



Lesson 3: Travel and Tourism

IELTS Speaking Part 3



The English Hub

Understanding IELTS Speaking Part 3

What is Speaking Part 3?

- This section is a **4–5 minute discussion** with the examiner, following your Part 2 speech.
The focus shifts from **personal experience** to **more general, abstract questions** on the **same theme**.

Examiner is testing:

- Your ability to give and justify opinions
- Use of **advanced grammar and vocabulary**
- Skills in **comparing, contrasting, and explaining trends**

You need to **develop your answers** with logic, detail, and variety.



Sample IELTS Part 3 Questions: Travel

Why do some people prefer to travel abroad instead of in their own country?

Do you think travelling can change a person's perspective?

What are the disadvantages of tourism?

Tip: Answers should be 3–5 sentences, not just a quick “yes” or “no”. Always explain *why*.



Grammar Focus: Cause and Effect

These structures are essential when explaining your **opinion**.

Structures:

- **because / since / as**: give a reason
- **so / therefore / as a result**: explain a result

Examples:

- “Tourism has increased in recent years **because** flights are cheaper.”
- “People travel to escape their routine, **so** tourism is growing.”

Mini Task:

Say one sentence with “because” and one with “so” about tourism.



Grammar Focus: Second Conditional for Hypothetical

Use the **Second Conditional** for imagined or ideal travel scenarios.

Structure:

If + past simple, would + base verb

Examples:

- “If I could visit any country, I would go to Iceland.”
- “If people had more holiday time, they would travel more often.”

Mini Task: Complete this sentence:
“If tourism didn’t exist, people would...”



Vocabulary: Travel and Tourism

Travel-related Nouns:

- destination, itinerary, adventure, backpacking, tourism, sightseeing

Verbs & Phrases:

- explore, immerse in, escape routine, experience new cultures, go off the beaten track

Descriptive Adjectives:

- cultural, remote, breathtaking, overcrowded, enriching

Task:

Use 3 of these words to describe your last or dream holiday.

Activity: Compare Two Travel Styles

Prompt:

Compare group tours with solo travel. Which is better and why?

- Use:
- “While...”
- “On the other hand...”
- “In contrast...”

Example:

“Group tours are often well-organised and social, **whereas** solo travel offers more independence and flexibility.”

Extension: Which one do you prefer and why?



Practice IELTS Question (With Model)

Do you think travel helps people understand different cultures?

Model Answer:

“Yes, I believe travel plays a key role in cultural understanding. When people visit new places, they’re exposed to different customs, foods, and values. For example, someone visiting Japan might learn about respect in social interactions.

As a result, they may become more open-minded and tolerant.”

Why this works:

- Clear opinion
- Cause and effect
- Example and reflection



Functional Language for Contrast and Comparison

Use these to sound more fluent and analytical:

- “While some people argue that..., others believe...”
- “In contrast to domestic travel, international trips are often...”
- “Unlike traditional tourism, eco-tourism focuses on...”
- “Both options offer benefits, but...”

Task: Use two of the above to compare different types of tourism.



Roleplay: Travel Debate

Imagine your tutor is your friend and they suggest the following opinion:

“Tourism does more harm than good.”

Share your response to this opinion with:

- Your opinion
- One supporting reason
- One example
- One contrast phrase

Example Starter:

“I understand that tourism can harm the environment, **but** I think it brings cultural and economic benefits to many countries.”



Grammar Practice: Cause & Effect Corrections

Fix the following:

- “I travel because to see new places.”
- “Tourism increase so country earn money.”
- “People goes to city for see museum.”

Corrected:

- I travel **to see** new places.
- Tourism **increases**, **so** the country **earns** money.
- People **go** to the city **to see** museums.

Extension: Make one new sentence using “as a result”.



Idioms and Expressions for Travel

Adding idioms and expressions to sentences tend to help you sound more natural. Have a look at the following examples with your tutor:

- “wanderlust” – strong desire to travel
- “off the beaten track” – away from popular places
- “take the scenic route” – go the longer, more beautiful way
- “itchy feet” – desire to go travelling
- “a culture shock” – surprise when facing a very different culture

Task:

Choose one idiom and use it in a sentence about your travel experience.



IELTS Discussion Questions: Tourism Impact

Answer one of the following:

- **How can tourism affect local cultures?**
- **Do you think governments should control how many tourists enter a country?**
- **How has tourism changed because of technology?**

Instructions:

- Give 3 full sentences
- Use one opinion phrase
- Include one example



Pronunciation Drill: Stress and Intonation

Practise saying the following sentences:

- “In my opinion, eco-tourism is the future.”
- “If I had more time, I would travel across Europe by train.”
- “Tourism boosts the economy, but it can also damage the environment.”

Focus on word stress, pauses, and clarity.



Task: Structured Speaking Challenge

Question:

Should young people travel more before starting full-time work? Why or why not?

Use this structure:

- Opinion
- Reason
- Example
- Counterpoint
- Conclusion

Aim to speak for **1–2 minutes**.



Vocabulary Recap

adventure
itinerary
cultural
enriching
tourism

destination
escape
eco-tourism
backpacking
explore

Task: Choose 4 and use them in a 3-sentence paragraph.



Mini Debate

Statement:

“Travelling is a waste of money when you can see everything online.”

Task: Give your opinion. Include:

- 1 contrast connector
- 1 example
- 1 conditional sentence

Example:

“Although the internet gives us information, it can’t replace real experiences. **If I had to choose**, I’d still travel because it’s more personal and memorable.”



Common Mistakes in Part 3 (Travel)

- “People goes to holiday for fun.”
“People **go** on holiday to relax and enjoy themselves.”
- “I think is good for people.”
“I think **it is** good for people to experience different cultures.”

Activity: Correct the following:

- “I will going to travel this summer.”
- “Travel makes people know new thing.”
- “He enjoy to visit countries.”



IELTS Speaking Drill

Answer the following question:

Why do people enjoy travelling to different countries?

Include:

- Opinion phrase
- At least one linking phrase
- One example
- Optional idiom or conditional sentence



Review Checklist

Discuss with your tutor:

- Did I speak clearly and confidently?
- Did I give more than one idea per answer?
- Did I use examples and comparisons?
- Did I include complex sentences or idioms naturally?

Have a go at the question on the next slide if you wish to improve any of your concerns from the checklist, take turns with your tutor to give you further examples of answers!

Final Practice:

Task: Answer the following question:

How will travel change in the future?

Your answer should include:

- 1 opinion
- 1 example
- 1 contrast or hypothetical sentence
- 1 idiom or natural phrase

Aim to speak for **1.5–2 minutes**

