

Live Lesson Notes

Travel

What you will learn in this worksheet:

Useful links
Essential vocabulary
Places to stay
IELTS Speaking Part 3 Tips
Idioms about travel

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**“IELTS Speaking
Band 7+”**

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Useful Links

1) Great **collocation dictionary**

<http://www.ozdic.com/collocation-dictionary/holiday>

2) **Grammar Quizzes** from the BBC

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish/english/course/quizzes/unit-1>

3) Get a 10% discount off a full **MOCK IELTS TEST** with Preptical

<https://ielts.preptical.com/the-fastest-way-to-become-ielts-ready/?ref=6970>

4) Find a teacher on **italki**

<https://bit.ly/IELTSSpeakingitalki>

5) Free live lesson PDFs here

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IELTS Speaking Vocabulary: Travel

In this lesson you will learn some vocabulary and useful expressions to talk about travel, tourism and holidays.

To **travel by** _____

- by bus
- by plane
- by boat
- by car / bike
- on foot

To **travel** (v.)

I usually travel by bus when I go to work.

Travel (n.) uncountable

I hate air travel

Travelling (n.) uncountable

Travelling is my biggest hobby

Common Mistake

I went on a travel 😞

Correct English

I went on a journey 😊

I went on a trip 😊

A **trip** (n.) countable

- To go on a **trip** (*on holiday*)
- To go on a **tour** (*visit in and around a place, e.g. a city, a museum*)
- To go on a **journey** (*the travelling bit only, eg by train*)
- To go on an **outing** (*a very short trip, e.g. half a day*)

The people who travel or go on holiday can be called many different things. Here are some of the most common ways of referring to them.

- Travellers
- Holiday-makers
- Tourists
- Sightseers

*We saw **hordes** (=lots of) of holiday-makers when we were in Rome*

When learning new vocabulary, it is so important to learn the other words that are commonly used with that word. We call these 'collocations'. Below we have some common collocations with the word 'holiday'.

To take a **Holiday**

To book a **Holiday**

To go on a **Holiday**

To go on **Holiday**

Here are some more useful expressions that can be used to talk about travelling and tourism.

The following all mean 'to visit tourist attractions'

- To **go sightseeing**
- To **see the sights**
- To **take in** the sights
- To **soak up** the sights

When travelling, you may also want to spend some time away from the hustle and bustle of the busy sights. In this case, we can use these expressions.

- To **get off the beaten track** = *to go to less visited places (where few tourists go)*
- To **get away from the crowds** = *to escape the tourists*

When visiting a new city, I love to get off the beaten track and discover the real local culture.

IELTS Speaking Vocabulary: Holiday Accommodation

When travelling, there are many options for holiday accommodation. Here are the most common.

A Hotel - *often has private rooms, ensuite bathrooms, other facilities (swimming pool, if it's 5 star)*

A Hostel - *often has dormitories (shared rooms), it's cheaper, more informal*

A Youth Hostel - *hostel for young people (membership) YHA*

A Resort (n.) - *hotel + facilities, often food and drink are included*

A Camping Site / Campsite - *a field to pitch a tent or take a caravan*

B & B - *Similar to hostel, usually small and gives bed and breakfast*

Air BnB - *Rented accommodation, people rent out their homes via the Airbnb website.*

A Self-catering Flat - *private flat that you rent with a kitchen so you can cook.*

IELTS Speaking Part 3 Tips

The secret to IELTS Speaking Part 3 is first to practice lots, so you have plenty of ideas to talk about and can talk flexibly on a number of topics.

Secondly, develop your answers.

You can do this by using some of the following combinations to structure your answer.

1. Opinion
2. Example

1. Opinion
2. Reason

1. Opinion
2. Reason
3. Example

Let's see some examples for the following question

What are the benefits and drawbacks of travelling?

I'd say one of the benefits is you can taste new food,
I mean when British people go to Japan
they get to taste a whole range of new local delicacies
that they may not find at home.

1. Opinion = **I'd say...**
2. Example = **I mean...**

What are the benefits and drawbacks of travelling?

I think one of the drawback is the cost,
it can be quite expensive,

because if you are travelling by plane,
the price of plane tickets has **rocketed** in recent months.

So for example, if you want to travel from Europe to Asia, a plane ticket
can cost up to 1000 USD

1. Opinion = **I think...**
2. Reason = **because...**
3. Example = **So for example...**

What are the impacts of tourism on a local economy?

To my mind, there is a direct impact on hotels and restaurants
since these are very popular with holiday-makers.

On the positive side,
tourism can increase sales in local restaurants
and is a valuable source of income
for the hospitality industry.

1. Opinion = **To my mind...**
2. Reason = **since...**
3. Example = **On the positive side...**

Here are some more useful phrases and collocations to talk about this last question.

There is a **direct impact on** shops and retail outlets

On the positive side, tourism **provides / creates / increases jobs**

It can **boost / increase sales**

It may **boost profits**

It will **boosts local trade / commerce**

It's a **source of revenue**

It undoubtedly **strengthens the local economy**

However, there can **be a downside** in that it might...destroy local culture

However, there can **be a downside** which might be that it...destroys local culture

destroy local culture

lead to overcrowding

bring **noise pollution**

lead to excessive **littering**

[Get more Tips for IELTS Speaking Part 3](#)

IELTS Speaking Idioms about Travelling

Here are some great idiomatic expressions that you can use to talk about the topic of travel and tourism.

To travel light = to travel with few items

I only take a small rucksack when I go on holiday, I love to travel light

To get up **at the crack of dawn** = to get up very early

We have a tour of the city tomorrow, so we have to get up at the crack of dawn

To make your way back = to return to the starting point

When the tour finishes, you can make your own way back to the hotel

To have itchy feet = to love travelling

I have itchy feet, so I try to travel abroad twice a year.