

# Guided tours: Session 2. Guiding tours

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## Case study

Do you remember Cherie from the previous session? Now we are going to listen to the second part of her interview.



# Self-evaluation

Listen to the second part of the interview and fill in the gaps in the lines said by Cherie.

[Script](#)

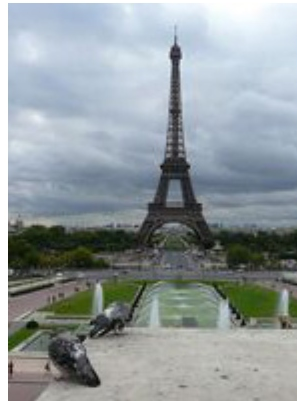
1. Some families may like that [REDACTED] .
2. There are [REDACTED] seasons, but tourism is year around.
3. The tour group wants time to themselves and [REDACTED] .
4. Almost any [REDACTED] has carry over that will help.
5. Public speaking skills are very [REDACTED] .
6. You need to be able to think and [REDACTED] .
7. We do have long days and [REDACTED] on international tours.
8. The job includes safety, [REDACTED] , specific procedures, documentation, narration, [REDACTED] .
9. The training will help you be [REDACTED] .

Enviar

# 1. What to say: Guided tours

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Three tourists wish to make a half-day sightseeing trip round Paris. They each have different requirements. There are no trips that will make it possible for the tourists to stop everywhere and see everything that they want. Compare their needs in the table and the descriptions of the tours. Decide which of the tours best suits the individual needs of each of the tourists.



## Tourists and their needs

Tourist	Would like to stop at	Would like to see
<b>Mr. Smith.</b>	Eiffel Tower. Sacré Coeur. Louvre.	Opéra. Champs Elysées. Left Bank. Arc de Triomphe.
<b>Mrs Ryan.</b>	Eiffel Tower. Louvre. Notre Dame Cathedral.	Opéra. Luxembourg Gardens. Left Bank. Sacré Coeur. Panthéon.
<b>Miss Torres.</b>	Arc de Triomphe. Sacré Coeur. Notre Dame Cathedral.	Opéra. Left Bank. Panthéon. Montmartre.

# Self-evaluation

Write the number.

## Matching exercise

Tourist	Number	Tour
Mr Smith.	0	<b>Tour 1: Historic Paris.</b> Daily at 9.15 (3 hours). Starting at the Opéra, this tour visits the Marais, Place des Victoires, la Bastille, and the Ile de la Cité in the heart of Paris, with the Palais de Justice and Conciergerie; then to the Left Bank, passing the Boulevard St Michel and the Sorbonne University. You will also see the Pantheon. Stops are made at the Louvre and the Luxembourg Gardens and there is a detailed visit to Notre Dame Cathedral.
Mrs Ryan.	0	<b>Tour 2: Paris Vision.</b> Daily at 10.00 (3 hours). This is a wonderful tour; you travel in an ultra-modern coach and a detailed commentary is provided through individual earphones. You see the Opéra. Montmartre. Sacré Coeur, and then go down to the Place de la Concorde and along the Champs Elysées to the Arc de Triomphe, where a stop is made. Other stops are made at Les Invalides and Notre Dame. Return is via the Left Bank and the Rue de Rivoli.
Miss Torres	0	<b>Tour 3: Tuesday Special</b> Tuesdays at 9.00 (3 hours). A special tour of Paris guided in person by a Paris Travel Service Hostess. This tour includes stops at the Eiffel Tower and Montmartre with views over Paris from the steps of Sacré Coeur. You will see the Place de la Concorde, the impressive Champs Elysees, and the Arc de Triomphe.
		<b>Tour 4: Modern Paris.</b> Daily at 13.45 (2 1/2 hours). This very interesting tour starts at the Opéra and passes the Madeleine, the Statue of Liberty, the Champs Elysees and the Place de la Concorde. Stops are made at the Arc de Triomphe and the Eiffel Tower and on the return part of the trip you will see the Champ de Mars.

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## 2. How to say it: Conditional sentences: Type 3

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### Quotes to make you think

"If we had had more time for discussion, we should probably have made a great many more mistakes."

*Leon Trotsky*

Take a look at these two sentences.

- ✓ *I didn't know her phone number, so I didn't phone her.*
- ✓ *We didn't see the red traffic light, so we didn't stop.*



These sentences refer to a past situation. You can make a conditional sentence out of each sentence.

- ✓ *If I had known her phone number, I would have phoned her.*
- ✓ *If we had seen the red traffic light, I would have stopped.*

Do you think you can change those past situations? I am afraid you can't, because you cannot change the past. This is what we call the third conditional. They are also called impossible conditionals. We use them to talk about unreal past situations.

### Form.

There are several possible structures:

- ✓ **If + past perfect, +would + perfect infinitive.**
  - *If she had known, she would have studied the irregular verbs.*
  - Or changing the order:
    - *We would have visited you if we had heard you were ill.*
- ✓ **If + past perfect, +could / might + perfect infinitive.**
  - *If we had had enough money, we could/might have stayed in a hotel.*
  - Or:
    - *We could have gone to the beach if the weather had been nice.*

Note the interrogative form.

- ✓ *Where would you have gone if you had had the time? (Where + aux + subj + verb?)*
- ✓ *Would she have visited the Eiffel Tower if she had been in Paris? (Aux + subj + verb?)*



## Ejercicio Resuelto

Click to read the Spanish translation.

[Mostrar retroalimentación](#)



## You should know

You can learn more about the third conditional here.

[Conditional type 3](#)



## 2.1. The three conditional types: Comparison

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Let's review the three conditional sentences together. Look at these sentences.

- ✓ *If I save money, I will buy a new car next year.*
- ✓ *If I saved money, I would buy a new car next year.*
- ✓ *If I had saved money last year, I would have bought a new car then.*



### Think about it

So, what is the difference between the 3 types of conditional sentences?

Which ones refer to present or future situations?

Which one refers to past situations?

[Mostrar retroalimentación](#)

This is a chart with the main structures of conditionals:

## Types of Conditional Sentences.

Type of Conditional Sentence		If clause	Main clause
<u>1st</u>	Form	If + present form.	Will (or other modal) + infinitive.
	Example	<i>If I drink too much coffee,</i>	<i>I will/may not sleep tonight.</i>
<u>2nd</u>	Form	If + past simple/continuous	Would (could/might) + infinitive.
	Example	<i>If I drank too much coffee,</i>	<i>I wouldn't sleep tonight.</i>
<u>3rd</u>	Form	If + past perfect	Would (could/might) + Perfect infinitive
	Example	<i>If she had been in Madrid ,</i>	<i>she would have visited the Prado Museum.</i>

## 2.2. Now you put it into practice (I)

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Why don't you do some practice now?

### Self-evaluation

Write the verbs in brackets in their correct form to make third conditionals. For negatives, use contractions (hadn't, wouldn't). Use only "would" in the main clause.

- ✓ If she [redacted] so busy, she would have gone shopping.(not be)
- ✓ If he [redacted] the alarm clock, he wouldn't have been late.(set)
- ✓ If it hadn't rained all the time, we [redacted] fishing.(go)
- ✓ You [redacted] the play if you had forgotten your ticket. (not see)
- ✓ They [redacted] us if they had had enough time. (visit)

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## Self-evaluation

Write the verbs in their correct form to make third conditionals. For negatives, use contractions (hadn't, wouldn't). Use only "would" in the main clause.

- ✓ If I [redacted] the lottery, I would have bought a new house last year. (win)
- ✓ If you [redacted] to your parents, you would have stayed at home. (listen)
- ✓ She [redacted] angry if you had taken her car. (get)
- ✓ The [redacted] teacher [redacted] at us if we hadn't done our homework. (shout)
- ✓ What [redacted] if you had seen the robbers? (do)



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## Self-evaluation

Write the verbs in their correct form to make first, second or third conditionals. For negatives, use contractions. Use only will, would or imperative in the main clause.

- ✓ If you feel hungry, [redacted] some fruit! (eat)
- ✓ If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we [redacted] to Selwo. (go)
- ✓ I would help you tomorrow if you [redacted] me now. (help)
- ✓ If Leo Messi played in Real Madrid, they [redacted] the national football championship. (win)
- ✓ They [redacted] the police if they had seen the accident. (call)
- ✓ If you hadn't lent me the money, I [redacted] my new motorbike. (buy)

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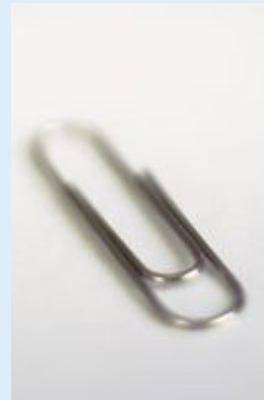
## 2.2.1. Now you put it into practice (II)

We are going to do some more exercises on conditionals.

### Self-evaluation

Write the verbs in their correct form to make first, second or third conditionals. For negatives, use contractions. Use only “will, would or imperative” in the main clause.

- ✓ Unless you do more sports, you  weight.(lose)
- ✓ She would go out with him if she  richer.(be)
- ✓ I  more if I had had more time.(eat)
- ✓ Fewer people  on the roads if we were more careful.(die)
- ✓ If I  my husband with another woman, I would be angry.(see)
- ✓ If you  to me, you wouldn't have done it wrong.(listen)



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# Self-evaluation

Rewrite these sentences using the third conditional.

1. Peter was hungry because he didn't have lunch.

2. I didn't visit you at the hospital because I hadn't heard about your accident.

at the hospital.

3. He missed the train because he arrived late.

4. I didn't send you a postcard because I didn't have your address.

5. He broke his leg climbing a rock.

if

6. They didn't steal my car because I had locked it.

if

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## A step ahead

Let's revise what we've learned so far. Check out the following websites:

**The Third conditional:** some extra exercises.

[Third conditional exercise 1](#)

[Third conditional exercise 2](#)

## 2.3. Wishes and regrets

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### Quotes to make you think

"Nothing fixes a thing so intensely in the memory as the wish to forget it."

*Michel de Montaigne*

How can you express a wish?

The verb "to wish" is normally used as a synonym of "to want" or would like + infinitive when we want to refer to present or future situations.



- ✓ *I would like to establish a firm business relationship with your company.*
- ✓ *I wish to establish a firm business relationship with your company.*

But the verb "to wish" is also used in other structures to express wishes and regrets. Let's see those structures or expressions.

✓ **I wish + past simple.**

- We regret about a present situation because we want something to be different in the present or in the future. It is normally translated into "Ojalá".
  - *I don't have his telephone number. I wish I had it.*
- We can also use "If only + past simple" to express the same.
  - *If only they passed their exams.*
- Other examples are:
  - *She earns very little money. If only she earned more money.*
  - *I miss you so much. I wish you were here.*
  - *I cannot type. If only I could type.*
- Note that we can use "were" instead of "was" for all subjects.
  - *I wish she were here today./ I wish I was taller*

✓ **I wish + past perfect.**

- We regret something happened or didn't happen in the past.
  - *I didn't go to the concert last weekend. I wish I had gone.*
  - *She lied to her parents about an exam. She wishes she hadn't lied to her parents.*
  - *You feel ill because you ate so much cake. If only you hadn't eaten so much cake.*

✓ **I wish + would + infinitive.**

- We want to express dissatisfaction or complaint about a present situation. We want somebody (not) to do something. We complain about someone else, so there are always two different subjects (I wish you/they/she/he would...). It isn't usually used with BE unless there's an idea of change.
  - *I wish my neighbour wouldn't make so much noise.*
  - *I wish the bus driver would drive more slowly.*
  - ~~I wish I would work harder~~ *She wishes she would remember his birthday*
  - ~~I wish my boss wouldn't be so serious.~~ *I wish my boss wasn't so serious.*
  - *I wish you would be quiet. (be quiet= shut up so a change is implied)*

We could say instead *I wish I could work harder. She wishes she could remember his birthday*

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## Ejercicio Resuelto

Click to read the Spanish translation.

[Mostrar retroalimentación](#)

## 2.3.1. Now you put it into practice (III)

Now it is time to do some practice on the topic studied above.

### Self-evaluation

Use the expression “I wish” to express wishes and regrets about the present or the past. Use contractions.

- ✓ I don't have many friends in my town.



- ✓ [redacted] in my town.
- ✓ It is too hot in Seville in summer.  
[redacted] so hot in Seville in summer.
- ✓ I have to work in the afternoon.  
[redacted] in the afternoon.
- ✓ Your boyfriend didn't ring you last night.  
[redacted] last night.
- ✓ You broke an arm when you went skiing.  
[redacted] an arm when you went skiing.
- ✓ Peter didn't tidy his room and some guests are coming today.  
[redacted] his room.

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## Self-evaluation

Use the expression "I wish + subject + would" to express complaint or dissatisfaction. Use contractions.

- ✓ Kevin calls me too much.  
I wish [redacted] me so much.
- ✓ My husband never helps around the house.  
I wish [redacted] around the house.
- ✓ My boss never says anything good about my work.  
I wish [redacted] about my work.
- ✓ The manager shouts at us.  
I wish [redacted]
- ✓ My child doesn't let me work.  
I wish [redacted] me work.

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## Self-evaluation

Use the expression "I wish "or "if only" to express wishes and regrets about the present or the past.

1. I hate traffic jams. I don't have a bike.  
If [redacted] .
2. Your manager can't come to the meeting and you are in charge.  
If [redacted] .
3. I didn't invite Sandra to the party and she is upset.  
I [redacted] .
4. I had too many beers last night.  
I [redacted] .
5. It was so cold that nobody went out.  
If [redacted] .
6. My brother is ill.  
If [redacted] .

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## 2.4. Verb and preposition

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### Quotes to make you think

"Don't worry about the world coming to an end today. It's already tomorrow in Australia."  
**Charles M. Schulz**

Verb and preposition.

Which preposition usually goes with the verb "pay"?

And which one goes with the verb "worry"?

Have you noticed that some verbs always take the same preposition?

For example: *We pay for the newspaper, pay for a drink, pay for a meal,...*

Or: *Worry about someone's problems, worry about our exams, ...*

We are going to see some common verbs with their prepositions.



- ✓ Apply for (a post, a job). *I have applied for two different jobs this month.*
  - ✓ Care about (someone/something). *He is very selfish. He just cares about himself.*
  - ✓ Complain to someone about (someone/something). *He complained to me about the noise.*
  - ✓ Dream of/about (someone/something). *Last night I dreamed about my cousin.*
  - ✓ Happen to (someone/something). *What happened to you last night?*
  - ✓ Laugh at (someone/something). *All the people laughed at him because he got drunk.*
  - ✓ Look at (someone/something). *Look at that. It is incredible.*
  - ✓ Look for (someone/something: Search). *I am looking for Susan.*
  - ✓ Look after (someone/something). *He is looking after our garden in our holidays.*
  - ✓ Pay for (something). *I couldn't pay for the theatre tickets last night.*
  - ✓ Shout at (someone, if you are angry). *Stop shouting at me.*
  - ✓ Speak to (someone). *Can I speak to Miss Sarandon, please?*
  - ✓ Suffer from (an illness). *Lots of people suffer from diabetes these days.*
  - ✓ Take care of (someone/something: look after). *You'll have to take care of your younger brother tonight.*
  - ✓ Wait for (someone/something). *Wait for me at the restaurant, please.*
  - ✓ Write to (someone). *Don't forget to write to me soon.*
-



## Matching activity

Choose the correct preposition.

Verbs of possession, belief, senses

1. Do you believe  ghosts?
2. That car belongs  my brother.
3. I have never heard  James Gandolfini. Who is he?
4. You can depend  me. I'll help.
5. Did you hear  Joe's accident?
6. I was thinking  going out- want to come?
7. What do you think  President Trump?
8. I rely  my common sense in situations like this.
9. Listen  this song- it's great.
10. The team consists  3 men and 4 women.

Comprobar

Mostrar retroalimentación

## 2.5. Easily confused words

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Some words are similar in form and/or meaning and they are easily confused. Some of those include:

### Roll / Role.

- ✓ A roll is:
  - ◆ A small piece of bread.
  - ◆ A piece of paper that has been turned into a tube.
  - ◆ A verb meaning "to turn (paper) into a tube".
  - ◆ A verb meaning "to turn over and over" (e.g. *rolling down a hill*).
  - ◆ A list of people in a group (*I'm going to call the roll*).
- ✓ A role is a part in a play (*Lucy Lawless plays the role of Xena*) or, more loosely, the function you perform in a certain group (*I play the role of peacekeeper in my family*).

### Rob / Steal.

- ✓ Rob (robbed, robbed). To rob a place or a person (of things).
  - ◆ *They have robbed me.*
  - ◆ *They robbed the bank.*
  - ◆ *I was robbed of my cheque-book.*
- ✓ Steal (stole, stolen). To steal objects (from a place or person).
  - ◆ *Someone has stolen my watch.*
  - ◆ *They stole plenty of money from us.*

### Hear / Listen.

- ✓ Hear (heard, heard). Hear refers to the action of receiving sounds in our ears unintentionally.
  - ◆ *I heard a crash when I opened the window.*
  - ◆ *Grandpa can't hear very well.*
- ✓ Listen (listened, listened). Listen refers to the action of paying attention to the sounds in our ears.
  - ◆ *Have you listened to that CD I gave you?*
  - ◆ *Listen! Somebody is coming!*



## 2.6. Now you put it into practice (IV)

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### Self-evaluation

Fill in the blanks using the correct prepositions.

- ✓ The teacher complained  the principal  the children.
- ✓ We are thinking  going camping next Easter.
- ✓ I am looking  a supermarket. Can you help me?
- ✓ My neighbour suffers  pneumonia.
- ✓ People say you can hardly rely  taxi drivers in any city.
- ✓ We are writing  the sales manager.



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# Self-evaluation

Choose the correct word from the easily confused options.

The teacher is calling the \_\_\_\_\_.

- role
- roll

They \_\_\_\_\_ the bank yesterday.

- robbed
- stole

Since the accident I can't \_\_\_\_\_ very well!

- listen
- hear

I'm not too hungry. I'll just have a \_\_\_\_\_.

- role
- roll



## 3. Words you need: Entertainment (I)

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In this section we are going to learn words that have to do with the entertainment industry



## Entertainment-People

People related to entertainment	Translation
Artist	Artista
Audience	Audiencia
Backing Group	Banda de apoyo
Ballerina	Bailarina
Choreographer	Coreógrafo / Coreógrafa
Cast	Reparto
Composer	Compositor/a
Conductor	Director/a de orquesta
Dancer	Bailarín/a
Director	Director/a
Drummer	Batería
Guitarist (Lead / Bass)	Guitarrista (Principal / Bajo)
Magician	Mago / Maga
Musician	Músico
Orchestra	Orquesta
Pianist	Pianista
Playwright	Autor de teatro
Producer	Productor
Saxophonist	Saxofonista
Vocalist	Vocalista
Violinist	Violinista

## Entertainment-Artistic events

Artistic event related to entertainment	Translation
Ballet	Ballet
Concert	Concierto
Exhibition	Exposición
Film	Película
Play	Obra de teatro
Opera	Opera
matinee (matinée) /'mætiːneɪ/	matiné



## Matching exercise

Lea y complete

### Entertainment-Inside the theatre.

Word related to entertainment: Inside the theatre	Translation
Aisle	<input type="text"/>
Box	<input type="text"/>
Circle	<input type="text"/>
Curtain	<input type="text"/>
Footlight	<input type="text"/>
Gallery	<input type="text"/>
Lighting	<input type="text"/>
prop	<input type="text"/>
Orchestra pit	<input type="text"/>
Row	<input type="text"/>
Screen	<input type="text"/>
Scenery	<input type="text"/>
Set	<input type="text"/>
Speaker	<input type="text"/>
Stage	<input type="text"/>
Stalls	<input type="text"/>
Wings	<input type="text"/>
Workshops	<input type="text"/>

Comprobar

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## 3.1. Words to learn: Entertainment (II)

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### Entertainment-Places

Place related to entertainment	Traslation
Art Gallery	Galería de arte
Cinema	Cine
Concert Hall	Sala de conciertos
Exhibition Centre	Centro de exposiciones
Museum	Museo
Opera House	Teatro de la ópera
Stadium	Estadio
Theatre	Teatro

### Entertainment-Verbs

Verb related to entertainment	Traslation
Applaud	Aplaudir
Boo	Abuchear
Conduct	Dirigir (Música)
Exhibit	Exponer
Perform	Representar
Play	Representar (un papel)

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## A step ahead

Here you have a crossword puzzle on museums.

[Museum words](#)

Here you have exercises on vocabulary on cinema and theatre.

[Cinema and films words](#)

For more vocabulary about the London Theatre you can visit this page.

[Theatre words](#)

## Self-evaluation

Find the words for the definitions.

The areas at the side of the stage out of sight.

Someone who creates new dances.

A gathering of spectators or listeners.

The actors in a play.

Movie.

A performance of music by players or singers not involving theatrical staging.

Show displeasure, as after a performance or speech.

Seats at ground floor level, in front of the stage.

A row of very bright lights at the front edge of a theatre stage.

The flat surface in a cinema where the picture is shown.

A small enclosed space with seats in a theatre or sports ground, separate from where the rest of the audience is sitting.

The highest level of a theatre, cinema etc where the least expensive seats are.

The furniture and painted background on a theatre stage.


















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# **Appendix: Licences of Resources**

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Licenses of Resources used in session 2. "

Resource (1)	Resource information (1)	Resource (2)	
	<p>By: CEJA. Licence: Uso educativo no comercial. From: CEJA.</p>		<p>By: bc Licence: From: <a href="http://">http://</a></p>
	<p>By: masochismtango. Licence: CC by-nc. From: <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/masochismtango/3342052427/">http://www.flickr.com/photos/masochismtango/3342052427/</a></p>		<p>By: Er Licence: From:</p>
	<p>By: Stocklib. Licence: Uso educativo no comercial para plataformas públicas de Formación Profesional a distancia. From: CD-DVD Num. ECD001.</p>		<p>By: St Licence: de Fo From: <a href="http://">http://</a></p>
	<p>By: Stockbyte. Licence: Uso educativo no comercial para plataformas públicas de Formación Profesional a distancia. From: CD-DVD Num. 109.</p>		<p>By: St Licence: From:</p>
	<p>By: hesselink. Licence: CC by-nc-sa. From: <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/hesselink/23330867/">http://www.flickr.com/photos/hesselink/23330867/</a></p>		<p>By: dp Licence: From:</p>
	<p>By: zizybalooah. Licence: CC by-nc. From: <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/zizy/3880064258/">http://www.flickr.com/photos/zizy/3880064258/</a></p>		<p>By: St Licence: de Fo From:</p>
	<p>By: Alicia Nijdam. Licence: CC by. From: <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/anijd/2531309990/">http://www.flickr.com/photos/anijd/2531309990/</a></p>		<p>By: da Licence: From:</p>
	<p>By: Stockbyte. Licence: Uso educativo no comercial para plataformas públicas de Formación Profesional a distancia. From: CD-DVD Num. CD233</p>		



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## Historial de actualizaciones

<b>Versión: 01.02.01</b>		<b>Fecha de actualización: 06/02/19</b>	
Actualización de materiales y correcciones menores.			
<b>Versión: 01.02.00</b>	<b>Fecha de actualización: 06/04/18</b>	<b>Autoría: Alistair James Alan Watson .</b>	
<b>Ubicación:</b> Comunicación <b>Mejora (tipo 2):</b> Añadir otro ejercicio de comprensión lectora			
<b>Versión: 01.01.00</b>	<b>Fecha de actualización: 07/04/17</b>	<b>Autoría: Alistair James Alan Watson .</b>	
<b>Ubicación:</b> sesiones 1, 2 y 3 <b>Mejora (tipo 1):</b> mejoría de explicaciones gramaticales, actualización de glosario, regrabación de audio, adición de imagenes en vocabulario <b>Ubicación:</b> Communication <b>Mejora (tipo 2):</b> En las sesiones de la unidad no hay comprensión auditiva y solamente un ejercicio de audio en el apartado de comunicación. Propongo incluir un mínimo de 2 audios más (relevantes para el tema) para que el alumnado pueda mejorar su comprensión auditiva.			
<b>Versión: 01.00.00</b>		<b>Fecha de actualización: 04/02/14</b>	
Versión inicial de los materiales.			