

UNIT **3** *Read and Write*



En esta unidad vas a:

- leer un artículo sobre los efectos positivos y negativos del turismo
- aprender a escribir en inglés utilizando las expresiones *in other words*, *on the whole* y *on the contrary*.



Tourism: good or bad?

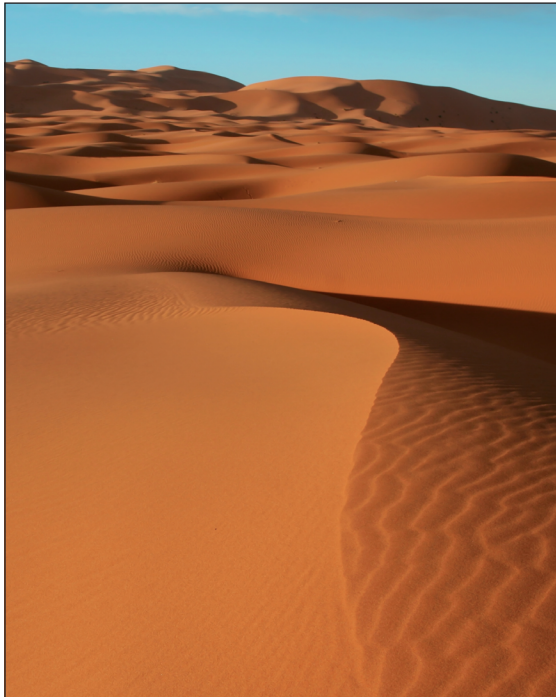
- 1 **H**ave you ever visited the Pyramids in Egypt? Have you ever walked on the Great Wall of China? Or, closer to home, have you ever seen the Sagrada Família? If you have been to these or any of the world's famous monuments you can be sure that your visit had an impact.
- 2 The Pyramids of Giza in Egypt have survived the desert for over four thousand years, but will they survive tourism and pollution? Salt from human sweat and pollution from tourist buses and the city of Cairo are destroying the Pyramid stones. Experts have said tourism is not good for the famous Egyptian monuments. But have they reduced tourism? On the contrary, the Egyptian Tourist Authority wants tourists to visit Egypt because tourism employs thousands of local people. In other words, there is a good and a bad side to tourism.
- 3 In China, where there are tourists there is restoration work. The Chinese look after the parts of the Great Wall that tourists visit. Unfortunately, not all the tourists look after the Great Wall, and there is now a big litter problem at many tourist sites. Some tourists also leave graffiti on the wall or take pieces of stone with them! On the whole, tourists leave a lot of money in China, but will they destroy the Great Wall?
- 4 Occasionally, tourism has very positive effects on monuments. At the Sagrada Família in Barcelona, money from tourists has helped to buy sophisticated computer programs. These computer programs are helping builders to cut the stones they need for the church much faster. They now think they will finish work in 2026, much earlier than planned.
- 5 To conclude, tourists can actually help maintain tourist sites, but they must show respect for the places they visit. And if tourist organizations and governments control tourism, the monuments will survive and people will have jobs. If they don't, the monuments and jobs will disappear. ■

1 Relaciona los títulos (a–e) con los párrafos (1–5).

- a Control tourism and save tourist sites
- b The positive side of tourism
- c What tourists leave behind
- d The threat to the Pyramids
- e Tourists have an impact on the world's monuments

1 e 2 ___ 3 ___ 4 ___ 5 ___

2 Responde a las preguntas.



What have the pyramids survived for 4,000 years?
They have survived the desert.

- 1 What two things are destroying the Pyramid stones?

- 2 Which parts of the Great Wall do the Chinese look after?

- 3 What do they do with the tourists' money at the Sagrada Família?

- 4 What can these computer programs do?

- 5 What will happen if tourist organizations and governments control tourism?

Words to remember

3 Relaciona las palabras 1–8 con sus definiciones (a–h). Las palabras 1–8 se encuentran en el texto.

- | | |
|------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 closer | a rubbish |
| 2 impact | b nearer |
| 3 reduced | c made smaller |
| 4 litter | d effect |
| 5 builders | e demonstrate |
| 6 conclude | f finish |
| 7 sites | g places |
| 8 show | h people who make buildings |

1 b 2 ___ 3 ___ 4 ___ 5 ___ 6 ___
 7 ___ 8 ___

4 Completa las frases con la forma correcta de las palabras 1–8 del ejercicio 3.



Pollution has had a negative **impact** on the Acropolis.

- 1 There's a lot of _____ on the street. People should pick it up!
- 2 The _____ of the new office are working very hard.
- 3 I'd like to live _____ to my family.
- 4 On the last page, the report _____ that tourism should be controlled.
- 5 John _____ me all the best places in his city.
- 6 People should _____ the amount of sugar they eat.
- 7 Police closed the _____ of the accident to traffic.

in other words, on the whole and on the contrary

Las expresiones *in other words*, *on the whole* y *on the contrary* se emplean para relacionar ideas en un texto, y suelen ir situadas al principio de la frase.

In other words (es decir) se utiliza cuando el hablante va a explicar lo que acaba de decir utilizando otras palabras.

Don't take things from the country's natural environment. In other words, things like plants, shells and coral should stay where you see them.

No hay que llevarse cosas que formen parte del entorno natural del país; es decir, las plantas, las conchas y el coral deben permanecer en su hábitat.

On the whole (en general) se emplea para introducir una afirmación general o indicar un hecho habitual, pero sin entrar en detalles.

On the whole, tourists leave a lot of money in China.

En general, los turistas dejan mucho dinero en China.

On the contrary (al contrario, por el contrario) sirve para introducir una idea opuesta a la que se acaba de exponer.

But have they reduced tourism? On the contrary, the Egyptian Tourist Authority wants tourists to visit Egypt because tourism employs thousands of local people.

Pero, ¿han disminuido el turismo? Al contrario, la Secretaría Egipcia de Turismo quiere que los turistas visiten Egipto porque el turismo da trabajo a miles de egipcios.

1 Completa cada definición con una de las expresiones del recuadro.

On the whole On the contrary In other words

- 1 We use _____ before an idea we have already written or spoken about.
- 2 We use _____ before a generalization (something that we think is mostly true).
- 3 We use _____ before a contradiction of a previous point or idea.

2 Completa el texto con las palabras adecuadas.

Although we can learn a lot from travel, every year some people travel to exotic places without having an authentic experience. **On the** contrary, they see a false image of the country they visit. These tourists often travel in air-conditioned buses, and perhaps only speak to tourist guides. In **1** _____, they don't meet many local people. Furthermore, many hotels serve international food. This means that, on **2** _____, many visitors don't try the local food.

Tourists often don't know about the problems they may cause. One problem is with the use of water. On **3** _____, tourists use much more water than local people in, for example, showers and swimming pools. Also, in some countries people have to leave their homes so that their governments can create national parks or tourist accommodation. **4** _____ words, tourism brings them only negative effects.



But does this mean that we should never go on holiday? **5** On _____, tourism can be very good for a country's economy and people. However, we should try to understand the impact we have. **6** _____ words, we must travel in a responsible way.