

# COLLECT MEMORIES, NOT DESTINATIONS

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## 1 Warm-up: Different types of tourism

1 a

Vocabulary

Have a look at the different types of tourism in A and match them with the appropriate definitions in B. Then get into pairs and compare your results.

VocabBooster

	A	B
ecotourism	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	a travelling for educational purposes, e.g. learning a language
health tourism	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	b travelling to participate in a sporting event or view a sporting event
adventure tourism	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	c travelling in order to explore different types of food and authentic cuisine
sports tourism	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	d travelling that is motivated by tourists' interests in historic sites and monuments, arts, pilgrimage, etc.
educational tourism	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	e travelling to improve and restore one's health
culinary tourism	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	f travelling to remote or exotic locations in order to take part in physically challenging outdoor activities
cultural tourism	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	g travelling within the resident's home country without crossing the border
business tourism	8 <input type="checkbox"/>	h travelling to places of natural beauty supporting local people and not damaging or harming the environment
domestic tourism	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	i travelling for business reasons, e.g. attending meetings, conferences or fairs

1 b

Vocabulary

Have a look at the VocabBooster and circle the appropriate category (A, B or C) that corresponds to the phrases (1–10). Sometimes there is more than one possibility. Compare your results with a partner.

A – adventure tourism

B – culinary tourism

C – health tourism

VocabBooster

1	to do adventure activities (e.g. hill climbing, scuba diving, etc.)	A/B/C	6	to engage in lifestyle-enhancing activities (e.g. fitness, healthy eating, etc.)	A/B/C
2	to get medical treatment	A/B/C	7	to be personally tested	A/B/C
3	to enjoy unique food	A/B/C	8	to restore one's well-being	A/B/C
4	to learn about local culinary traditions and customs	A/B/C	9	to taste authentic foods and beverages	A/B/C
5	to travel to remote areas	A/B/C	10	to experience various levels of risk	A/B/C



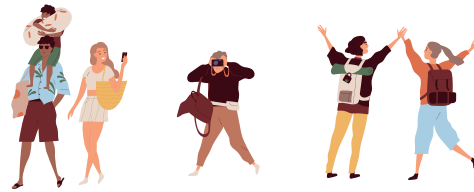
# COLLECT MEMORIES, NOT DESTINATIONS

1 c

Speaking

Get into pairs and discuss the following questions.

- 1 Which type/types of tourism mentioned in activity 1a do you prefer? Why?
- 2 Which type/types of tourism is/are definitely not the right one(s) for you? Give reasons.
- 3 Which type/types of tourism is/are most popular among teenagers? Why?
- 4 What has changed regarding how we travel (e.g. *destinations*, *safety regulations*, etc.) since the COVID-19 pandemic? Explain.



## 2 Reading: The pros and cons of tourism

2 a

Vocabulary

www

VocabBooster

**Step 1:** Have a look at the VocabBooster. Look up all the words you do not know in an online dictionary.



a vacation is supposed to be stress-free

to be a downside of tourism

to be affected by tourism

to prepare for the dramatic influx of tourists/people

to bring local life to a grinding halt

a town/city/destination is taken over by outsiders

to jack up the prices for food/drinks/hotel rooms

to pay exorbitant prices

the majority of the workforce is tourism-reliant

religious/spiritual sites become entertainment/commodities to visitors

to change local values

destinations preserve their identity for tourists

**Step 2:** Get into pairs. Have a look at the words/phrases in the VocabBooster again and guess what the article in activity 2b is about. Take turns.

2 b

Reading

Test format

Multiple choice

Read the article about the downsides of vacations. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for questions 1–7. Write your answers in the spaces provided on page 4. The first one (0) has been done for you.



### The dark side of vacations

- 1 For those of you who have ever gone on vacation, you know how special an experience it can be. Unless you yourself happen to live in a tourist destination, chances are you don't even think
- 5 about the other side of the equation when visiting another part of the world, or another part of your own country. If you did, then you might feel a bit guilty for renting, then erratically driving, those scooters you find in beach towns, or taking
- 10 that slow guided tour through the busy streets of downtown. Most people never consider this, or if they do, they don't want to think about it, because a vacation is supposed to be stress-free. But in reality, there is a downside of tourism – the
- 15 places you're visiting, no matter how magical they may seem, have residents who live there all year round, and they, the businesses, environment, and virtually every other aspect of life are all affected by tourism.

**Insufficient infrastructure:** Many times, local governments are unable to prepare for the dramatic influx of people that accompany a destination's "busy season", or for a special event, like the ones that revolve around sports, such as the *World Cup* or *The Olympics*, or a cultural event, like *Carnival* or *Mardi Gras*. Traffic jams and crowded streets full of ambling tourists can bring local life to a grinding halt.

**Loss of privacy:** There are countless local communities the world over that have felt a loss of not only privacy, but belonging – it starts to feel like their town is no longer theirs. It may be due to the newly-packed restaurants and bars, or the very streets that used to be empty, it's not unusual to feel as if their humble town has been taken over by outsiders.

**Change of priorities for government:** Because the local governments of smaller towns and cities are

40 easily overwhelmed, especially if they happen to be a popular tourist destination, or are poised to become one, they may start focusing on the potential influx of money brought in by tourists' 45 dollars, sometimes at the cost of focusing on the local population and its issues.

50 **Higher prices:** Anyone who's been to a popular tourist destination knows that they're going to spend a lot of money, not only due to the volume of purchases, but because tourist destinations tend to jack up the prices of everything: food, hotels, drinks, services, etc. Many tourists don't think about this, but the locals must also pay the 55 exorbitant prices.

60 **Local job market affected:** In tourist destinations that tend to rely on the weather for their tourist dollars, like places in the Caribbean, or towns with good skiing, a majority of their workforce is tourism-reliant. What this means for them is that many, if not most of these jobs are seasonal, and virtually non-existent in the off-season.

65 **Resources and land affected:** This issue is related more to destinations that cater to nature-lovers, and whose tourist appeal lies in their physical beauty. These communities tend to be on the smaller side, and feel the magnified effects of the tourism industry more so than other places might. Here, natural resources such as water, energy, and



70 food, as well as natural habitats already in precarious positions, are under increased stress when a large population is using them in addition to the locals.

75 **Commodification:** When a tourist destination also happens to be sacred, with spiritual and/or

religious notions and activities associated with it, there's a good possibility that these places and ideas can just become entertainment and commodities to some visitors. Associated with the concept of "reconstructed ethnicity", various rites, rituals, festivals, and places that are seen as spiritually important, may end up taking on an air of entertainment, possibly resulting in changes in local values, 85 as well as lost respect for these things.

**Standardization:** Tourists go to a place because it's different than what they're used to, which influences some destinations to play up their "unusualness", but not too much so. While they may attempt to preserve their identity for tourists, destinations sometimes don't want to be too "different", and must water down and standardize their product, as well as throw in the food and hotel chains that many tourists feel comfortable with. 95

Hopefully we haven't scared you away from your next vacation to a tropical paradise, or a small ancient town. All we wanted to do was inform you of some of the potential downfalls of the normally glamorous tourism industry. 100

0 **Many tourists either purposefully "look away" or don't realise that**

- A tourism has a significant effect on the local population.
- B many popular destinations are not like they used to be.
- C it is impossible to travel without exploiting natural resources.
- D residents view holidays as something special.

1 **A dramatic increase of new people in a city for an event or season**

- A has little effect on the behaviour of residents.
- B brings necessary income to local businesses.
- C can stop everyday life as locals know it.
- D threatens the city's architectural integrity.

2 **Often, when a city becomes more tourist-oriented, the needs of the local population**

- A are neglected.
- B matter more.
- C become more private.
- D are supported.

3 **A local economy that is based on tourism often results in**

- A fewer chances for new entrepreneurs.
- B higher expenses for locals.
- C more variable income for hotels.
- D increased variety of local businesses.

4 **During the off-season**

- A more jobs are available in unrelated fields.
- B cheaper opportunities exist for foreigners to check out the area.
- C the economy can easily change its main source of income.
- D fewer jobs are available.





# COLLECT MEMORIES, NOT DESTINATIONS

**5** With the addition of a large tourist population, small, delicate natural habitats can be

- A** supported financially and via the education of visitors.
- B** endangered easily and damaged irreparably.
- C** changed very quickly.
- D** protected by publicity about their uniqueness.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A							

**6** Spiritual sites and rituals tied to tourist attractions can

- A** be used to exploit local populations.
- B** lose their intended meaning over time.
- C** offer meaningful entertainment.
- D** seem bothersome to citizens of other countries.

**7** Many destinations provide for tourists by

- A** focusing exclusively on their uniqueness.
- B** refusing to let locals open new businesses.
- C** making sure to always have local tour guides available.
- D** offering services tourists are used to.

**2 c**

Vocabulary  
www

What are the benefits and downsides of tourism for a destination? Have a look at the VocabBooster and write the phrases into the appropriate category in the table below. Look up all the words you do not know in an online dictionary. Then get into pairs and compare your results.

VocabBooster

residents of a town/city lose their privacy ■ towns/cities are taken over by tourists ■ to improve the infrastructure of a region/city/country ■ to create unity among people from different cultures ■ to only focus on tourists rather than the local population ■ to lack tourists in the off-season ■ to generate wealth in a region ■ to create business opportunities for local people ■ natural habitats are affected negatively by tourists ■ to protect local wildlife ■ to break unspoken codes of conduct ■ to preserve historic monuments ■ to increase the recognition of a country ■ to use a landmark to bring in revenue

benefits of tourism for a destination

downsides of tourism for a destination

**2 d**

Speaking

Get into pairs and discuss the following questions.

- 1** Which of the downsides of tourism mentioned in the article in 2b and in activity 2c are in your opinion the major ones? Give reasons.
- 2** What are the most significant benefits of tourism for a town/city/region/country? Explain.
- 3** Which destinations have become popular in the last few years? Why do tourists like to go there?

### 3 Speaking: Is overtourism a problem?

3 a

Listening  
Track 1

**Step 1:** Listen to an interview with the author Elizabeth Becker about overtourism. While listening, take notes in the table.



	my notes
1 How does Elizabeth define the term <i>overtourism</i> ?	
2 What do countries/regions do to stop getting tourism out of control?	Bhutan:  Costa Rica:  Bordeaux:
3 Why is it problematic when locals move out of a city?	
4 What can tourists do to make their holidays more enjoyable?	
5 What is the best time to travel?	

**Step 2:** Get into pairs and compare your results. Add any missing information.

3 b

Vocabulary

Have a look at the VocabBooster. Match the verbs in A with the appropriate words in B to make meaningful phrases. Sometimes there is more than one possibility. Compare your results with a partner.

VocabBooster

	A	B
to be pushed	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	a the rules
to grow	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	b for touristy things
to worry	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	c oneself in a culture
to set	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	d sustainably
to ask	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	e out of a city
to make	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	f in the off-season
to not behave	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	g about permanent damage
to immerse	8 <input type="checkbox"/>	h inappropriately or disrespectfully
to travel	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	i the travel experience enjoyable





# COLLECT MEMORIES, NOT DESTINATIONS

**3 c**  
Speaking  
www

**Step 1:** Can you think of two Austrian tourist hotspots that are overcrowded? Do some online research and take notes in the table below.



	hotspot 1	hotspot 2
1 Where is the hotspot located?/What kind of attraction is it (e.g. town/city, castle, monument, mountain, lake, etc.)?		
2 Why do so many people go there?		
3 Which nationality do the majority of travellers who visit this hotspot belong to?		

Test format  
Individual long  
turn

**Step 2:** You are taking part in the international students' conference on tourism and its challenges. You have been asked to give a presentation on the topic of overtourism. In your 4-minute presentation you should

- inform your audience about the downsides of overtourism for a city/region and the local people
- give information about overcrowded Austrian tourist destinations (e.g. *where is the hotspot located, what kind of attraction is it, why do so many tourists go there, how to gain control of the situation, etc.*)
- suggest what tourists could do to travel more responsibly.

Presentation  
phrases  
> page 186

**Step 3:** Get into pairs and give your presentation. Take turns. Use appropriate phrases from the VocabBooster in activity 3b and your notes from Step 1.

## 4 Listening: How many different countries have you already been to?



**4 a**  
Speaking  
www

Get into groups of three. Read the texts about different *Guinness World Records* in travelling (A–D) and discuss the questions on page 7.

- A** The most travelled toy mascot is a bear called Raymondo, who travelled 636,714.8 km from 27 September 2009 to 3 September 2010, passing through 6 continents and 35 countries on his journey. Raymondo accompanied airline crew members or sponsors and travelled with a suitcase of travel goodies, his passport and several changes of clothing. Each mile travelled by Raymondo was logged on a dedicated website together with a personal blog, pictures and witness statements.

**B** The longest journey by skateboard was 12,159 km and was completed by Rob Thomson starting in Leysin, Switzerland, on 24 June 2007 and finishing in Shanghai, China, on 28 September 2008.

**C** The longest barefoot journey is 2,080.14 km and was achieved by Eamonn Keaveney in Ireland, from 1 May to 12 August 2016. The entire journey took Eamonn 104 days to complete. The aim of the walk was to raise funds and awareness for *Pieta House: Suicide and Self Harm Crisis Centre* in memory of a lost friend.

**D** The longest bicycle wheelie journey was 4,569 km. Kurt Osburn of Fullerton, California, travelled from the *Guinness World of Records Museum* in Hollywood, California, to the *Guinness World of Records Museum* in Orlando, Florida, USA, between 13 April and 25 June 1999.

- 1 Which *Guinness World Record* is in your opinion the most outstanding/impressive one? Explain.
- 2 Which *Guinness World Record* is in your opinion not a real achievement? Why not?
- 3 Do you know any other *Guinness World Records* in travelling? Do some online research and share your findings in class.

#### 4 b

Listening  
Track 2  
Test format  
Multiple  
matching

You are going to listen to an interview with Lexie Alford, the youngest person to travel to every country in the world. While listening, match the beginnings of the sentences (1–6) with the sentence endings (A–I). There are two sentence endings that you should not use. Write your answers in the spaces provided. The first one (0) has been done for you.



0	Lexie became the youngest person to ____.
1	She decided to attempt breaking the record after she ____.
2	Lexie knew she would be disappointed if she didn't ____.
3	Lexie was able to obtain a visa in Yemen because she ____.
4	Lexie recommends that aspiring travellers ____.
5	According to Lexie, solo female travellers who want to stay safe ____.
6	Samoa was particularly wonderful because the culture encourages one to ____.
A	should not go anywhere alone at night
B	had graduated from college
C	had seen every major island in the world
D	prioritise adventure over clichés
E	go on the trip and explore the world
F	visit every country in three years
G	stay modest and avoid public places
H	start small and take one step at a time
I	had a specific job to complete

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
F						



# COLLECT MEMORIES, NOT DESTINATIONS

## 4 c Vocabulary

Have a look at the VocabBooster. Fill in the appropriate prepositions (*around/at/for/from/in/of/on/to*). The first one (0) has been done for you. Sometimes there is more than one possibility. Compare your results with a partner.

### VocabBooster

to travel <u>to</u> <sup>0</sup> 196 countries	to stay _____ <sup>9</sup> control _____ <sup>10</sup> oneself
to go _____ <sup>1</sup> a trip _____ <sup>2</sup> the world	to not wander _____ <sup>11</sup> alone _____ <sup>12</sup> night
to take _____ <sup>3</sup> a challenge	to avoid any kind _____ <sup>13</sup> trouble
to see as much _____ <sup>4</sup> the world as possible	to make the most _____ <sup>14</sup> every travel day
to regret something _____ <sup>5</sup> the rest _____ <sup>6</sup> one's life	to be one _____ <sup>15</sup> someone's favourite memories _____ <sup>16</sup> travelling
to have a lot _____ <sup>7</sup> travel experience	to be invited _____ <sup>17</sup> someone's home
to go _____ <sup>8</sup> a road trip	to be _____ <sup>18</sup> the way _____ <sup>19</sup> Morocco

## 4 d Speaking

Get into pairs and discuss the following questions.

- 1 How many different countries have you been to so far? Name them.
- 2 What was the most interesting place you have ever visited? How long did you stay? What made this place so interesting? Explain.
- 3 Have you made some unforgettable travel memories so far? Which of your travel memories will you never forget? Why?

## 4 e Speaking www

**Step 1:** What are your top three travel bucket list destinations? Have a look at the questions (1–4) and take notes in the table. Do some online research if you need help.

- 1 What are the key facts of this destination? (e.g. *location, number of residents, language spoken, climate, best time to travel, etc.*)
- 2 Why would you like to go there? What would you like to do/see there?
- 3 What is typical for this destination (e.g. *culture, sights, food, etc.*)?
- 4 Who would you recommend going there as well? Why?

	my notes		
	my #1 destination	my #2 destination	my #3 destination
1			
2			
3			
4			



Test format  
Interaction

**Step 2:** You are doing a school project on teenagers' favourite holiday destinations with your partner school from Brno. In an online session, you start a conversation with another student and talk about your travel bucket list destinations.

In your conversation you should include the following:

- key facts about your top three travel bucket list destinations
- reasons for choosing them
- who you would recommend going there and why



Interaction phrases  
> page 186

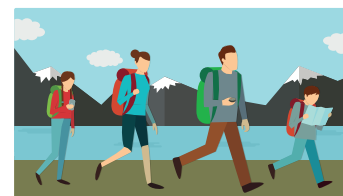
Get into pairs and start your conversation. Speak for about five minutes.

## 5 Speaking: Travelling – is it better with family, friends or alone?

## 5 a

## Speaking

Read the teenagers' statements (1–5) about travelling. Then get into pairs and discuss the questions below. Use appropriate phrases from the VocabBooster on page 10.



**1** I prefer travelling with friends. I feel more comfortable and it is more relaxing. My parents would never allow me to do things like scuba diving or jet skiing, which is exactly why I prefer going with friends. However, I also like going on holiday with my parents. With them, I know what to expect and can always find ways to enjoy myself.

**2** I've never been on holiday without my parents. Unfortunately, I'm the only one in my family who is into art and architecture – I love going to museums and exploring different attractions. My parents prefer to relax when on holiday, so our ways of travelling aren't very compatible. I am really looking forward to going on holiday with my friends or alone one day and getting to make my own decisions about what to do.

**3** As my mum and my dad are both workaholics, I really enjoy going on holiday with them and spending quality time with them as a family. The good thing is that they always integrate my ideas in the planning process, so my wishes of where to go and what to do are mostly fulfilled.

**4** I am really happy that my parents allow me to travel with my best friends. I am so glad they aren't strict about this. Travelling with friends is the best way to travel since you share the same interests and can have a lot of fun together. The only minus point is that it can be expensive, but I always try to save some money during the year.

**5** For me, travelling with my family or my friends are both good options. The most important thing is that I am not alone. When you are on holiday with someone you love the trip will be much more fun because you have someone to share your experiences with and to take pictures together.

- 1** Which of the statements can you most relate to? Why?
- 2** Have you ever been on holiday with your friends or alone? What was it like? If you have never been on holiday without your parents, why not?
- 3** What are the positive and negative aspects of going on holiday with your parents, your friends or alone?





# COLLECT MEMORIES, NOT DESTINATIONS

## VocabBooster

to learn to take responsibility for oneself	to be overprotective
to not have any guardian in case of emergency	to have different interests
to do whatever one wants to do	to make a compromise
to feel free	to share experiences
to have different travel budgets	to strengthen a relationship
to spend quality time with one's friends	to expand one's horizons
to have more freedom and independence	to go on a trip alone/with friends/with one's parents
to sometimes be quite strict	to become (more) mature
to pay for the trip	to travel for pleasure
to organise the trip/journey in advance	

## 5 b Speaking www

You and your friends have decided to go on a holiday trip together. It is going to be your first holiday without your parents.

**Step 1:** Have a look at the table and take notes. Do some online research if you need help.

	my notes
1 a destination I would like to go	
2 reasons for choosing this destination	
3 activities to do there/ places to visit	
4 accommodation I would like to stay in (type of accommodation, price, food options, facilities, location, etc.)	
5 age restrictions in that country/area	

## Discussion phrases > page 186

**Step 2:** Get into groups of three. Each of you presents his/her favourite holiday destination, then you try to agree on one place where you would like to go.

### Step 3: Mini-scenario

As you now know where to spend your holiday trip with your friends, you decided to contact the travel agency *Travel4teens* to book your trip.

Get into pairs. One of you is a travel agent and one of you is booking the trip for you and your friends. Create a dialogue. Speak for about four minutes. Use appropriate phrases from the LanguageBox.



## LanguageBox

## Travel agent

What type of holiday are you interested in?

Where exactly would you like to stay in ... (*name of city/destination*)? Any preferences?

How much would you be willing to spend?

How many persons?

I could recommend a three-star hotel/youth hostel/campsite/luxury resort in ... with bed and breakfast/half board/all-inclusive.

The hotel offers free transfer from and to the airport.

The hotel has a shuttle service/a gym/a spa area ...

The hotel/youth hostel also offers guided tours to .../bikes to rent ...

There is a (daily) flight to ... from ...

The deposit/down payment is ... per cent of the total price and has to be paid within the next week/within a fortnight/within the next three weeks.

**Customer**

My friends and I are planning to go on a trip to ... in July/August ...

We would like to spend a week/five days at the beach/in the city centre/in the old town ... in a youth hostel/in a reasonably priced hotel/in a luxury resort/at a campsite ...

We cannot afford to pay/spend more than ... euros per person.

We would need one/two/three twin-bedded room(s)/a triple room/a quadruple room/a five-bedded room ...

How much is it per person?

I have got one last question: What about ...?

I will talk to my friends about it and write an email as soon as we have agreed on the details.

*Please note: Persons* (singular: person) is used in official or legal language, e.g. *displaced persons/missing persons bureau*). There is also a singular noun *people* (plural: peoples), which means *nation or ethnic group*.

**5 c**

## Writing

## Text type

## Formal email

> page 190

You and your friends have just discussed the details of your holiday trip and finally decided on a hotel. Now you write an email to the travel agency to make your reservation. In your email you should

- say when you want to go on holiday
- give information on the desired hotel and rooms (*name of hotel, food options, room details, etc.*)
- ask for payment arrangements.

Use the phrases from the LanguageBox. Write about 180 words.

## LanguageBox

Dear Sir or Madam

I am writing this email to make a reservation for ...

My friends and I plan to start our trip on ... and would like to stay for one week/ten days/two weeks ...

We have decided to stay at ... (*name of hotel*) and would like to book ... (*type of room*).

It would also be important for us that the room has/rooms have ... because ...

Concerning meals, we would like to book ...

Finally, I would appreciate some information about payment arrangements. Could you please tell me ...?

Thank you for making this reservation.

Please confirm my booking by email.

Kind regards



# COLLECT MEMORIES, NOT DESTINATIONS

## 6 Language in use: Could you please tell me ...?

### Trouble-free grammar: Asking indirect questions

**Direct questions (DQ)** are questions we ask friends, family members, and people who we know well. **Indirect questions (IQ)** are more formal and polite. We use them when talking to a person we do not know very well, or in professional situations.

#### Common phrases for asking indirect questions

- Can / Could you (please) tell me ...?
- Can I ask you ...?
- Have you any idea ...?
- Would you mind telling me ...?
- Would it be possible to ...?
- I was wondering ... .
- I would like to know ... .
- I would be interested in knowing ... .

#### □ Wh-questions

We do not use *do/does/did* in indirect questions. The verb comes after the subject.

DQ: When **does** the plane **take off**? → IQ: Could you tell me **when** the plane **takes off**?

DQ: Where **did** you **stay** in London? → IQ: I would like to know **where** you **stayed** in London.

DQ: What time **is** it? → IQ: Could you tell me **what** time it **is**?

DQ: How many tourists **were** in Hallstatt last week? → IQ: Would it be possible to say **how many** tourists **were** in Hallstatt last week?

#### □ yes- / no-questions

We form the indirect question using *if*.

DQ: **Did** you **enjoy** your stay at our hotel? → IQ: Could you please tell me **if** you **enjoyed** your stay at our hotel?

DQ: **Do** you usually **read** travel guides before going on holiday? → IQ: Would you mind telling me **if** you **read** travel guides before going on holiday?

#### Please note:

If the first part of the indirect question is a **question**, we use a question mark (?).

Have you any idea when the museum opens?

If the first part of the indirect questions is a **statement**, we use a full stop (.).

I would like to know when the museum opens.

### 6 a Language in use

You go on a weekend trip to London. On the flight, you start a conversation with the person sitting next to you about holiday destinations and travelling.

Change the direct questions (1–8) into more formal and polite indirect questions. Use the phrases given. The first one (0) has been done for you.

- 0 Is this your first trip to London?

*Can I ask you if this is your first trip to London?*

- 1 Is it a good idea to go on a *Hop-on Hop-off* bus tour in London?

*Could you please tell me*

- 2 How many tourists visit London per year?

*Would it be possible to*

- 3 Have you ever been on a holiday trip alone before?

*Would you mind telling me*

- 4 Do always read a tourist guide when going abroad?

*I would like to know*

- 5 Where did you spend your last holiday?

*I would be interested in knowing*



- 6 How many countries have you already been to?

*Have you any idea*

- 7 What is your favourite holiday destination?

*I was wondering*

- 8 Have you ever been to the US?

*Can I ask you*

6 b

Language  
in use

**Step 1:** Get into pairs. First have a look at the role cards (A and B) and decide who you want to be.

**Role card A:**

You are doing an internship at a travel agency and receive a phone call from a student who wants to take a holiday trip to Ibiza with his/her best friend. In your conversation you should ask

- when they want to go on holiday
- what type of holiday they are interested in
- if they like mass tourist destinations
- where the hotel should be located
- how much money they are willing to pay for an all-inclusive holiday trip
- for contact details.

**Role card B:**

You are planning to take a holiday trip to Ibiza with your best friend and phone the travel agency. In your conversation you should ask

- if there is a direct flight from Salzburg
- if it is possible to get a room with an ocean view
- if it is advisable to know some basics of the local language
- if you should book the hotels in advance when going island hopping
- how a responsible traveller should behave.

**Step 2:** Start your telephone conversation. Use indirect questions.

## 7 Writing an email of inquiry/request: Getting information about a package tour

7 a

Speaking

Get into pairs and discuss the following questions.

- 1 When do you usually write an email of inquiry/request? Give examples.
- 2 Is an email of inquiry/request formal or informal? Explain.
- 3 What do you have to keep in mind when writing an email of inquiry/request?

7 b

Reading

**Step 1:** Get into pairs. Have a look at the advertisement for safaris to Africa.

**Step 2:** Read Patricia's email of inquiry/request on page 14. Would you say this is a proper email of inquiry/request? Why?/Why not? What could be improved? Keep the criteria discussed in activity 7a in mind. Share your findings in class.

### Waking up amongst the wildlife – safaris to Africa

- ♦ featuring gorilla trekking, game drives in search of the "Big Five" and encounters with local tribes
- ♦ from 7 to 58 days
- ♦ travel overland through jungles, savannah and along coastlines
- ♦ fantastic value for money
- ♦ guests will stay in comfy dome tents
- ♦ many meals included

For more information:  
[www.topdeck.uk](http://www.topdeck.uk) / [office@topdeck.uk](mailto:office@topdeck.uk)





# COLLECT MEMORIES, NOT DESTINATIONS



From: Patricia.Warren@gmail.com

To: office@topdeck.uk

Subject: Going on holidays

Hi

What are the options for tours on this safari? I want to know how much it costs so that I can decide how long I and my family can stay. I want you to give us a family discount, since we would be travelling with a total of 5 people; two adults and three children. We want to stay for two weeks and see as many of the local tribes as we can. How many meals per day are included? If there aren't opportunities for vegetarian meals then I won't be able to take my daughter with me, which would be a problem. Also, what kind of security exists to prevent wildlife attacks? What types of transportation are available during the trip? Is the gear needed for trekking and hiking provided? And are there any additional upgrades available for young children?

I hope you'll get back to me quickly.

All the best

Patricia

7 c

Writing

Text type: Email  
of inquiry/  
request  
> page 190

**Step 1:** You and your parents are planning to go on a safari this summer. Read the advertisement in activity 7b again and the notes you have made. Write down five indirect questions you would like to ask the tour operator. Then get into pairs and compare your results.

1

---

2

---

3

---

4

---

5

---

My notes

- price for a 2-week trip?
- family discount?
- group size?
- What are the Big Five?
- food options?

**Step 2:** Now write your email of inquiry/request to the tour operator, covering all the points mentioned in your notes (Step 1) and adding any other relevant information. In your email of inquiry/request you should

- ☐ explain why you are writing
- ☐ mention why you are interested in the safari
- ☐ ask for further information (see [Notes](#)).

Write about 180 words.

## 8 Review

8 a

Language  
in use

**Step 1:** Think about your last holiday trip and take notes in the table.

destination

hotel



food

activities

**Step 2:** Once you are back from your holiday trip, the travel agent where you booked the trip phones you. He/She would like to find out how you liked the trip. Get into pairs. One of you is the travel agent, the other one is being interviewed about the holiday trip. Only ask indirect questions. Use your notes from Step 1. Take turns.

8 b

Vocabulary

Complete the sentences (1–9) using an appropriate word/phrase from the box. Mind the tenses. Compare your results with a partner.

unspoken codes of conduct – recognition – dramatic influx of tourists – to bring in – exorbitant prices – to be taken over by – business opportunities – to lack – downsides

- 1 Destroying natural habits is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ of overtourism.
- 2 Many smaller villages and towns are not prepared for the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 The many tourists visiting the monument \_\_\_\_\_ revenue for the small town in the last few years.
- 4 Locals complain because they have to pay \_\_\_\_\_ especially in the peak season.
- 5 Each year, in the weeks before Easter, Vatican City \_\_\_\_\_ tourists from all over the world.
- 6 Many alpine areas \_\_\_\_\_ tourists in the off-season.
- 7 Some tourists don't behave appropriately when going abroad and break \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 Since the number of tourists have increased in the last few years, many \_\_\_\_\_ for local people have been created in the area.
- 9 What can be done to increase the \_\_\_\_\_ of this country as a great tourist destination?

8 c

Speaking  
www

**Step 1:** Go online to find out more about Dublin as a tourist destination. Try to find answers to the following questions (1–4). Take notes.



my notes

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 | What are the top tourist attractions in Dublin?                        |
| 2 | What are the best places to stay? / Where should the hotel be located? |

&gt;



# COLLECT MEMORIES, NOT DESTINATIONS

3 What could you do in Dublin off the beaten path?

4 What are the best/cheapest flight options to Dublin?

## Step 2: Mini-scenario

You and your friends are planning to go on an extended weekend trip to Dublin. One of you is the travel agent and one of you wants to book a trip for you and your best friends. In your conversation you should include the following:

- flight options
- insider tips
- price
- tourist attractions
- hotel/accommodation

Interaction phrases  
> page 186

Use appropriate phrases from the LanguageBox on page 11. Speak for about four minutes.

8 d

Writing

Text type: Email of inquiry/request  
> page 190

You want to do a summer course to improve your English skills and have recently come across the following advertisement and would like to get more information.

Read the advertisement and the notes you have made. Then write an email of inquiry/request to the organisation.

In your email of inquiry/request you should

- explain why you are writing
- outline why you are motivated to take part in the programme
- ask for further information (see [Notes](#)).

Write about 180 words.

### Bring English to life with a great summer adventure

#### Good times guaranteed!

Explore new places, make friends and have fun with English in your classes and on exciting days out. Choose from our fun locations in the UK.

#### A summer to remember

Choose from a variety of centres in great locations for a wide range of fun activities and excursions.

#### Exclusive and elite

Our exclusive boarding school environment offers a unique opportunity to take part in a specialist activity in either of our beautiful, historical English locations.

Take your next step to an unforgettable summer!



### My notes

- level of English?
- how many lessons in total?
- what kind of fun activities?
- accommodation: room size; food options?
- price for a three-week course?

## Key vocabulary

### Different types of tourism

adventure tourism  
business tourism  
culinary tourism

cultural tourism  
domestic tourism  
ecotourism

educational tourism  
health tourism  
sports tourism

**Activities / Experiences**

to do adventure activities (*e.g. hill climbing, scuba diving, etc.*)  
 to get medical treatment  
 to enjoy unique food  
 to learn about local culinary traditions and customs  
 to travel to remote areas

**The pros and cons of tourism**

to be a downside of tourism  
 to be affected by tourism  
 to prepare for the dramatic influx of tourists/people  
 a vacation is supposed to be stress-free  
 to use a landmark to bring in revenue  
 to bring local life to a grinding halt  
 a town/city/destination is taken over by outsiders/tourists  
 to jack up the prices for food/drinks/hotel rooms  
 to pay exorbitant prices  
 the majority of the workforce is tourism-reliant  
 religious/spiritual sites become entertainment/commodities to visitors  
 to change local values

**Talking about overtourism**

to be pushed out of a city  
 to grow sustainably  
 to worry about permanent damage  
 to set the rules  
 to ask for touristy things

**Talking about a holiday trip**

to travel to many countries  
 to go on a trip around the world  
 to take on a challenge  
 to see as much of the world as possible  
 to regret something for the rest of one's life  
 to have a lot of travel experience  
 to go on a road trip  
 to stay in control of oneself

**Going on holiday with your parents, your friends or alone**

to learn to take responsibility for oneself  
 to not have any guardian in case of emergency  
 to do whatever one wants to do  
 to feel free  
 to have different travel budgets  
 to spend quality time with one's friends  
 to have more freedom and independence  
 to be sometimes quite strict  
 to pay for the trip  
 to organise the trip/journey in advance

**Booking a holiday trip**

to book bed and breakfast/half board/all-inclusive  
 to offer free transfer from and to the airport/guided tours/bikes  
 to rent an apartment/a motorbike/a car  
 to have a shuttle service/gym/spa area  
 the deposit/down payment has to be paid within the next week/within a fortnight

to experience various levels of risk  
 to be personally tested  
 to restore one's well-being  
 to taste authentic foods and beverages  
 to engage in lifestyle-enhancing activities (*e.g. fitness, healthy eating, etc.*)

destinations preserve their identity for tourists  
 residents of a town/city lose their privacy  
 to only focus on tourists rather than the local population  
 to lack tourists in the off-season  
 natural habitats are affected negatively by tourists  
 to break unspoken codes of conduct  
 to improve the infrastructure of a region/city/country  
 to create unity among people from different cultures  
 to generate wealth in a region  
 to create business opportunities for local people  
 to protect local wildlife  
 to preserve historic monuments  
 to increase the recognition of a country

to make the travel experience enjoyable  
 to not behave inappropriately or disrespectfully  
 to immerse oneself in a culture  
 to travel in the off-season

to not wander around alone at night  
 to avoid any kind of trouble  
 to make the most of every travel day  
 to be one of someone's favourite memories of travelling  
 to be invited to someone's house  
 to be on the way to ... (*a region/city/country*)

to be overprotective  
 to have different interests  
 to make a compromise  
 to share experiences  
 to strengthen a relationship  
 to expand one's horizons  
 to go on a trip alone/with friends/with one's parents  
 to become (more) mature  
 to travel for pleasure

to stay in a youth hostel/in a reasonably priced hotel/a luxury resort/at a campsite  
 to need a one/two/three twin-bedded room(s)/a triple room/a quadruple room/a five-bedded room  
 to confirm someone's booking  
 to make a reservation