modernise it
49. customise (v) to make something look special or different from others
50. etching (n) a picture formed by cutting lines on a metal plate, piece of glass, stone, etc.
51. depict (v) to paint; to draw
52. on a variety of counts (phr) in several ways
53. sheer (adj) used to emphasise that something is very large, good, etc.
54. staggering (adj) extremely great or surprising
55. hold your own (phr) to perform satisfactorily
56. epoch (n) a period of history
57. albeit (conjunction) even though; despite
58. inadvertently (adv) not on purpose; unintentionally
59. cordon off (phr v) to enclose an area
60. intimidating (adj) frightening
61. show up (phr v) to become visible
62. convey (v) to communicate or make known
63. preliminary (n) a preparation for an event
64. rigid (adj) very unwilling to change ideas or behaviour
65. tentatively (adv) provisionally vulnerable (adj) exposed; unprotected envisage (v) to imagine
66. zest (n) intense interest and enjoyment whaler (n) a boat used to hunt s
67. devise (v) to invent (something clever); to dream up
68. convention (n) a method or style often used in literature, the theatre, etc. to achieve a particular effect
69. prompt (v) to cause someone to do something
70. distressingly (adv) in a way that causes emotional pain
71. confined (adj) limited; restricted
72. ingenuity (n) skill at inventing things and thinking of new ideas
73. mount (v) to plan, organise and begin an event or a course of action
74. impose (v) to force someone to do something upright (piano) (n) a piano with strings that are in a vertical position
75. pronounce (v) to officially state that something is true medley (n) melodies from different tunes that are played one after the other
76. entrance (v) to hold someone's attention and give delight; to enchant
77. detract (v) to lower the value of someone or something
78. practitioner (n) a person who does skilled work pier (n) a structure built over and into the water so that boats can stop next to it or people can walk along it
79. repertoire (n) the group of musical pieces, roles, etc. that an artist can play, sing or speak
80. venue (n) the location of an event
81. prop (n) a small object such as a book, weapon, etc., used by actors in a play or film
82. demise (n) death
83. rave (v) to praise greatly
84. ensemble (n) a small group of musicians, actors or dancers who perform together regularly
85. churlish (adj) rude; unpleasant
86. engage (v) to employ someone to do a particular job
87. scrupulously (adv) in a way that shows you are attentive to detail and correctness
88. percussionist (n) a musician who plays a percussion instrument like a drum or cymbals
89. acquit yourself well (phr) to perform or behave well connoisseur (n) a person with knowledge

of fine things

90. **tribute** (n) expression of praise, honour or admiration
91. **initiate** (v) to tell someone about something, or show them how to do something
92. **linguist** (n) a person who knows several languages and their structure
93. **forge ahead** (phr) to proceed with strength and speed despite problems or difficulties
94. **consummate** (adj) perfect
95. **wary** (adj) concerned about danger; cautious
96. **corpus** (n) a body of written work
97. **competent** (adj) having the ability to do something well
98. **mouthpiece** (n) a spokesperson; a representative
99. **blunt** (adj) frank
100. **trek** (v) to travel with difficulty
101. **expectant** (adj) pregnant
102. **score** (n) twenty
103. **tonic** (n) a medicinal liquid that gives energy
104. **rub** (n) a medicinal lotion or cream that is rubbed on the skin
105. **potion** (n) a strong liquid medicine
106. **bewitch** (v) to charm; to captivate
107. **smitten** (adj) very attracted or in love
108. **amid** (preposition) in or into the middle of; surrounded by
109. **feat** (n) a notable act or deed
110. **lock** (n) an enclosure in a canal with gates at each end, used in raising or lowering boats as they pass from level to level
111. **freight** (n) goods to be shipped
112. **cramped** (adj) small and uncomfortable feat (n) a notable act or deed
113. **lock** (n) an enclosure in a canal with gates at each end, used in raising or lowering boats as they pass from level to level
114. **freight** (n) goods to be shipped
115. **cramped** (adj) small and uncomfortable
116. **stock** (adj) commonly used
117. **spirit** (n) a mental disposition characterised by firmness or assertiveness
118. **enduring** (adj) lasting; surviving
119. **shortcoming** (n) a fault; a deficiency
120. **sibling** (n) a person with the same parents as someone else; a brother or sister
121. **enlightened** (adj) freed from ignorance and misinformation
122. **villain** (n) a bad person, especially a criminal
123. **empathise** (v) to understand another's feelings, attitudes, reasons, etc.
124. **bewitch** (v) to charm; to captivate
125. **smitten** (adj) very attracted or in love
126. **amid** (preposition) in or into the middle of; surrounded by
127. **all told** (phr) in total
128. **duplicate** (v) to repeat an action or words **ubiquitous** (adj) seeming to be everywhere
129. **engraver** (n) someone who carves, cuts or etches a text, design or picture into a block or surface used for printing
130. **dissect** (v) to cut apart or separate
131. **mount** (v) to place or fix something on or in a support or setting for display or study
132. **controversy** (n) an argument or disagreement, especially a public one, between sides holding opposing views
133. **implication** (n) a possible consequence
134. **pesticide** (n) a chemical used to kill insects and other small creatures that are harmful to crops

135. **hindsight** (n) an opinion about something after it has happened
136. **naive** (adj) inexperienced and not aware of how complicated life can be
137. **tackle** (v) to begin a job with a lot of energy
138. **succumb** (v) to show weakness; to give in to a desire or to someone or something stronger than you
139. **concerted** (adj) agreed on by all those involved
140. **thriving** (adj) very successful
141. **jurisdiction** (n) the right to officially make legal decisions in a particular area
142. **indiscriminately** (adv) without thinking what harm an action might cause
143. **aforementioned** (adj) that has been mentioned before
144. **implement** (v) to take action that you have officially decided upon
145. **suffice it to say** (phr) the statement that follows is enough to express my meaning
146. **derisive** (adj) showing that you think someone or something is stupid
147. **yarn** (n) a long cotton or woollen thread used in knitting or to make cloth
148. **sweat-shop** (n) a small factory where people work under bad conditions for little money
149. **fume-belching** (adj) which emits a lot of unhealthy
150. **smoke**
151. **squat** (adj) disproportionately short, low or thick
152. **ungainly** (adj) hard to handle; having an awkward appearance
153. **hare** (v) to go quickly
154. **indulgence** (n) something one enjoys, even though it may be bad or wrong
155. **would-be** (adj) desiring; professing; having the potential to be
156. **goggles** (n pi) plastic glasses that protect the eyes **usurp** (v) to take the place of someone or something
157. **newsworthy** (adj) of sufficient interest or importance to the public to warrant reporting in the media
158. **fad** (n) a fashion that lasts a short time **urge** (v) to encourage strongly
159. **disembodied** (adj) a disembodied sound or voice comes from someone who cannot be seen
160. **hitherto** (adv) up to this time
161. **instrumental** (adj) helpful; causing something to happen
162. **by-product** (n) something that happens as a result of something else
163. **outperform** (v) to do better than others
164. **ligament** (n) a strong, flexible band of tissue holding bones or other body parts in place
165. **tendon** (n) tough, fibrous tissue connecting muscles to bones or to other muscles
166. **calf** (n) the back part of the lower leg
167. **confer** (v) to give
168. **scavenger** (n) an animal that feeds on dead or decaying matter
169. **carcass** (n) a dead body
170. **vulture** (n) a type of bird that eats dead animals
171. **locomotion** (n) the ability to move from place to place
172. **contentious** (adj) controversial **blunt** (adj) not sharp
173. **talon** (n) a bird's claw, especially of predators
174. **wingspan** (n) the distance from the tip of one of a pair of wings to that of the other
175. **soar** (v) to fly high through the air with no difficulty
176. **diversity** (n) variety
177. **incubate** (v) to sit on an egg so as to hatch it by the warmth of the body **cater for** (phr v) to provide a particular group of people with the things they need or want
178. **outlet** (n) a shop or company through which products are sold
179. **reclamation material** (n) useful materials or items that come from old buildings
180. **exceed** (v) to be greater than something; to go beyond the limits of something
181. **infringement** (n) an act that is against a law or someone's legal rights
182. **litigation** (n) the process of preparing and defending claims in a court of law in non-criminal matters
183. **arbitration** (n) the process of judging officially how a dispute or argument should be settled

184. **liaise** (v) to share information with someone who works in another department or organisation so that you can both work more effectively
185. **confidentiality** (n) trusting someone not to reveal secret information to anyone else tactics (n pi) methods you use to achieve something
186. **taper training** (n) the practice of gradually reducing the amount of training in the days immediately before a competition
187. **carbohydrate** (n) a substance in foods that gives you heat and energy, found in potatoes, bread, calories, etc
188. **prior to** (adj) coming before surmise (v) to make a reasonable guess
189. **perch** (n) a resting place or vantage point
190. **slog** (v) to walk with difficulty, for example, in deep snow or mud
191. **loot** (v) to rob, especially on a large scale and usually by violence or corruption
192. **aqueduct** (n) a waterway made of stone blocks
193. **carbon dating** (n) chemical analysis used to determine the age of materials
194. **fire** (v) to fill with passion or enthusiasm
195. **tantalise** (v) to offer but not satisfy; to tempt
196. **wry** (adj) humorous, ironic or dry in manner
197. **blue-collar** (adj) blue-collar workers work with their hands in jobs that require some training
198. **intricate** (adj) having many complex interrelating parts or elements
199. **toil** (v) to work hard with little reward or relief
200. **pore over** (phr v) to study carefully; to examine carefully and for a long time
201. **blunder** (v) to move unsteadily or confusedly
202. **annals** (n pi) a written record or collection of historical events, discoveries, etc., on a certain subject
203. **proponent** (n) a person who argues in favour of something
204. **vigorous** (adj) energetic; strong
205. **undeterred** (adj) refusing to be prevented from acting **hail** (v) to greet, especially with enthusiasm **swashbuckling** (adj) flamboyantly adventurous
206. **rugged** (adj) hilly; (land that is) difficult to travel over

TOURISM AS GLOBAL BUSINESS

TOURISTS - who they are, what they want ...

Lead-in:

1. What is your dream country as a holiday destination? Interview your partner.
2. Would you choose your own country as a holiday destination? Why/Why not?
3. Work in project groups. Strategy for the Development of Tourism Industry in Russia. Act as marketing advisors. You are expected to make suggestions for the development of tourism industry in Russia. Write your **proposal** and prepare **a presentation** of your project.

Speaking (Part 1 - Interview)

Description

The Speaking paper is in the form of an interview which involves four people – two candidates, one examiner who asks questions and talks to the candidates, and another examiner who listens and assesses the candidates.

Part 1 of the interview takes about three minutes, during which the examiner takes turns to put different questions to each candidate. This part of the interview usually includes:

- a question about where you live or with whom or about how you got to the interview.
- a more open question about your work or studies, your home or your interests.
- a question which requires you to speculate or offer an opinion in your answer.

Exam tip

The questions in this part of the interview are quite simple, to help you relax and warm up. Nevertheless, your answers in this part still contribute to your assessment.

Therefore:

- avoid very short answers. Try to include some details in your responses.
- link your ideas together with appropriate connectors (e.g. *so, though, as well*) and conversational words and phrases (e.g. *certainly, I would/must say, unfortunately, in general, etc.*)

4. Work in pairs. (Active grammar! Which questions below could you answer using conditional verb forms?)

- 1) If you could travel anywhere in the world, where would you choose to go? Why? (*it's a toss-up between smth and smth / I've always been 'haunted' by medieval Japan / I guess I may have lived in those countries*)
- 2) If some friends from abroad were visiting your region, which places would you take them to see? Why? (*one of Europe's most vibrant cities / a sprawling metropolis of more than 10 mln people / packed with ... / dress up for a visit to the opera/ballet / stroll on the Old Arbat = Moscow's main tourist stretch / to be home to*)
- 3) What things do you most enjoy doing when travelling on holiday? Why?
- 4) Do you find it's useful that you can speak English when you travel? Why?
- 5) What's the best time of year for people to visit your country? Why? (*to make the most of smth/get the most out of smth / When it comes to Moscow I'd vote for the late May-June or September /*)
- 6) Would you enjoy going on an adventurous, possibly dangerous journey? Why (not)?
- 7) Where is the most interesting place you have ever travelled to? Why?
- 8) If you could choose something completely different from your usual type of holiday, what would you choose? Why?
- 9) Would you enjoy working with tourists? Why?
- 10) Would you prefer to spend a year travelling or to spend a year working? Why?

Reading

5. Work in pairs. Which three reasons are most important to you when choosing a holiday, and why?

- the climate
- the tourist facilities
- the landscape
- the local culture
- the accommodation
- the cost of the holiday
- the nightlife

6. Read the article. Why did the writer fall in love with Kerala?

Read the article again. Answer these questions.

- 1 Why did the writer choose January to visit Kerala?
- 2 What did the writer find surprising about Kerala?
- 3 What does the writer predict will happen to Kerala soon?
- 4 Which is the best way to travel if you want to see the 'real' Kerala?
- 5 What is unusual about the way people fish in Cochin?
- 6 Why are some famous people attracted to Kerala?

I LOST MY HEART IN ... KERALA

WHY?

It's incredibly beautiful and hypnotic (=making you feel as if you are going to fall asleep, especially because of a regular, repeated noise or movement), with lush vegetation (SYN luxuriant), white beaches and vividly green countryside. Entire communities live along the canals and lagoons, which stretch over 1,900 km, acting as a vital means of communication between remote villages and crowded towns. In order to avoid the monsoon season (a period of heavy rain in summer in S Asia; the rain that falls during this period), I went in January. At that time of year the weather is great and you are normally guaranteed warm days and cooler, comfortable nights.

I didn't expect to find it still so unspoilt (beautiful because it has not been changed or built on) given that it's relatively close to Goa. People don't seem to have worked out yet that Kerala is a lot nicer and much less touristy. So you feel as if you're discovering somewhere entirely new, like you're on a totally different planet. However, now that it's been nominated one of *National Geographic's* '50 must-see destinations of a lifetime', it's only a matter of time before all this now changes.

WHAT SHOULDN'T I MISS?

Take a trip along the backwaters (a part of a river away from the main part, where the water only moves slowly). Gliding silently along in a canoe (to paddle a canoe / to cross the river by canoe), you get to see a rural Kerala preserved through the ages and completely hidden from the road. You'll pass locals doing their laundry in the river, schoolteachers taking classes on the banks and so on, which is an enchanting experience (SYN delightful). Make sure you take lots of batteries for your camera. A stopover (a short stay somewhere between two parts of a journey) in the fascinating capital, Cochin, is also a must. A cluster of islands surrounded by a network of rivers and lakes, Cochin is home to a unique culture. There's extraordinary fishing on the coast there; people hang from their boats into the water and pick up fish with their teeth, before chucking them into enormous nets. In the evenings, go to a restaurant and try the wide variety of fish Kerala is famous for. Caught locally every day, it's always wonderfully fresh.

A PERFECT DAY

I would probably wake up around 10 a.m. and tuck into (to eat a lot of food, especially when it is done quickly and with enthusiasm) a delicious Indian breakfast of pancakes with lots of curry powder. Then I'd take to the backwaters for three or four hours. Later on, having had an

indulgent lunch, I'd lie in a hammock, sipping fresh coconut milk through a straw and reading a good book. I might follow in the footsteps of (to do the same job, have the same style of life, etc. as somebody else, especially somebody in your family) the Hollywood stars, who come to Kerala in search of Ayurveda, the natural Indian healthcare which dates back more than 3,000 years. The treatments use herbal oils made from the exotic spices that are so plentiful here. Poured

very slowly across your forehead, the oil feels like a cow is licking you; this may sound revolting but is actually very enjoyable and is supposed to be good for people suffering from the stresses and strains of modern life.

After supper, totally relaxed, I'd head for bed, putting on an eye-mask in order to avoid seeing any of the local spiders!

Adapted from the *Guardian* 22/06/02

Work in pairs. In which place, if any, have you 'lost your heart'? What made it so wonderful? How would you spend a perfect day there?

Speaking (Part 3 -- Collaborative task)

Description

This part tests the candidate's ability to engage in a discussion and to work towards a negotiated outcome of the task set.

In part 3, candidates are given oral instructions and provided with a visual stimulus (several photographs or pieces of artwork) to form the basis for a task which they carry out together. They are expected to discuss each visual, expressing and justifying opinions, evaluating and speculating, in order to work towards a negotiated decision towards the end of the task. The instructions make these two parts of the task clear: 'First, talk to each other about ...'. 'Then decide ...'. The decision should only be made after the candidates have explored each of the issues as illustrated by the pictures, and they are assessed on their ability to use the language of negotiation and collaboration while doing this. Written prompts, in the form of questions, appear above the visuals on the candidates' sheet to help them focus on the task.

There is no right or wrong answer to the task. The task gives candidates the opportunity to show their range of language and their ability to invite the opinions and ideas of their partner. Candidates are expected to share the interaction in this way and to initiate and respond appropriately.

*Part 3 of the Speaking Paper takes about four minutes. This part can involve different types of activities, so you should **listen carefully to the examiner's instructions** to make sure that you understand what you have been asked to do. The tasks of this part of the Speaking Paper include:*

- **planning**, e.g. organising a school end-of-term party
- **problem solving and decision making**, e.g. choosing which out of four sites would be the best place to build a new car park
- **prioritising**, e.g. choosing the three most useful items from a list of ten to take on a camping holiday

Exam tip

In Part 3 of the Speaking Paper, you should:

- ask your partner for his/her ideas, opinions and comments.
- listen to what your partner says and respond to his/her ideas.
- support your ideas and opinions with reasons.
- discuss **all** the possible options in a prioritising, problem solving or decision making task before reaching a final decision.

Strategy building

7. Look at the list of ten items below. The candidates have to choose from the list the three most important items they would take with them on a camping holiday. Then read the two extracts from the beginning of a communication activity.

<i>a torch a Swiss Army knife mosquito repellent a cooking pot a camping stove sunglasses sleeping bags a first aid kit matches inflatable air beds</i>

Extract 1

- Candidate A Right, let's start. Well, I think we need the knife.
Candidate B I agree. That's number one then.
Candidate A Ok. And we definitely need the camping stove.
Candidate B Yes, I agree.
Candidate A Then the torch should be number three.
Candidate B But what about the sleeping bags?
Candidate A I don't think we need those. The weather will probably be hot.
Candidate B Yes, I suppose you're right.

Extract 2

- Candidate B Ok, well, I think we need the camping stove and the cooking pot for making food, then we might need the knife for cutting up food and things. I don't think we need sleeping bags because it's hot here in the summer. A sheet would be enough for each person. Oh, yes, the matches, well they're essential -- we won't be able to light the stove without them, will we? I don't think the other things are important, though.
Candidate A Actually, I don't agree at all.

Work with a partner. Match each statement below to one of the extracts.

- The candidate(s) give(s) reasons for their opinions.
- One candidate doesn't give the other a chance to speak.
- The candidates may quickly run out of things to say.
- There is very little communication between the candidates.

Speaking (Collaborative task)

- 8. Work in pairs. Remember the tips about strategy and try to use a variety of function language, e.g. ways of interrupting politely, or ways of asking your partner for his/her opinion.**

Examiner: Now, I'd like you to talk about something together for about three minutes. I'm just going to listen. I'd like you to imagine that a family of four with a girl of 10 and a boy of 6 want to take a short holiday together. Here are four possible holidays they could go on. Talk to each other about the different holidays, saying how suitable they might be for the family, and then choose the one you think would be the most appropriate for them.

Canal boat weekends

Escape from the stress of city life and enjoy a relaxing weekend on the peaceful waters of the Kennet and Avon canal. Our canal boats sleep four to six people and are all equipped with a small kitchen. Cook on board as you float through the countryside, or if you prefer, stop off at a traditional English country pub for lunch.

Family fun and adventure in Wales!

Activity holidays for all the family.

Choose from:

- rock climbing
- hill walking lessons
- windsurfing
- painting

BUDGET BREAKS: PARIS

PRICE INCLUDES:

- transport by coach and ferry to and from Paris
- two nights in a hotel
- sightseeing tour of Paris

OTHER FEATURES:

- optional trip to Eurodisney (not included in price)

WONDERFUL WARERLAND WEEKENDS

Enjoy a long weekend at the WATERLAND complex near Longstoke!

- Self-catering accommodation for four to six people per cottage.
- One outdoor and two indoor pools with slides and wave machines.

- kids under five travel free!

- Free bicycles provided to get around the complex

Reading

9. You are going to read a magazine article about six different holidays. What type of holiday do you think each text describes? Choose from the list.

- beach holiday
- cultural holiday
- educational holiday
- walking and trekking holiday
- activity holiday
- sightseeing holiday

10. Answer the questions by choosing from the holidays A--F. The sections may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order. There is an example at the beginning (0).

On which of the holidays will you

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| have to get up early in the morning? | 0 <u>B</u> |
| be able to choose how much to spend on meals? | 1 _____ |
| find a fairly constant climate? | 2 _____ |
| find a good environment for creative work? | 3 _____ |
| get the chance to understand another culture better? | 4 _____ 5 _____ |
| have contact with wildlife? | 6 _____ 7 _____ |
| have a chance to take part in scientific research? | 8 _____ |
| have a number of planned activities to choose from? | 9 _____ 10 _____ |
| be offered rapid training in an activity? | 11 _____ |
| find it easy <u>to get to know</u> (=to start to be familiar with smb/smith) other <u>holidaymakers</u> ? | 12 _____ 13 _____ |
| learn a skill that will be useful back home? | 14 _____ |

SIX of the BEST

Regina Newbold investigates six very different holiday options

A: DIVE INTO THE RED SEA

This holiday is perfect if you and your friends are after (=infrml to be looking for someone or smth) a seriously undemanding break (=not needing a lot of effort or thought) with sun, pools and the option of a little sporty diversion (SYN distraction = an activity that is done for pleasure, especially because it takes your attention away from something else) if you want it. This is a relaxing beach resort which enjoys year-round good weather, some of the best diving in the world and just enough nightlife to keep you amused. If you take the optional course, it only takes four days to pick up the basics of scuba diving. It's not for everybody though, so

try it out in your local pool back home before you commit yourself (=make a decision openly so that it is then difficult to change it). Even if you hate the scuba diving, you can always take yourself off for a swim with the local dolphin population, or go sunbathing on the beach.

B: BE AN ECOTOURIST

If you have guilty feelings about what we're doing to the environment, you can lose them on this holiday. The work you do is as good for the world as it is for you. You can do your bit for (=to do your share of a task) the planet whilst enjoying some of the most beautiful sights of the natural world. Starting at daybreak, you'll be working from boats, albeit

(=although) in the sunshine, as you study the behaviour of some amazing sea mammals. You'll be taking photos to identify individual animals, collecting skin samples for analysis and monitoring the animals' movements. You don't have to be too serious to enjoy this sort of working holiday, but you do have to be fairly fit!

C: WALKING OFF THE CALORIES (=to burn off) / to count/watch calories)

This is an ideal compromise for the food lover with a guilt complex (= *an exaggerated sense of guilt*). You can enjoy some of the best of French cuisine (=a style of cooking) in a series of small family-run hotels, the ten-mile walk from one to another cancelling out the calories (if two or more things **cancel out** or one **cancels out** the other, they are equally important but have an opposite effect on a situation so that the situation does not change). At least that's the theory! The walks are divided into easy, average and difficult and as long as you select wisely, it shouldn't be too taxing. What's more, there's plenty of time to gossip non-stop with your companions both along the way and over dinner. Could there be a better way to make new friends?

D: AN INSPIRED CHOICE

If you feel there's a novel in you somewhere, try a fiction writing course at the Skyros Centre. If you're ever going to write, it will happen here. Skyros is a beautiful, tranquil setting in which to have a go at improving yourself and the courses are not confined to writing. The centre offers dozens of other self-improvement courses, including dance, music and theatre. If it all sounds a bit too arty, then you should leave your preconceptions behind

Reading

11. Read the text about types of tourists and decide which of the steps of product development it illustrates.

12. Match the headings with the paragraphs.

Traveller Types and Holiday Mindsets (SYN mentality =a set of attitudes or fixed ideas that somebody has and that are often difficult to change)

1. Pampadours – Luxury Travellers
2. Compatriots – Family Travellers
3. True Travellers – Adventure Travellers
4. Wanderers – Touring Travellers

you because these breaks are really what you make of them.

E: RECIPE FOR SUCCESS

'This holiday was sensational,' reported one person who'd signed up for two weeks in the ancient farmhouse in Italy. 'You meet people who all have something in common.' And that something is a love of good food and drink. Although there are opportunities to be on your own if you prefer, the long cooking sessions provide an ideal environment for getting to know your fellow guests whilst you gain an insight into the local way of life. The highlight of the course, naturally, is being able to eat the mouth-watering food you've prepared, and the knowledge that you'll be able to try your new-found expertise out on all your friends on your return.

F: CITY BREAK

People go to Bilbao mostly for the city's artistic highlights (=the best, most interesting or most exciting part of something: *One of the highlights of the trip was seeing the Taj Mahal.*) and you can manage to pack quite a lot into (to do a lot of things in a limited period of time) even a short stay. There are, of course, fantastic shops and restaurants in the centre, but if you're prepared to stray just a short way off the beaten track, you'll find places that are much cheaper where the local people go to shop and eat. And those local people are exceptionally friendly, especially the café owners who are keen to tell you all the background to the sights and the local customs. Everyone who goes promises themselves that they'll soon be going back, and taking their friends along too.

5. Groupies – Peer Group Travellers

A. Quintessentially (=capturing the most important features of something) middle market, female skew, wanting DFY (do-it-for-you) but forced to compromise, family-focused, role-driven, good shoulder market, activities focused, budget conscious (=used after nouns and adverbs to mean 'knowing about and worried about a particular thing', or 'thinking that something is important'), like resorts and don't like camping, favour 3-star, but aspire to 5-star, self-contained (accommodation = having its own kitchen, bathroom and entrance) an advantage.

"I holiday (=to spend a holiday somewhere) with my children. Holidays are the time when we can be a family again without work, school and other commitments getting in the way (idiom = to prevent somebody from doing something; to prevent something from happening). Holidays are about going to a place to relax without hassles (*inflm* = a situation that is annoying because it involves doing something difficult or complicated that needs a lot of effort: *It's a hassle having to travel with so many bags*) -- if the children have a good time on holiday, then I can too. I believe you should see your own country first before exploring others. Overseas travel seems too much hassle.

Although I'd appreciate a bit of luxury, self-contained accommodation offers the best value for us."

B. Younger male skew, student skew, DIY except for cooking, travel in peer groups, travel in peak periods, strong repeat visitation, fairly physical, want party time, strong on shared activities and reunions, limited budgets, share accommodation, share transport, want bright lights (=the excitement of city life), clubs, pubs etc.

"I like to have fun with other people when I'm on holidays – I enjoy the social atmosphere. It's great to holiday with friends, enjoying things together, sharing experiences. I'm not interested in holidaying by myself. I like to be physically active. I enjoy excitement and adventure on my holidays. I don't like to be bored or go places where there is not enough to do. I rarely stay in luxury hotels, especially

as they are so expensive. Budget is an important factor. As and when I have the money, I prefer to travel overseas - it seems more interesting than holidaying in Australia."

C. Up-market, DFY (do-it-for-you), indulgent, female skew, white collar and professional skew, using an overseas travel frame of reference, fashion-conscious, traveling in adult couples, 5-star product preference, avoid young children/family destinations.

"I like luxury and a bit of pampering (=to take care of somebody very well and make them feel as comfortable as possible) on holiday. I'm not interested in slumming it (often humorous = to accept conditions that are worse than those you are used to) when I'm on holidays, or being less comfortable than I am at home. Good quality is so much nicer. I like to veg-out, de-stress, relax and recharge. I prefer overseas holidays to travelling within Australia. I'm not into family-holiday-type places – I prefer to go places where there are no children around."

D. Marked older skew, adult couples, empty nesters (=a parent whose children have grown up and left home), frequent tourists, DIY, great off-peak market, keen observers, widest range of preferences in transport mode, favour difference, continue their 'Darby & Joan' lifestyle when traveling, like to potter (=to do things or move without hurrying, especially when you are doing something that you enjoy and that is not important).

"Holidays are a time to explore and discover new things. I'm not interested in veging out on (=to relax by doing something that needs very little effort, for example watching television) my holidays – I'd rather have interesting things to see and do. I enjoy looking at things at my own pace. I don't mind being active on holidays, but I'm not looking for excessive physical activity or extreme adventure.

I enjoy staying in a small B&B or a self-catered cottage in a scenic place (=having beautiful natural scenery), where we can explore the region at our own pace. "

E. Experimental, adventurous, trail-blazing, immersion travelers who want to experience a single destination in depth, active, physical, overseas orientation, seeking difference and challenge, opinion-leaders, white collar skew, male skew, take longer holidays, will spend more getting there than being there, definitely DIY.

"When I travel I like to truly experience the place. Holiday and adventure go hand in hand for me. I'm comfortable about taking some risks when I travel – I want some depth to my

travel experience. It's important for me to have plenty of physical activity when I'm on holidays.

I'm definitely not interested in packaged holidays – I prefer to find my own accommodation and make my own arrangements. I'm OK with travelling on my own. I don't mind a bit of discomfort. Staying in luxury hotels can obscure the real experience of the place. I prefer to mix with the locals, immerse myself in the local flavour."

Speaking (Collaborative task)

13. Speaking Paper (Part 3). Work in groups of three.

Student 1: You are the examiner. Give Students 2 and 3 the instructions below. Time them and interrupt if necessary after three minutes.

Students 2 and 3: Listen to the examiner carefully and do the task.

'I'd like you to talk about something together for about three minutes. Two-centre holidays are becoming very popular these days. I'd like you to imagine that you are planning a two-centre holiday. The photographs show some suggested destinations [*point to the photos in the Appendix*]. First, talk to each other and decide which of these suggestions would provide an interesting and varied holiday. Then decide which two places you would like to visit on your holiday. You have only about three minutes for this, so don't worry if I stop you. Please speak so that I can hear you.'

14. The examiner should now join in the discussion.

Student 3: You are the examiner. Ask Students 1 and 2 the questions below to develop the topic further. Stop the discussion after four minutes. (Don't worry if you don't manage to ask all the questions.)

Students 1 and 2: Discuss the examiner's questions.

- 1) What preparations would you need to make before going on a holiday like this?
- 2) What things would you need to take with you?
- 3) What kind of problems might you encounter on a holiday of this type?
- 4) What's the most interesting and enjoyable holiday you have ever had?
- 5) What places would you recommend a visitor to see in your country?

Useful language

preparations:

to choose a good tour operator
to book well in advance
to get vaccinations
to confirm a booking/flight
to apply for a passport/visa
to make a hotel reservation
to arrange travel insurance

clothing:

wrinkle-free/easy-to-pack clothing
sunglasses | sun hat | walking shoes
to travel light

medical:

first aid kit | travel sickness tablets

insect repellent | suntan lotion

to get an upset stomach

to get sunburnt / sunstroke

equipment:

hand luggage | rucksack

binoculars | (video)camera | film

Use of English

First Certificate Practice Tests Plus p.94

15. For questions 1--12, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning.

Health on holiday

Nobody wants to deal (0) *...with...* a medical emergency when they are on holiday. In practice you may not have (1) _____ choice in the matter, and it is best to be as (2) _____ prepared as possible. If you're travelling independently that means taking a medical kit.

The whole idea of the kit (3) _____ that you can carry it around with you, therefore it needs to be both light and compact. You can buy a pre-packed kit (4) _____ includes the main essential items, and this should be adequate in most situations. The problems that you are most likely to encounter will be minor inconveniences - cuts, stings, blisters, and so (5) _____, and these can be sorted (6) _____ easily by using the things in the kit.

If you do decide to put your own kit together, however, do bear (7) _____ mind that it's pointless including items that you don't know (8) _____ to use; complicated bandages for example that only a trained nurse can put on correctly. It's much (9) _____ important to buy, read and preferably pack a good basic first aid book. This will help you to know (10) _____ to do in any less familiar situations as well as in any possible emergencies.

Finally, keep your first aid kit in a pocket or towards the top of your bag in (11) _____ you need to find it in (12) _____ hurry.

Reading

16. Read about different holiday experiences. For questions 1–15, answer by matching the statements with the people listed (A–F) on the right below. Some of the choices may be required more than once.

Note: When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order.

Which person

- | | | |
|---|----------|---------|
| dislikes the idea of relaxing | 1 _____ | |
| helped a friend in difficulty? | 2 _____ | |
| appreciated the simple life? | 3 _____ | |
| received understanding from family members? | 4 _____ | |
| were forced to repeat the same experience in following years? | 5 _____ | 6 _____ |
| failed to take the necessary precautions? | 7 _____ | |
| pretended to be enjoying things? | 8 _____ | |
| enjoyed getting some exercise? | 9 _____ | |
| was in a place with facilities that were not appreciated? | 10 _____ | |
| found activities were dependent on the weather? | 11 _____ | |
| went on holiday at a time that was not the best? | 12 _____ | |
| was obliged to do something dangerous? | 13 _____ | |
| had a parent whose feelings about the place were similar? | 14 _____ | |
| was a victim of unfriendly animals? | 15 _____ | |

BEST OF TIMES, WORST OF TIMES

Bill Bryson

Travel writer

The happiest holiday I ever had was on Lundy Island with my wife and three children. It is run by the Landmark Trust, and unspoilt. There are no towns or shops and nothing to do but go for invigorating walks and look for puffins. The island generates its own electricity which is turned off at 10 o'clock at night. Having tucked the children up in bed, we would build a roaring fire in our little cottage and read by the firelight. It was perfect.

Nairn Attallah

Publisher

I hardly ever take holidays but fourteen years ago I was pressurised into going to the Costa Smeralda with my wife and son. I enjoyed the first day: I hired a boat, sat in the sun for about twenty minutes and had tea on the veranda. By the second the novelty of doing nothing had worn off. I love the bustle of towns and my excitement comes from working. I can't stand people who appear lazy. All I could see were people sitting and frying in the sun. I got very agitated: the holiday was turning into a nightmare and we went home immediately. My wife and son were not upset because they know my nature.

Ines de la Fresange

Model

When I was seven I was sent to boarding school in England to learn English during the summer holidays. The school was supposed to be a paradise for children. There was a tennis court, a swimming pool and horses, but I hated tennis, thought it was too cold to swim and was afraid of horses. The school was filled with foreigners learning English, but I was very shy and didn't like the other children. I cried all the time and wrote long letters to my grandmother saying I was lonely. As I was quite tiny, my family decided that my nanny should stay in a nearby hotel for the month I was at school. I was allowed to see her on Sundays when she took me to her hotel which was full of old people who danced at teatime. I remember crying and crying on Sunday evenings when I had to catch the bus back. It was a nightmare for a child, but I was sent

back several years running because my family was obsessed with my learning English.

Quentin Crisp

Writer

All my childhood holidays were nightmares. My family had a cottage near Hastings on the south coast where we went year after year, and it was absolute hell. I went for the whole summer with my mother and brothers and sisters. My father came down for two weeks: he hated everything. It was no holiday for my mother. She had to cut sandwiches for us all and carry them to the beach. There were wasps everywhere and sand in everything. I can't understand why we didn't eat at home and then go and sit on the beach. I pretended I loved the seaside because I wanted to be like other people, but I never succeeded. I got on with my brothers and sisters in a half-hearted way, but they teased me unmercifully. We went on jolly outings when it wasn't raining. I'm no good at sport and I can't ride a bike. When I was eleven the cottage was sold and we stopped going, which was a great relief to me.

Maureen Lipman

Actress

This year my husband Jack and I went skiing in Switzerland with the actress Julia McKenzie and her husband Gerry. Although the holiday was a laugh, the skiing part was a nightmare. It probably wasn't the best time to learn: we clock up about two hundred years between us. It was also April and there wasn't much snow, just lots of hardpacked ice. Jack, who has got his hip and his head screwed on, refused to go near the slopes; Gerry could ski a bit and went into the big boys' class, Julia and I started on the nursery slopes. I could snow plough, but Julia kept skiing into a fence. I had to pick her up, which is not easy when you're over forty and have big wooden things on your feet. After she had fallen several times, Julia gave up and headed for the restaurant. I was more foolhardy, and went up the mountain with the rest of the class. Our instructor told us to ski down. After a couple of zig-zags my heart was pounding. I took off my skis and said, "I'm walking." It took me an hour and a half to get down. I reached a farm and was attacked by three

dogs. By the time someone came to call them off, I was terrified and weeping. When I reached the bottom I could hardly speak.

Malcolm McLaren

Record Producer

While I was an art student I decided to travel to Libya and halfway there I realised I'd forgotten to have the jabs. I was courting Vivienne Westwood at the time and she joined me in Marseilles. We slept in a tent on the beach, and one morning we woke up to

discover we were floating in the middle of the ocean. We found a sympathetic baker who let us dry out by his ovens, but we lost everything - it had all floated away. We had no money, and I thieved fruit and sardines from the local market so we could eat. There was a bullring in Marseilles and if you stayed in the ring with the bull for a certain length of time you got fifty francs. I did it because we were desperate, but I was terrified.

Vocabulary

17. For more vocabulary go to *English Collocation in Use Unit 14, English Collocations in Use Advanced Unit 26, English Vocabulary in Use Advanced Units 31--32.*

Speaking (Collaboration)

18. Look at the drawings below.

Answer the questions. Write some notes and then use them to help you speak about the pictures.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of each holiday?

Try to think of something to say about each picture.

Which holiday would you prefer to go on and why?

Where did you spend your last holiday? What did you do?

Writing

19. You see this announcement in an international travel magazine.

THE PERFECT HOLIDAY DESTINATION

Have you found the perfect holiday destination? If so, write us an **article**:

-- describing the place

-- saying why it is special for you.

We will publish the best article next month.

Listening

Certificate in Advanced English 4 p.77

20. You will hear a travel company's information line recording giving details of its holidays in Crete. For questions, 1--8, fill in the information.

When you fly to Crete from the UK you (1) _____ change planes.

There are flights (2) _____ a week from three UK airports.

If you need to take (3) _____, you have to make a contribution towards the extra cost.

The tyres and windscreen of a hired car are (4) _____.

Weekly car hire ranges from (5) £ _____ to £ _____.

You won't have to (6) _____ in most properties.

In some resorts you don't have to pay for (7) _____.

Senior Citizens pay (8) _____ than the normal holiday cost.

Transcript

Announcer: Welcome to our Cretan holiday information line. We thank you for calling and hope you have found something in our brochure to interest you. The following details might help you in your choice.

For those of you intending to fly direct to Crete from the UK, we would like to point out that all our flights operate on Tuesday and we will be flying from Manchester, Newcastle and Heathrow airports to Heraklion or Chania airport in Crete. Transport to accommodation within 10 kilometres of the airports is free, but for those wishing to book a holiday further afield, we ask for a small supplement (*SYN surcharge = an amount of money that you pay for an extra service or item, especially in addition to the basic cost of a holiday/vacation*) to cover the additional cost of the taxi fare.

An alternative is to hire a car, which can be collected at the airport. We must emphasise, however, that comprehensive insurance (=covering all risks) does not cover either the tyres or windscreen of the car and that, should you cause damage to any of these, you will be required to pay the full cost of repairs, so please drive carefully! Hiring a car costs anything between 140 and 365 pounds per week, depending on the season and type of car.

All our villas and apartments are self-catering with fridges and cookers, though it should be mentioned that the cookers are small and have only two or three rings. The majority of our villas and apartments are cleaned six times a week and the linen is changed once a week. Clients staying in some of our resorts may use the watersports equipment free of charge, and beginners' lessons, which can be paid for locally, are available every morning. On all our holidays we offer reductions for children aged eleven and under, and a five per cent reduction for senior citizens.

When you book we ask for a deposit of sixty pounds per person, plus insurance premium, as set out in our brochure.

If you would like more information, please ring us on 0501-5227.

Thank you for calling.

Listening

First Certificate Listening and Speaking by Fiona Scott-Barrett pp.16--17

Before you listen

21. Match the words (1--8 and A--H) to make common word combinations connected with travel and tourism.

1 half	A agent
2 high	B board
3 hotel	C operator
4 local	D grounds
5 package	E holiday
6 special	F inhabitants
7 tour	G offer
8 travel	H season

Complete the conversation below with the words above.

Anne Where did you go on holiday this year?

Kate Well, we decided for the first time ever to take an organised (1) _____. I wasn't very keen at first, but it turned out to be very good. We booked through our usual (2) _____, the one that also arranges all my business travel. They also act as agents for a (3) _____ that specialises in Caribbean holidays. We went to St Lucia.

Anne Gosh, wasn't that expensive?

Kate Not really, even though we went in the middle of the (4) _____ and we were on (5) _____, so breakfast and dinner in the hotel were included in the price. But it seems they hadn't filled all the seats on the plane, so we got a (6) _____ and it was cheaper than it would normally have been.

Anne Lucky you! What were the (7) _____ like? Were they friendly?

Kate To be frank, we didn't meet very many of them. There was so much on offer inside the (8) _____ -- sailing lessons, tennis, swimming pools, bars, three restaurants -- that we didn't bother to go anywhere else!

22. You will hear a conversation in a travel agent's office. Sue and Bob want to make a last-minute holiday booking. Answer questions 1--7 by writing: A for the travel agent B for Bob or S for Sue.

- 1) Who would prefer to stay in a hotel? _____
- 2) Who thinks the holiday in Rhodes is reasonably priced? _____
- 3) Who thinks the holiday in Fuerteventura is reasonably priced? _____
- 4) Who likes the look of the scenery in Fuerteventura? _____
- 5) Who likes doing some sightseeing on a holiday? _____
- 6) Who thinks the holiday in St Lucia is reasonably priced? _____
- 7) Who makes the final decision about where to go? _____

Transcript

Bob: We realise it's a very short notice so we really don't mind where it is as long as the weather is

Vocabulary (Getting to the airport)

23. Complete the dialogues using the phrasal verbs in the box in the correct form. Add a pronoun if necessary.

check in | drop off | get to | set out | hold up | get off | make for | pick up | slow down | break down | speed up | take off | turn back

- 1) A: You're driving very fast, Dan. There's a 70-mile-an-hour speed limit. Please _____!
B: We need to _____ the airport quickly. Our plane is due to _____ at 11 a.m. We should have _____ earlier.
- 2) A: Which terminal do we have to _____ at?
B: I don't know. Let's _____ Terminal One.
- 3) A: Oh no! I've forgotten to bring my camera!
B: Well, we can't _____ now. We can buy one at the airport provided this traffic doesn't _____ for too long.
- 4) A: Look! That car _____. Can we offer the driver a lift? We could _____ at the nearest garage.
- 5) A: Now we're really late.
B: Ok, I'll _____ a bit.
- 6) A: Thank goodness there'll be no more driving once we _____ the plane in Chicago. The taxi will _____ at the airport and take us straight to the hotel.

Ask and answer in pairs.

Have you ever

- 1) ... missed a plane or train? Why?
(oversleep / car/taxi break down / be held up in a traffic jam, etc)
- 2) ... forgotten your passport? What did you do?

Has

- 3) ... your flight ever been delayed or cancelled? Why? What did you do? Did you ask for / receive compensation?
- 4) ... your luggage ever been lost or sent to the wrong destination? Did you get it back? How?

Vocabulary (Transport)

24. The vocabulary in the box is from the text below. Is the text about a journey by train, car, plane, bus or underground? Which words helped you decide?

seat / headset / pass / crew / departure / control / ~~passport~~ / board / check-in / conveyor / gate / belt / refreshments / security

Read the text below and complete it with the correct words from the box.

First of all, don't forget to pack your ticket and your (1) *passport* in your hand luggage. When you arrive at the (2) _____ desk, your bags will be weighed and put on a (3) _____ belt. You will be given a boarding (4) _____, allocated a seat and told to go to the (5) _____ lounge.

To get there, you will pass through passport (6) _____ and a (7) _____ check. Look at the departure (8) _____ in the lounge so you know which (9) _____ number you must go to when it's time to board.

The cabin (10) _____ will direct you to your (11) _____ when you board, and you have to fasten your seat (12) _____ before take-off. You will be served (13) _____ and most companies provide an entertainment system with a (14) _____.

Listening

25. Listen to a short description of four other journeys. What type of travel is each person describing

1	_____
2	_____
3	_____
4	_____

26. Listen again and write down the words related to each kind of travel. Then arrange them according to the topics below.

BUS	UNDERGROUND	TRAIN	TAXI

Transcript

Speaker 1: Well I commute to London every day and unfortunately I travel in the rush hour. It all goes okay if everything's running on time! But it's cold waiting on the platform and sometimes the carriages are very crowded and there aren't enough seats. The fares are expensive too, but my company pays for a season ticket, so that really helps.

Speaker 2: The service in my area is quite good. There are always lots of people at the stop waiting to go into town and I see the same driver most mornings. You pay your fare when you get on and if you don't know where you're going, he'll call out when you reach your destination. We only get single-deckers around our way, no big double-deckers like you get in London.

Speaker 3: It's always packed in the morning and you have to go down several escalators to get to it. If the platform's empty when you get there, you know you've just missed your train. Once you're on, you have to hang on to the rail if you haven't got a seat. Oh, and you have to be careful not to stand too near the sliding doors!

Speaker 4: Well, there's a rank right outside the station that I use quite often. Of course it's quite pricey because you have to pay your fare and give the driver a tip, but there's a meter in every cab, so you know you're being charged the right amount. And if you share with other people, it can actually be quite an inexpensive way of travelling.

Listening (Accommodation)

First Certificate Listening and Speaking by Fiona Scott-Barrett pp.12--13

27. You will hear five people talking about holiday accommodation.

TASK ONE

For questions 1--5, choose from the list A--F which kind of accommodation each person stayed in. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

Which speaker stayed

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| A in a luxury hotel? | Speaker 1 _____ |
| B in self-catering accommodation? | Speaker 2 _____ |
| C at a campsite? | Speaker 3 _____ |
| D in a private house? | Speaker 4 _____ |
| E on a farm? | Speaker 5 _____ |
| F in two hotels? | |

TASK TWO

For questions 6--10, choose from the list A--F the statement that expresses how each person feels about the place where they stayed.

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| A It all turned out fine in the end. | Speaker 1 _____ |
| B I enjoyed myself despite the accommodation. | Speaker 2 _____ |
| C I was pleasantly surprised. | Speaker 3 _____ |
| D My holiday was spoilt by the bad accommodation. | Speaker 4 _____ |
| E I felt rather disappointed. | Speaker 5 _____ |
| F I think I made a good choice. | |

Listening

Certificate in Advanced English 4 Test 2 Part 2 (8:59)

28. You will hear the representative of a travel company announcing changes to a holiday programme. For questions 1--6, write down where the events and activities will now take place.

PROGRAMME

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| breakfast in: | 1 _____ |
| morning excursion to: | 2 _____ |
| shopping in: | 3 _____ |
| lunch at: | 4 _____ |
| afternoon: | 5 _____ |
| dinner at: | 6 _____ |

Transcript

Guide: Well, good afternoon ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of Pleasure Travel, may I welcome you to the beautiful resort of Budmouth. I'm sure you're really going to enjoy your stay here. And of course we've got so many exciting things for you to do here - you're really spoilt for choice, I'm afraid! Now could I just ask, have you all got your programmes? Good, fine, well perhaps I could just run through them with you. There are one or two little things we've had to change. No, really, hardly anything at all, in fact we've actually improved things, as I think you'll agree. So, I must just point out that *tomorrow* breakfast won't be served in the main dining room, but in the Red Room, so that we can have it all together because we need to make a punctual start for our excursion. Be in the foyer by 9.15 at the

latest please, all ready for our coach trip to the Bicycle Museum. There's lots to see there and you can even ride some of the exhibits. And then, by popular request, some time to visit the newly renovated indoor market. You may remember that this was burnt down two years ago, but it's on our way and I know you all want to buy presents to take back with you. Then, although I know we said it'd be lunch in an *Italian* restaurant, we thought that, given the hot weather, it would be nice to eat out of doors so we've booked you in at an open-air restaurant. I've marked it on the town map that I'll be handing out in a minute. In the afternoon we'll be taking the river trip as on your programme but *not* visiting the old water mill - that's closed now unfortunately. And finally dinner back here in Budmouth, not in the hotel though, but at a restaurant we've only just discovered - 'The Wooden House' it's called, built entirely of wood as you might guess - and, of course, it's included in the price you've paid. Now, moving on to Day Two ...

Listening

Certificate in Advanced English1 p.54

29. Do you find out in advance what is open, what shows, parades etc are on?

30. Do you like going to museums? Are there a lot of museums where you live?

Read the opinions posted at BBC online. Add your answers.

Museums are one of my favourite places in the world. But I try not to go in school holidays because then they get very busy. When I'm home from college in the holidays I live near London and spend lots of days at the various museums. I also like the London transport museum

CockneyRebel but it's not very big 😞 In London I also like the science museum, the natural history museum, and I also like art galleries. I usually take a notebook to museums and write things. I'd like to work in a museum.

Raven, UK

I love museums and have done since a child. I love the British museum most of all, I think and the museum in York with all the recreated shops. Here we have a maritime museum, a museum of archeology, an art gallery and a few tudor houses, one of which is a museum but is currently being renovated.

Graelwyn, Hants, UK

The last time I went to London, I went to the British Museum (where the Elgin Marbles are kept), and to the Natural History Museum. In the latter, I was almost bouncing off the walls like a five-year-old because I was so excited to be there. I love dinosaurs, and all the dinosaur exhibits there just transported me right back to my childhood.

England

31. You will hear a guide taking a group of visitors around a museum. For questions 1--8, complete the sentences.

Museum Tour

This museum houses objects collected by the (1) _____ based in the city.

It has one of the country's best galleries containing (2) _____ exhibits.

The museum's displays of (3) _____ and _____ are closed to visitors at present.

The section called (4) _____ is a popular with young people.

The picture galleries contain works on various themes by (5) _____.

The museum's (6) _____ needs modernising.

The guide uses the word (7) _____ to describe the Rutland Dinosaur's effect on people.

Polystyrene was used to reconstruct most of the Rutland Dinosaur's (8)

_____.

Transcript

Museum guide: Welcome to the City Museum and Art Gallery. Before we start our tour, I'd like to give you a bit of background information about the place itself.

The museum was founded in 1849 as a home for the collections built up over the years by the local Cultural Society, and is one of seven museums owned by the city council. Its collections of dinosaurs and mummies are well known, and it also has one of Britain's top five exhibitions of natural science.

Unfortunately, not all areas are open to the public at the moment. In the cellar storerooms, for example, there are, amongst other things, display cases full of butterflies, and many others full of birds.

Upstairs, there's a section designed especially for children, for those of you who are interested, where young people can dress up, draw pictures, and find out about the museum at their own pace. It's called 'Let's Interact' and there's more noise there than silence, as you might imagine. But we find this to be a successful way of attracting children to museums. Let's face it, museums in the past have been boring, rather stuffy places for children, and indeed adults, to visit.

The picture galleries, which we'll be visiting later, boast a fine collection of drawings, prints and woodcuts by German artists, and the art collection is arranged thematically, rather than chronologically. The themes we shall see are: colour, light, movement, signs, and symbols.

It's a bit cold here, I'm afraid. I do apologise for this but, I'm sorry to say, the central heating needs a million-pound refit, which the city can't afford to undertake at the moment. So, if any of you are millionaires, and feeling generous today, please see me after the tour!

Now, if you will just follow me to the end of the Grand Colonnade, we'll turn right into the first exhibit room on the ground floor. [pause] Now, this room houses the Rutland Dinosaur. As you can see, it's three and a half metres high and fourteen metres long, quite an intimidating sight! This Cetiosaurus, as it's called, was found in England's smallest county in 1968. The creature loped across the countryside 175 million years ago, and is the most complete example of the breed discovered to date. Most of the neck, some of the spine and a bit of the tail were found in Rutland; the rest of the tail is polystyrene. For those of you who prefer your dinosaur on a much more human scale, there is a much smaller 200-million-year-old Pliosaurus over there.

Use of English (past participles + prepositions)

32. Complete the text below using phrases from the box. Use each phrase only once. There are two phrases that you won't need.

situated in blessed with linked to built for set on included in designed by surrounded by lined with visited by located off twinned with crowded with

ENJOY ... a weekend break in Scotland

Although Scotland borders England and its capital, Edinburgh, is (1) _____ London by a fast train service, it is very different from its neighbour. It has its own Assembly, its own flag, and makes many of its own laws. Scotland is also (2) _____ truly breathtaking mountain and coastal scenery. It is (3) _____ sea on three sides.

(4) _____ cities in no fewer than eight other countries, Edinburgh is an international city with excellent cultural and shopping facilities. It is (5) _____ millions of tourists every year who come to see the delights of the city -- not least, Edinburgh Castle. (6)

_____ a hill high above the city centre, the castle is well worth a visit for its dramatic views. The cobbled streets around the castle, (7) _____ tourists in summer, echo with the history of this great city.

You can also shop in wide streets (8) _____ elegant buildings or in the bustling covered market at stalls selling everything from woolen sweaters to the Scottish delicacy, haggis.

For wildlife enthusiasts, a trip to the island of Skye is a 'must' and the distance from Edinburgh is surprisingly short. On this little island, (9) _____ the west coast of Scotland, wildlife watchers can observe a range of animals in their natural habitat, including otters, eagles, dolphins and seals.

Why not book your weekend break now? Return air fare, bed and breakfast at a hotel (10) _____ the city centre, and a guided tour of Edinburgh Castle are all (11) _____ the price. Trips to Skye can be arranged as extra. Call us or visit our website at

Answer these questions from a tourist.

- 1) 'What is your town / country especially famous for?'
- 2) 'What places would you recommend I should see?'
- 3) 'What local delicacies should I try?'

Use of English

Certificate in Advanced English 2 p.47

33. For questions 1--10, read the text below. Use the word in capitals next to each gap to form a word that fits in the gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

A Mexican cookery course

On holiday last year my two travelling (0) *companions* (COMPANY) and I joined a day's cookery course in a Mexican restaurant. There were eight (1) _____ (PARTICIPATE), all keen to learn the secrets of the nation's cuisine. The students ranged from people who already had some (2) _____ (EXPERT) in the kitchen, to totally (3) _____ (SKILL) people like myself.

Our teacher, Liana Cabrera, started with a short talk, then handed out some notes giving (4) _____ (EXPLAIN) of terms we'd be coming across. Soon we were trying out a range of exotic ingredients, with (5) _____ (SURPRISE) good results. Cabrera started giving cookery lessons five years ago, and has become quite a (6) _____ (CELEBRATE), with long waiting lists for her courses. And because of her extensive knowledge of almost-forgotten regional dishes she is also a regular (7) _____ (CONTRIBUTE) to cookery programmes on national television.

In the afternoon I joined the salsa-making team, with rather (8) _____ (DISASTER) results. My colleagues complained that my food was so (9) _____ (PAIN) hot it made their eyes water. Their own efforts turned out (10) _____ (CONSIDER) better than mine. The communal meal at the end of the day was delicious, and I'd not only learnt something about cookery, but I'd also broadened my understanding of Mexican culture.

Do you think you can learn more about another culture by trying the local food? Are there any other ways of exploring another country?

Reading

Certificate in Advanced English 2 p.90-91

34. You are going to read a newspaper article about a 'mystery visitor' who inspects hotels for a guide book. For questions 1--7, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

The Hotel Inspector

Sue Brown judges hotels for a living. Christopher Middleton watched her in action.

One minute into the annual inspection and things are already going wrong for the Globe Hotel. Not that they know it yet. The receptionist reciting room rates over the phone to a potential guest is still blissfully unaware of the identity of the real guest she is doggedly ignoring. 'Hasn't even acknowledged us,' Sue Brown says out of the corner of the mouth. 'Very poor.' It is a classic arrival-phase error, and one that Sue has

encountered scores of times in her 11 years as an inspector. 'But this isn't an ordinary three-star place,' she protests. 'It has three *red* stars, and I would expect better.'

To be the possessor of red stars means that the Globe is rated among the top 130 of the 4,000 listed in the hotel guide published by the organization she works for. However, even before our frosty welcome, a chill has entered the air.

Access from the car park has been via an unmanned door, operated by an impersonal buzzer, followed by a long, twisting, deserted corridor leading to the hotel entrance. 'Again, not what I expected,' says Sue.

Could things get worse? They could. 'We seem to have no record of your booking,' announces the receptionist, in her best sing-song *how-may-I-help-you* voice.

It turns out that a dozen of the hotel's 15 rooms are unoccupied that night. One is on the top floor. It is not to the inspector's taste: stuffiness is one criticism, the other is a gaping panel at the back of the wardrobe, behind which is a large hole in the wall.

When she began her inspecting career, she earned an early reputation for toughness. '*The Woman in Black*, I was known as,' she recalls, 'which was funny, because I never used to wear black. And I've never been too tough.' Not that you would know it the next morning when, after paying her bill, she suddenly reveals her identity to the Globe's general manager, Robin Greaves. From the look on his face, her arrival has caused terror.

Even before she says anything else, he expresses abject apologies for the unpleasant smell in the main lounge. 'We think there's a blocked drain there,' he sighs. 'The whole floor will probably have to come up.' Sue gently suggests that as well as sorting out the plumbing, he might also prevail upon his staff not to usher guests into the room so readily. 'Best, perhaps, to steer them to the other lounge,' she says. Greaves nods with glum enthusiasm and gamely takes notes. He has been at the Globe for only five months, and you can see him struggling to believe Sue when she says that this dissection of the hotel can only be for the good of the place in the long run.

Not that it's all on the negative side. Singled out for commendation are Emma, the assistant manager, and Trudy, the young waitress who dished out a sheaf of notes about the building's 400-year history. Dinner, too, has done enough to maintain the hotel's two-rosette food rating, thereby encouraging Greaves to push his luck a bit. 'So what do we have to do to get three rosettes?' he enquires. Sue's suggestions include: 'Not serve a pudding that collapses.' The brief flicker of light in Greaves' eyes goes out.

It is Sue Brown's unenviable job to voice the complaints the rest of us more cowardly consumers do not have the courage to articulate. 'Sometimes one can be treading on very delicate ground. I remember, in one case, a woman rang to complain I'd got her son the sack. All I could say was the truth, which was that he'd served me apple pie with her fingers.' Comeback letters involve spurious allegations of everything, from a superior attitude to demanding bribes. 'You come to expect it after a while, but it hurts every time,' she says.

Sue is required not just to relate her findings to the hotelier verbally, but also to send them a full written report. They are, after all, paying for the privilege of her putting them straight. (There is an annual fee for inclusion in the guide.) Nevertheless, being singled out for red-star treatment makes it more than worthwhile. So it is reassuring for Greaves to hear that Sue is not going to recommend that the Globe be stripped of its red stars. That is the good news. The bad is that another inspector will be back in the course of the next two months to make sure that everything has been put right. 'Good,' smiles Greaves unconvincingly. 'We'll look forward to that.'

- 1 When Sue Brown arrived at the hotel reception desk,
 - A. the receptionist pretended not to notice she was there.
 - B. she was not surprised by what happened there.
 - C. she decided not to form any judgements immediately.
 - D. the receptionist was being impolite on the phone.
- 2 On her arrival at the hotel, Sue was dissatisfied with
 - A. the temperature in the hotel.
 - B. the sound of the receptionist's voice.
 - C. the position of the room she was given.

- D. the distance from the car park to the hotel.
- 3 What does the writer say about Sue's reputation?
- A. It has changed.
 B. It frightens people.
 C. It is thoroughly undeserved.
 D. It causes Sue considerable concern.
- 4 When talking about the problem in the main lounge, Robin Greaves
- A. assumes that Sue is unaware of it.
 B. blames the problem on other people.
 C. doubts that Sue's comments will be of benefit to the hotel.
 D. agrees that his lack of experience has contributed to the problem.
- 5 When Sue makes positive comments about the hotel, Robin Greaves
- A. agrees with her views on certain members of his staff.
 B. becomes hopeful that she will increase its food rating.
 C. finds it impossible to believe that she means them.
 D. reminds her that they outweigh her criticisms of it.
- 6 Angry reactions to Sue's comments on hotels
- A. are something she always finds upsetting.
 B. sometimes make her regret what she has said.
 C. are often caused by the fact that hotels have to pay for them.
 D. sometimes indicate that people have not really understood them.
- 7 When Sue leaves the hotel, Robin Greaves
- A. is confident that the next inspection will be better.
 B. feels he has succeeded in giving her a good impression.
 C. decides to ignore what she has told him about the hotel.
 D. tries to look pleased that there will be another inspection.
- 35. Have you ever encountered the problems mentioned in the article? If so, how did you deal with them? Have you ever had to lodge a complaint at a hotel? About your room? About anything else?**

36. What irritates you most about a hotel?

- Bad service
- Small room
- Comfort (bed, layout, etc.)
- Lack of cleanliness
- Noise
- Parking problems
- Food
- Other reasons

Writing (Letter of complaint)

Upstream Proficiency pp.206-209

Formal letters are written for a wide variety of reasons - for example, to present information, to make an application, to recommend someone or something, to complain, to apologise, etc. In letters of this type the language is very important. There is a danger that, if the wrong tone is used, the letter will not be effective. If you write a letter of complaint, it is important to keep to the facts. Your letter will not be effective if your writing is too emotional. You should say exactly what your complaint is, giving all the relevant details such as times, places, names, etc.

A letter of complaint should contain:

- An **introduction**, in which you state your complaint, providing details of place, time, etc.
- A **main body**, in which you give the exact details of your complaint. Narrative techniques (tenses and time words/phrases) will be necessary where the reason for the complaint involves references to time.
- A **conclusion**, in which you summarise the main body and/or make reference to future action. In some cases, it is appropriate to ask for compensation.

37. Read the extracts below and say which of them is from:

- a job application
- a letter of complaint
- a letter of apology.

- A) I can assure you that every care is taken to deliver the goods as safely and rapidly as possible. I can only assume that, on this occasion, there was a problem with the courier service which we use.
- B) I consider myself to be totally reliable and capable of working on my own initiative. I enjoy fresh challenges and feel that I would be able to bring a great deal of enthusiasm to this post.
- C) In addition to being rude, he was also inattentive. At one stage, he split tomato soup on my white silk shirt. This was not only highly embarrassing at the time, but I later discovered that the shirt could not be cleaned and would have to be replaced.

Read the extracts again and underline the words and phrases that helped you decide.

38. Put the words given into the table below. Some of them may be used more than once. Add more of your own:

faulty / slow / (in)attentive / (in)capable / rude / defective / (dis)courteous / (un)damaged / (in)competent / (un)available / (in)experienced / obsolete / (im)patient / careless / discontinued / (un)suitable / (im)polite / dangerous / flawed

Product/goods

Service/staff

In sentences below, cross out the words in bold which are wrong, then search the Internet to find sentences in which they are used correctly.

- 1) The employee on duty at the information desk was so **inattentive / careless** that I had to repeat my request three times.
- 2) Although the work was done on schedule, some of the parts used in the repairs to the boiler turned out to be **incapable / defective**.
- 3) I was particularly offended by the **discourteous / inexperienced** service I received when I returned the **unsuitable / unavailable** product to the shop.
- 4) When the fault developed with the CD player, I sent it off for repairs under the terms of the guarantee, only to be told that this particular line had been **discontinued / flawed** for several years and replacement parts were no longer **obsolete / available**.

39. Read the three extracts below and, for each one, say what the writer is complaining about. Who is the letter for/from?

Then identify the narrative techniques in the extracts. Why have they been used?

- 1) The arrangement that had been made for myself and my fellow students was that we would be given one week in which to observe the diverse production methods in your factory. In reality, we were offered no information of any value. Instead, we were used as free labour and forced to do menial work for up to eight hours a day.

- 2) On our arrival at the hotel, we were informed that the Business Practices lecture, scheduled for that morning, had been canceled. The next lecture, which was supposed to be held at 12 o'clock, was delayed by an hour and a half. When it finally started, the lecturer was ill prepared and did nothing more than repeat the basic information which we have already read in your advertising leaflet.
- 3) Not only is the ridge not straight, but also the tiles on the roof have been fitted unevenly, with the result that rain has entered and caused damage to the woodwork in the loft space. On receiving no reply from your contractors, I consulted an independent building consultant who has informed me that it is only a matter of time before the whole structure becomes weakened and unsafe.

Understanding Rubrics

40. Read the rubric and the prompts below, then answer the questions that follow.

You recently went on a train journey which was delayed by several hours. Using your notes, below, write a letter in which you complain to the railway company. You should explain the reasons why you are dissatisfied and say what you expect the company to do to compensate you.

- *train 3 hours late arriving at station*
- *no seats for first hour*
- *buffet closed*
- *broke down in Bristol - 1 hour wait on platform*
- *ask for money back (don't forget to mention that the tickets were for First Class)*

What type of letter is this?

Who do you have to write to?

How will you begin the letter?

What tone will you use?

How will you organise the main body paragraphs?

How will you end the letter?

41. Now read the model and fill in the gaps with the following words and phrases.

incompetent / satisfied / firstly / express / obliged / as if that were not enough / refund / while / matters / which / offered / suggests

Dear Sir,

I am writing to (1) to express my extreme dissatisfaction with the service provided by your company. Last Wednesday I had an important business meeting in Cardiff, (2) which I had to cancel due to the incompetence of your rail service.

(3) Firstly, the train was three hours late arriving at London. It was announced that the train would be late, but not by how much, and no apology for this inconvenience was (4) offered. I was obliged to ask a ticket inspector what was causing the delay: he shrugged and said that he supposed it could be repairs to the line. Surely your customers should be better informed than this, giving them the option, and the time, to choose alternative means of getting to their destinations.

(5) _____, I was forced to stand for the first hour of my journey, there being no available seats. As I had paid for a seat in the first class compartment, I find this particularly deplorable. Either your booking staff are (6) _____ or they do not care about selling more tickets than there are seats, thus causing inconvenience, not to mention cheating the public. Furthermore, the buffet was closed for the whole of the three-hour journey, a further inconvenience that angered many passengers.

The last straw was when the train broke down at Bristol and the passengers were

(7) _____ to leave the train and wait for an hour on the platform. I cannot understand why it was necessary for us to wait in the cold and wet (8) _____ repairs were being effected.

You claim to run a quick, efficient and user friendly rail service, but my experience of it last Wednesday (9) _____ the opposite. You provide a public service, and the sure sign of success in such a business is (10) _____ customers. It seems to me you have greatly damaged your reputation.

Finally, given the inconvenience, the missed business meeting, and the overall incompetence of your service, I demand a (11) _____ of the cost of a first class ticket from London to Cardiff. If you do not give this matter your urgent attention, I shall have to take (12) _____ further.

Yours faithfully,

Andrew Fanning

Mr A Fanning

42. Read the instructions and model letter, and complete the paragraph plan below, identifying the topic of each paragraph. Then, fill in the blanks in the letter with the words and phrases below, as in the example. Some of the words can be used more than once.

in the meantime | therefore | not only ... but also | while | nevertheless | thus | furthermore | as a result | although | since

You are a regular customer of a local restaurant. The last time you ate there, however, you felt that the standards had dropped slightly. Write a letter explaining why you were disappointed and suggesting what could be done to improve the situation.

Dear Mr Seward,

It is with regret that I feel I must write to express my disappointment at the quality of food and service I received at your restaurant yesterday evening.

(1) _____ your food is usually of a very high standard I felt that, on this occasion, the meal left a lot to be desired. The preparation and presentation seemed hurried and careless. (2) _____, neither my guest nor I felt inclined to finish our meal.

(3) _____, the service was not what I have come to expect from your establishment. Our waiter was rather inattentive and slow, (4) ... *not only ...* in taking our order ... *but also ...* in bringing the dishes. (5) _____ the reason for my visit was to entertain a client, I was somewhat disturbed at the apparent fall in standards. On the basis of my previous experience of your restaurant, I had promised my guest an especially memorable dinner, and was (6) _____ deeply embarrassed to be proved entirely wrong.

Might I suggest that, as the manager, it would be advisable for you to oversee the preparation of food personally. (7) _____ I realise the work involved in running a restaurant is very demanding, I (8) _____ feel that the standard of the food served is of utmost importance. I would recommend, (9) _____, that you give this matter your urgent attention.

Regarding the service, I would suggest that you speak to the waiter concerned to ensure that other customers are not similarly inconvenienced. This would help your restaurant maintain its well-deserved reputation.

I look forward to hearing from you as soon as possible. (10) _____, I hope you will take my comments into consideration.

Yours faithfully,

P.A. Hogan

P.A. Hogan

Introduction

Reason for writing

Main Body

- _____

- _____

- _____

- _____

Conclusion

Use of English

Advanced Language Practice by Michael Vince p. 193

43. Complete the text with words formed from the words in CAPITALS.

The Manager
Transworld Air
Portugal Street
London

Dear Sir or Madam,

I travelled last week on a Transworld Airbus from London Gatwick to Copenhagen. This was (1) (OUT) journey of a holiday in Denmark, a (2) (PACK) tour arranged through a company called 'Sunset'. My (3) (FLY) was due to leave at 8.20 am on Tuesday the 25 th November but did not leave until 20.30, a delay of more than 8 hours. The reason given was that vital (4) (MAINTAIN) work had to be carried out. Although all passengers were given a free meal, no other offer of (5) (ASSIST) was given. Such a long delay is totally (6) (EXCEPT), and I feel justified in the circumstances in requesting some form of financial (7) (COMPENSATE).

I have written to the tour (8) (OPERATE), who denied responsibility and advised me to write to you. I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,
Charles Rogers

Writing

You have just returned from a foreign holiday which you booked through a well-known holiday company. Neither the resort nor the hotel that you stayed at came up to your expectations. You have decided to write a letter to the holiday company complaining about aspects of your holiday and outlining the reasons for your dissatisfaction. In your letter, suggest what steps you think the company should take to rectify the problems for holidaymakers in the future, and say what kind of compensation you expect.

Write your **letter**. Do not write any postal addresses.

SELLING A DESTINATION

Reading

First Certificate Practice Tests Plus p.94

44. You are going to read a magazine article about people who work in tourist industry. For questions 1–15, choose from the people (A–E). The people may be chosen more than once.

A Claire Davies

B Peter Gattoni

C Maria Falcon

D Patrick O'Connor

E Connie Ferguson

Which person

refers to a lack of outstanding professionals in one area of work?		1
stresses the need to provide clients with a balance between freedom and comfort?		2
regrets a decision made years ago?		3
mentions the need to take the right decisions under pressure?		4
says people shouldn't feel discouraged if they don't earn much at first?		5
gained promotion after impressing a senior colleague?		6
says larger companies are able to offer better conditions to workers?		7
believes that qualifications alone won't get you promotion?		8
remembers making a mistake whilst doing the job?	9	10.....
has been able to combine work with further study?	11	12
looks forward to developing a new career?		13
says there are likely to be more opportunities for training in the future?		14
warns about the decreasing opportunities for jobs in one area?		15

THINKING OF A CAREER IN TOURISM?

The tourist industry offers a range of jobs and career opportunities. So what sort of person do you need to be to work in tourism? To begin with, you need to like people and enjoy the challenge of working in a customer focused environment.

Claire Davies is twenty-one and is a receptionist in a five-star hotel. She says that what appeals to her most is the diversity of the challenges she faces every day - from dealing with phone calls in different languages to making bookings for restaurants. She first came to the hotel when she was on a year's work experience from university and now works part-time which allows her to continue with her degree course in management. Her advice to anyone considering a career in hotels is not to be put off by the thought of low wages at the start. Having the right degree or diploma is no guarantee of promotion, but the

right attitude and good communication skills will get you a long way.

But of course it's not just about hotels, **Peter Gattoni** is a chef in an Italian restaurant that attracts what is called the 'gourmet tourist', whose holiday is never complete without the opportunity to try out the latest dishes. Peter went straight into employment after school, but that's not something he'd recommend. 'Had I taken a full-time college course as my parents wanted, I would have made faster progress. There's a shortage of first-class chefs, so many companies are now advertising good salaries, including profit-related pay, to chefs with the right qualifications and experience, though these advantages are more likely to come from the big-name restaurants and hotel chains.'

And what about a job as a tour guide? If you enjoy communicating with large groups of people, as **Maria Falcon** does, it's a great job. Maria

- E environmentalist Speaker 4 _____
 F railway executive Speaker 5 _____
 G manager of a tourist destination
 H local government official

TASK TWO

- A to increase the amount spent by clients
 B to improve our circulation Speaker 1 _____
 C to revive country skills Speaker 2 _____
 D to raise standards overall Speaker 3 _____
 E to restore local transport networks Speaker 4 _____
 F to refurbish the rooms Speaker 5 _____
 G to attract a new type of client
 H to expand tourist accommodation

Transcript (underlined words - to put on the vocabulary list) for speaking

Speaker One: Increased number of visitors would of course be a great benefit to the locality. My worry is though whether we have the infrastructure to cope. I'm not really concerned about the bed and breakfast sector. There's a certain amount of slack in the system. But what about transport? The railway line was removed twenty years ago and the centre gets choked up with cars as it is in the summer, all queuing to go through the narrow mediaeval gateways which are a great photo opportunity but a nightmare for through traffic. Naturally the pollution levels are rising now from traffic fumes. Reinstating the railway connection would get my vote but it won't be easy.

Speaker Two: I think there are some wonderful places to visit around the country and it's my job to try and include them in our publications, particularly for our profitable export market. But it's all a bit piecemeal, isn't it? Take accommodation, for example. There are some pockets of excellence with great places to stay, run by friendly staff and servicing interesting regional food. But you should see the pile of correspondence we receive from disappointed tourists. It's generally about the mismatch between price and quality. It's very hard to know what to recommend when we have to update our accommodation sections, especially in London. Quality across the board, that's the way forward!

Speaker Three: Well, I think we really need to aim to try to get as many tourists as possible. But, we should start focusing on different groups. One of our key tasks has always been to gather information from overseas markets and feed it back to local tourist organisations throughout the country here so that they can develop products that suit. Currently we're thinking of marketing certain regions to the more mature, higher spending travellers who could come outside the summer holiday period, in order to extend the main tourist season. These travellers are primarily people who love historical buildings, gardens, walking and other activities which can be done in the spring and autumn.

Speaker Four: I think tourism can bring benefits if handled wisely. One scheme which is close to my heart is the regeneration of the rural economy. By promoting traditional crafts and setting up visitor's centres to see these in action, it would be possible to go quite a long way. But we need to consider the wider issues. For instance, what means of transport are all these people going to use to get here and where are they going to stay? Can we encourage only those who do the least damage? I fear that won't happen as short-term considerations always win. People fail to understand how difficult it is to reverse damage to our surroundings.

Speaker five: In this business you can't stand still. We've done a lot to make the inside attractive and informative over the years, set up educational displays about everyday life five hundred years ago, redecorated the bedroom where Queen Elizabeth slept in 1570. We also restored the eighteenth-century kitchen to its former layout and we do cooking demonstrations for schoolchildren. This year it's the outside. I want to encourage families to pay to see our extended garden and zoo and the

demonstrations of archery and mediaeval combat. To be profitable we really do need visitors to stay longer and spend more money in the gardens, shop and restaurant.

Discussion

48. Pair/Group work. What challenges faced by tourism industry do the speakers mention? What solutions do they suggest? What other issues might arise when trying to attract visitors to your destination? Make a list of possible challenges and brainstorm potential solutions.

49. Discuss in groups what should be done to make tourism industry in Russia competitive on a world scale.

50. Read the text below and think of one word only which can be used appropriately in all three gaps.

In a statement, Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI) vice president for Tourism Sammie Lim said the Philippines should target eight million international tourists by 2016. Only after achieving this can the country become a serious tourist destination, he said.<...>

Lim added that the Philippines must have a strong **tourism** such as that of Amazing Thailand and Malaysia Truly Asia. The **country** should be nurtured until the optimum **level of** recognition is reached, he said.

Likewise, he said that the new tourism secretary should immediately address the downgrading of the Philippines to Category 2 by the Federal Aviation Administration more than two years ago. This has severely affected the entire tourism industry as it gave a general false impression that it is unsafe to travel to and within the Philippines, Lim said.

"A competitive tourism industry is a powerful economic driver that can generate billions of investments and millions of jobs," Lim said.

51. Choose the vocabulary which can be used to discuss why we need to market destinations. Think of an example of a successfully promoted tourist destination and prove your choice using the vocabulary from the text.

Reading

52. Compare and contrast the ideas from the articles about branding tourist destinations.

A The importance of branding to tourism

Every tourist destination in the world has a "brand image". If developed carefully the brand serves to differentiate a destination from competing destinations. However some destinations do not have a brand strategy, and are supported by inconsistent advertising campaigns, creating a confused image to prospective customers. Image must be controlled by a clear projection of brand identity.

When consumers decide on a destination for a holiday or a business conference, several "brands" compete for their attention. A strong brand is differentiated from others, has several strong advantages when compared to others, and has an attractive appeal to consumers. In tourism, while factors such as cost of travel, convenience, and quality of facilities are important, the strongest motivator is "image". Image puts a destination on the consumer's "shopping list" and creates an emotional appeal, which enhances that destination's chances of being chosen over others.

Our work on branding tourist destinations, has enabled us to identify the "brands" of various tourist destinations at various time points. For example, in a survey in 1998 commissioned by the Malaysian Tourism Promotion Board, Singapore was seen, by a broad selection of travelers and tourist agents from the US, Japan, India, Germany, Australia, UK and Sweden as "clean, modern and safe". China's dominant image and attraction was "culture". Malaysia was seen as "multicultural with many beaches". Thailand had a brand image of "exotic, fun, and friendly people"

Formal advertising and promotion of a country as a tourist destination in other nations can also have an effect. If that image is unfocused or not clear, the destination will have difficulty competing with images created by competing countries. Advertising, PR and promotion must complement informal information obtained through word of mouth and personal recommendations, by either building upon the latter or correcting negative perceptions that may be incorrect.

Developing a strong image for any brand requires a carefully planned brand strategy based on:

- A well defined and unique brand personality
- Selection of the correct positioning strategies
- 'Themed' product development
- Consistent and appropriate advertising and promotion
- Careful brand guardianship

All the above must be built on a thorough understanding of consumer needs. Above all, the success of brand image development will depend on how the perceptions of consumers can be encouraged to believe that one destination is different and better than its competitors. This encourages consumer acquisition and retention, including extending length of stay.

B Tourism Without Branding

<http://www.createwanderlust.com/tourism-without-branding>

In a competitive landscape, lack of differentiation equals commodity.

There isn't a commodity out there that gets to charge a premium--not one red cent more--unless there are no competitors. Commodities are complete substitutes. No one cares if you swap out one for another, because they're all the same. There is little differentiation. A beach here is basically the same as a beach there. A lift and lodging deal here is the same as a deal over there.

Let's say you're in the lobby of a hotel, or at a rest stop, or even surfing the web.

You happen upon a brochure (or website) for a ski resort. You flip through it. How much of it was truly unique? How much differentiation was created in your mind as you viewed it? Aside from a few facts about physical attributes, what popped off the page as truly unique? I'd bet you saw one or two money shots showing off the snow, a few more generic skiing and riding action shots, some lifestyle photographs and maybe a cute kid with a helmet and goggles, right?

Let's use another example.

You pick up a travel magazine at your local newsstand, and page through it casually as you wait for a phone call, or sip coffee. It's an issue about beach getaways. How many different ads will feature a photo of a woman, on a lounge chair, with a palm tree? It might surprise a lot of destination marketers to learn that a common response to ads like these is "Great. A Beach. So what?"

To make matters worse, online travel agencies, aggregators, and directory websites seem to have trained the consuming public to look for low price as the only driver of choice. The websites that people like to go to see how much it would cost to fly to Denver, or Miami aren't in the business of helping create differentiation, or build a strong brand, or introduce a destination to a new audience. For them, it's all about transaction volume.

The result? Lots of great deals for the consumer, but travel brands become uninteresting in a hurry if they're not the cheapest deal.

C Tourism promotion

The Jakarta Post, Jakarta | Fri, 06/22/2007 9:56 AM | Opinion

Responding to the article about lack of funds for tourism promotion from June 11, my opinion is that every rupiah spent on promotion is wasted money.

Tourism needs no promotion, tourism is self-promoting. If a place is attractive, the travelers will go there, whether there is good promotion or not.

Remember the time until 1997, there was not much promotion, but tourism in Indonesia was booming. Why? Because at that time Indonesia was much more attractive for tourists than now. Better spend that money to improve conditions such as safety, cleanliness, environment, public transportation, religious tolerance, education, better living for the poor, visa policies, etc.

This would be a benefit for everybody, for Indonesians as well as for tourists, and you will see, they will come back.

Just one example: Recently I read in this paper as well as in the Bali Advertiser about the dirty, unhealthy water conditions on Sanur Beach. Surprisingly this is not only due to the big garbage dump close by, but also the sea is spoiled by the dirty water from the big hotels.

That sounds like a joke, they need the guests more than anybody else. Therefore it's useless to spend money to promote Sanur's beaches as long as it is a health risk to swim there. Tourists come (came) to Indonesia to enjoy beautiful unspoiled landscapes, nice and clean beaches, the diversity of people, cultures and religions, etc. This opinion represents that of most western travelers.

Don't compare Indonesia with Malaysia and its commercials on CNN. I don't think they get many tourists directly because of this, but because it's an attractive place to travel. And Malaysia is a well-developed country; if they waste money, it doesn't have such a big impact as in Indonesia, where such funds are needed everywhere.

MARKUS S

Switzerland

53. Choose the vocabulary from the texts above which would help you discuss the necessity of tourism branding.

54. Using the vocabulary you have chosen discuss in groups what kind of obstacles can arise while branding *your* country as a tourist destination.

Listening (Video)

55. Watch a video about tourism in Dubai and note down problems they are facing and reasons for these.

56. Act as strategic consultants. Discuss how these problems can be solved.

Writing

57. Following the discussion write a proposal to The UAE Government Committee on Tourism giving your opinion on the improvements which need to be introduced in Dubai in order to restore customer confidence.

58. You have seen the following in an international magazine.

WANT A FREE TRIP TO YOUR IDEAL DESTINATION?

Tell us about recent improvements in facilities for visitors to your country. We'll publish the most informative articles each month and after six months we'll fly the author of the best article anywhere in the world.

HAVE THE HOLIDAY OF A LIFETIME!

Write the **article** about facilities for visitors to your country.

... A FORCE FOR GOOD ...

Reading (Multiple choice)

Certificate in Advanced English1 pp.90--91

59. You are going to read a newspaper article. For questions 1-7, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Travelling sensitively

A tour operator which specialises in environmentally sensitive holidays has banned the use of all cameras. In this the future of tourism? asks Mark Hodson.

The days of the camera-toting tourist may be numbered. Insensitive travelers are being ordered to stop pointing their cameras and camcorders at reluctant local residents. Tour companies selling expensive trips to remote corners of the world, off the well-trodden path of the average tourist, have become increasingly irritated at the sight of

visitors upsetting locals. Now one such operator plans to ban clients from taking any photographic equipment on holidays. Julian Matthews is the director of *Discovery Initiatives*, a company that is working hand-in-hand with other organizations to offer holidays combining high adventure with working on environmental projects. His trips are

not cheap; two weeks of white-water rafting and monitoring wildlife in Canada cost several thousand pounds.

Matthews says he is providing 'holidays without guilt' insisting that *Discovery Initiatives* is not a tour operator but an environmental support company. Clients are referred to as 'participants' or 'ambassadors'. 'We see ourselves as the next step on from eco-tourism, which is merely a passive form of sensitive travel – our approach is more proactive.'

However, says Matthews, there is a price to pay. 'I am planning to introduce tours with total ban on cameras and camcorders because of the damage they do to our relationships with local people. I have seen some horrendous things, such as a group of six tourists arriving at a remote village in the South American jungle, each with a video camera attached to the face. That sort of thing tears me up inside. Would you like somebody to come into your home and take a photo of you cooking? A camera is like a weapon; it puts up a barrier and you lose all the communication that comes through body language, which effectively means that the host communities are denied access to the so-called cross-cultural exchange.'

Matthews started organising environmental holidays after joining a scientific expedition for young people. He subsequently founded *Discovery Expeditions*, which has helped support 13 projects worldwide. With the launch of *Discovery Initiatives*, he is placing a greater emphasis on adventure and fun, omitting in the brochure all references to scientific research. But his rules of conduct are strict. 'In some parts of the world, for instance, I tell people they should wear long trousers, not shorts, and wear a tie when eating out. It may sound dictatorial, but I find one has a better experience if one is well

dressed. I don't understand why people dress down when they go to other countries.'

Matthews' views reflect a growing unease among some tour companies at the increasingly cavalier behaviour of well-heeled tourists. Chris Parrot, of *Journey Latin America*, says: 'We tell our clients that indigenous people are often shy about being photographed, but we certainly don't tell them not to take a camera. If they take pictures without asking, they may find themselves having tomatoes thrown at them.' He also reports that increasing numbers of clients are taking camcorders and pointing them indiscriminately at locals. He says: 'People with camcorders turn to be more intrusive than those with cameras, but there is a payoff – the people they are filming get a tremendous thrill from seeing themselves played back on the viewfinder.'

Crispin Jones, of *Exodus*, the overland truck specialist, says: 'We don't have a policy but, should cameras cause offence, our tour leaders will make it quite clear that they cannot be used. Clients tend to do what they are told.'

Earthwatch, which pioneered the concept of proactive eco-tourism by sending paying volunteers to work on scientific projects around the world, does not ban cameras, but operates strict rules on their use. Ed Wilson, the marketing director of the company, says: 'We try to impress on people the common courtesy of getting permission before using their cameras, and one would hope that every tour operator would do the same. People have to be not only environmentally aware but also culturally aware. Some people use the camera as a barrier; it allows them to distant themselves from the reality of what they see. I would like to see tourists putting their cameras away for once, rather than to record everything they see.'

1. In the first paragraph we learnt that *Discovery Initiatives*
 - A offers trips that no other tour company offers.
 - B organises trips to places where few tourists go.
 - C has decided to respond to its customers' complaints.
 - D has already succeeded in changing the kind of tourist it attracts.
2. Julian Matthews thinks that the function of the company is to
 - A get people involved in environmental work.
 - B influence the way other tour companies operate.
 - C inform holidaymakers about environmental damage.

- D co-operate with foreign governments to promote eco-tourism.
3. What does Matthews say in the third paragraph about cameras and camcorders?
- A They give local people a false impression of holidaymakers.
 B They discourage holidaymakers from intruding on local people.
 C They prevent local people from learning about other societies.
 D They encourage holidaymakers to behave unpredictably.
4. What is Matthews keen for clients to realise?
- A that certain behaviour may spoil their enjoyment of a trip
 B that they may find certain local customs rather surprising
 C that it is likely that they will not be allowed in certain places
 D that the brochure does not contain all the information they need
5. Which of the following does Chris Parrot believe?
- A Tourists are unlikely to agree to travel without their cameras.
 B Local people may react angrily towards tourists who use cameras.
 C Tourists are becoming more sensitive about their use of cameras.
 D Camcorders always cause more trouble with local people than cameras.
6. Crispin Jones says that his company
- A expects its staff to prevent problems over the use of cameras.
 B seldom encounters problems regarding the use of cameras.
 C is going to decide on a firm policy regarding the use of cameras.
 D advises clients about the use of cameras before they leave.
7. Which of the following best summarises the view of *Earthwatch*?
- A Too many tour operators ignore the problems caused by cameras.
 B Most tourists realise when they have caused offence to local people.
 C There are more problems concerning the use of cameras these days.
 D Cameras enable people to be detached from places they visit.

Writing

60. You read the following announcement in a travel magazine.

TOURISM -- IS IT GOOD OR BAD FOR YOUR REGION?

Do you think there should be more or less tourism in your region?

What benefits does the tourist industry bring to your region?

What would be the disadvantages of increased tourism?

Write and tell us your views. We will publish the most interesting articles.

Write your **article**.

Use of English

Complete CAE by Guy Brook-Hart and Simon Haines p.193

61. For questions 1--10, read the text below. Use the word in capitals next to each gap to form a word that fits in the gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Are you a responsible tourist?

Responsible tourism is travel that brings (0) *economic* (ECONOMY) benefits for the host country and minimises negative cultural and (1) _____ (ENVIRONMENT) impacts. There are many ways in which you can make a difference. Eat in locally owned restaurants and buy local products, but not souvenirs made from (2) _____ (DANGER) animals or plants. Finding out about your destination beforehand will (3) _____ (ABLE) you to make informed decisions about where to go and what to see, while learning even a few words of the language shows (4)

_____ (WILL) to communicate with local people. Always ask (5)
_____ (PERMIT) before taking photographs and don't cause (6)
_____ (OFFEND) by wearing clothes that might be considered (7)
_____ (APPROPRIATE).

Rather than hiring a car for shorter journeys, it's (8) _____ (PREFER) to walk or use public transport. If you are trekking, keep to the paths to avoid causing (9) _____ (ERODE) to fields and

Reading

62. Read the text below and choose which of the paragraphs A-F fit into the numbered gaps.

What is Sustainable Tourism?

Tim Forsyth

Sustainable tourism is tourism development that avoids damage to the environment, economy and cultures of the locations where it takes place. The aim of sustainable tourism is to ensure that development is a positive experience for local people; tourism companies; and tourists themselves. Under sustainable tourism, it may be unlikely to experience the kind of 'boom and bust' that led to the rapid growth, and then despoliation of locations such as the east coast of Spain in the 1970s.

1

Recent research, however, has indicated that such tourism may not actually be good for environment, or for the people who experience this attention. Safaris in Kenya, for example, are undoubtedly 'ecotourism'.

2

But how can sustainable tourism be achieved? Evidence suggests that it requires co-operation between concerned companies and the managers of destinations. It does not, however, require a marked interest from consumers. Some companies have suggested that they will only take steps to achieve sustainable tourism if they recognize a clear 'market demand' for holidays that are overtly 'green' or 'environmentally friendly'.

3

Instead, evidence has suggested that sustainable tourism does not have to be advertised as environmentally or culturally sensitive in order to succeed. Research has indicated that profits may

A. Research, however, has indicated that few tourists want holidays that are 'green' within the mass tourism market; and that holidays that are

be increased simply by adopting some general environmental principles, such as recycling waste, planning for long-term sustainability, and seeking local partnerships for resort management. If these actions result in cleaner, less crowded, holiday resorts, then they are in effect sustainable tourism without being labelled so.

4

Such integration may help avoid the disappointment and despoliation of resorts that occurs when tourists interested in conventional mass tourism are sent to sites perhaps better suited to bird watchers or hill walkers, as has occurred in Corfu. But this suggestion, however, is occasionally opposed as it may imply that smaller tourism companies cannot enter the market. Furthermore, reducing competition from smaller companies may result in reducing the pressure for lower prices of holidays.

5

The achievement of sustainable tourism, therefore depends in part on providing the right incentives for companies and resort managers to reduce the negative impacts of tourism, and then a variety of local practical steps (such as limiting numbers, or zoning land use) to reduce these impacts. But in the long term, the ultimate achievement of sustainable tourism also requires tourists and companies to think more about how tourism may impact on other people's homes and livelihoods.

6

'green' may repeat the pitfalls of ecotourism. It may not be profitable or sustainable to encourage market demand for 'green' tourism as this

demand may not occur, and also may not lead to sustainable tourism.

B. But Kenya is full of cases where lions have been forced into erratic behaviour because of excessive tourists, or where the local Masai people have failed to benefit from this kind of development. More importantly, 'ecotourism' does not involve more mainstream beach-or city-based tourism, where impacts are much greater than any nature-based tourism. Sustainable tourism, therefore, is an attempt to improve the impacts of all types of tourism, and this implies seeking ways to build partnerships between tourism companies and local governments or managers of resorts.

C. Marcel Proust once wrote that most tourists seem to want to travel through one hundred countries with one pair of eyes, whereas the best journey would be to travel through one country with a hundred pair of eyes. By seeking more diversity and depth in holiday destinations, tourists may help avoid the impacts of tourism on destinations, and also achieve a more satisfying experience.

D. But despite this optimistic objective, sustainable tourism is still not widely understood. For a start, 'sustainable tourism' is not necessarily 'ecotourism'. Ecotourism became popular in the 1980s as a form of tourism that focused exclusively on wildlife, nature, or exotic cultures.

E. But how can companies and resort managers achieve this kind of success? This question is more controversial. One proposal has been to increase the vertical integration of tourism companies, so that individual companies have greater control over the marketing of holidays, transportation of tourists, and then management of resorts.

F. Since the 1980s, the British tourism industry has experienced rapid cuts in prices as a result of deep competition between major companies such as Airtours, First Choice, and Thompson. But it is generally the presence of competition from smaller, less regulated, companies that leads to the rapid over-development of resorts, or the reluctance of large companies to increase their costs by attending to the long-term sustainability of locations.

63. Choose words and phrases from the text which would help you discuss the following:

- the main characteristics of sustainability as an approach
- the steps to be taken to promote sustainable tourism development

64. Talk about tourism development in Russia and sustainability as a major requirement using the information from the text and the vocabulary you have chosen.

Listening

65. You will listen to Tim Forsyth, a specialist in political approaches to environmental change and international development, talking about how different countries respond to the issue of sustainable tourism. Choose correct alternatives to answer the questions below. (4:57 min)

1. The author explains the poor tourism industry regulation in developing countries as a result of
 - a) lack of infrastructure
 - b) lack of legislative basis
 - c) poor network of institutions responsible for tourism industry
 - d) strong socio-economic infrastructure in the capital cities
2. Land-use zoning means
 - a) abandoning tourism industry promotion
 - b) tough segmentation of different tourist groups by their interests
 - c) taking all types of tourists to different places
 - d) mixing tourists from time to time
3. Land-use zoning is effective if you
 - a) can control the zones you have selected
 - b) control the profits
 - c) control tour operators behaviour
 - d) observe the places of tourism thoroughly

4. What makes tourist destinations distinctively special?
 - a) using cultural or natural specifics of the location
 - b) having sun, sea and sand
 - c) creating a slogan
 - d) developing tour companies
5. Launching "Green Globe" project was an attempt
 - a) to encourage environmental initiatives in the world
 - b) to work out legislative basis in the sphere of environmental cooperation
 - c) to make the environmental code much tougher
 - d) to enhance environmental performance of tourist companies
6. The approach to regulating tourism development
 - a) shouldn't overlook the interests of the local community
 - b) must be implemented step by step
 - c) should pay special attention to local environment
 - d) should help creating many working places

66. Listen to the last part of the recording again and say what is controversial in the suggested approach to the performance of tourist companies.

67. Listen again and write down words and expressions which would be useful to talk about regulating tourism industry.

68. Using the vocabulary you have chosen discuss what can and should be done to enhance tourism regulation in Russia. Present your ideas to the class.

Use of English

69. What kind of incentives could be offered to companies and resort managers to reduce the negative impacts of tourism?

70. Read the text and complete the gaps using the expressions below.

range of	series of	practices of (2)
market value of	negotiation of	adoption of
number of	sectors of	modes of
allocation of	responsibility of	result of
aims of	degree of	practices of

Regulating Tourism: Sustainability in the Free Market

Since the 1980s, an increasing (1) consultants and campaigners have argued that environmental damage by industry may be reduced by consumer demand for environmentally-friendly products. This demand has been claimed to provide economic pressure for companies to change practices to a more sustainable basis. However, critics have asked how far such measures may genuinely lead to long-term change, and whether trusting environmental regulation to consumers and companies may achieve the (2) environmentalists. In association with some interesting results from a (3) surveys conducted in the UK, we can consider the (4) sustainable tourism and (5) regulation more effectively.

It is now widely acknowledged that many industries cause damage to the environment, or involve practices which impact negatively on certain communities or(6) society. However, adopting practices to avoid these problems are still generally seen as damaging to business performance. Many companies see environmental protection as "a moral duty rather than a commercial imperative". It is therefore extremely important to find ways to reverse this belief, and consequently achieve environmental protection in ways which industry is willing to support.

Increasingly, the debate about environmental regulation is changing from a traditional dichotomy between draconian command-and-control legislation, and the (7) resources under a free market. An increasing number of companies are adopting (8) environmental regulation on a voluntary basis, or are

becoming involved in the (9) regulation with governments and campaigning groups. In some cases, these measures may be seen to be necessary by companies as a (10) the growing liability for environmental accidents like the Exxon Valdez oil spill, or the increasing responsibility expected from business by company employees or consumers. Yet, in addition, theorists are also arguing that (11) environmental protection may provide competitive advantage by reducing energy or recycling waste, or responding to new market demand for environmental goods and services.

Such theorists have claimed environmental practices do not just offer new business opportunities to industry, but may also result in good environmental regulation as well. Table 1 shows a (12) regulatory instruments available to industry and government, classified according to (13) direct involvement, and (14) industry or government. In marketing terms, this may allow companies to respond to consumer demand for environmentally-friendly goods or improve the company image by advertising the(15) practices of environmental responsibility. However, critics have questioned how far adopting practices based on market image may only be to pre-empt legislation which may impact on business performance. Similarly, it has been questioned how far responding to consumer demand for environmentalism may result in effective or long-term regulation.

Use of English

71. Read the text below and choose the correct alternatives to complete the gaps.

BLUEPRINT FOR NEW TOURISM

WTTC's Blueprint For New Tourism Calls On Government and Industry to Make Significant Long Term Commitments

New Tourism dares to (1) a new dimension of Travel & Tourism. It is a mature(2) to a more complex world. Global consciousness of the importance of tourism has triggered a/an (3) look at the opportunities it represents. New Tourism is a new sense of coherent partnership between the private sector and public authorities. It is geared to delivering commercially (4) products – but in a way that ensures benefits for everyone. New Tourism looks beyond (5) considerations. It focuses on benefits not only for people who travel, but also for people in the communities they visit, and for their (6) natural, social and cultural environments.

And more than jobs, Travel & Tourism means service to customers, a (7) to economic progress at national and local levels, and (8) for greater dignity and a better life for people across the world. Recent international events have (9) dramatically demonstrated that these wider benefits of Travel & Tourism can no longer be left to (10). And it has become increasingly evident that everyone has a stake in realizing this huge potential. To translate this new consciousness of the sector's value into action and to ensure these wider benefits are achieved, we need a new vision. In order to meet the challenges ahead and achieve the vision, the Blueprint establishes three fundamental conditions:

- Governments recognizing Travel & Tourism as a top priority
- Business balancing economics with people, culture and environment
- All parties must share pursuit of long-term growth and prosperity

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. a) add | b) bring | c) embrace | d) expand |
| 2. a) feedback | b) reply | c) response | d) step |
| 3. a) original | b) fresh | c) modern | d) recent |
| 4. a) effecting | b) efficacious | c) effectual | d) successful |
| 5. a) limited | b) shortened | c) short-term | d) temporary |
| 6. a) respected | b) respectful | c) respecting | d) respective |
| 7. a) entrance | b) gateway | c) pass | d) passage |
| 8. a) expectations | b) scopes | c) outlooks | d) prospects |
| 9. a) nonetheless | b) yet | c) although | d) after all |
| 10. a) chance | b) luck | c) risk | d) opportunity |

TOURISM AS A GLOBAL TREND

72. Brainstorm what kind of skills you would require from the specialists who would manage the project of tourism development in Russia.

73. You are going to read an interview with Dr. Tim Coles, Programme Director of the MSc Tourism, Development and Policy at University of Exeter. Before you read, suggest answers to the interviewer's questions below.

1) What is the significance of the tourism industry in the 21st century?

.....
.....
.....

2) What is the importance of the 'policy' element in tourism?

.....
.....
.....

3) And policy is clearly important to the future development of tourism?

.....
.....
.....

4) What are the sorts of business skills that are relevant to the development and management of tourism?

.....
.....
.....

74. Refer to Appendix 2 for feedback.

75. Choose the vocabulary which can be used to talk about tourism as global industry.

76. Using the vocabulary you have chosen, discuss in groups:

- what makes tourism a global industry;
- how tourism as global industry changes the world.

Listening

77. You will hear a radio report explaining how barefaced capitalism can help save the Amazonian rainforest. Find out the meaning of the following words and phrases. In what context do you think they will occur?

- conservation concessions
- extractive permits
- monetisation of ecosystem services
- competitive cashflow
- a big constituency

78. Listen to the recording. For questions 1-20, fill in the gaps with a word or a short phrase.

The aim of Rainforest Expeditions has been to enhance (1)

The (2) will take control of Rainforest Expeditions in 2016.

The local people have already benefited from the project in terms of education, nutrition and (3), while the environment remains undamaged.

As Rainforest Expeditions is a (4) organisation, it has been able to address social and environmental issues.

Mr. Nycander, one of the founders of Rainforest Expeditions, is planning to do business at the (5) level.

Building roads, though beneficial to the economy, usually lead to (6) in the Amazon.

Despite the fact the environmental legislation in Peru is complex and detailed, it is (7) and (8)

By means of (9) Mr. Nicander is planning to create a community that will be interested in preserving the rainforest.

79. Listen to the recording again and note down words and phrases which will help you discuss positive impact of tourism.

80. Read the definition of "invisible hand" from Wikipedia and using the vocabulary you have chosen explain how it works in the sphere of tourism.

"In economics, the **invisible hand**, also known as the **invisible hand of the market**, is the term economists use to describe the self-regulating nature of the marketplace"

Use of English

81. Read the text and complete the gaps with correct forms of words in brackets.

Tourism can help bring peace in the Middle East says WTO Secretary-General

Madrid/Jerusalem, The dynamism of tourism can help bring peace to the Middle East, World Tourism Organization (WTO) Secretary-General Francesco Frangialli told the third Prime Minister's Conference for Tourism to Israel held in Jerusalem.

"Tourism and peace are (1) (**SEPARATE**). The forces (2) (**LEASH**) by tourism are so powerful that they can change apparently (3) (**REVERSE**) situations and bring about (4) (**CONCILIATE**) where none was considered possible," said Mr. Frangialli.

Tourism is "a harbinger of peace" for destinations and tourism (5) (**OPERATE**) in a small region like the Holy Land, bound together by a common destiny and by a common interest in shared development projects. "Why confront each other when peace profits everyone and conflict no one?" he asked. It also promotes a direct contact between visitor and host, which is (6) (**REPLACE**), prompting the question how "anyone can feel enmity for someone he has known or received personally, or has received him".

"The grave events that have occurred over the past years prove that our message must become stronger, to dispel, once and for all, the encumbrances of the past and the forces of unreason," said the Secretary-General, conveying condolences to the families of victims of the most recent attack on a bus on Sunday. And he added that there is a need to "strive (7) (**REMIT**) to ensure that the solidarity forged in the past emerges once again,"

"Every one of us is responsible for tourism, and we must not allow ourselves to become (8) (**COURAGE**). The virtues of harmonious (9) (**EXISTENCE**) and brotherhood that our sector fosters and embodies are no less powerful than the divisions and passions it will have to overcome."

During that Millennium Week, WTO had relayed two clear messages - tourism can contribute decisively to furthering the peace process and, once peace is secured, would be the leading economic sector to benefit from it - which are still true today.

"United in yesterday's (10) (**PROSPER**), the entire region's operators now stand together in (11) (**ADVERSE**)," he said. "WTO remains by the side of all of them."

"The day will come when tourism and peace will, side by side, resume their forward march," said Mr Frangialli. "On that day there will be no lack of WTO support for those who are responsible for tourism in Israel, and all the Middle East destinations, to help them get their industry back on the path of (12) (**GROW**) and to once again tap its immense potential."

82. Choose words and phrases from the text which might be useful to talk about the peace-making function of tourism.

83. Using the vocabulary you have chosen talk about how this function will be realised with tourism development in Russia.

Writing

84. The *Economist* has announced an article competition about tourism and its impact. Write an article entitled '*The tourist: a messenger of peace?*' in which you are supposed to give your opinion on whether the benefits of tourism outweigh its negative effects.

85. Work in project groups. Devise a Code of Ethics for Tourism. Develop the ideas below.

Global Codes of Ethics for Tourism

[Article 1] Tourism's contribution to mutual understanding and respect between peoples and societies

[Article 2] Tourism as a vehicle for individual and collective fulfillment

[Article 3] Tourism, a factor of sustainable development

[Article 4] Tourism, a user of the cultural heritage of mankind and contributor to its enhancement

[Article 5] Tourism, a beneficial activity for host countries and communities

[Article 6] Obligations of stakeholders in tourism development

Companies regulating tourism

Critics have claimed that voluntary practices of regulation may only result in a superficial response to environmental regulation, and that some form of government intervention is still required to create long-term environmental regulation. In particular, companies have often complained about the problem of so-called 'free riders', or companies who are not willing to adopt practices of responsibility, because these may undermine the competitive position of companies who are willing to take action. This has led theorists of business regulation to propose limited government legislation to ensure a 'level-playing-field' to ensure that no company can avoid environmental responsibility, but allow each company the ability to develop its own environmental responses.

In 1992, Elkington and Hailes published *Holidays That Don't Cost the Earth*, in which they began the task of starting a consumer revolution in tourism. Like their earlier work on green consumerism in general, this book explained the various environmental and social impacts of tourism, and developed a number of recommendations for tourists to follow to conduct sustainable tourism, and to place pressure on tourism companies to change practices. These included activities like booking holidays only with companies who adopted and enforced environmental codes of conduct, or selecting destinations with strict controls

However, regulation of the mass market, through consumer pressure or otherwise, remains extremely difficult. Firstly, tourism, or recreation, has no tangible lasting product but is based on image and presentation, and often involves certain false or stereotypical visions of foreign destinations. From a sales perspectives, package holidays have 'time value', meaning that tour operators and travel agencies have the urgent task of selling holidays before the starting date or else they cease to exist. Secondly, the tourism industry is composed of several different activities such as construction, transport, hotel management, or tour guiding. Each has different business objectives and markets, plus varying environmental and social impacts. Therefore, not all sectors are equally responsible for damage, or can act together to prevent it.

Thirdly, the tourism market, particularly in the UK, is characterised by extreme price competition under oligopoly. Companies therefore compete on the basis of price, and oppose any measures which may increase costs. In particular, large companies, such as Thomson, Airtours and First Choice in the UK are vertically integrated, and have to fill seats on charter flights to avoid bankruptcy. Overcrowding resulting from charter flights has been claimed to lead to severe environmental damage at destinations.

These problems have been blamed for the tourism industry's inability to act together to overcome so-called 'boom-and-bust' cycles of development in tourism destinations, where rapid development leads to a decline in tourism. However, there is also evidence that some companies knowingly act irresponsibly for profit. For example, when one charter-flight operator was asked if he knew his operations were overcrowding the infrastructure of Turkey, he allegedly said, "I was making money. I knew it was wrong, but no-one told me to stop." Furthermore, some of the broader aims of sustainable tourism are also difficult to communicate to business and consumers. Campaigning organisations like the British-based Tourism Concern have been criticised for being out-of-touch with industry for urging companies to change practices without regard to the problems of business. Plus, some campaigns like the opposition of sex tourism, or asking tourists to boycott regimes like Burma because of their human-rights record may be seen to be more moralistic than overtly aiming to reduce environmental damage. Like the guidelines of Elkington and Hailes such ethical consumerism (to consume) may be considered to contradict the common purpose of tourism for relaxation.

Others have argued that producing tourism in response to a small niche who consider themselves responsible consumers may not reflect good practice, plus may also impose unhelpful values onto host communities particularly in developing countries. Wheeller, for example, has labeled ecotourism 'egotourism', and other research has pointed out that marketing stereotypical images of developing countries for tourist consumption may promote demeaning images, or prolong falsehoods about these countries.

Consumers regulating tourism

The argument that consumer pressure may change tourism-industry practices is therefore restricted by the ability of companies to control which image of environmental responsibility may be presented to consumers, and by the apparent belief that ethical consumers make up only a small part of the market. Additionally, academics and campaigners also argue that consumer demand may lead to stereotypical forms of tourism,

which do not help development. Plus, the mass tourism market is characterised by price-cutting, and a reluctance of companies to change business practice in case it increases costs. Evidence also suggests that consumer interest in sustainable tourism varies widely across Europe.

As a result of these, the ability for "consumer pressure to turn the tourism industry around", as argued by Elkington and Hailes may be less than they hoped.

Many companies believe consumer interest in sustainable tourism is low, and only of interest to a small section of the market. Consequently, companies often considered the adoption of practices of sustainable tourism to be the creation of niche products such as ecotourism or culturally-based tourism which many of them thought outside their main interest in the mass market. Concerning the mass market, most companies reiterated the problem of price-cutting competition described above. As a result of this, most companies saw no possibility for implementing sustainable tourism until this need for short-term profitability could be overcome.

These opinions therefore indicate that the UK industry still confuses sustainable tourism with ethical or green consumerism, rather than something that could be applied to the mass market. Companies also had little optimism in consumer interest in sustainable tourism rising in the near future. These suggestions indicate that relying on consumer interest to pressurise companies into sustainability may be optimistic, and may only result in the increase of niche products, rather than a change in the mass market.

Furthermore, results suggested that companies themselves considered voluntary practices of regulation to be generally ineffective. Research indicates the answer to the question of who should be responsible for implementing sustainable tourism. All commercial sectors of the industry, or 63.8 percent of those questioned, believed this should be host governments via legislation, and consequently voluntary, or marketing-based approaches to regulation are seen to be less effective.

However, although these findings are disappointing, the survey did reveal some opinions that concerted effort may produce change that is beneficial for both business and sustainable tourism. Many companies stated that they saw a trend towards greater quality in holiday products. The European Community Initiative on Package Holidays in 1992 tightened regulation of tourism marketing in order to make advertising more accurate, and industry members also saw a trend towards improving safety and environmental standards. This trend was claimed to have the ability to combat intense price competition, and also to allow companies to adopt practices of sustainable tourism.

In the survey, a large number of companies claimed that standard marketing practice in circumstances of price competition was to allow companies the ability to compete on more than price alone. This was normally achieved by differentiating standard products by adding value or better quality to products. For tourism, this would mean increasing the variety of standard holiday packages marketed. By doing this, tourists may no longer have the standard option of one-or-two weeks of sun-and-sand, but also could participate more fully in all attractions at a destination. The survey revealed that companies, and particularly consultancies, believed this could allow the tourism industry to combat price competition, but also adopt environmental practices as a way to achieve this.

1) What is the significance of the tourism industry in the 21st century?

Tourism is a complex social, cultural and economic phenomenon and one of the most significant global phenomena, not to say the world's largest industry as many claim.

We are increasingly mobile in the 21st century, making more and more trips. Our lives are defined by these trips. Tourism in its many different guises is central to our experience as human beings - you can't get away from it. The Olympics, climate change, poverty alleviation, sustainable development, place promotion and investment – all the hot topics relate to tourism in one way or another. You simply can't understand the world today without understanding tourism.

2) What is the importance of the 'policy' element in tourism?

Policy is central to tourism. It's a word everyone one likes to use but no one likes to define.

Basically, there are two sorts of policy relevant to the industry: Tourism policy and policy pertaining to tourism. Important issues surrounding the future of tourism include transport, immigration, education, and employment policies – they are all linked. We teach students to identify the implications of policy and adapt to them, to recognise that tourism is lurking in many other policy arenas. Cover all the policy issues and you'll be in a better position to predict the implications for the industry.

3) And policy is clearly important to the future development of tourism?

In some quite unexpected ways that are difficult to predict. Take climate change. What are the policy implications for tourism of managing and conserving the environment? Everyone stresses aviation as the issue in controlling CO2 emissions but we rarely make the link that it's tourism that drives the demand for aviation. Climate change is now a huge, huge concern as we've seen since the Stern Report. We have been looking at the policy issues around climate change, at how low cost airlines market themselves and connecting that with how people choose holidays.

4) What are the sorts of business skills that are relevant to the development and management of tourism?

Fundamentally the ability to embrace change is the key skill. September 11th, Foot and Mouth Disease, SARS, bird flu, the Tsunami – over the last few years, the global tourism industry has been plagued by crises and disasters. As we teach our students, change has been the only real 'constant', if you like. How you deal with changing circumstances will define whether you are a success or a failure in the tourism industry, but these skills are an essential in any business area.

HOST FAMILIES WANTED

We are inviting applications from families who would like to offer accommodation to international students during their stay in your country. If you are interested, please write answering the following questions:

- What do you think are the advantages for a student of staying with a host family compared with college accommodation?
- What qualities is it necessary for a successful host family to have?
- Why would you like to host international students? Mr S Martin Hosts International Ltd.

Write your **letter of application**.

Reading

Complete CAE by Guy Brook-Hart and Simon Haines pp.112--113

86. Work in pairs. You will read an extract from a book by Paul Theroux about a journey he made through Africa.

- 1) Which aspects of your daily life and routine would you like to escape from by making a journey?
- 2) What things do you think a man in his 60s would want to escape from? Why? Do you think they are the same or different from the things young people want to escape from when they travel?

87. Read the text quickly. Why did the writer choose to travel in Africa again?

Disappearing into AFRICA

I wanted the pleasure of being in Africa again. Feeling that the place was so large it contained many untold tales and some hope and comedy and sweetness too, I aimed to reinsert myself in the bundu, as we used to call the bush, and to wander the antique hinterland. There I had lived and worked, happily, almost forty years ago, in the heart of the greenest continent.

In those old undramatic days of my school teaching in the bundu, folks lived their lives on bush paths at the end of unpaved roads of red clay, in villages of grass-roofed huts. They had a new national flag, they had just gotten the vote, some had bikes, many talked about buying their first pair of shoes. They were hopeful, and so was I, a schoolteacher living near a settlement of mud huts among dusty trees and parched fields - children shrieking at play; and women bent double -- most with infants slung on their backs -- hoeing the corn and beans; and the men sitting in the shade.

The Swahili word *safari* means 'journey', it has nothing to do with animals, someone 'on safari' is just away and unobtainable and out of touch. Out of touch in Africa was where I wanted to be. The wish to disappear sends many travellers away. If you are thoroughly sick of being kept waiting at home or at work, travel is perfect: let other people wait for a change. Travel is a sort of revenge for having been put on hold, or having to leave messages on answering machines, not knowing your party's extension, being kept waiting all your working life - the homebound writer's irritants. But also being kept waiting is the human condition.

Travel in the African bush can also be a sort of revenge on mobile phones and fax machines, on telephones and the daily paper, on the creepier aspects of globalization that allow anyone who chooses to get their insinuating hands on you. I desired to be unobtainable. I was going to Africa for the best of reasons -- in a spirit of discovery; and for the pettiest -- simply to disappear, to light out, with a suggestion of I dare you to try to find me.

Home had become a routine, and routines make time pass quickly. I was a sitting duck in this predictable routine: people knew when to call me, they knew when I would be at my desk. I was in such regular touch it was like having a job, a mode of life I hated. I was sick of being called up and importuned, asked for favors, hit up for money. You stick around too long and people begin to impose their own deadlines on you.

Everyone always available at any time in the totally accessible world seemed to me pure horror. It made me want to find a place that was not accessible at all ... no phones, no fax machines, not even mail delivery, the wonderful old world of being out of touch; in short, of being far away.

All I had to do was remove myself. I love not having to ask permission, and in fact in my domestic life things had begun to get a little predictable, too -- Mr Paul at home every evening when Mrs Paul came home from work. 'I made spaghetti sauce ... I seared some tuna ... I'm scrubbing some potatoes ...' The writer in his apron, perspiring over his béchamel sauce, always within earshot of the telephone. You have to pick it up because it is ringing in your ear.

I wanted to drop out. People said, 'Get a mobile ... Use FedEx ... Sign up for Hotmail ... Stop in internet cafes ... Visit my website ...'

I said no thanks. The whole point of my leaving was to escape this stuff -- to be out of touch. The greatest justification for travel was not self-improvement but rather performing a vanishing act, disappearing without a trace. Africa is one of the last great places on Earth a person can vanish into. I wanted that. Let them wait. I have been kept waiting far too many times for far too long.

I am outta here, I thought. The next website I visit will be that of the poisonous Central African bird eating spider.

From *Dark Star Safari* by Paul Theroux

Reading

Matters Advanced, pp 6-7

88. Now read the article by Stephen Berkoff from a series which asks famous people to describe where in the world they would like to be at different times of the day. Berkoff is a British actor who has appeared in several films including *Beverly Hills Cop* and *Fair Game*.

Student A: You are going to read about his morning in Part A.

Student B: You are going to read about his afternoon and evening in Part B.

A slow jog on Venice Beach a samba in Rio

A

SUNRISE ON VENICE BEACH

I wake early at my hotel on Venice Beach, Los Angeles, dash downstairs and grab a coffee from Tom's Café next door. The sea is shimmering against the rising sun and the distant hills over Malibu are still a deep blue. I begin a slow jog to the Santa Monica Pier, past other early risers.

At the open-air gym I do a few dozen dips on the parallel bars and walk back as the scorched red dawn sets everything on fire.

BREAKFAST ON THE COTE D'AZUR

The morning air is sweet and scented with pine, oleander and roses from the garden and mixed with the distant aroma of the sea and freshly-ground coffee. From the terrace of my hotel I feast my eyes on the wide, shimmering Cote d'Azur in the south of France. It's the bluest sea I have seen, a deep aquamarine blue.

breakfast arrives on the marble table-top: a basket of croissants, freshly-squeezed orange juice and earthy coffee. Afterwards I stroll past giant flowers with open trumpets and throw myself into the sea, which is as clear as glass and warmed by the sun.

LUNCHTIME AT GLEN COE

Since I am not really a lunch eater, I'd like to take a long walk along Glen Coe, one of the last places in Europe. the clouds hang low in the heavens and wild deer come down in the winter and stiff around the houses. The moor is covered in all the colours of Scotland – purple, russet, deep green – and the eye sees nothing but cloud-capped crags and soft hills. The mystery and the wildness of the place send the imagination reeling.

B

AFTERNOON IN THE SOUK AT JAFFA

Jaffa has become almost a suburb of the growing city of Tel Aviv but the beach between the two is still worth a stroll. You watch the towers of the minarets get closer and closer, and when you arrive, although you are only a mile-and-a-half from the bustling city, you are plunged into another world: the endless alleyways and medieval staircases of Arabia.

The Arabic back-street cafes are the best places to eat humous and falafel plus hatzillim (aubergine, my favourite) and small delicious pickles and olives. In the market, open daily. I always find something and drag it back to London.

DINNER IN SYDNEY

A drive in warm air round the suburban back streets of Sydney reminds me of England in balmy days. After frolicking on Bondi Beach, I've built up an appetite for an evening meal at Doyle's famous fish restaurant.

From Doyle's the view is directly over the harbour to the twinkling skyline of Sydney, and breathtaking it is, too. The famous bridge winks its solitary centre light as you sit outside atill tingling and glowing from the sea and sun. Doyle's has a calmness and gentleness of spirit, and although it has expanded since I first made its acquaintance in '78, I still feel totally at home.

LATE NIGHT IN RIO

You can't beat a nice caipirinha. a cane rum called cachaca is mixed with crushed limes and cracked ice, sprinkled with a liberal dose of sugar and served under a canopy of stars by the open-air pool of the Copacabana Palace Hotel.

Ronnie Biggs, stopping by for a drink, is in his usual ebullient mood. We decide to watch some samba – on top of the sugarloafs that so characterizes Rio.

We take a cab to the cable car, and on our ascent are treated to breathtaking sight of Rio stretched out before us, We enter the club in high and jubilant spirits.

We drink more of the firewater and in the end hop on tj the floor for some samba. Then we'll admire the view again on the way down, a bit bleary-eyed this time.

Ronnie Biggs a famous robber 'exiled' from Great Britain (from The Sunday Telegraph)

89. Read your part quickly and tick which of the things below he writes about.

	Student A			Student B		
	Venice Beach	Cote D'Azor	Glen Coe	Jaffa	Sydney	Rio
1 Things he does	-----					
2 The scenery						
3 Smells						
4 Food/drink				-----		
5 Atmosphere						

90. Read your part again and make notes under the same headings as 1-5 above.

91. Use your notes to tell each other about each place – say what he does, what he sees, what he feels and what his impressions are.

92. Which place seems to you:

- ✓ to have the best things to do?
- ✓ to have the best scenery?
- ✓ to have the best food and drink?
- ✓ to have the best atmosphere?

93. Have you ever visited any of the places Berkoff writes about? Are there any you would particularly like to visit? Why?

94. Which of the things in Berkoff's day would you enjoy/not enjoy? Give reasons.

Reading

First Certificate Practice Tests Plus p.46-47

95. You are going to read a magazine article about wild camping. For questions 1--15, choose from the people (A--D). The people may be chosen more than once.

- A Luis Gallivan**
- B Anna Cresswell**
- C Thomas Parsons**
- D Jennie Martinez**

Which person

- enjoys the idea of facing some risks while camping? 1 _____
- compares attitudes to wild camping now and in the past? 2 _____
- mentions the inexpensive nature of wild camping? 3 _____ 4 _____
- was forced by circumstances to share a camping experience? 5 _____
- is unwilling to recommend areas suitable for wild camping? 6 _____
- is pleased to have shown others how to enjoy camping? 7 _____
- accepts that parents may be concerned about their children? 8 _____

refers to the need to travel light when wild camping?	9 _____
explains how a negative experience made her avoid camping for a while?	10 _____
says more people are beginning to see the attraction of wild camping?	11 _____
describes a dangerous situation which could have been avoided?	12 _____
says inexperienced campers should not go to remote places?	13 _____
gives reasons for disliking organised campsites	14 _____
mentions being unable to do without certain comforts?	15 _____

Wild camping

Camping in the wild rather than at organized campsites is a great way of getting away from it all and getting back to nature. Four experienced wild campers tell us why.

Luis Gallivan

I'm turning my back on organized sites, particularly the supersized ones. Even at the relatively quiet sites you can seldom escape the constant chattering of people in neighbouring tents, or worse still, the noise of satellite-assisted televisions from camper vans. I go wild camping, which means I can set up my tent in a field or on a mountainside without paying anyone for the privilege. Lots of 'mild campers' (that's what we call the ones who use campsites) are waking up to the fact that wild camping gives you an eco-friendly break and offers a great deal more in the way of adventure. Because it's so different from 'mild' camping, though, people need to ask themselves: 'Do I really need this?' before packing their stuff. Wild camping is the ultimate budget holiday - once you've got to wherever you're going, the only expense is feeding yourself.

Ann Cresswell

My first experience of wild camping was a bit of an accident. I'd trekked with a friend to a remote spot but we each had different plans. She wanted to stay the night in a tent, whilst I was wanted to head back home before bedtime. As it happened, I was so exhausted that I ended up sharing the tiny uncomfortable tent with her. I must say the experience put me off wild camping for months, until I reminded myself that if I hadn't stayed, I'd never have witnessed that breathtaking sunset which more than made up for all the discomfort. Then there's the excitement that comes from making yourself slightly vulnerable: out in the wild with nobody watching over you. And I never have to book, if the weather's disappointing I don't go, if it turns cold I go home. This is as stress-free as holidays get. But I'm a bit fussy about taking everything I need, even if it means a heavier backpack: for example, I must have a folding chair, a thin self-inflating mattress and a pile of good books.

Thomas Parsons

Perhaps the main reason why many people shy away from wild camping is our modern-day culture of 'risk aversion' - in other words, avoiding all activities that seem in any way dangerous, however unlikely it is that anything would actually go wrong. In less paranoid times, wild camping was indeed very common, but people nowadays want safe environments, especially when it comes to feeling at ease with what their kids are doing, and organised campsites are the obvious answer. I'm not keen to suggest good places to go wild camping, though, because one of the joys of the activity comes from finding places nobody else knows about. For the beginner, I'd advise places which aren't too far from civilisation in case anything does go wrong. I learnt the hard way, weighing myself down with unnecessary home comforts and camping gadgets when apart from the usual backpacker's tent, warm sleeping bag, spare clothes and food, all you really need is a torch, lightweight cooking equipment, a map and a compass.

Jennie Martinez

Camping was an integral part of my early years, and I've managed to pass on some of my enthusiasm to my own children. In striving for little luxuries like hot showers, 'mild' campers miss out on the delights of wild camping. There are very comfortable state-of-the-art tents available nowadays if you want a bit of comfort, and they don't cost that much. Once you're hooked on wild camping, nothing else will do and you get not to mind occasional problems with ants and wasps. The lack of fellow travellers makes me feel that the great views and the starlit skies have been laid on expressly for my own personal enjoyment. But camping in wild places also means having to observe a few basic rules. For instance, during a particularly dry season, it's best to avoid high fire-risk areas. I'll always remember a time when I was camping with friends and we noticed that somebody had failed to extinguish a small fire completely. We managed to put it out, but it could have been a disaster.

Writing

96. A group of British students would like to go camping in your area. The group leader has asked you to write a **report** including the following information:

- the best place to camp in your area, and why
 - the best time of year for camping there
 - what clothes the group members should bring with them.
- Write your **report**.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

1. Fill the gaps with suitable collocation.

1. In association with some interesting results from a **s..... s.....** .
2. **I..... p.....** which impact negatively on certain communities or sector of society.
3. Market image may only be to **p.....-e..... l.....** which may impact on business performance.
4. Similarly, it has been questioned how far responding to consumer demand for environmentalism may result in effective or **l.....-t..... r.....**
5. The **g..... l.....** for environmental accidents like the Exxon Valdez oil spill.
6. The mill produces what **w..... a.....** to be the finest wool in the world.
7. Consumers and companies may **a..... the a.....** of environmentalists.
8. Industry may be **r.....** by **c..... d.....** for environmentally-friendly products.
9. We can consider the **m..... v.....** of sustainable tourism.
10. This demand has been claimed to **p..... e..... p.....** for companies.

2. Insert a prepositions

1. Provide competitive advantage reducing energy or recycling waste.
2. To classified according degree of direct involvement.
3. Genuinely lead long term change.
4. Traditional dichotomy draconian command and control legislation.
5. Becoming involved the negotiation regulation.

Fill in the gaps with suitable collocations. The first letter of each word is given to you.

Come on, you haven't got time to p_____ and c_____.	
Banning smoking in public places was a c_____ m_____.	
C_____ d_____ led to higher imports of manufactured goods.	
More changes are required to r_____ the b_____ about centralized power.	
It is obviously very important to r_____ the consumers' c_____ in our product.	
We support the sustainable use of n_____ r_____.	

Insert a preposition.

I'm saving money _____ a regular basis.	
A degree in English could lead _____ a career in journalism.	
The Food Safety Act will progressively impact _____ the way food businesses operate.	
I don't want to get involved _____ some lengthy argument about who is to blame.	

There is now widespread support for these proposals, according _____ a recent public opinion poll.	
Dave had thought of every possibility, he was leaving nothing _____ chance.	

Think of ONE word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences

The courts must _____ our liberty against the security of the nation. As a parent trying to _____ home and career, it is very difficult to find time for a social life. It is necessary to strike a _____ between the needs of employers and employees.	
Congress finally _____ the law after a two-year debate. The couple are unable to have children of their own, but hope to _____. These standards have been _____ by many countries.	
The scandal could _____ his career. The programme will concentrate on reducing environmental _____ and pollution. We surveyed the _____ caused by the bomb.	

WRITE WORDS WHICH ARE SUITABLE TO THIS DEFINITIONS

1	People who are expected to buy something	
2	The amount of money that tourist company needs you to pay for traveling	
3	Easiness of getting and using	
4	to improve the quality, amount or strength of something	
5	State of safeness of your brand	

FILL THE GAPS WITH SUITABLE COLLOCATION

1	When consumers d.... on a d.... for a holiday several 'brands' compete for their attention	
2	A s.... b.... is differentiated from others when compared to other brands	
3	Image must be controlled by a clear projection of b.... i.....	
4		
5	Well developed brand serves to differentiate a destination from c..... d.....	
6	In tourism many factors are important but the s.... m.... is 'image'	

WRITE THE RIGHT FORM OF THE WORDS

1	If image is (FOCUS) or not clear, the destination will have difficulty with competing images.	
2	Our work on branding tourist destinations, has enabled us to (IDENTITY) the 'brands' of various tourist destinations	
3	These points must be built on a thorough (UNDERSTAND) of	

	consumer needs.	
4	Advertising , PR and promotion must complement (INFORM) information obtained through word of mouth....	

Quiz –Developing your product.

Fill the gaps with suitable collocation

- 1) Important **k**____ **m**_____ that employers should seriously consider to ensure a positive workplace culture with satisfied staff.
- 2) The tragedy received worldwide **m**____ **c**_____.
- 3) The **t**_____ period for this **p**_____ has expired.
- 4) The **t**_____ **a**_____ is mostly men aged 28 to 35.
- 5) Advertisers want to reach as many **p**_____ **t**_____ as possible.
- 6) I want to think about it a bit longer before I **m**____ **a** **d**_____.
- 7) Success depends on a **c**_____ **u**_____ the problem.
- 8) **A**_____ **p**_____ is always willing to pursue new research projects and development of new products.

Definition

1. When goods are supplied to shops and companies for them to sell.
2. A thin book giving information or advertising something.
3. Improve people knowledge
4. Something that makes you admire it because it is very good, large, important.
5. The business of making sure that people know about a new product, film etc or what a particular famous person is doing

Word formations

1. With thought and (create) you can produce a (persuade) brochure
2. Leading information source for (pack) industry.
3. It is important to gain good (public) for the school.
4. Health officials have tried to raise (aware).

<u>1</u>	Hollywood filmmakers begin to e_ a new d_	
<u>2</u>	The discovery may trigger a f_ l_ at everything from unsolved shootings to a jewel theft ring once run by the former Chicago Police	
<u>3</u>	Build your skills to m_ the c_ ahead.	
<u>4</u>	T_ p_ has gained national attention from Boston to New York to California	

1. Insert a preposition

<u>1</u>	China is struggling to balance the demands of a booming economy _	
----------	---	--

	growing environmental concerns.	
<u>2</u>	All ratepayers have a stake _ the matter.	
<u>3</u>	Government have to translate promises _ actions	
<u>4</u>	I hold the most respect for your mature response _ her "bashing" of your marriage!!!	
<u>5</u>	The World Commission seeks to inspire consciousness _ the wholeness of the human family and the sacred tapestry of all life.	
<u>6</u>	Developing an effective and coherent partnership _ FSA and local councils, based on the principle of making the best use of their respective strengths.	
<u>7</u>	Levels and prospects _ greater dignity and a better life for people across the world.	

3. Definition

<u>1</u>	something which acts as a plan, model, or template for others	
<u>2</u>	an opening that can be closed by a gate	
<u>3</u>	the state of being aware of and responsive to one's surroundings	
<u>4</u>	the state or quality of being worthy of honour or respect	

4 Word formations

<u>1</u>	Next climate warming report will be (drama) worse	
<u>2</u>	They chatted about their (respect) childhoods	
<u>3</u>	After long (consider) he agreed to their requests.	
<u>4</u>	A (complexity) number is a number consisting of a real and imaginary part	

USE OF ENGLISH

For questions 1-12, 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 event B aspect

C field

D division

0 A B C D

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Nature's Clocks

Our biological clocks govern almost every (0) of our lives. Our sensitivity to stimuli (1)..... over the course of the day, and our ability to perform certain functions is subject to fluctuations. Consequently, there is a(n) (2) time for tasks such as making decisions: around the middle of the day. Anything that (3) physical co-ordination, on the other hand, is best attempted in the early evening. What is (4)..... .. there is a dramatic drop in performance if these activities are (5) .. out at other times. The risk of accident in a factory, for example, is 20% higher during the night (6) Primitive humans lived their lives in tune with the daily cycle of light and dark. Today we are (7) convinced that we can impose schedules on our lives at will . Sooner or later, however, we pay a (8) ... for ignoring our natural rhythms. A good example is jet lag, caused when we confuse our body's biological clocks by (9) several time zones. People suffering from jet lag can take several days to adjust to new time zones, and have a reduced ability to make decisions, which is a worrying thought, as serious (10) of judgement can be made. And this may be just the (11) of the iceberg. An increasing (12) of people suffer from seasonal affective disorder (SAD), a form of depression that can be triggered by living in artificial conditions. SAD can be serious, and sufferers may even need to take antidepressant drugs.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1 A modifies | B ranges | C varies | D wavers |
| 2 A peak | B summit | C maximum | D optimum |
| 3 A requests | B demands | C dictates | D stipulates |
| 4 A more | B else | C different | D up |
| 5 A made | B done | C carried | D |
| 6 A labour | B work | C duty | D shift |
| 7 A powerfully | B firmly | C steadily | D highly |
| 8 A price | B fine | C fee | D cost |
| 9 A landing | B penetrating | C crossing | D travelling |
| 10 A errors | B mistakes | C inaccuracies | D fallacies |
| 11 A peak | B pinnacle | C top | D tip |
| 12 A amount | B quantity | C number | D |

For questions 28-37, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).
Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

Elephant Training

<p>If you are travelling in Thailand and have a taste for adventure, you can now (0) in an unusual kind of activity.</p>	<p>PART CREDIBLE</p>
<p>For an (28).....modest sum, you can spend a few days at an elephant conservation centre training to be a mahout or elephant driver. Be prepared to get wet, however, because you spend most of the day atop an elephant, during which time this (29)..... beast can take up to three baths!</p>	<p>MAJESTY</p>
<p>Primarily set up in an endeavour to preserve the Thai elephant, the centre offers such activities to tourists as a means of funding itself. Nevertheless, its training programme remains strictly in</p>	<p>KEEP</p>
<p>(30).....with the traditions of Kachasart, the ancient method of studying elephants, and the mahouts that work with the elephants build up a close, (31)..... relationship with them, founded on mutual respect and love.</p>	<p>LIFE</p>
<p>The type of training depends on the (32)..... that different animals display, and care is taken not to overtire them. Training is believed to be (33).....to the elephants, providing them with physical and mental (34)</p>	<p>ABLE BENEFIT STIMULATE</p>
<p>Their well-being is of utmost importance, and the success of the centre's breeding programme bears witness to this.</p>	<p>CAPTURE EXTEND</p>
<p>While it may not be ideal to keep such magnificent beasts in (35).....- and the centre has come in for plenty of criticism - (36)..... deforestation has left wild elephants struggling to survive in habitats that are shrinking almost on a (37) basis. The centre offers them a sanctuary - for the time being at least.</p>	<p>DAY</p>

Example: **Take**

- We will do all the work, but they will.....all the credit, as usual!
- She will.....offence if you tell her that hairstyle doesn't suit her.
- They threatened toDavid to court unless he stopped playing his

Write **only** the missing word **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

- 38 When Frank was entertaining the children, I saw a..... of him I hadn't seen before.
Ken works as a teacher, but he also sells insurance on the
Ellen fell off her bike and got scratches all down her left
- 39 That kind of music leaves me....., I'm afraid.
Jenny has been sotowards me lately that I think I may have done something to upset her.
Tom and Bianca were supposed to get married last month, but she got feet and now the wedding's off!
- 40 It is only possible to dive safely from the.....end of the pool.
Sally was nervous as she walked onto the stage, but she took a..... breath and began to sing.
You'll get intotrouble if you get caught.
- 41 Our football coach always said that teamwork was theto success in life.
If you aren't sure of the answer to a question, there's aon page 274.
I pressed the wrongand I deleted the file from the computer!

For questions 43-50, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and six words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example:

0 Jane regretted speaking so rudely to the old lady.

MORE

Jane..... politely to the old lady.

0	WISHED SHE HAD SPOKEN MORE	0
---	-----------------------------------	---

Write the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

42 'Honestly, I didn't cheat in the test!' said John.

DENIED

Johnin the test.

43 Pop in for a chat whenever you are in town.

HAPPEN

If in town, pop in for a chat.

44 Paula had just reached the gate when it began to rain.

THAN

No soonerit began to rain.

45 'Mark wrote that poem, not Ian,' said Helen.

IT

According to Helen, that poem, not Ian.

46 Even if it is expensive, they want to go on the London Eye.

MAY

Expensive they want to go on the London Eye.

47 Unless you tell the truth, the school trip will be cancelled.

MEAN

Your failurethe cancellation of the school trip.

48 Jill has never been here before, so it is possible that she has got lost.

HAVE

Jillit is the first time she has ever been here.

49 Instead of spending money on clothes, I prefer to spend it on books.

SPEND

I on books than on clothes.

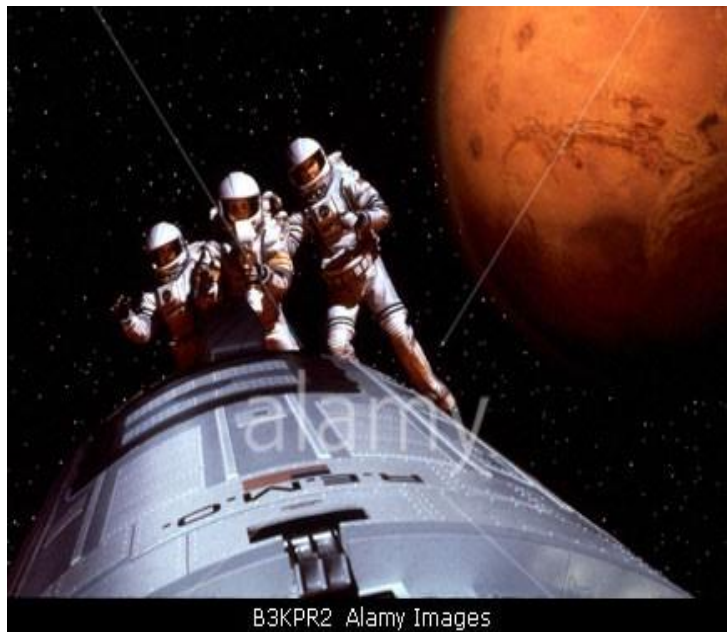
SPEAKING PRACTICE



B22RW5 Alamy Images



APY7F6 Alamy Images



B3KPR2 Alamy Images

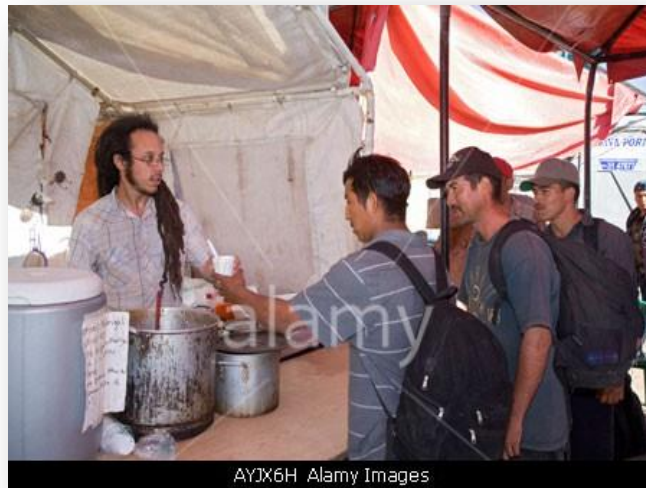
Which type of tourism might be the most popular in XXI century? Why?



APBH4B Alamy Images

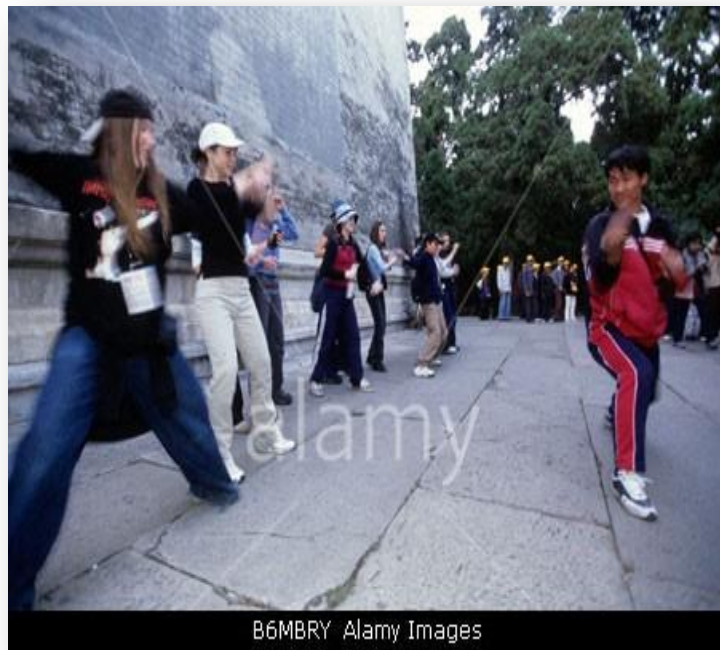


B1NT7R Alamy Images



AYJX6H Alamy Images

Compare and contrast the pictures saying what reasons for people's interest in these types of holidays are.



Compare and contrast the pictures saying why people travel?

Glossary

1. to reduce carbon footprint col, def
2. to be green and clean and 100% pure col
3. to be increasingly conscious of col, pr
4. to kick the tourism industry humming ID
5. selling point def
6. satisfied visitors col
7. beautiful landscapes col
8. to launch a (new) strategy col
9. to do one's bit id (to reduce smth)
10. green initiative def
11. priceless positioning col
12. to keep the positioning col
13. a blueprint def
14. to attract overseas guests/high-value visitors col
15. to cut emissions by half col pr
16. to avoid damage to environment col pr
17. sustainable tourism def
18. boom and bust id
19. to be widely understood col
20. to be focused exclusively on smth col pr
21. to indicate
22. to be forced into pr
23. erratic behavior col
24. to fail to benefit col pr
25. beach-based tourism def
26. ecotourism def
27. to achieve success col
28. city-based tourism def

- 29.nature-based tourism def
- 30.excessive tourism def, WB
- 31.mainstream tourism def
- 32.green holiday def
- 33.to take steps to (achieve smth) col
- 34.to adopt (environmental) principles col
- 35.to seek local partnerships col
- 36.to reduce pressure for smth col pr
- 37.management of resorts def
- 38.to improve the impacts col
- 39.to require cooperation between smth and smth col pr
- 40.concerned companies col
- 41.managers of destinations def
- 42.(to recognise/encourage) market demand for col pr def
- 43.to be overtly green col
- 44.to result in smth pr
- 45.in effect pr
- 46.to increase costs col
- 47.to make smt profitable or sustainable col
- 48.environmentally sensitive def
- 49.culturally sensitive def
- 50.to increase profits def
- 51.to recycle waste def, col
- 52.to achieve/plan for long-term sustainability col pr
- 53.to be labeled
- 54.(to increase) vertical integration of tourism companies col, def, WB
- 55.to have control over smth col pr
- 56.to lead to despoliation of resorts col pr, def
- 57.(conventional) mass tourism def

- 58.a site def
- 59.to enter the market col
- 60.tourism industry def
- 61.to experience rapid cuts in prices col, pr
- 62.deep competition between smth and smth col pr
- 63.to reduce competition def, WB, col
- 64.rapid growth col
- 65.despoliation of locations def
- 66.rapid over-development of smth col pr
- 67.to provide right incentives def
- 68.negative impact of smth col pr
- 69.impact on people's homes and livelihoods col pr
- 70.to ensure a positive experience col
- 71.to help to avoid disappointment col pr
- 72.developing countries - def
- 73.to regulate tourism - coll
- 74.wealthier/wealthy countries – WF, coll
- 75.to deal with tourism - pr
- 76.capacity (for) – pr
- 77.to implement a policy - coll
- 78.to encourage large amounts of tourism - coll
- 79.measures (for) managing tourism – pr
- 80.land-use zoning - def
- 81.theme parks - def
- 82.bird watchers – def
- 83.cultural tourists-def
- 84.to increase the ability to do smth - coll
- 85.to profit (from) – pr
- 86.in the hands of – id

87. to pick and choose - id
88. to market the location - coll
89. to be distinctively special – coll/ WF/ spell
90. to market places on the basis of the sun, sea and sand – pr/ coll
91. to increase a regular flow of tourists- coll
92. international tourism – def
93. to set up a scheme – coll/ spell
94. to increase communication (between) – pr/ coll
95. throughout the world – coll/ spell prep
96. to give an award to – pr, coll
97. to be criticized widely – WF/ coll
98. to overlook the rights of local people – coll/WB
99. environmental performance – def/ coll
100. to be governed
101. to make claims about smth – pr/ coll
102. high value tourist *resorts* – coll/ *def*
103. environmentally efficient – coll
104. environmentally friendly - coll
105. to use low *wattage light bulbs* - *def*
106. scarce *water supplies/fuel supplies* – def, coll
107. a holistic approach – def/ coll
108. to integrate tourist development with local communities – coll, prep
109. an increasing number of - coll
110. consultants/campaigners – coll spelling
111. to argue – spelling
112. to reduce environmental damage - coll
113. consumer demand - def
114. environmentally-friendly products. - def
115. to claim the demand - coll

116. to provide economic pressure for –prep, coll
117. to change practices to a sustainable basis- coll, prep
118. genuinely - spelling
119. to lead to a long-term change - prep
120. to trust environmental regulation to smb– prep
121. to achieve the aims of -coll
122. environmentalists - def
123. to consider the *market value* of sustainable tourism - *def*, coll
124. modes of regulation – def
125. to be widely acknowledged – spelling, coll
126. to cause damage to the environment – prep, coll
127. to involve practices - coll
128. to impact negatively on –prep, coll
129. sectors of society - def
130. to adopt practices -coll
131. to avoid problems - coll
132. to be damaging to *business performance* – prep, *def*
133. environmental protection - def
134. a moral duty - coll
135. extremely important
136. to reverse a belief
137. consequently – spelling/ def
138. to be willing to support
139. a *dichotomy* between - def
140. draconian command-and-control legislation – coll
141. allocation of resources –coll, WB
142. a free market – def
143. to adopt practices - coll
144. on a voluntary basis – prep, WB

145. to be/become involved in negotiation of - WB, prep
146. growing liability for - prep, WB, spelling
147. environmental accidents - spelling
148. oil spill - def
149. increasing responsibility – WB, coll
150. to expect smth from the business - prep
151. to provide competitive advantage by – prep, coll
152. to reduce energy/recycling waste – coll
153. to respond to new market/consumer demand for– prep, coll
154. to offer new business opportunities to industry – prep, coll
155. to result in - prep
156. environmental regulation - def
157. range of *regulatory instruments* – coll, def, WB
158. to be available to –prep
159. direct involvement - coll
160. to improve the company image by – coll, prep
161. to impact on business performance – prep, WB
162. environmentalism - def
163. blueprint - def
164. To dare / to embrace a new dimension of - coll
165. a mature response to - pr/ coll
166. Global consciousness –def / WF / Spell
167. To trigger a fresh look **at** - pr coll spell
168. To represent the opportunities - coll
169. a new sense **of** – pr/ coll
170. coherent partnership between – spell/ coll and pr
171. the private sector def
172. public authorities def spell
173. to be geared to smth/doing smth– pr

- 174. to deliver commercially successful products – coll
- 175. to ensures benefits **for** - pr/ coll
- 176. to look beyond **short-term considerations** – pr coll def
- 177. natural, social and cultural environments- coll
- 178. economic progress **at** national and local levels – coll/ pr
- 179. prospects **for** - pr
- 180. dignity - spell
- 181. nonetheless – spell
- 182. to be left to chance - id
- 183. to have a stake in smth – id/pr
- 184. to realize one’s (huge) potential – coll spell
- 185. to translate (words) **into** action - pr
- 186. to need a new vision - coll
- 187. to meet the challenges ahead- pr coll
- 188. to establish fundamental conditions -coll
- 189. recognize smth **as** a top priority – coll pr
- 190. to balance economics with people, culture and environment – pr
- 191. to share pursuit **of** long-term growth and prosperity – coll pr WF
- 192. to **liberalise** trade, transport, communications and investment – def
spelling

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