

## LESSON 5

# TOURISM

### INTRODUCTION

Tourism includes all forms of travel, in a native country and also abroad. The aim of such a travel is relaxing, getting to know new countries and people, cultural needs, sports activities, having fun, discovering new places, etc.

Under the term tourism we understand a set of activities aimed at meeting the needs of travelling and staying outside the place of permanent residence. Today, tourism is a major source of income for many countries and affects the economy of both the source and host countries.

Types of tourism:

- Recreational (recreation, walking, nature and sightseeing, ...)
- Sports and adventure (hiking, skiing, rafting, visiting sporting events, ...)
- Cultural (visit of museums, monuments, festivals, exhibitions, pilgrimage places, business meetings, study abroad, ...)
- Spa and health (treatment, prevention, body and beauty care, rehabilitation activities, ...)
- Business - congress (business meetings, trainings, seminars, conferences, fairs, exhibitions, ...)

In real life, kinds of tourism do not occur in pure form, but in combination, one being dominant.

Localization assumptions

They can be divided into:

- natural –these include, in particular, relief, altitude, position within the light, climate, occurrence of surface and ground water, representation of plant and wild life. . .
- cultural -tourists are mainly interested in architectura lmonuments, museums, galleries, technical monuments, important parks, monuments of folk architecture, archaeological sites  
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**Lesson: Geography**

**Topic: Tourism**

**Objectives:**

1. Practice of vocabulary related to tourism
2. Practice of listening, speaking, reading and writing skills
3. To know the importance of tourism for people and for the countryside
4. To know the important cities of Europa and their monuments

**Timeavailable:** 45 minutes (1 hour)

**Form of students:** 2nd grade

**Assumptions :**

- students can work with map, atlas of the world, internet, text

**Prior knowledge:** vocabulary related to the topic

**Materials and equipment:** map, the Internet, smartboard, overhead projector

**Methods :** groupwork, individualwork, discussion, controlled interview

**Stage1:** (10 min) – introduction into the theme – groupwork

We divide the students into groups consisting of 2-4 people. Each group gets photographs of several towns / cities and texts describing them (texts are prepared on individual cards). Their task is to match the photo with the description and also to write the name of the city. Students are given a wider choice, the teacher decides himself how many materials to provide. The students should do the task quite fast because it is not necessary to read the whole text to match the photo and the text. (Work with text appears also in another part of the lesson).

The photos are chosen from web page: [www.widest.com/visited-cities-europe](http://www.widest.com/visited-cities-europe)

The descriptions come from these websites: <http://www.travelandleisure.com/worlds-best/cities-in-europe#madrid-spain>, <https://www.thetalkingsuitcase.com/20-things-to-know-before-visiting-london/>, <https://theculturetrip.com/europe/greece/articles/15-facts-about-athens-that-will-amaze-you/>, <https://wikitravel.org/en/Paris>, <https://www.spain-holiday.com/Barcelona-city>

Match the photo with the description



Some of the top city attractions include The London Eye, Tower Bridge, the Tower of London, St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, Buckingham Palace and the Tate Museum.

A main stop on any Athens tour is the New Acropolis Museum, which resides near the base of the hill overlooking the city. It has the largest collection of Greek architecture and ancient sculptures including statues of the goddess Athena and "Kritios Boy." The museum was originally scheduled to be built in time for the 2004 Olympics, but its completion was delayed due to legal battles. The museum has five floors that showcase 4,000 artifacts.

Permanent exhibitions here include the Parthenon Frieze, Athena statue, Color the Peplos Kore, Parthenon Gallery and Athena Nike.



Located in the north of France on the river Seine, Paris has the well deserved reputation of being the most beautiful and romantic of all cities, brimming with historic associations and remaining vastly influential in the realms of culture, art, fashion, food and design .A large part of the city, including the River Seine, is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The city has the second highest number of Michelin restaurants in the world (after Tokyo) and contains numerous iconic landmarks, such as the world's most visited tourist site the Eiffel Tower, the Arc de Triomphe, theNotre-Dame Cathedral, the Louvre Museum, Moulin Rouge, and Lido, making it the most popular tourist destination in the world with 45 million tourists annually.



Rome is one of world's most photogenic cities – not surprising when you consider what's here: The Vatican, the Trevi Fountain, St. Peter's Square, Spanish Steps, Colosseum...

Barcelona offers so much to the cultural visitor, there is so much to see, something new and interesting awaits around every corner: Gothic architecture, the famous Las Ramblas avenue, Gaudi's Parc and the unfinished La Sagrada Cathedral, the old Ravalquarter, La Ribera and La Barceloneta, a beach sideravel of corridor style streets



where you can find some fantastic local restaurants and bars, away from the typical tourist area.

**Stage 2 (10 min.):**Discussion

In this part of the lesson the teacher leads the controlled conversation with the aim to guide the students to the term tourism.

The teacher's question:

- The cities ,shown in the photos, have something in common. Try to name them.
- Possible / expected answers:

The cities lie in Europe.  
They are all big cities.  
They have a lot of historical sights, etc.

The teacher's question:

- Are these cities visited by many tourists?  
Expected answer : yes

The teacher:

- Why do people visit them?  
Expected answer: Tourists visit historical sights, museums, galleries, and so on.

The teacher:

- We can conclude that these cities have highly developed tourism.

The teacher:

- What reasons do people travel for? Is it only getting to know historical sights?  
Expected answer : To have a rest , we travel most often to the sea .  
To have sports activities – hiking, skiing, watersports.  
We want to get to know new cultures, way of life of people living in different foreign countries.

**Stage3 (10 min):** Individual work.

We ask the students to read the texts ( they have matched with the photos) carefully once again .

Using the information from the text they draw up a worksheet.

Match the attraction with the city and the country.

Attraction	City	Country
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TowerBridge	London	Great Britain
TreviFountain	Roma	Italy
La SagradaCathedral	Barcelona	Spain
WestminsterAbbey	London	Great Britain
Notre-DameCathedral	Paris	Paris
AcropolisMuseum	Athens	Greece
SpanishSteps	Roma	Italy
Gaudi'sParc	Barcelona	Spain
Louvre	Paris	France
Athena statue	Athens	Greece

The check: the teacher projects worked out sheet on the computer.

**Stage 4 ( 15 min. ):** Group work

Task for students : Groups of students have to create advertising leaflet / poster promoting any place they want ( spa town, city, mountains, even country or specific region in the country) and would like to visit one day. They describe the place briefly but concisely. Each group should have different tasks. Students can use internet search engine. At the end of the lesson each group presents their work. Students can evaluate each other and choose the best poster.