

EMBA "Int. A. O. Pedrazzoli"
Language IV – Unit 8

Name:

- 1- You will hear a man called Peter Harris giving a presentation to students about his work as a travel writer. For questions 1-8, complete the sentences.**

TRAVELLING FOR A LIVING

Peter got his love of travel when he went to (1) on a long trip. Peter uses the word (2) to describe how he regards people who travel with tour companies.

Peter thought he was (3) when he started writing for a living.

Peter chose to write (4) first because he thought it would get him started.

Peter is most concerned about the lack of (5) for travel writers.

Peter says it's people who think they have a special (6) who bombard editors with unsolicited material.

According to Peter, (7) is the most important skill for a good travel writer to have.

The most important advice Peter has for would-be writers is to accept (8) from everyone.

2- Read the text and answer.

Which commentator...

- expresses a different view from the others about the real value of volunteering? 1-.....
- has a similar opinion to Commentator B about the benefits of the experience to the volunteer? 2-.....
- shares Commentator D's concerns about what volunteers feel they are able to do? 3-.....
- holds a similar opinion to Commentator C about changes in modern attitudes to volunteering? 4-.....
- claims that what volunteers get from their experience is more important than what their help? 5-.....
- praises the inventiveness of the locals? 6-.....
- agrees with B in that voluntourism a great business? 7-...../ 8-.....
- considers that utopian candidates might not find the experience rewarding? 9-
- highlights the importance of network building? 10-.....

Volunteering for work abroad

Four commentators write about the increase in 'voluntourism' and people doing volunteer work abroad.

A

There are many so-called 'voluntourism' agencies that specialise in arranging trips for well-meaning students and other people who want to do voluntary work abroad. These agencies charge the volunteers a fee but the volunteers themselves are unpaid. Most of these paying volunteers do have a sincere desire to do good. But how much good they actually do may depend on the extent to which the trips are organised with the needs of the target communities in mind, rather than those of the volunteers. For example, on average, volunteers only stay two weeks, which is not enough time for them to make their mark on the community they work with. It is easy to criticise this system and the hypocrisy of an industry that sells the experience of helping others while developing its own interests. Ultimately, however, voluntourism creates important links to sources of funding for needy communities. These links could be impossible to make without the physical presence of volunteers.

B

Over the years, many students have chosen to do voluntary work overseas but now this has become far more complicated. The reason may be the growth of 'voluntourism' agencies which are driven by an underlying commercial agenda. This is not the only complication, however. The relationship between different countries is complex and many emerging market countries are booming. Some are arguably better run than so-called developed countries and, consequently, the view that help is a one-way gift is old-fashioned. In this case, agencies do have a part to play. Voluntourism should be seen as a two-way exchange which is as good for the giver as the receiver. The volunteers themselves probably remain convinced of their ability to change the world but what is actually more valuable for them is the way the experience of listening to and

learning from other cultures can bring about a change in attitude.

C

It is said that volunteering enables students to become more concerned global citizens and then potentially push for policy change. Ultimately, this may be the biggest benefit of doing voluntary work, rather than what any idealistic volunteer dreams they can achieve during their trip, which is usually far beyond what is possible. What volunteers often underestimate, however, is the fact that new ideas put into practice in the developing world can also have relevance back home. The spread of such ideas can be an important outcome of the growth of volunteering in general. Of course, this type of 'reverse innovation' is not what was imagined years ago but it is a sign of shifting times and changing attitudes.

D

The impact of volunteering on those who choose to do it can be very different. Volunteers may arrive in a critical frame of mind, unprepared to try and understand the local way of life. This may be because their underlying assumption is that it needs changing. Their aim is, then, to do this, although it is actually impossible. Volunteering may not always be a positive experience and there may be negative aspects, so volunteers need to have the right attitude. Many who react negatively are simply disappointed because of their unfulfilled expectations of what was realistically achievable. They have not understood that in the end, volunteering is as much about what they can learn and share as what they can change. Of course, this doesn't mean idealistic students and others should simply stay at home but they should revise their expectations. If volunteering were sold as a learning experience, this would be more useful and more honest.

3- Find the words which mean:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1- professed: | 6- urge: |
| 2- payment: | 7- changing: |
| 3- deprived: | 8- disposition (3): |
| 4- prosperous: | 9- unsatisfied: |
| 5- cause, v (2): | |

1- Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

Before you travel anywhere, you should research the area you are intending to visit.

Travellers who are (1) _____ with the customs and laws of the country are always getting into trouble. You need to be as (2) _____ as you can about your destination, especially if you are travelling alone. I remember the day when an (3) _____ visitor turned up at our house in the middle of the African bush. He said he was a traveller who'd got lost and had had all his money stolen. Now (4) _____ in this deserted part of the world are always welcomed, but with a certain amount of suspicion. He seemed young and told us he was (5) _____ the world on his own. He was (6) _____ grateful we took him in and offered him food and accommodation. We asked him about his trip so far and learned that his journey had (7) _____ in Morocco and he was hoping to reach South Africa by walking and hitch-hiking some time the following year. We nodded (8) _____ but silently thought that his (9) _____ of the journey were misplaced. He was poorly prepared for such an undertaking in our view. He had little knowledge of the dangers he was facing.

**FAMILIAR
KNOW**

EXPECT

**STRANGE
DISCOVER
MASS**

**ORIGIN
RESPECT
EXPECT**

2- Choose the correct alternatives to complete the text.

Tourist numbers in the city reached a (1) **dip/peak/surge** last August. Unfortunately, since then the numbers have (2) **dropped/boosted/risen** dramatically and this seems to be directly related to the fact that the medieval castle has been closed for renovations and there have been significant transport problems in the centre of town. Local businesses have reported a (3)

stable/steep/likely fall in profits since August and several have had to close down as a result. This is extremely disappointing but we're certain that when the castle reopens and the Festival of Light takes place next year, the town will be back on track and we will see relative economic (4) **stability/peak/fall**.

3- Complete the text with the verbs in the box. There is one verb you do not need to use.

announced	asked	insisted	regretted	said	suggested	warned
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The hotel manager (1) _____ us if we knew that the town would be very busy that day because of the annual festival of flowers. We (2) _____ that we were expecting it to be busy and we didn't think it would be a major problem. He (3) _____ us not to take the car to the centre because it would be closed off and the traffic would be terrible but we thought we knew best and (4) _____ on taking our car into town, which turned out to be a huge mistake. We should have listened to the manager because as soon as we got onto the main road into the town, the traffic came to a standstill and we (5) _____ not taking his advice. My wife (6) _____ driving back to the hotel and getting on the bus but I refused to be beaten and we sat in a traffic jam for hours. It would have been quicker to walk.

NOT USED:.....

4- Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given

- 1 My parents thought it was good for me to travel around the world. **ENCOURAGED**
I _____ around the world by my parents.
- 2 The police believe that Fred is the man who robbed the bank. **ACCUSED**
The police _____ the bank.
- 3 Jane didn't plan on going to India but her friends did everything they could to persuade her. **URGED**
Jane's friends _____ to India.
- 4 They didn't think they could take the time off for such a long trip. **DOUBTED**
They _____ to take time off for such a long trip.

- 5 Jemal thought his friend should find a new job. **ADVISED**
Jemal _____ a new job.
- 6 Emma didn't want to work overtime that day. **OBJECTED**
Emma _____ that day.

5- Choose the most suitable alternative to complete the sentences

1. The consultant suggested our staff on a training course.
a) us to send b) us sending c) that we should send
2. The manager accused Karen online shopping during work hours.
a) to do b) of doing c) on doing
3. He insisted high targets for the next financial year.
a) to set b) of setting c) on setting
4. He complained to work late every evening.
a) about having b) of having c) to have
5. I tried to persuade a larger quantity of the product.
a) him to buy b) to him to buy c) him of buying
- 6 They urged his lawyer immediately.
a) him to contact b) on him contacting c) that he should contact
- 7 He admitted the truth on his application letter.
a) to stretch b) stretching c) of stretching
- 8 He threatened if the new contract was not modified.
a) me to resign b) to resign c) of resigning
- 9 He congratulated her winning the award.
a) for b) on c) of
- 10 He pleaded report it to the manager.
a) me not to b) to me not to c) with me not to

6- Open cloze: complete each gap with a suitable word.

Travelers good, tourists bad?

People's attitude to tourists tends to be (1) unfair -they say tourists arrive in large numbers, disrupt the everyday life of residents and leave 2) having engaged with the local culture. People often prefer to describe themselves (3) travelers, implying that this is a superior way of seeing the world. But is this simply the last stronghold of snobbery? Is it purely the volume of people involved that (4)..... travelers into tourists? It disregards the

prosperity tourists bring to an isolated area that might otherwise be neglected, (5) of its beauty. (6) some residents in tourist hot spots moan (7) the endless ebb (8)flow of camera-carrying visitors, others embrace the accompanying financial benefits. Ironically, many who term themselves travelers are actually secret tourists - they hanker after popular destinations and resent the hassle of organizing their (9)trips. Tourists enjoy sharing their experiences, (10)travelers may shun the company of others is really preferable?