# UNIT 1) TOURISM

## Page 3) 1)

* Why would you your parents allow you/ not allow you to travel with your friends explain?
  + My parents would allow me to travel with a friends or other family members if these people are trustworthy and if these are people you can count on in hard-by-hard situations.
* What are the positive and negative aspects of going on a holiday without your parents?
  + Positive aspects:
    - Do not have to plan everything before going some where
    - Having time for myself
    - Having more fun with friends than with parents
    - Enjoying the whole holiday
    - Doing whatever I want to(do not have to follow “rules”)
  + Negative aspects:
    - Money management is done by yourself.
    - Waste more money than necessary.
    - (no drivers-licenses) Cannot get fast to places to visit
* What do you have to consider before going to travel agents to book the trip?
  + Need to know where you want to go
  + Which flight-class are you choosing
  + Calculating how much money can be wasted.
  + Finding an accommodation
  + Checking if the passport is valid for the country you are going to
  + Health check before the trip
  + Ongoing diseases or other

## Page 5) 1)

* What do you think slum tours are like?
  + I have recently written a paper in geography about slums and have conclude that it is not as dangerous for tourists as it is for the local community, so I think I would like to take a tour of the slums.
* Why would people be interested to go on such trips?
  + In my opinion, people are interested in such trips to get an idea of what it is really like in the slums. If you listen to the media, you get a pretty bad picture of the slums, so people want to see with their own eyes what is really going on there.
* In how far do such trips benefit a country and its inhabitants?
  + Such trips can be good for local businesses that charge tourist prices. These local businesses derive an economic benefit from these trips. Besides the economic aspect, the trips can also help the local people as some tourists donate money after seeing the bad situation of the local people. The image of the place also improves when many visitors come.

## Meaning of the given words

* + staircase (Zeile 7): Treppe
  + bunch of (Zeile 11): Haufen von
  + cloth (Zeile 23): Stoff
  + stall (Zeile 28): Stand to look out for sth. (Zeile 38): nach etwas Ausschau halten underprivileged inhabitants (Zeile 46): benachteiligte Bewohner
  + impoverished (Zeile 52): verarmt
  + shanty town (Zeile 53): Elendsviertel
  + to gaze at sb. (Zeile 65): jemanden anstarren
  + misery (Zeile 66): Elend
  + rural (Zeile 73): ländlich
  + to peer at sb. (Zeile 93): jemanden begutachten
  + clenched fist (Zeile 100): geballte Faust
  + to give someone a glimpse into (Zeile 1): jemandem einen Einblick in etwas gewähren
  + a harsh life (Zeile 1): ein hartes Leben
  + to reveal a highlight (Zeile 2): ein Highlight aufzeigen
  + to deny (Zeile 3): verweigern
  + a malnourished appearance (Zeile 4): ein unterernährtes Aussehen
  + filthy clothes (Zeile 5): schmutzige Kleidung
  + awareness-raising (Zeile 6): Bewusstseinsbildung
  + a volunteer (Zeile 7): ein Freiwilliger
  + to raise money (Zeile 8): Geld sammeln
  + to be better off (Zeile 9): besser dran sein
  + an orphan (Zeile 10): ein Waisenkind
  + to be desperate (Zeile 11): verzweifelt sein

## 500 Places to see before they disappear.

* What re the common reasons why more and more natural habitats are disappearing?
  + The most common reasons are deforestation, urbanization, pollution, and climate change.
* Which examples can you think of?
  + Some examples are clearing forests, building cities or highways that destroy wildlife habitats, dumping waste into rivers or oceans, and changing weather patterns that affect ecosystems.
* What can be done to protect the places?
  + To protect natural habitats, we can reduce our use of fossil fuels and plastic, recycle and dispose of waste properly, and advocate for policies that protect the environment.