

7A Good tourists

GRAMMAR | first and second conditionals

VOCABULARY | travel and tourism

PRONUNCIATION | contractions

READING

1 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

- How often do you go away on holiday?
- What type of holidays do you like? Why?
- Where is your next holiday going to be?

2A Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

- Do you think tourism is generally a good or a bad thing? Why?
- Why do you think some people might not like tourists in their area?

B You are going to read an article about how to be a better tourist. Look at the headings (A–F), which have been removed from the article. What suggestions do you think the article will make for how 'responsible tourists' should behave?

- A See more than just the key sights
- B Try somewhere different
- C Say something!
- D Be respectful
- E Keep it clean
- F Time your trip carefully

C Read the article. Put the headings from Ex 2B in the correct places (1–6). Were your predictions from Ex 2B correct?

3A Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

According to the article, ...

- what is the problem at Machu Picchu?
- in what way is the festival in Annecy different to the one in Venice?
- how can you avoid going to places that are very crowded?
- why is it important to find out about the local culture and customs? How can you do this?
- why should you try to learn a few words of the local language?
- what should tourists take from tourist destinations, and what should they leave behind?

B Work in groups. Discuss the questions.

- Do you agree with the ideas in the article?
- Do you follow any of these recommendations?
- Can you think of any other ideas to add?

Be a better tourist

There are **traffic jams** at Machu Picchu, in Peru, and more than 30 million tourists visit the city of Venice every year. We all love travelling, but we have to accept that people also live in the places we visit. To make their lives easier, here are some tips you can follow.



1
Why go to the same place as everyone else? Instead of going to the most popular **festivals**, you could try alternative destinations. For example, instead of going to Venice to see its famous carnival, you could try Annecy, in France, where they recreate the magic of the Venetian carnival, but without the crowds. If people tried going somewhere different, the main tourist destinations wouldn't be so busy.

2
If possible, travel **out of season**, so that popular places don't become too crowded. If you plan a **trip** to Prague, why not spend a week there rather than just two days? Use the time to really get to know the city. When you visit Amsterdam, you can use a special app that sends notifications to your phone if part of the city is busier than usual. This way you can help avoid making long **queues** at museums.

3
If you go to Paris, you'll probably want to go **sightseeing**. Visit the Eiffel Tower and the Louvre, but don't just stop at the main **tourist attractions**. Travel to the edges of the city and see what you can discover there. You will have special memories of a city if you discover some local places for yourself.



VOCABULARY

travel and tourism

4A Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words and phrases in bold in the article.

- 1 It's a local in Poland for people to throw water at each other on Śmigus-dyngus, or 'wet Monday'.
- 2 Family life is very important in Italian
- 3 You can usually find much better prices if you travel when there are not so many tourists.
- 4 Chinese New Year is one of China's most important It's a time for family celebrations and most people have a week's holiday.
- 5 The USA, Spain and Japan are three of the most popular tourist
- 6 We're going for a short to the Lake District this weekend.
- 7 Be careful if it's your birthday in Mexico. When you have a birthday cake, it's a for someone to push your face into it.
- 8 I'd prefer not to today. We saw all the main yesterday and it was too busy for me. I hate standing in with all those people.
- 9 The problem with driving to the beach at this time of day is that it's very busy and there are often

B Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

In your country,

- 1 what are the main tourist destinations?
- 2 what foods or traditions are part of your culture?
- 3 do you ever go sightseeing? What tourist attractions do you visit?
- 4 what celebrations and festivals are an important part of your culture?
- 5 are there any good places to visit for a weekend trip near where you live?

C Learn and practise. Go to the Vocabulary Bank.

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travel and tourism

4

Try to find out about the local **culture** of the place you're visiting. If you travel to somewhere new, you'll understand the culture better if you read a book about its history, or read a novel by a local author. Customs differ around the world and it's important to understand and respect local **customs** and **traditions**. Tourist organisations in some countries like Iceland and Japan offer advice to tourists on how to behave and what not to do. You need to watch your body language. Is it polite to shake hands when you meet someone for the first time, or should you bow your head? If you get these customs wrong, you can easily offend people.

5

Try to learn a few of the most common words or phrases. 'Hello,' 'excuse me,' 'thank you' and 'goodbye' are all essential. If you try to speak their language, people will appreciate your efforts.

6

Don't leave a mess wherever you go. From the beaches of Goa to the streets of London, plastic waste is a huge problem for the environment. If everyone took their litter home with them, tourist **destinations** would be a lot cleaner and more attractive. When you visit somewhere beautiful, remember the saying, 'Take only memories, leave only footprints.'



GRAMMAR

first and second conditionals

5A Look at the sentences (a–d) from the article. Which sentences describe:

- 1 a possible situation in the future?
- 2 a situation that is hypothetical or not real?
- a If you travel to somewhere new, you'll understand the culture better if you read a book about its history.
- b If you try to speak their language, people will appreciate your efforts.
- c If people tried going somewhere different, the main tourist destinations wouldn't be so busy.
- d If everyone took their litter home with them, tourist destinations would be a lot cleaner and more attractive.

B Read the rules. Then decide if the sentences in Ex 5A are first conditional or second conditional.

- 1 We use the first conditional for real, possible situations in the future.
- 2 We use the second conditional to talk about a hypothetical situation in the future.


C Complete the rules with *present simple* or *past simple*.

- 1 We form the first conditional with *If/When* + + *will*.
- 2 We form the second conditional with *If/When* + + *would*.

D Learn and practise. Go to the Grammar Bank.

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PRONUNCIATION

6A  **7.01** | **contractions** | Listen and complete the sentences with the contracted form of *will* or *would*.

- 1 If you learn the language, you be able to communicate with people.
- 2 If you leave rubbish everywhere, somebody have to clear it up.
- 3 If the city charged a tourist tax, they reduce the number of tourists.
- 4 If we stayed in a small hotel, we help the local economy.
- 5 If the hotel gets a good review, it encourage more tourists to visit.
- 6 If tourists had more respect for local customs, it be better.

B How are *will* and *would* pronounced as contractions in speech?

C Complete the sentences so that they are true for you. Say the sentences out loud to your partner to compare your ideas. Remember to pronounce the contractions correctly.

- If I go on holiday next year, I'll ...
- If I don't have much money next year, I'll ...
- If I could go anywhere in the world, I'd ...
- If I spoke more languages, I'd ...
- Life would be easier if ...

SPEAKING

7A Work in groups. What are the biggest problems with tourism in your town, city or country? Make a list.

I think there are too many/too few tourists.

*All the tourists come in the same month.
Tourists only visit the capital city.*

B In your groups, look at your list of problems in Ex 7A. Think of a solution for each one and make notes.

*Tourists only visit the capital city. –
Advertise other places of interest.*

C Discuss the questions in your groups.

- 1 What will happen if each of your suggestions is accepted?
- 2 How would tourism in your area change if all the changes you suggested were made?

*If we advertise other places of interest, more tourists will visit them, so there won't be as many tourists in the capital.
If we made all these changes, the capital city would be less crowded and other places around the country would earn more money from tourism.*

8 Read the Future Skills box and discuss the questions.

FUTURE SKILLS

Social responsibility



Good tourists are socially responsible. They respect local customs and try to make sure that their visit does not have a negative impact on the area.

What would you teach a tourist if they wanted to travel around your country? Think about the ideas below or your own ideas.

clothes customs greetings
important words
things to avoid saying and doing

7A first and second conditionals

REFERENCE ◀ page 82

First conditional

We use the first conditional to talk about possible situations in the future and their consequences.

If you give me your phone number, I'll call you when we're leaving.

When you get to the station, you'll see the hotel is just opposite.

We form the first conditional with *If/When* + present simple + *will*.

If you go to Spain, you'll be able to meet my brother.

We can change the order of the sentence, but *if/when* is always followed by the present simple. We use a comma when the *if/when* clause comes first, but not when it comes second.

If my train arrives on time, I'll meet you at 10 a.m.

I'll meet you at 10 a.m. if my train arrives on time.

In first conditional sentences *if* and *when* have different meanings. We use *if* when we are not sure if the situation will happen. We use *when* for a situation which we know will happen.

I'll tell Ben about the party when I see him. (I expect to see Ben.)

I'll tell Ben about the party if I see him. (I'm not sure if I will see Ben.)

Second conditional

We use the second conditional to talk about an unreal or imaginary situation and its consequences.

If I didn't have to work, I would spend all my time travelling. (I do have to work.)

If tourists spent more time in the city, they would get to know it better. (Tourists don't spend much time in the city.)

We form the second conditional with *if* + past simple + *would*.

If you had more free time, what would you do? (You don't have more free time.)

If I didn't have a job, I would spend more time with my children. (I do have a job.)

In spoken English *would* is contracted to *'d* in the positive form and *wouldn't* in the negative form.

I'd be there if I had time.

If you ate more breakfast, you wouldn't be hungry all morning.

We do not usually contract *would* in the question form.

If you could go anywhere in the world, where would you go?

Would you give up your job if she asked you to?

PRACTICE

1 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- If the weather is terrible, they **will / would** cancel the flights.
- If I didn't have to work in the city, I **will / would** buy a house by the sea.
- If they **miss / will miss** their flight, we will have to wait for ages.
- If the climate **would be / was** better, we wouldn't have to travel in the summer.
- If the tourists **won't leave / didn't leave** so much mess, it wouldn't be such a big problem.
- When you **get / got** to the hotel, I will call you to tell you where we are.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- When we visit the museum, we _____ (buy) a souvenir.
- If I don't find any cheap tickets, we _____ (not go) to Malta.
- If people _____ (want) to improve the situation, they would do something about it.
- I'll get some money when the bank _____ (open).
- If he _____ (enjoy) his job, he wouldn't want to change it.
- I _____ (visit) Australia if I had enough money!

3 Complete the first and second conditional sentences using the prompts.

- We might go to Cambridge tomorrow. We'll see uncle Rob.
If we _____ uncle Rob.
- I don't have a car, so I won't drive you to the station.
I _____ a car.
- We plan to move out of the city. First, we need to sell our house.
We _____ our house.
- I can't travel around the world because I have a job.
If I _____ around the world.



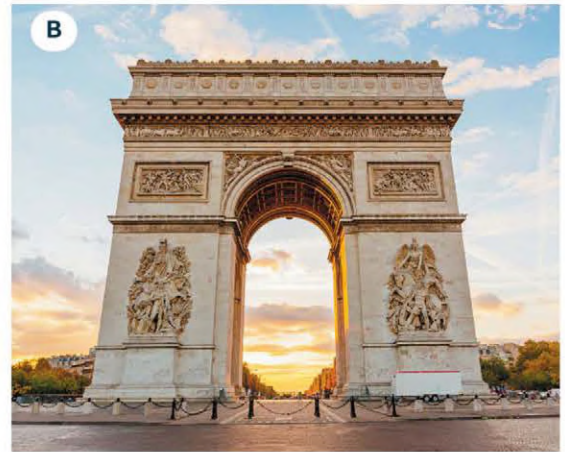
7A travel and tourism

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1 A Match the words and phrases (1–12) with the photos (A–L).

- 1 accommodation
- 2 luggage
- 3 check-in
- 4 backpacker
- 5 exchange rate
- 6 city break
- 7 souvenir
- 8 monument
- 9 resort
- 10 nightlife
- 11 book a tour
- 12 rent bicycles

B  **VB7.01** | Listen and check.



2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in Ex 1A.

- 1 I should be at the airport by 12 o'clock, so I'll meet you at the _____ desk.
- 2 I need to change some money. Do you know if the _____ is better here or in the hotel?
- 3 We've booked a _____ for next month. We're going to Venice for a few days!
- 4 I'm going to look around the shops. I'd like to buy a little _____ of the holiday to take home.
- 5 Are those your bags? You can't take all that _____ on the plane with you!
- 6 If it's a nice day tomorrow, I think we should _____ and cycle around the island.
- 7 It's not easy to find cheap _____. All the good hotels are booked.
- 8 Puerto Vallarta is a beautiful _____ on the Pacific coast.
- 9 We decided to _____ of the historical centre to find out about its history.
- 10 We had a really fun time in the evenings. The resort has a flourishing _____.
- 11 I travelled around Europe with another _____.
- 12 I took hundreds of photos of all the historical _____.

Lesson 7A

GRAMMAR | first and second conditionals

VOCABULARY | travel and tourism

PRONUNCIATION | contractions

VOCABULARY

travel and tourism

1 A Complete the sentences with one word in each gap.

- I don't want to stand in a q..... for hours, just to buy something.
- France is the most popular tourist d..... in the world.
- I've got a few days' holiday next week, so I'm planning a t..... to the coast.
- Let's book a t..... of the city for tomorrow so we can see the main attractions.
- It's a t..... in my family to have lunch together every Sunday.
- We usually go on holiday out of s..... because it isn't busy then.
- I don't like going to tourist areas because of all the people and the traffic j.....
- I prefer a city b..... to a beach holiday.

B Complete the conversation using words from the box.

attractions customs festival queues
season sightseeing souvenir trip

- A: I'm bored of the beach. Let's go ¹.....
 B: What tourist ²..... do you want to see?
 A: Maybe a museum.
 B: I heard there's a ³..... tomorrow, with singing and dancing. We could learn about local ⁴..... that people follow here.
 A: Sounds great! It'll definitely make this short ⁵..... more interesting.

C Choose the correct word to complete the email.

< Inbox



We're looking forward to welcoming you to our beautiful hotel ¹**break / resort**. ²**Check-in / Destination** is after 2 p.m. If you arrive early, we can look after your ³**backpacker / luggage**. You can then explore our pool area, or look for ⁴**monuments / souvenirs** in our gift shop. The ⁵**attraction / nightlife** here on the island is amazing, with local music and dancing until late. Bicycles are a great way to get around. If you'd like to ⁶**go / rent** one, please ask at reception. Our receptionists can also help with local money. We offer a good exchange ⁷**number / rate**. We can also ⁸**book / rent** tours for you, too.

We believe you will be very happy with your ⁹**accommodation / destination** at our hotel. If you have any questions before you arrive, we'd be happy to answer them.

GRAMMAR

first and second conditionals

2 A Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the sentences.

- We'll go on a boat trip this afternoon if we time.
a 'd have b 'll have c have
- We and chat if we could.
a 'd stay b 'll stay c stay
- If you go out without a coat now, you cold.
a 'd be b 'll be c are
- If you could visit one country right now, which?
a is it b will it be c would it be
- I'll send you a message when I to the hotel.
a get b 'd get c 'll get
- We'll miss our plane if we up!
a won't hurry b wouldn't hurry c don't hurry

B Complete the sentences with the first or second conditional form of the verbs in brackets.

- Mike (take) you to the airport if you can't get a taxi.
- I (not eat) that if I were you.
- If we ever won lots of money, we (buy) a big house near the sea.
- When Lia (arrive), I (start) lunch.
- If Ana (call), I (tell) her you want to speak to her.
- We (can / go) for a walk if it (not be) raining, but it is.
- If I (be) taller, I (be) able to put things on the top shelf.
- When you (visit) us, we (take) you to our favourite restaurant.
- If I (have) a car, I (drive) you home, but I don't.
- I (make) dinner tonight if you (help) me.

PRONUNCIATION

3 7.01 | contractions | Listen and choose the contraction you hear.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 'll / 'd | 4 'll / 'd |
| 2 'll / 'd | 5 'll / 'd |
| 3 'll / 'd | 6 'll / 'd |

READING

4A Look at the photo. Read the title of the article and the paragraph headings. Choose the correct summary.

- a This is a serious article about businesspeople and how they travel for work.
- b This is a funny online website article about different types of people who go on holiday.
- c This is a short story about a family's trip to a resort and everything that went wrong there.

B Answer each question with a heading in the article.

Do NOT read the full article yet.

- 1 Who wants to increase their knowledge?
- 2 Who looks for exciting experiences?
- 3 Who only goes to other places with their partner?
- 4 Who can you find at all the main tourist attractions?
- 5 Who buys a lot of things?
- 6 Who stays out late?
- 7 Who wants ideas for new meals?
- 8 Which people are easy to see because of the way they carry their luggage?

C Read the full article to check your ideas. What type of tourist do you think you are?

D Read the article again. Are the sentences True (T) or False (F)?

- 1 The shoppers go out most evenings.
- 2 The food lovers like any place that sells food.
- 3 The sightseers worry about seeing everything.
- 4 The culture lovers usually go on a city break.
- 5 The adventurers like to spend time relaxing.
- 6 The backpackers don't always sleep in hotels.
- 7 The love birds take photos just for them to see.
- 8 The party lovers have breakfast much later than other hotel guests.



What kind of tourist are you?

Visit any popular travel destination and you'll see all different kinds of tourists there, but there are some kinds that are easier to see. Read our descriptions to find out which kind of tourist you are.

The shoppers

These tourists spend their day at the local shopping centre, looking for bargains. They get back to their accommodation with their hands full of shopping bags and spend their evenings in their room resting their tired feet.

The food lovers

These tourists are tired of eating the same meals at home every day and are looking for new, exciting tastes they can try to create at home themselves. You can find them in cafés, restaurants and anywhere else you can buy food.

The sightseers

These are the tourists you see hurrying to a tourist attraction, taking a few selfies and then hurrying to another because they're frightened that they might miss something. You'll often see them travelling on buses, but they might be on foot too – perhaps running!

The culture lovers

Whether they're in a city, a small town or the country, these tourists spend their time looking around museums, visiting galleries and taking tours of old buildings. They're interested in the arts and history and use their holidays to feed their minds and learn more about the world.

The adventurers

These tourists don't want to lie on a beach and relax. They want to be in the sea looking for sharks, or jumping out of aeroplanes. They think holidays are a time to take off their suits and have experiences that they'll never forget.



The backpackers

These tourists are easy to see because of the huge bags they have on their backs. They're usually young, travelling with very little money and staying in cheap accommodation. Or sleeping in train stations.

The love birds

These tourists only ever travel in pairs. You'll often see them on bridges, taking selfies together. They share their photos online so that everyone can see just how much they love each other.

The party lovers

You won't see these tourists before 12 p.m. They get up in the afternoon, go out in the evenings and get back just in time to sit with everyone else at the hotel and have breakfast. For them, a holiday is all about having fun with friends.