

Unit 1

Grammar Revision

1. Present Perfect Simple vs. Present Perfect Continuous

Tense	Form	Use & Examples
Present Perfect Simple	have/has + past participle (example: have seen, has finished)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experiences: I have visited London. Result now: She has lost her keys. Unfinished time: We have studied a lot this week.
Present Perfect Continuous	have/has + been + -ing (example: have been studying)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing action: I have been learning English for 2 years. Recent activity: You look tired. Have you been running? Emphasis on activity: He has been reading all afternoon.

2. Adjectives ending in -ed and -ing

Ending	Meaning	Examples
-ed	Describes feelings (how people feel)	I am bored . She is interested in science. They were excited .
-ing	Describes what causes the feeling	The movie is boring . This book is interesting . The party was exciting .

Are you a tourist or a traveller?

(Extracted and shortened from The Guardian Newspaper)

https://www.theguardian.com/travel/2002/aug/24/ecotourism.guardiansaturdaytravelsection?CMP=share_btn_url

The article "Are you a tourist or a traveller?" by Dea Birkett explores the evolving perceptions of tourism and travel. It suggests that the term "tourist" may soon become obsolete, replaced by terms like "adventurers" and "volunteers." This shift reflects a growing disdain for traditional tourism, which is often blamed for environmental damage and cultural erosion. Certain destinations are increasingly prohibiting tourists, indicating a significant backlash against mass tourism. The historical context shows that tourism was once celebrated, but its rapid growth has led to a reassessment of its impact on local communities and ecosystems.

Birkett outlines the rebranding efforts within the tourism industry, where traditional holidays are now marketed as "cultural experiences" or "missions." This new terminology aims to present travel as a selfless endeavor rather than a leisure activity. However, this rebranding is criticized for being rooted in a Victorian mindset, where the motivations of modern travelers are framed as altruistic. While these "un-tourists" seek meaningful interactions with local cultures, their approach often overlooks the realities of the communities they visit, portraying them as vulnerable and dependent on the goodwill of travelers.

The article emphasizes that un-tourism, although a small segment of the overall tourism industry, has garnered significant attention and scrutiny. The majority of tourists, who do not fit this new mold, are often dismissed or ignored in discussions about responsible travel. Birkett argues that the focus on high-paying un-tourists creates a divide within the tourism sector, leading to a misunderstanding of the broader implications of tourism. This divide risks alienating a large portion of the tourism market that could also engage in more responsible practices.

Ultimately, Birkett challenges readers to reclaim the identity of "tourist" rather than shying away from it. She suggests that the term should not carry shame and encourages individuals to embrace their travel experiences. By doing so, one can confront the rebranding of tourism and advocate for a more inclusive understanding of what it means to travel responsibly, thereby fostering a more sustainable approach to tourism that benefits both travelers and local communities alike.

1- Read a summary of the article "Are you a tourist or a traveller?"

Choose the correct answer from the choices for each question.

1. Why do some people dislike being called "tourists"?

- a) They don't like to travel
- b) The word can have a negative meaning
- c) They want to stay home
- d) It is too long to say

2. What are some new names people use instead of "tourist"?

- a) Teachers and students
- b) Adventurers and volunteers
- c) Drivers and pilots
- d) Artists and musicians

3. What is one reason some places are banning tourists?

- a) To have more hotels
- b) To protect local communities and nature
- c) To have more parties
- d) To lower prices

4. What do travel companies call traditional vacations now?

- a) Shopping trips
- b) Cultural experiences or missions
- c) Movie nights
- d) Sports events

5. According to the article, what should tourists do when they travel?

- a) Only take selfies
- b) Travel responsibly and respect locals
- c) Ignore the rules
- d) Visit only big cities

2 – Multiple Choice (-ed / -ing adjectives)

Choose the correct option.

1. The long journey was extremely (tired / tiring).
2. She felt (excited / exciting) before visiting the rainforest.

3. The guide told us a very (interested / interesting) story.
4. We were (amazed / amazing) by the local wildlife.
5. Travelling without a plan can be (confused / confusing).

3- Complete the sentences (Present Perfect Simple)

1. We _____ (travel) to three different countries this year.
2. I _____ (never/see) such beautiful waterfalls before.
3. They _____ (visit) the Amazon twice.
4. Our friends _____ (already/arrive) at the airport.
5. He _____ (not/try) ecotourism holidays yet.

4 - Matching (-ed and -ing adjectives)

Match the beginnings (1-5) with the endings (A-E).

Beginnings:

1. I was so surprised and ...
2. This documentary about sustainable travel is really ...
3. The long hike through the jungle was ...
4. She got lost in the city and felt ...
5. The children were ...

Endings:

- A. tiring.
- B. exciting to watch.
- C. confused and worried.
- D. amazed by the mountain views.
- E. bored during the long bus ride.

5 – Paraphrasing (Present Perfect Continuous)

Rewrite the sentences using Present Perfect Continuous.

1. We started exploring the jungle three hours ago. → We _____.
2. She began learning Spanish two months ago. → She _____.
3. They started waiting for the bus an hour ago. → They _____.
4. I began looking for my passport this morning. → I _____.
5. He started working as a tour guide in June. → He _____.

6 – Mixed Practice (-ed/-ing + Perfect forms)

Complete the sentences with the correct form.

1. The trip has been the most _____ (excited / exciting) experience of my life.
2. She has _____ (already / visit) three different natural parks.
3. We have been _____ (travel) around South America for two months. 4. The tourists felt _____ (amazed / amazing) by the coral reefs.
5. I have never _____ (be) so interested in ecotourism before.

ANSWER KEYS

Activity 1: Multiple Choice

1. b) The word can have a negative meaning
2. b) Adventurers and volunteers
3. b) To protect local communities and nature
4. b) Cultural experiences or missions
5. b) Travel responsibly and respect locals

Activity 2: 1. tiring 2. excited 3. interesting 4. amazed 5. confusing

Activity 3: 1. have travelled 2. have never seen 3. have visited 4. have already arrived 5. haven't tried

Activity 4: 1→D 2→B 3→A 4→C 5→E

Activity 5: 1. We have been exploring the jungle for three hours. 2. She has been learning Spanish for two months. 3. They have been waiting for the bus for an hour. 4. I have been looking for my passport since this morning. 5. He has been working as a tour guide since June.

Activity 6: 1. exciting 2. visited 3. travelling 4. amazed 5. been