|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Level : 3rd year  **Lesson 11: Tourism** | logo-esprit |
| Module: CCCA3  Instructor(s): Up Anglais  Learning outcomes:   * Discuss different matters related to tourism * Use listening skills to answer questions about a video * Develop vocabulary related to tourism * Use defining and non-defining relative clauses correctly | |

**Pre reading Task**

**1. Match the vocabulary term with its meaning:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Vocabulary terms** | **Meanings** |
| 1. Over-tourism | a. An object, tradition, or system from the past that continues to exist |
| 2. Virtual reality | b. Exceed, be greater than or be better than |
| 3. Immersive | c. The act or process of making somebody/ something look or feel younger, more lively or more modern |
| 4. Surpass | d. ability to work as intended or to succeed |
| 5. Relic | e. To make something become worse, especially in quality. |
| 6. Rejuvenation | f. Images and sounds created by a computer that seem almost real to the user, who can interact with them by using sensors. |
| 7. Degrade | g. Seeming to surround the viewer so that they feel completely involved in the experience. |
| 8. Viability | h. A situation in which a place of interest is visited by too many tourists. |

**Reading Comprehension**

**P1-** Excessive tourism, or over-tourism, in popular destinations can degrade heritage sites, the quality of life of host communities, and the experience of visitors. Virtual reality not only offers alternative forms of access to threatened locations, it also recreates historical experiences and provides virtual access to remote locations you might not make it to otherwise.

**P2-** Virtual worlds use sensory stimulation and vivid imagery to generate authentic experiences. Immersion in these environments can lead to a deeper understanding of a place or event than simply reading about it or looking at pictures. There is evidence virtual reality can create absorption, or a state of attention, leading to a sense of “presence” or “being there”. After a tourism VR experience of the Great Barrier Reef, for example, participants reported experiencing a sense of relaxation, similar to that gained from travel in real life.

**P3-** Immersive videos of Australian holiday destinations created by Tourism Australia have been viewed more than 10.5 million times over the past two years. Research conducted by Tourism Australia shows that almost 20% of consumers have used VR to choose a holiday destination, while about 25% plan to use VR to choose a future destination. There is evidence VR can sometimes surpass reality, potentially leading the participant to choose an alternate destination.

**P4-** In March, Thai authorities closed sections of the famous Maya Bay (which featured in Hollywood movie The Beach) because over-tourism threatened coral reefs. VR could offer experiences of locations like this without impacting the natural environment. It could also help support capacity management at “bucket list” destinations, such as Machu Picchu. But if VR is too effective at reducing visitation, alternate forms of income for local people need to be developed to support economic viability.

**P5- I**n 2018, the Australian War Memorial brought the Battle of Hamel to virtual life using 3D and 360 degree video. Designers of the A$100 million Sir John Monash Centre in Villers-Bretonneux, France used immersive video, interactive touch screens and historical relics to recreate the soldiers’ experience on the Western Front during WWI. Similar work is being completed in regional Australia to recreate life on a US Airbase on “the Brisbane Line” – Australia’s controversial last point of defence in WWII.

**P6-** Wildlife watching can elicit feelings of empathy, surprise, novelty, even fear. It can also generate excitement, stimulation, entertainment and learning. But government regulation, cost, remoteness and seasonality of migratory patterns may limit opportunities for people to encounter some of the awe-inspiring creatures on our planet. Virtual immersion can offer alternatives that support conservation goals and provide transformative visitor experiences.

**P7-** VR tourism could also help to increase health and well-being. Long working hours can lead to anxiety and depression. Research demonstrates immersion in the outdoors encourages relaxation, rejuvenation, expectation, surprise, trust in oneself, and improved self-esteem that can contribute to reduced symptoms. Short breaks using tourism-based VR experiences can mirror these effects and improve health.

Adapted from: The Conversation by Alexandra Bec (2018)

**2. Read the text and write the paragraph number for each of the 7 headlines: (the first one is done as an example)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Headlines** | **Paragraph** |
| Choosing a destination | Paragraph 3 |
| Virtual reality as a solution for over-tourism |  |
| Historical recreations |  |
| Evoking a sense of ‘being there’ |  |
| Enhancing health and wellbeing |  |
| Sustainability |  |
| Access to remote areas |  |

**3. Read the following statements and write true (T) or false (F):**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Statements** | **True/ False** |
| Virtual reality tourism can make you experience feelings similar to those from traveling in real life. |  |
| The Australian government closed some parts of the famous Maya Bay to protect coral reefs from over-tourism. |  |
| Virtual reality tourism is beneficial for the economy. |  |
| Virtual reality tourism can help in saving the environment. |  |
| Virtual reality tourism can affect your health in a negative way. |  |

**Grammar**

**1. Combine the following sentences using an appropriate relative pronoun.**

**Decide whether the clause is defining or non-defining: (the first one is done as an example)**

1. I know a man. He can speak ten languages.

I know a man who can speak ten languages.

2. Show me the road. The road leads to the airport.

…………………………………………………………………………………………………...

3. The dog bit the robber. The robber had broken into the house.

…………………………………………………………………..………………………………

4. This is my sister. She lives in Dubai.

………………………………………………………….

5. Sania has acted in a couple of films. She thinks that she is a star.

……………………………………………………………………...………………

6. Have you got a book? I can read the book on the weekend.

…………………………………………………………………………………………………..

7. He is my best friend. He will stand by me through thick and thin.

…………………………………………………………………………………………………

8. My mother is very conservative. She doesn’t like it when I wear modern clothes.

…………………………………………………………………………………………………..

**2. Relative clauses - defining or non-defining?**

**Study the situations and then decide whether the following relative clauses are defining or non-defining.**

**a. I have three brothers.**

My brother who lives in Sidney came to see me last month.   
My brother, who lives in Sidney, came to see me last month.

**b. I have one sister.**

My sister, who is 25 years old, spent her holiday in France.

My sister who is 25 years old spent her holiday in France.

**c. Bob's mum has lost her keys.**

Bob's mum, who is a musician, has lost her car keys.

Bob's mum who is a musician has lost her car keys.

**d. My friend Jane moved to Canada.**

My friend Jane whose husband is Canadian moved to Canada last week.   
My friend Jane, whose husband is Canadian, moved to Canada last week.

**e. I am a shoe fanatic.**

The shoes, which I bought yesterday, are very comfortable.

The shoes which I bought yesterday are very comfortable. 

**f. Mr. Robinson is very famous.**

Mr. Robinson, whom I met at the trade fair, is a famous inventor.

Mr. Robinson whom I met at the trade fair is a famous inventor.

**g. Tamara has two cats. Both of them are black**

Tamara's two cats which can play outside are black.   
Tamara's two cats, which can play outside, are black.