

# English for Tourism and Hospitality

## **2.3,4 Extending Skills**

### **Topic Sentences, Summarizing**

**Lecturer: Hussein Ahmad Mustafa Tourism  
Organizations Administration College of  
Administration and Economics**

**A. Study the words in box a. They are all from the text in Lesson 2.**

1. Give two common meanings of each word.
  2. Choose the meaning of the word in the text.
  3. Check with your dictionary.
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flash spirit rough break  
smart boom

### Answers

Possible answers:

Word	Sample meanings	Meaning in text
flash	1. (v) appear suddenly 2. (n) a sudden quick, bright light 3. (adj) modern and expensive-looking	3
spirit	1. a ghost 2. an attitude 3. an alcoholic drink	2
rough	1. not luxurious 2. having an uneven surface 3. not gentle	1
break	1. (n) a short holiday 2. (v) break in two/in pieces	1
smart	1. (esp. AmE) intelligent 2. operated by computers 3. (esp. BrE) well dressed and neat	3
boom	1. (n) a loud noise from an explosion 2. (n) part of a boat 3. (n) a rapid growth or increase in popularity 4. (v) grow rapidly or increase in popularity	3

**B** Study the words in box b. They are all from the text in Lesson 2.

- 1 What is the base word in each case? What is the part of speech of the base word?
- 2 Does the prefix/suffix change the part of speech?
- 3 How does the prefix/suffix change the meaning of the base word?

**b** independent adventurous  
uncomfortable development  
accommodation simplicity

### Answers

Model answers:

Word	Base word	Affix and meaning
independent (adj)	dependent (adj) or depend (v)	<i>in</i> = not (gives an adjective its opposite meaning)
adventurous (adj)	adventure (n)	<i>ous</i> = indicates quality
uncomfortable (adj)	comfort (n)	<i>un</i> = not (gives an adjective its opposite meaning)
development (n)	develop (v)	<i>ment</i> = changes a verb into a noun
accommodation (n)	accommodate (v)	<i>ation</i> = changes a verb into a noun
simplicity (n)	simple (adj)	<i>city</i> = changes an adjective into a noun; indicates a way of doing things (a practice)

## 2.4 Extending skills

using research questions • writing topic sentences • summarizing

- A** Can you remember the different types of tourism from Lesson 2? List as many as you can remember and describe their meaning.
- B** You are going to read about a special type of tourism that is very popular.
- 1 Give your definition of ecotourism. Then check with the first paragraph of the text on the opposite page.
  - 2 What conditions must Praia do Forte satisfy, according to TIES, to be an eco-resort?
  - 3 What is the best way to record information about the resort while you are reading?
- C** Study Alison Marshall's report.
- 1 Highlight the topic sentences.
  - 2 Read each topic sentence. What will you find in the rest of the paragraph?
  - 3 Which paragraphs will probably tell you if Praia do Forte is an eco-resort? Read those paragraphs and make notes.
- D** Use the Internet to research one of the types of tourism described in Lesson 2.
- 1 Write three research questions.
  - 2 Make notes.
  - 3 Write a series of topic sentences which summarize your findings.
  - 4 Report back to the other students. Read out each topic sentence then add extra details.



## Doing reading research

### Before you start reading ...

- Think of research questions. In other words, ask yourself: *What must I find out from my research?*
- Look at headings, sub-headings, illustrations. Look for patterns or variations in presentation, e.g., a series of dates; words in **bold** or *italic* script. Think: *What information do they give me?*
- Decide how to record information from your reading. Choose one or more methods of note-taking. See Unit 1 *Skills bank*

### While you are reading ...

- **Highlight** the topic sentences.
- Think: *Which paragraph(s) will probably give me the answer to my research questions?*
- Read these paragraph(s) first.
- Make notes.

### After reading ...

- Think: *Did the text answer all my research questions?*

## Using topic sentences to summarize

The topic sentences of a text normally make a good basis for a summary. Follow this procedure:

- Locate the topic sentences.
- Paraphrase them – in other words, rewrite them in your own words so that the meaning is the same. Do not simply copy them. (This is a form of plagiarism.)
- Add supporting information – once again, in your own words.

Example:

Paraphrase of topic sentence	<i>Tourists are becoming aware of what their travel does to the environment.</i>
Supporting information and examples (summarized)	<i>There is a growing number of green resorts.</i>

- Check your summary. Check that the ideas flow logically. Check spelling and grammar. If your summary is short, it may be just one paragraph. Divide a longer summary into paragraphs.



## Ecotourism – is it as green as it is painted?



More and more travellers realize that tourism has an effect on the environment. Ecotourism is a result of this growing awareness. According to the International Ecotourism Society (TIES), ecotourism is 'responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of local people.' Ecotourists or organizers should make sure the impact on the environment is as small as possible. They should provide positive experiences for both visitors and hosts, and create financial benefits and a feeling of empowerment for local people.

Brazil is an example of a country which is developing ecotourism. Praia do Forte claims to be Brazil's first eco-resort. We sent our reporter, Alison Marshall, to check out its green credentials.



The environmental impact of travel is huge. Did you know that a return flight from London to Brazil releases 2,606 kg of carbon dioxide per passenger into the atmosphere? That's four times the annual carbon emissions of an average African. So just getting to the country damages the world environment. Then there's the long drive from the airport to the resort through the rainforest in a taxi on its last wheels. I'm beginning to wonder if this kind of tourism can be 'green' at all.

I try to be 'green' in my everyday life. I recycle the Sunday papers, and all my light bulbs are those expensive ones that last for ages, but I also really enjoy driving around London, and can never quite remember to turn the tap off when I'm brushing my teeth. Was this trip part of the green me or the other one?

Praia do Forte calls itself Brazil's first 'eco-resort'. The four-star, 247-bedroom hotel was opened by a Swiss-Brazilian industrialist who bought up 30,000 hectares

of subtropical rainforest to the north of Salvador. The resort's motto is 'use without abuse'. It says it can cater for tourists without damaging the environment.



The hotel certainly makes good use of the environment. There are forest hikes, river kayaking expeditions and moonlit walks to the silver beaches, where you can watch turtles lay their eggs. Biologists and guides accompany tourists on all these trips. They really try to show people the natural beauty of the area. They use local people as guides, and educate and train the local community.

There are some features I do not like as much. For example, they have built a village for employees next door to the resort. They use the village as a toy town which the hotel maps refer to as 'the fishermen's village'. It has been nicely done, and it is a lively and pleasant place. No doubt it brings financial benefits to the local economy but the little sandy strip is for the holidaymaker. There are no fishermen in sight.

However, perhaps it is unfair to criticize Praia do Forte for the things it could do better. It is a really lovely resort, and they are serious about the environment. Praia do Forte is not really green, in other words, but it is greener than many other resorts. If you are going to build something right in the middle of a natural paradise, then it is much better to build it like this. It is, after all, better to recycle the Sunday papers than to do nothing at all about the environment.



**A.** Can you remember the different types of tourism from Lesson 2? List as many as you can remember and describe their meaning.

### Answers

adventure tourism  
agritourism  
backpacking  
cultural tourism  
disaster tourism  
ecotourism  
events tourism  
educational tourism  
heritage tourism  
health tourism  
sports tourism  
space tourism

**B.** You are going to read about a special type of tourism that is very popular.

1. Give your definition of ecotourism. Then check with the first paragraph of the text on the opposite page.
2. What conditions must Praia do Forte satisfy, according to TIES, to be an eco-resort?
3. What is the best way to record information about the resort while you are reading?

### Answers

Possible answers:

- 1 Students' own definitions. The text definition is 'responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of local people.'
- 2 According to TIES it must minimize its impact on the environment, provide positive experiences for visitors and hosts, and create financial benefits and a feeling of empowerment for local people.
- 3 See Unit 1 *Skills bank*.

## C

. Study Alison Marshall's report.

1. Highlight the topic sentences.
2. Read each topic sentence. What will you find in the rest of the paragraph?
3. Which paragraphs will probably tell you if Praia do Forte is an eco-resort? Read those paragraphs and make notes.

## Answers

1/2 Possible answers:

Topic sentence	Possible paragraph content
The environmental impact of travel is huge.	description of impact, e.g., global warming from flying and other forms of transport
I try to be 'green' in my everyday life.	how you can be 'green' in everyday life, e.g., recycling, turn off lights, etc.
*Praia do Forte calls itself Brazil's first 'eco-resort'.	description and location of Praia do Forte; why it is an eco-resort
*The hotel certainly makes good use of the environment.	how the hotel uses the natural environment, e.g., buildings, gardens, activities
There are some features I do not like.	which features the author dislikes
*However, perhaps it is unfair to criticize Praia do Forte for the things it could do better.	positive aspects of Praia do Forte

- 3 Paragraphs 3, 4 and 6 of Alison Marshall's report (asterisked in the table) will probably give answers to the question.



**D**. Use the Internet to research one of the types of tourism described in Lesson 2.

1. Write three research questions.
2. Make notes.
3. Write a series of topic sentences which summarize your findings.
4. Report back to the other students. Read out each topic sentence then add extra details.

### Answers

- 1 Possible research questions:

*What exactly is the activity?*

*Why do people undertake this activity?*

*Where do people go for this type of tourism?*

2/3/4 Students' answers will depend on the type of tourism chosen and their research questions.

### Closure

1. Students can use the information they gathered in Exercise D to write a complete summary of their findings.
2. Students talk about a type of tourism for one minute without stopping, using as many words as possible and phrases from this unit as they can. Each Student should choose a different type of tourism.