

Teacher's Resource Book

朗文旅游英语

高级 · 教师用书

English for International Tourism

Miriam Jacob & Peter Strutt



南开大学出版社

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English for International
Tourism

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天津

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Introduction

English for International Tourism is a course for working professionals in the tourist industry and for learners preparing for vocational qualifications in tourism at upper-intermediate and advanced levels. It takes a communicative approach to language teaching, and a needs-driven syllabus covers the grammar, functions, business skills and vocabulary learners need for success in professional situations.

The Course Book

There are fifteen units and three scenarios in the Course Book. The scenarios come after every five units and provide case study material for revision and informal testing. The units are self-contained, and you can work through them one by one or choose those which focus on your learners' special interests or needs.

Preview

Every unit opens with a few questions to start learners thinking about and discussing the theme.

Speaking

Realistic and enjoyable situations are used to practise the target language. They include presentations, negotiations, discussions, simulations and role plays.

Make sure that you allow sufficient time to set up the Speaking activities and that the task is absolutely clear to each learner before the activity begins.

Listening

The recordings on the cassette include conversations and discussions between experts in the trade, and feature British, American, Australian and many international accents.

Make sure learners know the purpose of the task: what they are listening for.

Tell them how many times you are going to play the recording; sometimes once may be enough, particularly if this is the situation they will confront in an examination.

Encourage them to predict the answer before listening.

Language Focus

These consist of clear explanations of grammar points followed by practice activities. We use an inductive approach.

These sections can stand alone; if you decide to miss a unit out, you can use the Language Focus from it to ensure that learners still cover the grammar point.

Vocabulary

Specialist vocabulary is presented and practised using a variety of techniques, including gap fills, creative writing, and word-building with prefixes and suffixes. Vocabulary which

may need pre-teaching is marked with 

Encourage learners to keep records of the vocabulary they study and to think about different ways of recording it, for example by classifying words in lexical groups or creating mind maps. Suggest that they note collocations, write example sentences, and include synonyms and antonyms.

Speechwork

Pronunciation and intonation points are presented and practised in every unit. Just as with any other teaching point, learners with different mother tongues have different problems. This section therefore concentrates on problems which are common to most learners at this level.

Reading

There are many authentic texts both in the Course Book and in the Workbook. Practical exercises focus both on content and vocabulary.

You may sometimes want to set time limits for Readings to encourage learners to focus on a specific task such as understanding the gist of the passage or looking for information.

Writing

Tasks include writing letters, press releases, brochures and reports.

Try doing writing activities cooperatively in class rather than relegating them to homework.

The Workbook

A Workbook and Workbook cassette accompany the course. They provide both revision and extension activities for the areas covered by the Course Book. Learners can use the Workbook for self-study after class or at home. Alternatively, you may wish to exploit some of this material for classroom teaching.

The Teacher's Resource Book

The Teacher's Resource Book is divided into two parts:

- The **Teaching Notes** follow the same order as the Course Book. They include the answers to the exercises, background information about places, people and professional practices mentioned in the book. Activities which require use of the cassette are indicated with the cassette symbol: 
- The **Photocopiable Resources** section contains fifteen activities, one for each unit.

Types of Holiday

Preview

1

SOME SUGGESTED ANSWERS

safari, adventure, jungle, trek, touring, camping, cruise, seaside holiday, visiting friends and relatives (VFR), study, winter sports, cultural, mountaineering, climbing, sports

Vocabulary 1

BACKGROUND A package holiday or package tour is a holiday where any two components are organised by a tour operator or agency and both are paid for in advance., e.g. flight and accommodation.

- Ⓟ chalet, pagoda, national park, theme park, game park, flights, stopover, temple, hospitality, deluxe hotels

2

ANSWERS

a 9 b 7 c 2 d 8 e 5 f 1 g 6
h 4 i 3

BACKGROUND Center Parcs are the market leader in all-year-round holiday centres in Europe.

- Ⓟ condo, mobile home, ocean liner, caravan park, guest house, expedition, bed and breakfast

3

ANSWERS

a 4 b 1 c 3 d 5 e 2 f 7 g 6

4

ANSWERS

- a weekend break/city break. This is also a package (but not really a tour).
- b adventure/special interest
- c leisure break in a holiday camp/holiday complex, package holiday, stay in a holiday village, leisure break
- d cruise
- e self-catering, caravanning
- f bed-and-breakfast accommodation, independent travel
- g theme park holiday, self-catering

5

SUGGESTED ANSWERS

- a cultural, entertaining, romantic
 - b adventurous, exciting
 - c relaxing, for the family, exhausting
 - d relaxing, romantic, once in a lifetime
 - e for the family, relaxing, exhausting
 - f relaxing, for the family
 - g for the family
- a, b and d are unlikely to be suitable for young children and therefore **for the family** would be incorrect here. For a holiday to be **cultural** it must include cultural activities (music, theatre and/or dance), as well as visits to historic sites.

Listening

BACKGROUND Benidorm is a Spanish tourist resort.

MV Kirov is a Russian cruise ship.

The age of the Medici refers to the period from about 1420 to 1494 when the Medici family were at the height of their power in Florence.

The Renaissance refers to a period after the Middle Ages when new styles of art and architecture arose.

- Ⓟ brochure, optional, full board, catalogue, guided tour, excursion, inclusive of, train connection

6

ANSWERS

- Conversation 1 Lapland – In search of Santa Claus
 - Conversation 2 Weddings in paradise
 - Conversation 3 Renaissance Florence
 - Conversation 4 Discover Moscow
- (There are no conversations to correspond with Casablanca or Vintage Spain.)

Vocabulary 2

Prices



ANSWERS

- *price words in the advertisements:*
affordable prices, give-away prices, unbeatable prices, bargain prices, special rates, discount prices
- *price words on the tape:*
relatively cheap, reasonable, special offer, extra nights free, very competitive, economical, inclusive, a bit expensive, value for money
- *price words on scale:*
free of charge → at rock-bottom prices → cheap → economical → reasonable → expensive → dear → costly → a bit pricey → exorbitant → prohibitive

(**Economical/reasonable** and **dear/costly** are pairs which are close in meaning, so individual speakers may position them differently.)

Possible disadvantages of very cheap holidays:

- operators may have cut corners to save money
- the hotel may be very far from the resort
- facilities may be very basic
- the resort or hotel is unpopular for a number of reasons
- it's a very bad time of year to go to a particular resort
- the quality of service may be poor.

Language Focus



air traffic control, travel expenditure, incentive travel

(**Incentive travel** refers to holidays that comp that comp to their employees as a reward for past success past success motivate them for the future)

Practice

1 ANSWERS

theme park; hotel accommodation; boat trip; incentive travel; guide book; water sports; capital city; health resort

2 SUGGESTED ANSWERS

holiday brochure, holiday money, holiday mania, holiday flights, holiday flats, holiday apartments, holiday villas, holiday camps, holiday villages, holiday complex, holiday guides, holiday bookings, holiday dates, holiday clothes, holiday atmosphere, package holiday, city holiday, camping holiday, sailing holiday, painting holiday, activity holiday, touring holiday, summer holiday, winter holiday



courses, gourmet, freeway, region, expedition

3 ANSWERS

- a It's a two-hour drive to the airport.
- b It's a forty-five-minute journey to the centre of London.
- c The excursion includes a three-course meal at a gourmet restaurant.
- d You can visit the two-hundred hectare vineyard.
- e We stayed in a three-star hotel.
- f There's a four-lane freeway from Santiago to San Francisco.
- g A guide accompanies all five-day tours.
- h They have produced a twenty-minute film on the Ammassalik region of East Greenland.
- i Their six-month expedition nearly met with disaster.

Speechwork

Word stress



ANSWERS

Cairo again adventure unbeatable cancellation
jungle about safari photographer expedition
Britain enquire relaxing prohibitive
forest Japan
package
Arctic

Speaking

11 Group work: interviewing other students.

Reading

12 ANSWERS

- a False. Your name (and position) appear at the end of the letter under your signature.
- b False. *Mister* can only be used with a surname: *Mr Strutt, Mr P. Strutt, Mr Peter Strutt*. **Mr** can never be used with the first name only.
- c True.
- d True, but is disappearing.
- e True, but also to some women who prefer not to be called **Miss** or **Mrs**. It is advisable to check how a woman writes her name.
- f True. Contractions are used in speech and for very informal letters.
- g False. If you know the name of the person you must use it in the opening salutation and then end with *Yours sincerely*.

1 Types of Holiday

ⓧ tuition, handicap, out-of-season special offers

13 ANSWER

To ask for a brochure on golfing holidays, and to receive information on transport, accommodation and out-of-season offers.

BACKGROUND ABTA (The Association of British Travel Agents) is a self-regulating association of tour operators and travel agents.

ⓧ bonus offers, surcharges, availability

14 ANSWER

Although this reply mentions that there are special offers in the brochure, because it is a standard letter it gives no specific information about out-of-season offers.

Writing

ⓧ twin rooms, en-suite, continental breakfast, duration, departure, discounts, air-conditioned, cruise-liner, coach.

15-16 SUGGESTED ANSWERS

Enquiry letter:

Dear Sir or Madam

My wife and I wish to celebrate our silver wedding anniversary by visiting Europe for the first time in May of next year. In particular we would like to see as much as possible of the cultural sights of France and sample the gastronomic delights and wines of the country.

I would be grateful if you could send me a brochure on cultural and gastronomic tours and give me full details about the places we should visit, the accommodation and transport, and the prices.

Thanking you in advance, I look forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Yours faithfully,

David Philips

Reply letter:

Dear Mr Philips

Thank you for your letter requesting information about touring holidays in France.

We enclose our brochure where you will find a wide selection of coach and self-drive tours of Europe.

Since this is your first trip we would recommend that you look in particular at the Grand Coach Tour of France on page 34. This round trip in deluxe air-conditioned coaches takes you to all the major sites: the Roman amphitheatre at Arles, Carcassonne the fortress town, Paris, the châteaux of the Loire, to name but a few. It also includes visits to the famous vineyards of the Bordeaux and Champagne regions.

I do hope that you will find the holiday of your choice in our brochure. Our travel consultants on our Helpline 01928 374 1828 will be delighted to help you with your booking and to answer any queries.

We look forward to welcoming you on a Europa tour.

Yours sincerely,

Senior Travel Consultant

17 Refer to your local tourist information or reference library.

A Career in Tourism

Preview

1 SUGGESTED ANSWERS

Hotel: manager, reception staff, reservations clerk, chambermaid, housekeeper, personnel officer, concierge, bell boy, cashier, front office manager
Catering: waiter, room service waiter, maître d'hôtel, catering manager, chef, assistant chef, sous chef, busser, station waiter, wine waiter
Travel: air hostess, air steward, cabin crew, pilot, purser, captain, ticket collector, ticket clerk, check-in clerk, air-traffic controller
Others: tour operator, travel agent, tourist information clerk, courier, tour representative, tour guide, curator, travel consultant

2 SUGGESTED ANSWERS

Reservations clerk: taking telephone and mail bookings; writing letters of confirmation; describing hotel facilities (in different languages); dealing with chance guests; completing booking procedures; informing other departments of bookings
Tourist information clerk: giving information and advice to tourists; keeping in touch with local hoteliers, accommodation outlets and leisure venues; reading and understanding almanacs, timetables and directories

Listening

- ① service providers, participants, performance-related bonus, commission, corporate clients, personnel, profit margins, travel agency, catering

3 ANSWERS

Voice 1: f; Voice 2: c; Voice 3: e; Voice 4: b;
 Voice 5: d; Voice 6: a
 (Voice 5 cannot be the trainee hotel manager as hotel staff do not take flight bookings.)

Language Focus

Simple/continuous verb forms

ANSWERS

- 1 a This is a permanent situation.
 b This is a temporary situation.
 2 a This is a regular event.
 b This is a plan.

- 3 a It is 4 p.m.
 b It is some time before 4 p.m.
 4 a Yes, she does.
 b No, she doesn't.
 5 a Yes.
 b No.

Practice

1 ANSWERS

have had; started; worked; was heading; decided;
 have been working; spend; negotiate; select;
 is doing

Speaking 1

Applying for jobs

4 Group work.

- ① chronological order, to customise, prose, qualifications

5 ANSWERS

The following are appropriate in a British context:

- a False: A curriculum vitae must be typed.
 b Possibly: A covering letter is often typed but it may be hand-written.
 c Only if asked: A photograph may be requested, especially for posts where good personal presentation is essential.
 d False: A CV should not be more than two pages long. It should be concise, clear and brief, but cover all the salient points.
 e False: A CV lists experience in reverse chronological order, starting from the most recent experience.
 f True: Foreign qualifications may mean little to a British employer and it is best to give an approximate equivalent or describe them.
 g False: Outside activities, hobbies, etc., should be mentioned. They give important information about an applicant's character.
 h True: You should stress the points important for a particular post; employers wish to feel that you want to work for them, not anyone else.
 i True: Note form is easier to read.
 j True: Sell your assets not your defects.
 k True: The interview is the time to discuss money.
 l False: It would not be a good idea to get a job you were not suited for. When an employer

finds out you may be sacked.

- m True: Gaps in the dates imply that you are ashamed of something you did. If you took a year out travelling the world, were unemployed, etc., say so.
- n True: A CV is a confidential document and should be posted.
- o False: This would not normally be expected and might be seen as too assertive.

Reading

- ① candidates, interview, interviewer, post, employer, career, vacancy, "on spec.", future reference, potential asset, on file, duties, work record

6 ANSWERS

How to write a CV

Personal information and experience:

1. Include personal, educational and career history.
2. Write list of important headings: name, date of birth, address, phone number.
3. Give employment record, including any years you did not work for any reason.
4. Be positive about yourself, but don't lie.

Layout, language and style:

1. Use a good typewriter/word processor.
2. Use good-quality paper.
3. Always write a covering letter.
4. Write your employment record in reverse chronological order.

The write way to find a job

Personal information and experience:

1. Write with a company's requirements in mind.
2. Explain what you do at work.
3. Include your outside interests and skills.
4. Mention language skills and sports played.
5. Demonstrate that you are a potential asset.

Layout, language and style:

1. Write to a specific person.
2. Be brief – note form is acceptable on a CV.
3. Get your letter checked by a native speaker.
4. Your covering letter should state why you are writing and maintain the employer's interest in you.
5. Edit ruthlessly.

Points covered in exercise 5: a, b, e, j, l, m, n

BACKGROUND GCSE: the General Certificate of Secondary Education is taken by most British sixteen-year-olds.
 BTEC National Diplomas are vocational qualifications for eighteen/nineteen-year-olds.
 Referees are people known to the applicant in a professional or academic capacity who can provide a confidential report on his/her suitability for a post.

① VIP (= Very Important Person)

7 ANSWERS

- a Mike's first post was Tourist Information Assistant/Grotto Tour Guide at The Newbern Grotto from June 1990 to September 1990.
- b His most recent post is Attractions Lead Coordinator at Bienvenue Theme Park from December 1996 until the present.
- c He has had experience in supervising staff, training staff, arranging cultural events, checking safety procedures, stock-taking, window-dressing and guiding.
- d Mike's career has progressed from the post of Tour Guide to that of Attractions Lead Coordinator at Bienvenue Theme Park. He is now in a position of responsibility where he manages other employees.
- e It's acceptable.

Writing 1

CVs

- ① clientele, escorted tours, applicants, inbound tour-operating experience, in-flight, concessionary, benefits, subsidised

8 Writing an individual C.V.

The covering letter: formal and informal language

9 ANSWERS

The writers of the letters are unlikely to be considered because they have both used unsuitable styles. Language and register are inappropriate for these reasons:

First letter:

- Use of contractions: I'm, I've, don't. Contractions are unsuitable when writing to strangers.
- Tone: too informal, especially use of terms such as *get on pretty well, really good*.
- Content: it is absurd to tell a potential employer you are inexperienced and unavailable because you prefer to go on holiday.

Second letter:

- Use of old-fashioned phrases: *esteemed request*, *beseech you to acquaint yourself*, *I beg to remain*, etc. **Esq.** is an old form of **Mr** and rarely used now.
- Tone: very pompous and archaic.

10 SUGGESTED ANSWER

Dear Mr Mayer,

In reply to the advertisement which appeared in The Travel Gazette of 15 June 2000, I would like to apply for the post of Resort Tour Guide.

As you will see from the enclosed CV, although I am relatively inexperienced I have successfully completed a course in tour guiding at XYZ school and have often escorted visitors to the school around our local area.

In addition, for the last three years I have worked as a part-time waitress during the summer months at La Bella Vista restaurant and therefore feel I can offer Travel Unlimited commitment, enthusiasm and dedication.

I believe I am hard-working and reliable and would very much like to gain greater work experience.

I look forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Yours sincerely,
Mary Roe

11 Writing covering letters.

Vocabulary

Word families: remuneration

12 ANSWERS

a perks; b tip; c salary; d fee;
e wages; f bonus; g overtime; h commission

13 ANSWERS

1 wages; 2 commission; 3 perks;
4 fee; 5 salary; 6 tip; 7 bonus; 8 overtime

Speechwork

Word stress

14 ANSWERS

Someone who:

- a is able to use information technology: **computer-literate**
- b thinks of other people's feelings: **considerate**
- c is discreet and tactful in delicate situations: **diplomatic**
- d shows a lot of enthusiasm and energy: **dynamic/enthusiastic/energetic**
- e is good with figures: **numerate**
- f can speak fluently: **articulate**
- g is precise, pays attention to detail: **accurate**
- h feels confident about the future: **optimistic**

15 ANSWERS

For words ending in **-ate** the stress is placed on the anti-penultimate syllable (third from end).

For words ending in **-ic** the stress is placed on the penultimate syllable (second from end).

16 ANSWERS

Someone who:

- you can count on: **reliable**
- can start work at once: **available**
- is friendly and likes mixing in society: **sociable**
- corresponds to the job profile: **suitable**

For words ending in **-able** the stress is placed on the anti-penultimate syllable (third from end).

Speaking 2

17-18 Group work.

If possible, arrange the seating so that learners feel that they are taking part in a real interview.

Follow-up

19 Writing a personal C.V.

Trends

in Tourism

Preview

1

ANSWERS

Types of traveller: 1 hikers; 2 nomads;
3 business travellers; 4 day trippers

2

ANSWER

A **tourist** describes someone who has taken a holiday to visit a different place from their home. A **traveller** travels, usually for a longer period than a tourist, in order to learn more about a different culture. In everyday language the word **visitor** is not strongly associated with tourism at all.

Listening 1

Definitions of tourism

- ① statistics, to classify, to break down (into categories), resident, to subdivide

3

ANSWERS

Included in tourism statistics

Visitors

- A **Overnight visitors**
B **Same-day visitors**

Main purpose of visit

- 2 **Business and professional reasons**
3 **Visiting friends and relatives**
4 **Health reasons**
5 **Pilgrimage**

Not included in tourism statistics

- 2 **Border workers**
4 **Diplomats**

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| a staying; | b normal environment; |
| c one; | d year; |
| e leisure; | f business; |
| g Domestic tourism; | h Inbound tourism; |
| i Outbound tourism | |

Vocabulary

Commonly confused words

4

ANSWERS

a trip; b flight; c crossing; d journey;
e voyage; f drive; g tour; h ride

Learners may have problems with *trip* and *journey*. Note that a trip is generally there and back whereas a journey usually takes you only from A to B.

Word families

Ask learners to group words either by meaning, collocation or grammar so that the additions to the network are linked in some way.

5

SUGGESTED ANSWERS

Words that could be added (in addition to those already covered in this unit) include: air, abroad, overseas, fare, by rail, transport, en route, overland, single, sea, trek, passenger, globetrotter, return, car hire, stopover, jet lag, time zone

Listening 2

6

ANSWERS

Verse 1	Verse 2	Verse 3
holiday	brightly	holiday
two	blue	wanted to
holiday	movies	holiday
you	true	true
two		you

7

ANSWERS

For the complete wording of the song, see the Tapescript on page 116 of the Course Book.

Reading

- ① package holiday, fortnight (Br.Eng), tour operator, charter flight, return ticket, scheduled airline, to afford, competition, revenue, long-haul destination, mass market, budget-priced, to feature, to welcome, to cruise, ancient buildings

8 ANSWER

Answers to this question will depend on the experience and age range of your learners, but at the time of writing the travel industry in Western Europe has moved away from the traditional seaside bucket-and-spade holiday and towards themed short breaks, personalised adventure holidays, rural tourism and long-haul travel.

9 ANSWERS

- a The film was about a British pop group travelling around Europe in a London bus.
- b About forty guineas.
- c A considerable amount of money (*your life savings*).
- d They lasted quite a long time (*rarely shorter than two weeks*) and involved only short-haul flights.
- e The government made tour operators fix charter ticket prices at the same level as fares on scheduled flights. As a result not many people could afford to take package holidays, and to make the expenditure on the travel worthwhile it was best to spend a relatively long time at the holiday destination.
- f In addition to Australia, the text mentions Thailand, India, Mexico, East Africa, the United States and the Caribbean.
- g The Australian government relaxed the restrictions on charter flights in order to encourage revenue from tourism.
- h The Boeing 767 made it possible to travel further at a cheaper price.
- i In two ways. Firstly, politics was instrumental in making fares cheaper. Secondly, the collapse of Eastern European communism, the end of war in the Far East, and the move in China towards a market economy have opened up previously closed destinations.

Language Focus

The past simple and the present perfect simple

1 ANSWERS

- a True: The three examples of the past simple refer to 1963, last year, and the time when Mozart was alive.
- b False: These time adverbs span both past and present time and have current relevance, so they should be used with the present perfect.
- c False: These time adverbs place the events or states that are described firmly in past time, divorced from the present.
- d True: This is the principle of current relevance.
- e True: For example: *When they've built the new airport ...*

2 ANSWER

The *past simple* refers to an event or state that is seen as **remote** or **definite** in time.

The *present perfect* is used to refer to events which are viewed as occurring at an **indefinite** or **unspecified** time in the past. The event is perceived as having **current** relevance and is connected to the **moment of speaking**.

Practice

ANSWERS

took off; coincided; were; began; led; faced; meant; preferred; welcomed; accounted for; made; has restricted; has implemented; has made; have improved

Speechwork

Past verb forms with -ed



ANSWERS

/d/	/t/	/ɪd/
opened	checked	created
organised	developed	visited
travelled	asked	lasted
stayed	jumped	
continued		
received		
delayed		

The /t/ sound occurs after unvoiced consonants (/k/, /p/, /f/, etc.); /d/ follows voiced consonants (/b/, /g/, /v/, etc.).
/ɪd/ follows the sounds /t/ and /d/.

Speaking 1

- 11 Group work: discussing changes in your local tourist area.

Writing 1

Taking notes in English

- 12 and 13

The answers to the questions in 12 should cover the points given in 13.

14 SUGGESTED ANSWER

There was a 20 per cent increase in the number of visitors to Hungary last year, making a total number of 41 million, of which approximately 23 million were on holiday. As a result, profits of \$440 million were generated, but these were down compared to the \$592 million of the previous year. This decrease can be explained by the fact that although the number of tourists increased, they in fact stayed fewer nights than previously.

Listening 3

- ⓪ trading port, harbour, steamers, benchmark, fair share, on a worldwide basis, in transit, holidaymakers, to account for

15 ANSWERS

ORIGINS OF TOURISM IN SINGAPORE: trading port for commerce between east and west

NUMBER OF TOURISTS: increased from 90,000 in 1965 to 6.4 million in 1993

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY: 3.8 days

BREAKDOWN OF ARRIVALS: 15% business, 60% holidaymakers

Rest: VFR, in transit or for educational purposes

Speaking 2

The information under **History** gives learners the opportunity to use past simple verb forms; the heading **Recent developments** should elicit the present perfect.

Explanation of notes:

C19 = nineteenth century

yrs = years

govt. = government

e.g. = for example

& = and

av. = average

VFR = Visiting Friends and Relatives

N. America = North America

16 Group work: mini presentations

Writing 2

17 SUGGESTED ANSWER

Ireland

Little is known about tourism in Ireland before the mid-nineteenth century, when the first coach service started taking visitors around the country. At that time visitors were all British, but 1895 saw the first package tour of visitors from America, and in 1920 the first official tourism office opened its doors to the public.

During the second world war many American soldiers were posted to Britain, but they suffered, like the British, from the food shortages in the United Kingdom. As a result many of them visited Ireland in order to eat better. At the end of the war in 1945, the British also took the opportunity to cross the Irish Sea and take advantage of the plentiful food supply in Ireland.

Over the last thirty years Ireland's tourist industry has expanded rapidly, thanks to government intervention, and it has become the third largest export earner, employing 91,000 people. Many different types of vacation have been created, including special interest holidays such as golfing, hiking or fishing, as well as English language holidays.

Ireland has changed its old-fashioned image and it now appeals to the younger generation and independent travellers, while at the same time retaining its nostalgia for the many Irish Americans who come back in search of their roots.

Nowadays, 55 per cent of visitors come from Britain, compared to 28.8 per cent from Europe. Many people stay with friends and relatives, remaining on average for just over ten days.

Where People Go

Preview

BACKGROUND GMT stands for Greenwich Mean Time, the time at the former site of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich in London, which is located on the prime meridian (0° longitude). The earth's surface is divided into twenty-four time zones, which are plus or minus GMT. For example: New York is GMT minus five hours.

1

ANSWERS

1 Paris (France) 2 London (UK) 3 New York (USA) 4 Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) 5 Athens (Greece) 6 Cairo (Egypt) 7 Taj Mahal (India) 8 Ayers Rock (Australia)

Reading

BACKGROUND Unit 13 of the Course Book has information on tourist attractions in both cities.

- Ⓥ to set out, bound for, to book (into a hotel), to look forward to, ferry, time zone, deposit, brochure, pamphlet, leaflet, receptionist

2

ANSWERS

- a The women had dreamt of seeing the autumnal scenes around Portsmouth, New Hampshire. (Originally, the "American Dream" meant the hope of making a fortune which sustained poor immigrants to the USA.)
- b Because the women confused two cities of the same name. (Also because Charles Dickens wrote a book called *A Tale of Two Cities* about Paris and London.)
- c Because there is only one hour's time difference between Britain and France.
- d The minor inconvenience was the inability of the taxi driver to find such a well-known hotel as the Sheraton. The phrase is used ironically.
- e **They** refers back to **cabbies** here.
- f By showing them that New York was not far from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on a map of the USA.
- g They were probably not in a hurry to talk to anyone at home in France because they felt rather foolish.

★ EXTENSION

Ask learners if they know of any other towns or cities that share the same name, such as Paris, France and Paris, Texas, USA.

Vocabulary

British and American usage

3

ANSWERS

British English	American English
a fortnight	two weeks
a bill	a check
a lift	an elevator
a single	a one-way ticket
a toilet	a restroom
a tap	a faucet
autumn	fall
ground floor	first floor
a return	a round trip
a cupboard	a closet

Listening 1

Americans in Europe

- Ⓥ to whet one's appetite, to pick up some souvenirs, to spend a fortune.

4

ANSWERS

PARIS AND FLORENCE: would like to see the Trocadero by night and Michelangelo's David again
 SWISS CHOCOLATE: Harry thought it was fantastic; he could eat white chocolate for the first time (Galak) without getting an allergy
 CHEESE: unlike cheese in LA, European cheese is not sprayed with chemicals
 ICE CUBES: didn't understand why Coca-Cola isn't served with ice cubes, especially in summer
 SHOPPING: bought two outfits in Rome (\$600); spent a fortune on souvenirs: crystal, cuckoo clock, leather bags; silver spoons. Good to compare goods in shops with those in USA.

Speechwork 1

The schwa sound



5

ANSWER

The schwa /ə/



6

ANSWERS

again, another, monitor, certificate (noun), internal, culture, manager, salesman, Switzerland, Piccadilly Circus

7

ANSWERS (The schwas are underlined.)

twenty per cent

for instance

not at all

sooner or later

there and back

as soon as possible

Her itinerary was totally unacceptable.

I've been given a brochure for Singapore.

We went to Great Britain and managed to visit

London, Oxford, Stratford-on-Avon, and Yorkshire.

I'd like to look at the figures for South-East Asia. I

want to do an analysis of all the data to see if we're meeting our targets.



8

Listen to the tape.

Language Focus

The definite article

1

ANSWERS

These suggested groupings should enable learners to produce rules for the definite article in exercise 2.

the Louvre

the Uffizi

the Parthenon

the Alps

the Himalayas

the Pacific

the Mediterranean

the United Kingdom

the Czech Republic

the USA

Lenin's mausoleum

Madame Tussaud's

St Basil's Cathedral

Everest

Kilimanjaro

the temples of Bangkok

the Mayan ruins of Yucatan

the beaches of Goa

the Sahara

the Gobi Desert

the Seychelles

the West Indies

Buenos Aires

Saigon

Geneva

Lake Ontario

Lake Michigan

Africa

Asia

Italy

Japan

Australia

the Yangtze

the Thames

the Nile

Napoleon

Count Dracula

2

ANSWERS

Rule 1: We use **the** before the names of museums.

Rule 2: We use **the** before rivers and oceans.

Rule 3: We use **the** before island groups.

Rule 4: We use **the** before deserts and mountain ranges.

Rule 5: We use **the** with kingdoms, states and republics.

Rule 6: We do not use **the** before towns and cities, countries and continents.

Rule 7: We do not use **the** before the names of people.

Rule 8: We do not use **the** before lakes and mountains

Rule 9: We often use **the** when two nouns are linked by **of** (unless the first is a proper name, e.g. Lawrence of Arabia).

Rule 10: We do not use **the** before the names of some tourist attractions.

Practice

ANSWERS

Trips to Florida from Britain fell by 20 per cent last summer and nearly half of **the** people who were polled said they would not go there next year. That is bad news for Disney World in Orlando, **the** top American attraction for British tourists, and bookings are also down to Disneyland near Paris. **The** British fear of London is not shared by **the** nine million foreigners who visited **the** capital last year – London's attractions, such as **the** Changing of the Guard being **the** main reason why Britain was **the** world's sixth tourist destination. At least 25 per cent of British families are expected to holiday abroad next year, and a record nine million are forecast to book a foreign package holiday.

It looks as if **the** biggest beneficiary will be the cheapest country, Spain, where bookings are up by 50 per cent – not least because **the** peseta has fallen faster than **the** pound.

Speaking 1

9

Group and pairwork.

Remind learners that currencies take the definite article (**the** dollar, **the** peso, etc.).

10 SUGGESTED ANSWERS

Nationality	Language
Austrian	German
Bangladeshi	Bengali
Belgian	Flemish/French
Brazilian	Portuguese
Cuban	Spanish
Iranian	Farsi
Mexican	Spanish

Listening 2

Figures

Learners should write figures and abbreviations rather than words.

11 ANSWERS

- a 6 1/2m, 2/3; b 13.5; c £145,205;
d AS/021978; e CZ3032; f over 2%, 6–8.15%;
g 17, 30th

Speaking 2

BACKGROUND

@ is pronounced "at"

= is pronounced "equals", "is" or "makes"

– is pronounced "minus" or "take away"

PAX is an abbreviation for **passengers**. It is pronounced as a word.

no. is pronounced "number"

12 ANSWERS

Five coaches at one thousand five hundred and fifty pounds each makes seven thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds, with ten per cent discount, which is seven thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds minus seven hundred and seventy-five, which equals six thousand nine hundred and seventy-five.

The cost of coach hire is £500. The breakeven point is reached with thirty PAX (passengers). Five hundred divided by thirty makes sixteen pounds sixty-six pence a head.

The total number of visitors to Singapore was six million four hundred thousand. Two-fifths, that is two million five hundred and sixty thousand, were holidaymakers, and one-sixth – one million sixty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six – were on business.

13 Pair work: describing tables and charts.

Writing

If it is not possible to interview foreign visitors, learners may ask tourists the same questions using their mother tongue, then write the report in English.

14 Project work.

15 SUGGESTED ANSWER

According to the statistics available, tourism is a major revenue earner in the UK, with foreign visitors spending a total of over £26.5 million. Most of this revenue (36 per cent) came from UK residents staying in accommodation overnight, and 30 per cent from money spent on day trips. The remainder represents spending by overseas visitors on fares (7 per cent) or miscellaneous spending (27 per cent).

When in England, tourists also spend a lot of money on various services. Over £6.5 million was spent by overseas visitors on accommodation while a further £4.3 million was spent on eating out. The rest of the £18,533 million total consisted of expenditure on travel, shopping, entertainment and various services.