TEST 15'

Read the text and choose the best answer for each question

A short history of international tourism

Foreign lands have probably always interested people, but very few of them traveled for fun until recently, because it was difficult to go by land or sea to another country. The people who took the challenging journeys were mainly explorers trying to find out about new places, for example, where a river started or ended, or what was on the other side of an ocean. Others were people who wanted to buy or sell things in a foreign country.

In Europe, tourism for ordinary people started to become popular once people could travel by train in the 19th century. Slowly, countries in other parts of the world got railways, and more and more people traveled in their own country or even, by steamship, to other countries, for fun. Then the plane was invented at the start of the 20th century and, 50 years later, cheap air travel and car hire made tourism a worldwide leisure activity.

People who went abroad at this time had to learn some of the language of any country which they visited. Small phrase books for pockets or bags were sold for many languages, and tourists carried **them** so they could check out quickly how to say, for example, 'Where is the train station?' or 'How much does it cost for a double room for one week?'

Tourists still need to learn some words in a foreign language if they want to visit most countries. But nowadays, there are very few places where they need to learn the language of that country or use phone apps and maps there. Why? Because anyone working in the tourist industry anywhere in the world probably speaks English.

Questions:

36. What does the writer say about international tourism?
A. People weren't interested in going abroad until recently.
B. It costs a lot of money to travel abroad.
C. International travel was difficult until recently.
D. People didn't want to go to places which spoke a foreign language.

37. When did international tourism become popular, according to the writer?
A. In the 19th century.
B. At the start of the 20th century.
C. In about 1950.
D. No date is given.

38. How many forms of transport connected with international tourism does the writer talk about in paragraph 2?
A. One
B. Two
C. Three
D. Four

39. What does **"them"** mean in paragraph 3?
A. Phrase books.
B. Pockets.
C. Bags.
D. Languages.

40. Which of these things does the writer say about international tourism?
A. English has always been the language of international tourism.
B. Most tourists traveling abroad only need one foreign language.
C. People don't need to ask where things are now because of phone maps.
D. Phone apps are used now instead of phrase books.

LIVEWORKSHEETS