

Lower Intermediate – English for International Tourism

VOCABULARY

Information

a tourist information office
an information board
a reception area
a check-in counter or desk
a kiosk or booth
a sign
a tourist information stand
a map
a web page
a tourist information counter or desk
a brochure
a tourist information assistant

Transport

a coach
a cable car
a shuttle bus
a ferry
a four-wheel drive
a bicycle
a cruise ship
a tram
a taxi
a rickshaw
a scooter
a double-decker bus

People

a conductor
crew
a customer
a driver
a guest
a guide
an interpreter
a participant
a passenger
a shopper

Hotel reception area

a reservation
a name
a passport
a credit card
to sign
the first/second/third... floor
a lift

Airport bus ticket stand

a ticket
an airport
a one-way or return ticket
to be valid
the change
to save money

Tourist information stand

tourist information
a map
the metro
a taxi
an information brochure
sightseeing

Places

an archaeological site
a national park
a ski resort
a coastline
a historic city
a market town
a mountain village
a seaside town
a touristy area

Buildings and constructions

the city hall
a castle
a cathedral
a church
a monastery
a mosque
a palace

Things in a city

a corner
a building
an intersection
traffic lights
a bus stop
a taxi rank
a square
a fountain
a statue
a park
an entrance
a parking area
a bridge
a pond
a sculpture
a department store
a venue

Tour vocabulary

to be available
a neighbourhood
a weather forecast
a brochure
refreshments
fees
a refund

Adjectives + nouns

an open vehicle
indigenous trees
a scenic walk
an ideal tour
exotic bird species
breathtaking views
an impressive modern bridge
a fascinating history
an amazing selection
a romantic evening ferry ride

staff	a bridge
a visitor	a pagoda
	a monument
	a mausoleum
	a landmark

Glossary words

aloud (adv): speaking, so that you can be heard

box office (n): place where cinema, theatre or concert tickets are sold

brehtaking (adj): extremely beautiful or surprising

bury (v): to put a dead body in the ground

carpentry (n): skill of making objects out of wood

cobblestoned (adj): made with cobblestones; rounded stones used in the past to make roads

crowd (n): large group of people

cultivar (n): group of plants cultivated to have special characteristics

department store (n): large shop divided into different departments, each selling different things

development (n): when something grows, changes or develops

draw (v): to attract

earthquake (n): sudden movement of the earth that often damages buildings

enthusiast (n): person who is very interested in a particular thing

estate (n): large area of land cultivated by a family or organisation

fancy (v): to want to do something

fasting (n): period of time when you don't eat food

gentrified (adj): changing a place from being a poor area to a rich area

glory (n): great beauty, something that gives great pleasure

heart (n): the centre, the most important part of something

iron (n): strong grey metal (symbol Fe)

keep going (expression): don't stop, continue

lagoon (n): area of sea water separated from the sea by rocks or sand

lately (adv): recently

lit up (v): past of "light up", to illuminate

masterpiece (n): impressive work of art, something made with great skill

monk (n): member of a religious group of men who live together in a monastery and do not marry

Moors (n): historic term referring to the Muslim population of the Maghreb, Iberian Peninsula, Sicily, and Malta, particularly in the context of the Middle Ages

narrow (adj): not wide, with a small distance from one side to the other

notice (v): to see or be conscious of something

ornate (adj): highly decorative, with many details and complicated decoration

railway (n): tracks that a train runs along

remove (v): to take something off or away

right there (expression): exactly there, in that place

side show (n): small attractions related to a larger event, for example, dance displays, theatre, musical performances, etc.

sound (v): to seem or appear

stall (n): small shop in a public place, with an open front

steep (adj): going up at a sharp angle

sunset (n): the time in the evening when the sun starts to disappear

trend (n): fashion or tendency, something that is popular

valley (n): area of low land between hills or mountains

venue (n): place where an event or concert happens

Visigoth (n): nomadic tribes of Germanic people (around the time of the Roman Empire)

whale (n): the largest sea mammal

worship (v): to take part in a religious activity, usually involving prayer

GRAMMAR

Making recommendations

It's really **worth** visiting.

You **should** go to a concert at the Palau de la Música.

You **mustn't** miss the antique market.

I **recommend going** on a walking tour.

You **have to** see the old part of the city.

If I were you, I **would** go for a walk in the Alfama.

You **definitely should** visit the Topkapi Palace.

The market has a really nice atmosphere. I **recommend** it.

Don't have to ...

Remember: *Don't have to ...* means that something is not necessary to do, that there is no obligation.

For example:

You **don't have to** reserve a ticket. It's not necessary.

We **don't have to** have breakfast at 7. We can come any time until 12.

Active and passive forms

We use passive forms to make the topic (in this case, Ankara) the subject of the sentence, when the person or people who did the action are not important.

Ankara **was made** the capital in 1923. (*was made* = past passive)

The passive is formed by the auxiliary verb *be* + past participle.

This ice cream **is made** locally. (present passive)

This building **was built** in 1691. (past passive)

We use active forms to emphasise the action and the people who do it.

They **made** Ankara the capital in 1923. (*made* = past simple)

USEFUL PHRASES

Greetings and introductions

Hello. My name's ...

Pleased to meet you. / Nice meeting you.

Welcome to ...

Could you tell me your name, please?

Small talk

Thank you very much for coming today.

I look forward to seeing you again soon.

I hope you enjoy your stay.

It's great that you are able to visit.

Saying times

7:10 = seven ten = ten past seven

7:15 = seven fifteen = a quarter past seven

7:20 = seven twenty = twenty past seven

7:30 = seven thirty = half past seven

7:45 = seven forty-five = a quarter to eight

7:50 = seven fifty = ten to eight

Days and dates

Don't forget that days of the week and months start with a CAPITAL letter in English! Also, remember that there are

Finally, remember that we use ordinal numbers when we say dates. For example: the **first/second/third/fourth/...** of September

Being polite

(T = tourist, IA = Information assistant)

T: Could I have two tickets for the airport, please?

IA: Certainly. Would you like one-way or return?

IA: Good evening. Welcome to the Wisteria. Can I help you?

T: I have a reservation for three nights.

IA: Fine. What name is the reservation in, please?

T: It's in the name of McLaughlin.

IA: Perfect. May I have your passport and credit card, please?

T: Sure. Here you are.

IA: Thank you very much. Just sign here, please?

IA: Thank you. Here is your credit card and key. You are in room 302, that's on the third floor. The lift is over there.

T: OK. Thanks!

IA: You're welcome. Enjoy your stay.

T: Yes, I was wondering if you have any tourist maps.

IA: Sorry. Can you repeat that, please?

IA: A map of the city? ... Yes, certainly. Here you are. Is there anything else you need help with?

T: Well, actually, yes. We'd like to go to the Sagrada Familia.

IA: You could take the metro, the blue line, line five, or you could take a bus from over there.

T: Over there?

IA: Yes. Sorry. The bus stop is over there, in front of the department store.

different ways of saying dates in English.

For example:

Monday the ninth of January

the **ninth** of January

January the **ninth**

January **ninth**

Giving directions

Go to the end of the street and turn right.

Go to the other side of the square.

The street veers left.

Go straight ahead.

It's on the corner opposite a chemist's.

It's on the left as you go up the hill.

Cross the street and turn right.

Turn right at the traffic lights.

Describing buildings and landmarks

This is one of the most visited monuments in ...

Construction started in ...

It was designed and built by ... in ...

It is the most famous ... in ...

It's located in ...

The building is made of ...

It's meant to symbolise ...

This is a very interesting example of ...

I think this is interesting because ...

Common signs

OUT OF ORDER

KEEP OUT

QUEUE HERE

PLEASE KEEP CLEAR

MIND THE STEP

STAFF ONLY

MIND YOUR BAG

HAVE TICKET READY

PAY AT COUNTER

NO FOOD OR DRINKS ALLOWED

Different ways of asking questions

It's a bit cheaper. =	It's a little cheaper.
Does it work out cheaper? =	Is it cheaper?
I was wondering if you have any tourist maps. =	Do you have any tourist maps?
Is it a long way from here? =	Is it far from here?
And the bus goes to the port as well? =	Does the bus also go to the port?
Sorry? =	Can you repeat that please?
I'm glad. =	I am happy.
What time does it get in? =	What time does it arrive?
Whereabouts do I get the bus? =	Where exactly does the bus leave from?

Questions and answers

Can you tell me the way to the metro? =	Yes, it's straight ahead, on the next corner.
Is it far from here? =	No, it's quite near.
How long does it take? =	It takes about fifteen minutes on foot.
How far is it? =	About 50 metres or so.
How much does it cost? =	It's 15 euros per person.
Do we have to pay? =	Yes, there is an entrance fee.
Can we get a bus there? =	Yes, there's a bus that goes from the main square.
What time does it close? =	It closes at 8:30 in the evening.
Is it safe? =	Yes, it is, but be careful with your bag. Don't put it on a chair.
Can you show me where it is on the map? =	Yes, of course. It's just here.