

Culture

Unit aims

Task 1

Concluding statements
Concession (1)

Task 2

Expressing advantages and disadvantages
Advantage and disadvantage vocabulary
Concession (2)

Task 1 Concluding statements

1 Rank the ideas in the list below 1–10 according to how important they are in developing understanding between different cultures (1 = most important; 10 = least important). Think of examples to justify your ideas.

- organized student exchanges
- language learning
- international trade agreements
- similar climate and landscape
- joint cultural events
- transport links
- tourism
- shared scientific and technological know-how
- positive media images
- similarities in lifestyle and culture

2 Which of the ideas in 1 can be carried out by individuals? Which can be carried out by governments? Which are difficult to change?

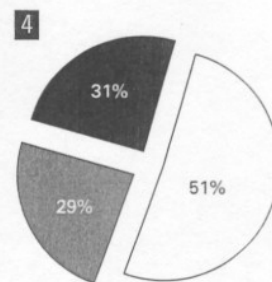
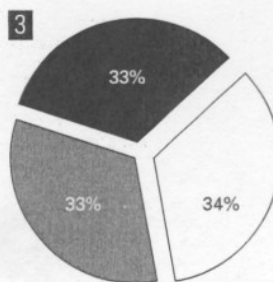
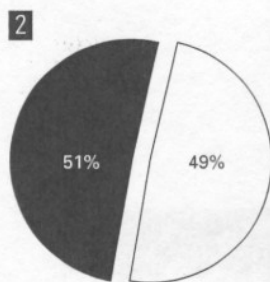
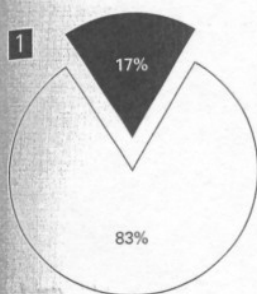
3 Statements a–c were used to conclude descriptions of data. Put the words in *italics* in the correct order.

- a It is clear that *majority/people/overwhelming/of/the/were/of/favour/in* school visits between countries.
.....
- b Overall, just over half the people surveyed found the climate in the tropics the most difficult thing to adapt to, *a/number/with/smaller/naming/and/lifestyle/food*.
.....
- c The three languages in question, Spanish, Arabic, and Chinese, were named as *important/the/languages/most* after English by *about/of/equal/people/numbers*.
.....

4 Answer these questions about the sentences in 3.

- a Which topic in 1 do they relate to?
- b Which pie chart 1–4 on page 47 would be a good illustration of each concluding statement in 3? Use the proportions in each sentence to help you.





5 Pie charts are frequently used to summarize data. Therefore, they can often be used as the basis for concluding statements. Match each of the following conclusions to one of the pie charts 1-4 above.

- a To conclude, only a small minority of people felt that the language barrier would prevent the development of cultural links.
- b It is evident that opinions are split almost equally between the three options as regards the benefits of joint cultural ventures.
- c It would seem that the vast majority of people think that the development of trade links has the greatest impact on international relations.
- d Just under half the people surveyed are of the opinion that China would be the biggest cultural influence in the world by 2020.
- e About half of the holiday makers visited Italy because they were interested in the art and culture, whereas the food and the climate were named as the most important factors by approximately equal numbers of the remaining tourists in the survey.

6 Rewrite the sentences below using a suitable phrase from the list.

nearly a third almost equal numbers the vast majority
a tiny minority just under half nearly two-thirds

Examples

Government subsidies accounted for *63 per cent of all funding*.
Government subsidies accounted for *nearly two-thirds of all funding*.

- a *Eighty-seven per cent of holiday makers* to China were very satisfied with their experience.
.....
- b It is clear that *about 50 per cent of both sexes* favoured increased cultural contacts.
.....
- c Only *eleven per cent of filmgoers* thought films helped promote cultural awareness.
.....
- d In conclusion, the trend is clearly upward with *47 per cent of companies* establishing new trade and cultural links in 2005.
.....
- e To sum up, *32 per cent of all tourists* were on some form of package holiday.
.....

7 Look again at the sentences in 3, 5, and 6. Make a list of phrases which are used to indicate conclusions.

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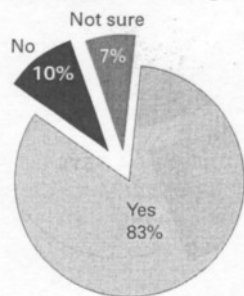
Technique

Aim to include several key features in your description: a paraphrase of the question, a proportion phrase, some comparison, some general and specific statements, and a concluding statement.



The table below shows the age profile of tourists on backpacking holidays and guided tours in New Zealand in 2005, and the pie chart gives the satisfaction rating of their stay.

Satisfaction rating



Age profile	Backpacking	Guided tours
18–30	62%	7%
31–40	23%	22%
41–50	10%	57%
Other	5%	14%

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

- 8 Read the Task 1 question and answer questions a–c.
- How does the age profile of people on each holiday type differ?
 - Which age group is almost equally represented on each type of holiday?
 - How would you describe the opinion of the majority of visitors?

- 9 Complete the model text with verbs from the box. The first gap has been done for you.

comes accounts for belong provides
enjoyed is rated make up include

Model text

The table ¹ provides a breakdown by selected age group of those on backpacking and guided tours in New Zealand in 2005, with the pie chart indicating whether they ² their holiday.

As can be seen from the table, the age profile of people on the two different types of holiday varies considerably. For example, the majority (62 per cent) of those on backpacking holidays ³ to the 18–30 age range, but the same age group ⁴ a small proportion (seven per cent) of those on guided tours. However, the pattern is the complete reverse when it

⁵ to 41–50 year-olds. These people ⁶ 57 per cent of those on guided tours, despite accounting for only ten per cent of backpackers.

By contrast, the profiles for both backpacking and guided tours ⁷ roughly equal proportions from the 31–40 age group: 23 and 22 per cent respectively.

It is clear from the pie chart that New Zealand ⁸ as a popular holiday destination among the majority of all holiday-makers, with a massive 83 per cent from both groups stating they enjoyed their holiday.

- 10 Which phrase is used to indicate a concluding statement in the model text?

Concession (1)

11 Read the example sentences below. Then answer questions a–c.

Examples

Fifty-seven per cent of people on guided tours were aged 41–50, although only ten per cent of backpackers belonged to this age group.

Fifty-seven per cent of people on guided tours were aged 41–50. Nevertheless, only ten per cent of backpackers belonged to this age group.

- a Which **linking phrases** are used to introduce a contrast?
- b How are the phrases used differently?
- c Find three examples of similar phrases in the model text in 9. Which phrases in the example sentences are they like? Which phrase can only be used before a noun or an *-ing* form?

12 Match a–e below with suitable follow-ons 1–5 to create correct statements about the data in 8.

- a *Despite* accounting for nearly equal proportions of each holiday type,
- b *Although* people aged 41–50 were dominant on guided tours,
- c Guided tours were least popular among people in the 18–30 age group,
- d One in ten people said that they didn't enjoy their holiday.
- e Only fourteen per cent of people from the 'other' category chose guided tours.

- 1 they still accounted for one in ten backpackers.
- 2 *Nevertheless*, most clearly expressed satisfaction.
- 3 this age group still accounted for under a quarter of each.
- 4 *However*, that was still a higher proportion than the 18–30 age group.
- 5 *but* they were most popular with the oldest group.

13 Join each of the following sentences using the phrase given.

a The vast majority of visitors to Britain come from Europe. However, they stay for fewer than ten days on average.

Although

b Forty-five per cent of people speak a foreign language. Nevertheless, the vast majority are at a low level.

Although forty-five per cent

c It has good weather. However, southern France is visited by only two per cent of Asian tourists.

Despite

d The cost of student exchanges went up. Nevertheless, exchanges rose.

The number of student exchanges

e The event was promoted to teenagers. Nevertheless, only 32 per cent of the audience.

Although

Technique

Show that you can combine ideas into complex sentences.

