

Travel, Tourism and Experiences

Vocabulary Lesson, Examples & Practice Questions

Travel, Tourism and Experiences

Travelling to new places, discovering different cultures, and having memorable experiences are things many people dream about. Whether you are planning a holiday abroad, booking a tour, or simply exploring your own city, knowing the right vocabulary makes communication easier and more enjoyable.

Imagine you are talking to a friend who has just returned from a two-week trip to South America. She tells you about the places she visited, the food she tried, and the unexpected adventures she had along the way. In this lesson, you will learn all the key words and phrases you need to talk about **travel, tourism, and experiences** just like she did.

Key Vocabulary & Meaning Breakdown

1. Planning and Booking a Trip

Word / Phrase	Part of Speech & Meaning	Example Sentence	Collocations / Notes
destination	<i>noun</i> — the place you are travelling to	Paris is a popular tourist destination.	popular destination, final destination, holiday destination
itinerary	<i>noun</i> — a detailed plan of your journey, including places and dates	We planned our itinerary before leaving home.	plan an itinerary, follow an itinerary, a detailed itinerary
book	<i>verb</i> — to arrange and pay for something in advance, such as a hotel or flight	She booked her flights three months early to get a good price.	book a hotel, book a flight, book in advance
reservation	<i>noun</i> — an arrangement to keep something for you, such as a hotel room or table	He made a reservation at the restaurant for Saturday evening.	make a reservation, cancel a reservation, confirm a reservation
package holiday	<i>noun</i> — a holiday where flights, hotel, and sometimes meals are all included in one price	They bought a package holiday to Spain, which included flights and a hotel.	book a package holiday, go on a package holiday, all-inclusive package

Word / Phrase	Part of Speech & Meaning	Example Sentence	Collocations / Notes
budget	<i>noun / adjective</i> — the amount of money you plan to spend; also used to describe cheap options	We travelled on a tight budget, so we stayed in hostels.	travel on a budget, budget airline, budget hotel, stick to a budget
visa	<i>noun</i> — an official document or stamp in your passport that allows you to enter a country	You need a visa to visit some countries outside the European Union.	apply for a visa, get a visa, tourist visa, work visa
departure	<i>noun</i> — the act of leaving a place, especially for a journey	Our departure was delayed by two hours because of bad weather.	departure time, departure gate, delayed departure
arrival	<i>noun</i> — the act of reaching a place at the end of a journey	We were tired after our arrival late at night.	arrival time, on arrival, safe arrival

2. Getting Around and Accommodation

Word / Phrase	Part of Speech & Meaning	Example Sentence	Collocations / Notes
accommodation	<i>noun</i> — a place where you stay during a trip, such as a hotel, hostel, or apartment	We found cheap accommodation near the city centre.	find accommodation, book accommodation, comfortable accommodation
check in	<i>phrasal verb</i> — to register your arrival at a hotel or airport	We checked in at the hotel and went straight to our room.	check in at, check-in desk, check-in time
check out	<i>phrasal verb</i> — to pay your bill and leave a hotel	We had to check out by midday.	check out of, check-out time, late check-out
transfer	<i>noun</i> — transport between one place and another, such as from the airport to the hotel	The hotel offers a free transfer from the airport.	airport transfer, arrange a transfer, free transfer
get around	<i>phrasal verb</i> — to travel from place to place within an area	It is easy to get around the city by metro.	get around by bus/train/car, easy to get around
hostel	<i>noun</i> — a cheap place to stay where you often share a room with other travellers	Many backpackers stay in hostels to save money.	stay in a hostel, youth hostel, backpacker hostel

Word / Phrase	Part of Speech & Meaning	Example Sentence	Collocations / Notes
self-catering	<i>adjective</i> — describing accommodation where you cook your own meals	We rented a self-catering apartment so we could cook our own food.	self-catering apartment, self-catering holiday
scenic	<i>adjective</i> — having beautiful natural views	We took a scenic route through the mountains.	scenic route, scenic view, scenic drive

3. Tourism, Sightseeing, and Experiences

Word / Phrase	Part of Speech & Meaning	Example Sentence	Collocations / Notes
sightseeing	<i>noun</i> — visiting famous or interesting places as a tourist	We spent the morning sightseeing in the old part of the city.	go sightseeing, sightseeing tour, sightseeing trip
landmark	<i>noun</i> — a famous or easily recognised building or place	The Eiffel Tower is one of the most famous landmarks in the world.	famous landmark, visit a landmark, historical landmark
guided tour	<i>noun</i> — an organised trip around a place with a guide who gives information	We joined a guided tour of the ancient ruins.	join a guided tour, go on a guided tour, book a guided tour
local	<i>adjective / noun</i> — relating to a particular area; a person who lives in that area	We asked a local for directions to the market.	local food, local culture, local people, talk to locals
souvenir	<i>noun</i> — an object you buy to remind you of a place you visited	She bought a small souvenir from every country she visited.	buy a souvenir, souvenir shop, collect souvenirs
off the beaten track	<i>phrase</i> — far from popular tourist areas; quiet and less visited	They preferred to explore places that were off the beaten track.	go off the beaten track, find somewhere off the beaten track
backpacking	<i>noun</i> — travelling independently on a low budget, often with just a rucksack	He went backpacking across Southeast Asia for three months.	go backpacking, backpacking trip, backpacking holiday
currency	<i>noun</i> — the system of money used in a country	Make sure you exchange currency before you travel.	local currency, exchange currency, foreign currency
jet lag	<i>noun</i> — tiredness and confusion caused by travelling across different time zones	After the long flight from Tokyo, she suffered from terrible jet lag.	suffer from jet lag, recover from jet lag, bad jet lag

Word / Phrase	Part of Speech & Meaning	Example Sentence	Collocations / Notes
culture shock	<i>noun</i> — the feeling of confusion or surprise when you experience a very different culture	Moving to Japan was exciting, but he experienced some culture shock at first.	experience culture shock, suffer from culture shock

Collocations & Useful Expressions

go on + a trip / a tour / a holiday / an adventure

We went on a guided tour of the castle.

She went on a backpacking adventure across South America.

make + a reservation / a booking / arrangements

I made a reservation at the hotel online.

They made all the arrangements before they left.

take + a photo / a trip / a break / public transport

Don't forget to take photos of the landmark!

We decided to take public transport instead of renting a car.

set off / set out — to begin a journey

We set off early in the morning to avoid the traffic.

look around — to explore a place by walking through it

We spent the afternoon looking around the old market.

pick up — to collect someone from a place

The taxi driver picked us up from the airport.

run out of — to have no more of something

We ran out of local currency and had to find a cash machine.

broaden your horizons — to learn new things or have new experiences, especially through travel

Travelling abroad really helps to broaden your horizons.

a once-in-a-lifetime experience — something very special that you will probably only do once

Seeing the Northern Lights was a once-in-a-lifetime experience.

get lost — to lose your way and not know where you are

We got lost in the narrow streets of the old town, but it was actually fun!

Important Differences & Confusing Words

Travel, Trip, or Journey?

These three words are often confused by learners. Here is a clear explanation:

Travel is a *general, uncountable noun* (or verb) referring to the activity of going from place to place. You cannot say "a travel" on its own.

- *Travel broadens the mind.* ✓
- *I love travel.* ✓
- *I had a good travel.* ✗

Trip is a *countable noun* referring to a short visit to a place and back again. It includes the whole experience.

- *We went on a day trip to the coast.* ✓
- *How was your trip to Rome?* ✓

Journey is a *countable noun* referring to the time spent travelling from one place to another. It focuses on the act of travelling itself, not the destination.

- *The journey from London to Edinburgh takes about four hours by train.* ✓
- *It was a long journey, but we finally arrived.* ✓

Tourist or Traveller?

A **tourist** typically visits popular attractions and often travels with organised tours. The word can sometimes suggest someone who stays on the surface of a culture rather than exploring deeply.

- *The city centre was full of tourists taking photos of the cathedral.*

A **traveller** is a more general word for anyone who travels. It can also suggest someone who prefers to explore independently and experience local life more deeply.

- *She described herself as a traveller, not a tourist — she always tried to live like a local.*

Scenery or View?

Scenery refers to the natural landscape or environment around you in general. It is uncountable.

- *The scenery in the Scottish Highlands is absolutely stunning.*

View refers to what you can see from a particular place, such as a window or a hilltop. It is countable.

- *Our hotel room had a beautiful view of the ocean.*

Excursion or Expedition?

An **excursion** is a short trip, often organised as part of a holiday, to visit a nearby place of interest.

- *We booked a day excursion to a nearby island.*

An **expedition** is a longer, more serious journey — often for a specific purpose such as exploration, research, or adventure.

- *The team went on an expedition to the Amazon rainforest.*

Common Mistakes

✗ *I did a trip to Italy last summer.*

✓ **I went on a trip to Italy last summer.** — Use *go on a trip*, not *do a trip*.

✗ *We booked an accommodation in the city centre.*

✓ **We booked accommodation in the city centre.** — *Accommodation* is uncountable in English. Do not use

an before it.

✗ *She made a good travel in France.*

✓ **She had a great trip to France.** — *Travel* is not used as a countable noun in this way. Use *trip* or *journey* instead.

✗ *They arrived to the airport very early.*

✓ **They arrived at the airport very early.** — Use *arrive at* for specific places like airports, hotels, and stations. Use *arrive in* for cities and countries.

✗ *I am interested to visit ancient ruins.*

✓ **I am interested in visiting ancient ruins.** — The correct dependent preposition is *interested in*, followed by a noun or gerund (-ing form).

✗ *We checked in the hotel at 3 pm.*

✓ **We checked in at the hotel at 3 pm.** — Always use *check in at* (with the preposition *at*) when referring to a specific place.

✗ *The journey was bored.*

✓ **The journey was boring.** — Use *boring* to describe something that causes boredom. Use *bored* to describe a person who feels bored: *I felt bored during the journey.*

Travel, Tourism and Experiences: Quick Summary & Review

In this lesson, you have learnt a wide range of vocabulary connected to **travel, tourism, and experiences**. Here is a quick summary of the key points:

- Use **destination, itinerary, book, visa, departure, and arrival** when talking about **planning a trip**.
- Use **accommodation, check in, check out, get around, and transfer** when talking about **getting around and staying somewhere**.
- Use **sightseeing, landmark, guided tour, souvenir, backpacking, and off the beaten track** when talking about **tourism and experiences**.
- Remember the difference between **travel** (general activity), **trip** (a short visit), and **journey** (the time spent travelling).
- Do not forget key dependent prepositions: **arrive at/in, interested in, check in at**.
- Common collocations to remember: **go on a trip, make a reservation, take a photo, set off early, and broaden your horizons**.

Now practise **travel, tourism and experiences** vocabulary in the exercises below.

Travel, Tourism and Experiences – Practice Test

B1 | Practice Exercises: Multiple Choice, Fill-in-the-Gap, Fill-in-the-Blank, Matrix Matching & Sorting

Part 1: Multiple Choice (Questions 1–10)

1 When you arrive at a hotel and officially register your stay, you _____ at the front desk.

- A** check out
- B** check in
- C** book up
- D** sign off

2 The travel agent recommended a _____ holiday where everything — flights, hotel, and meals — is included in one price.

- A** budget
- B** package
- C** luxury
- D** guided

3 She was very excited because it was her first time travelling _____ — without her family.

- A** alone
- B** lonely
- C** single
- D** separated

4 Passengers should arrive at the airport at least two hours before departure to go through _____ control.

- A** luggage
- B** customs
- C** border
- D** passport

5 The tour guide gave us a _____ of the old city, pointing out the most important historical buildings.

- A** view
- B** sightseeing
- C** tour
- D** trip

6 After a long flight, the passengers had to wait for their bags at the _____ carousel.

- A** luggage
- B** cargo
- C** baggage claim
- D** departure

7 My friend is very _____ — she loves discovering new cultures and trying food she has never eaten before.

- A** adventurous
- B** nervous
- C** cautious
- D** homesick

8 Before booking a hotel, it is a good idea to read online _____ from other travellers who have already stayed there.

- A** complaints
- B** reviews
- C** reports
- D** adverts

9 We decided to travel by train instead of flying because it was more _____ — it cost much less money.

- A** comfortable
- B** affordable
- C** convenient
- D** reliable

10 After spending two weeks abroad, she felt very _____ and missed her home, family, and friends.

- A** homesick
- B** bored
- C** exhausted
- D** lonely

Part 2: Fill in the Gap (Questions 11–20)

11 We need to check in at the hotel and pick up our room ____ before we can go upstairs.

- A** key card
- B** ticket
- C** passport

12 The travel agent recommended that we book our flights well in ____ to get the best prices.

- A** advance
- B** time
- C** order

13 After a long flight, the passengers were tired and relieved to finally ____ at the airport.

- A** land
- B** depart
- C** board

14 The tour guide gave us a map of the city and pointed out all the main tourist ____.

- A** attractions
- B** destinations
- C** facilities

15 My suitcase was too heavy, so I had to pay an extra ____ at the airport check-in desk.

- A** charge
- B** fine
- C** fee

16 We decided to ____ off the beaten path and explore some small villages that most tourists never visit.

- A** venture
- B** wander
- C** travel

17 The hotel room had a beautiful ____ of the mountains from the window.

- A** view
- B** sight
- C** scenery

18 Before travelling abroad, it is important to make sure your ____ is valid and has not expired.

- A** passport
- B** boarding pass
- C** itinerary

19 The travel insurance ____ all medical costs if we got sick or injured during our holiday.

- A** covered
- B** included
- C** provided

20 We had a ____ experience hiking through the rainforest — it was something we will never forget.

- A** memorable
- B** remarkable
- C** enjoyable

Part 3: Fill in the Blank (Questions 21–30)

21 Before the flight, we had to go through customs and _____ our luggage at the airport counter.

22 The travel agent helped us book a two-week _____ holiday that included flights, hotel, and meals.

23 After a long flight, we were exhausted and just wanted to _____ the hotel and rest.

24 The tour guide gave us a detailed _____ showing all the places we would visit each day of the trip.

25 Travelling by train is more environmentally friendly than flying because it produces fewer _____.

26 We had a short _____ in Dubai for three hours before continuing our flight to Bangkok.

27 The hotel was fully booked, so we had to look for alternative _____ in a nearby town.

28 Many tourists prefer to travel off the _____ track to discover places that are not well known.

29 After spending two weeks exploring different countries, I had a real sense of _____ that I will never forget.

30 When you travel to another country, it is important to _____ the local customs and traditions of the people who live there.

Part 4: Matrix / Match Values (Questions 31–40)

31 Match each travel word on the left with its correct meaning on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

- A** The act of leaving a place, especially at the start of a trip
- B** A planned route or schedule for a journey
- C** The place you are travelling to
- D** A short stop during a journey, usually at an airport

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
Itinerary	[]
Departure	[]
Destination	[]
Layover	[]

32 Match each word on the left with its correct synonym on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

- A** Worn out
- B** Breathtaking
- C** Discover

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
Explore	[]
Exhausted	[]
Stunning	[]

33 Match each travel collocation on the left with the correct word that completes it on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

A Hotel room

B Flight

C Customs

D Suitcase

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
Book a ____	[]
Pack your ____	[]
Go through ____	[]
Catch a ____	[]

34 Match each phrasal verb on the left with its correct meaning on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

A To explore a place by walking through it

B To begin a journey

C To register your arrival at a hotel or airport

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
Check in	[]
Set off	[]
Look around	[]

35 Match each word on the left with the preposition it is commonly paired with on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

A In

B About

C About

D With

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
Interested	[]
Excited	[]
Familiar	[]
Worried	[]

36 Match each type of accommodation on the left with its correct description on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

A A large holiday complex with hotels, pools and entertainment

B A budget place to stay with shared bedrooms and facilities

C A small, private home offering rooms for travellers

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
Hostel	[]
Resort	[]
Guesthouse	[]

37 Match each sentence beginning on the left with the correct ending on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

A something goes wrong on the trip.

B forgot to bring a map.

C ordered the same dish twice.

D the most famous landmarks in the city.

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
The tour guide showed us	[]
We got lost because we	[]
The local food was so good that we	[]
I always take travel insurance in case	[]

38 Match each word on the left with its correct antonym (opposite) on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

A Expensive

B Cautious

C Deserted

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
Crowded	[]
Affordable	[]
Adventurous	[]

39 Match each travel experience word on the left with its correct definition on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

- A** An object bought to remember a visit to a place **B** The feeling of confusion when experiencing a very different culture
- C** Travelling cheaply, usually carrying belongings in a rucksack **D** Tiredness caused by travelling across different time zones

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
Souvenir	[]
Jet lag	[]
Culture shock	[]
Backpacking	[]

40 Match each sentence on the left with the travel word or phrase it best describes on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

- A** Requesting a seat on a plane or train **B** Asking for directions
- C** Enquiring about accommodation

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
'Excuse me, where is the nearest train station?'	[]
'I'd like a window seat, please.'	[]
'Do you have any rooms available for tonight?'	[]

Part 5: Sort the Values (Questions 41–50)

41 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

last-minute Barcelona. booked flight We to a

42 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

showed around guide city. tour The the old us

43 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

visiting

looking

forward

really

Japan

year.

next

am

to

I

44 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

stayed

budget

beach.

hotel

They

near

the

in

a

45 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

before?

guided

Have

ever

been

tour

you

on

a

46 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

breathtaking.

absolutely

mountains

scenery

The

the

was

in

47 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

airport.

through

customs

had

the

We

to

go

at

48 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

language.

phrases

picked

local

She

few

the

up

in

a

49 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

experience

memorable

watching

hilltop.

sunrise

most

from

The

was

the

the

50 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

discover

travel

beaten

track,

hidden

gems.

you

off

the

you

can

If

Answer Key & Explanations

Travel, Tourism and Experiences | B1

Part 1: Multiple Choice

1. **B** Correct Answer: check in ✓ Explanation: Check in is a phrasal verb that means to register your arrival at a hotel or airport. We checked in at the hotel and went straight to our room. Check out means the opposite — leaving the hotel at the end of your stay.
2. **B** Correct Answer: package ✓ Explanation: A package holiday is a type of trip where flights, accommodation, and sometimes meals are all sold together for one price. We bought a package holiday to Spain — it was much cheaper than booking everything separately.
3. **A** Correct Answer: alone ✓ Explanation: Alone means without other people and is used to describe a physical situation. She travelled alone for the first time. Lonely describes a feeling of sadness from being without company, not a factual state, so it does not fit here.
4. **D** Correct Answer: passport ✓ Explanation: Passport control is the official process at an airport or border where officers check your passport. The queue at passport control was very long. Customs is where officials check your bags for restricted goods — a different process.
5. **C** Correct Answer: tour ✓ Explanation: A tour is an organised visit to see interesting places, usually with a guide explaining them. We went on a walking tour of the old city. Sightseeing is a general activity (you go sightseeing), but it cannot follow the article 'a' as a noun in this context.
6. **A** Correct Answer: luggage ✓ Explanation: A luggage carousel is the moving belt at the airport where passengers collect their bags after a flight. We waited at the luggage carousel for twenty minutes before our bags arrived. Cargo refers to goods transported commercially, not personal bags.
7. **A** Correct Answer: adventurous ✓ Explanation: Adventurous describes someone who enjoys taking risks and trying new, exciting experiences. She is very adventurous — she has already visited fifteen countries. Homesick means missing your home, and cautious means being careful to avoid danger — both are opposite in meaning here.
8. **B** Correct Answer: reviews ✓ Explanation: Reviews are opinions and comments written by people about their experiences with a hotel, restaurant, or product. The hotel had excellent reviews on the travel website. Complaints are only negative comments, and adverts are paid promotions — neither captures the meaning of balanced traveller feedback.
9. **B** Correct Answer: affordable ✓ Explanation: Affordable means cheap enough for most people to be able to pay for it. The train tickets were affordable, so we saved a lot of money. Convenient means easy and practical, and reliable means you can depend on it — neither relates specifically to cost.

10. **A** Correct Answer: homesick ✓ Explanation: Homesick means feeling sad because you miss your home and the people there while you are away. After a month in another country, he became homesick and called his family every day. Lonely means feeling sad because you have no company, which is a different feeling from missing home specifically.

Part 2: Fill in the Gap

11. **A** Correct Answer: key card ✓ Explanation: A key card is a small plastic card used to open hotel room doors. A ticket is used for travel or events, and a passport is an identity document for international travel.
12. **A** Correct Answer: advance ✓ Explanation: In advance means doing something before a future event or deadline. Book in advance means buying tickets early. In time means not being late, and in order means organized or correct.
13. **A** Correct Answer: land ✓ Explanation: Land means the plane arrives safely on the ground. Depart means to leave, and board means to get onto the plane at the beginning of the journey.
14. **A** Correct Answer: attractions ✓ Explanation: Tourist attractions are interesting places that visitors like to see, such as museums or monuments. Destinations are places people travel to, and facilities are services or equipment provided in a place.
15. **A** Correct Answer: charge ✓ Explanation: A charge is an amount of money you pay for a service, such as extra luggage weight. A fine is money you pay as a punishment, and a fee is usually a fixed payment for a professional service.
16. **A** Correct Answer: venture ✓ Explanation: To venture means to go somewhere that involves a little risk or uncertainty. Venture off the beaten path is a common collocation meaning to explore unknown or unusual places. Wander means to walk without a fixed plan, and travel is too general here.
17. **A** Correct Answer: view ✓ Explanation: A view is what you can see from a specific place, such as a window or balcony. Sight usually refers to famous places worth seeing, and scenery describes the natural landscape in general, not from a specific point.
18. **A** Correct Answer: passport ✓ Explanation: A passport is an official document required for international travel that proves your identity and nationality. A boarding pass is the document you need to get on a plane, and an itinerary is a plan of your trip.
19. **A** Correct Answer: covered ✓ Explanation: When insurance covers something, it means it will pay for those costs. Included means something is part of a package, and provided means something is made available, but neither is the correct collocation with insurance and medical costs.
20. **A** Correct Answer: memorable ✓ Explanation: Memorable describes an experience that is so special or unique that you remember it for a long time. Remarkable means surprising or impressive, and enjoyable just means something was pleasant — neither captures the idea of remembering the experience as strongly.

Part 3: Fill in the Blank

21. **check in** Correct Answer: check in ✓ Explanation: Check in is a common phrasal verb used at airports meaning to register your arrival and hand over your bags. You must check in at least one hour before the flight.
22. **package** Correct Answer: package ✓ Explanation: A package holiday is a type of trip where transport and accommodation are sold together as one deal. A package holiday is often cheaper than booking everything separately.
23. **check into** Correct Answer: check into ✓ Explanation: Check into a hotel means to officially arrive, register at reception, and receive your room key. We checked into the hotel just before midnight.
24. **itinerary** Correct Answer: itinerary ✓ Explanation: An itinerary is a planned schedule or list of activities and destinations for a trip. The itinerary included a visit to the museum on Tuesday.
25. **emissions** Correct Answer: emissions ✓ Explanation: Emissions are gases released into the air, especially by vehicles. In the context of travel, reducing emissions helps protect the environment. Electric vehicles produce fewer emissions than petrol cars.
26. **stopover** Correct Answer: stopover ✓ Explanation: A stopover is a short stay in a place you pass through on your way to your final destination. Our stopover in Amsterdam lasted about two hours.
27. **accommodation** Correct Answer: accommodation ✓ Explanation: Accommodation refers to a place where you stay during a trip, such as a hotel, hostel, or apartment. The accommodation included breakfast every morning.
28. **beaten** Correct Answer: beaten ✓ Explanation: The expression off the beaten track means visiting places that are away from popular tourist areas and less well-known. We hiked off the beaten track to find a quiet waterfall.
29. **adventure** Correct Answer: adventure ✓ Explanation: Adventure describes an exciting and unusual experience, often involving travel to new or challenging places. Travelling alone was the greatest adventure of my life.
30. **respect** Correct Answer: respect ✓ Explanation: To respect local customs means to show understanding and appreciation for the way people live in a different culture. Tourists should respect the customs of the places they visit.

Part 4: Matrix / Match Values

31. Itinerary: B • Departure: A • Destination: C • Layover: D

Correct Matches: • Itinerary → A planned route or schedule for a journey • Departure → The act of leaving a place, especially at the start of a trip • Destination → The place you are travelling to • Layover → A short stop during a journey, usually at an airport ✓ Explanation: An itinerary is your travel plan, for example 'Our itinerary included three cities in five days.' A departure is when you leave, the opposite of arrival. Your destination is where you are going, while a layover is a waiting stop between flights, for example 'We had a two-hour layover in Dubai.'

32. Explore: C • Exhausted: A • Stunning: B

Correct Matches: • Explore → Discover • Exhausted → Worn out • Stunning → Breathtaking ✓ Explanation: To explore and to discover both mean to find or investigate new places, for example 'We explored the old town.' Exhausted and worn out both describe feeling very tired, common after long journeys. Stunning and breathtaking are both used to describe something extremely beautiful, for example 'The view was absolutely stunning.'

33. Book a ____: A • Pack your ____: D • Go through ____: C • Catch a ____: B

Correct Matches: • Book a ____ → Hotel room • Pack your ____ → Suitcase • Go through ____ → Customs • Catch a ____ → Flight ✓ Explanation: These are common travel collocations. You book a hotel room in advance, pack your suitcase before leaving, go through customs at international airports where officials check your luggage, and catch a flight, meaning to get on it in time, for example 'We nearly missed our flight!'

34. Check in: C • Set off: B • Look around: A

Correct Matches: • Check in → To register your arrival at a hotel or airport • Set off → To begin a journey • Look around → To explore a place by walking through it ✓ Explanation: Check in is used at hotels and airports, for example 'We checked in at 3 p.m.' Set off means to start travelling, for example 'We set off early to avoid traffic.' Look around means to explore informally, for example 'We spent the afternoon looking around the market.'

35. Interested: A • Excited: B • Familiar: D • Worried: B

Correct Matches: • Interested → In • Excited → About • Familiar → With • Worried → About  Explanation: These are dependent prepositions — fixed combinations of adjectives and prepositions. You are interested in a place, 'I'm interested in local culture.' You are excited about a trip, 'She was excited about the holiday.' You are familiar with a destination, and worried about something, for example 'I was worried about losing my passport.'

36. Hostel: B • Resort: A • Guesthouse: C

Correct Matches: • Hostel → A budget place to stay with shared bedrooms and facilities • Resort → A large holiday complex with hotels, pools and entertainment • Guesthouse → A small, private home offering rooms for travellers  Explanation: A hostel is popular with backpackers because it is cheap, but you often share a room. A resort offers many facilities in one place, for example 'We stayed at a beach resort in Thailand.' A guesthouse is smaller and more personal than a hotel, and is often run by a family.

37. The tour guide showed us: D • We got lost because we: B • The local food was so good that we: C • I always take travel insurance in case: A

Correct Matches: • The tour guide showed us → the most famous landmarks in the city. • We got lost because we → forgot to bring a map. • The local food was so good that we → ordered the same dish twice. • I always take travel insurance in case → something goes wrong on the trip.

✓
Explanation: These sentences use common travel contexts. Landmarks are famous or important places in a city. 'Got lost' is a common expression meaning you could not find your way. In

case is
used to talk
about
possible
future
problems,
for example
'Take an
umbrella in
case it
rains.'

38. Crowded: C • Affordable: A • Adventurous: B

Correct Matches: • Crowded → Deserted • Affordable → Expensive • Adventurous → Cautious  Explanation: Crowded means full of people, while deserted means completely empty, for example 'The beach was deserted in winter.' Affordable means cheap enough to buy, the opposite of expensive. An adventurous traveller loves to try new and risky things, while a cautious traveller is careful and avoids risk.

39. Souvenir: A • Jet lag: D • Culture shock: B • Backpacking: C

Correct Matches: • Souvenir → An object bought to remember a visit to a place • Jet lag → Tiredness caused by travelling across different time zones • Culture shock → The feeling of confusion when experiencing a very different culture • Backpacking → Travelling cheaply, usually carrying belongings in a rucksack  Explanation: A souvenir is a memory object, for example 'I bought a small statue as a souvenir.' Jet lag affects travellers on long-haul flights between distant countries. Culture shock is common when visiting a country with very different customs. Backpacking is a flexible, low-budget style of travel popular with young people.

40. 'Excuse me, where is the nearest train station?': B • 'I'd like a window seat, please.': A • 'Do you have any rooms available for tonight?': C

Correct Matches: •
'Excuse me, where is the nearest train station?' → Asking for directions • 'I'd like a window seat, please.' → Requesting a seat on a plane or train • 'Do you have any rooms available for tonight?' → Enquiring about accommodation
✓ Explanation:
These are practical travel phrases used in real situations. Asking for directions is essential when you are lost in a new city. Requesting a seat is done when checking in at an airport or boarding a train. Enquiring about accommodation means asking if a hotel or guesthouse has space, for example when you arrive without a booking.

Part 5: Sort the Values

- 41.** Correct Answer: We booked a last-minute flight to Barcelona. ✅ Explanation: In a simple past sentence, the subject We comes first, followed by the past verb booked, then the noun phrase a last-minute flight, and the destination prepositional phrase to Barcelona. The collocation last-minute flight means a trip arranged very close to the departure date.
- 42.** Correct Answer: The tour guide showed us around the old city. ✅ Explanation: The phrasal verb showed around means to take someone on a guided visit. The structure is subject + verb + object + particle + place, so us comes directly after the verb, and the place the old city follows the particle around.
- 43.** Correct Answer: I am really looking forward to visiting Japan next year. ✅ Explanation: Look forward to is a fixed phrasal verb that must be followed by a gerund (-ing form), not an infinitive. So we say looking forward to visiting, not looking forward to visit. The adverb really goes between the auxiliary and the phrasal verb.
- 44.** Correct Answer: They stayed in a budget hotel near the beach. ✅ Explanation: The verb stayed in is followed by the type of accommodation (a budget hotel), then the location phrase near the beach. Budget hotel is a common B1 collocation meaning an affordable, low-cost place to stay.
- 45.** Correct Answer: Have you ever been on a guided tour before? ✅ Explanation: This is a present perfect question asking about life experience. The word order is auxiliary (Have) + subject (you) + ever + past participle (been). The adverb ever goes between the subject and the past participle. Go on a guided tour is a fixed collocation in travel English.
- 46.** Correct Answer: The scenery in the mountains was absolutely breathtaking. ✅ Explanation: The adjective breathtaking describes something extremely beautiful or impressive, and it is commonly intensified by absolutely rather than very. In this sentence structure, the subject The scenery in the mountains is followed by the linking verb was and the intensifier-adjective combination.
- 47.** Correct Answer: We had to go through customs at the airport. ✅ Explanation: Had to expresses past obligation or necessity. The phrasal verb go through customs is a fixed travel expression meaning to pass the official border control process. The location phrase at the airport comes at the end of the sentence.
- 48.** Correct Answer: She picked up a few phrases in the local language. ✅ Explanation: The phrasal verb pick up means to learn something informally, without studying it formally. It is a common B1 phrasal verb. The structure is subject + phrasal verb + object + prepositional phrase. Pick up a few phrases is a natural collocation when talking about learning language while travelling.
- 49.** Correct Answer: The most memorable experience was watching the sunrise from the hilltop. ✅ Explanation: This sentence uses a superlative adjective (most memorable) to emphasise the best or most important experience. The subject complement after the linking verb was is a gerund phrase: watching the sunrise from the hilltop. Memorable experience is a key B1 travel collocation.
- 50.** Correct Answer: If you travel off the beaten track, you can discover hidden gems. ✅ Explanation: This is a first conditional sentence expressing a real possibility. The if-clause comes first with a present simple verb (travel), followed by the main clause with can + infinitive. Off the beaten track is a fixed idiom meaning away from popular tourist areas, and hidden gems means interesting places not many people know about.

Score Guide

45–50 Correct	Excellent! You have mastered this topic.
38–44 Correct	Very good! Review the rules you missed.
30–37 Correct	Good start. Re-read the lesson and examples.
0–29 Correct	Study the lesson again before retaking the test.