

# Chapitre 19

## Vacations and Tourism Les vacances et le tourisme

### Compétence à acquérir : parler de ses vacances

Dans le test du TOEIC, il vous arrivera peut-être d'entendre des conversations portant sur des projets de vacances (**vacation**) et de lire des publicités pour des circuits touristiques (**tour**) et des descriptions de lieux de villégiature. Vous serez confrontés à des documents vantant des séjours de nature différente, comme des visites sur des sites (**site**) antiques (**ancient**), des croisières (**cruise**) aux îles, des randonnées (**hike**) dans des régions très sauvages (**wilderness**), ou simplement des vacances reposantes (**relaxing**) à la plage. Ces documents mentionnent des endroits différents, des activités variées, et des prix et des moyens de transport divers.

There are as many ways to take a **vacation** as there are people in the world. Some people enjoy the **thrill** of an adventurous vacation such as rock climbing or **hiking** in the **wilderness**. Others enjoy learning about history and art as they **tour ancient** ruins or visit museum **exhibits**. Other people just want to **relax** and choose to spend their **vacation** on a **cruise** or at a beach resort. A vacation is your time to do exactly as you please. You can relax or seek excitement. You can visit many places or just one. You can have a good time whether you spend a lot of money or just a little. As long as you plan a vacation that fits your interests and budget, you won't **regret** it.

## Vocabulaire

**Ancient (adj.)** : *antique, historique, ancien*

People from all over the world visit the ancient pyramids in Egypt.

**Cruise (n.)** : *croisière*

We took a cruise in the Caribbean Sea and visited several islands.

**v. cruise** : *faire une croisière*

We cruised along the shore looking for a pleasant beach.

**Demonstrate (v.)** : *faire une démonstration* (dans ce contexte)

At the history museum a woman demonstrated 19<sup>th</sup> century cooking techniques.

**n. demonstration** : *démonstration* (dans ce contexte)

After viewing the paintings, we saw a demonstration of different art techniques given by the artist.

**Exhibit (n.)** : *exposition, étalage, objets exposés*

This month the museum has an exhibit of modern American painting.

**v. exhibit** : *exposer, mettre en exposition, montrer, présenter*

Several local artists exhibited their work in the café.

III► Faux amis

**Exhibit** en anglais peut avoir le même sens que **display** ou **show**. Dans ce cas, il veut dire *exposer, montrer, mettre un objet en exposition*.

**Expose** en anglais n'a pas le même sens que **exhibit**. C'est un faux ami. Il peut avoir le sens de **uncover** ou **allow something to be seen** : *(s')exposer, (se) donner en spectacle, commettre un outrage à la pudeur*. Il peut aussi vouloir dire **show the truth about a person or situation**, on peut alors le traduire par *démasquer* ou *révéler, découvrir la vérité sur*.

**Hike (n.)** : *randonnée, excursion, marche*

They enjoyed a long hike around the lake.

**n. hiker** : *marcheur, excursionniste, randonneur*

**v. hike** : *marcher, faire des excursions à pied, faire des randonnées*

The hikers were tired after climbing the mountain.

We plan to hike through the nature park tomorrow.

**Pass up (v.)** : *manquer, laisser passer une occasion*

When you are in Rome, don't pass up the opportunity to visit the Coliseum.

**Regard (v.) : considérer**

People regard New York as one of the most exciting cities of the world.

▣▣▣► Faux amis

**Regard** en anglais signifie *considérer* ou *considération* en français.

*Regarder* en français se dit **look at** en anglais.

**Regret (v.) : regretter**

We regret not seeing the pyramids when we were in Egypt.

**n. regret** : *regret*

**adj. regrettable** : *regrettable*

They had many regrets about their visit to the beach.

The rainy weather during the cruise was regrettable.

**Relax (v.) : se reposer, se détendre, se décontracter**

You can relax by the pool all afternoon.

**n. relaxation** : *repos, détente, relaxation*

**adj. relaxing** : *reposant, délassant*

In my opinion, relaxation is the main purpose of a vacation.

Our trip to New York was not very relaxing.

**Scenery (n.) : paysage, vue, décor**

Many visitors are attracted to this area because of the beautiful scenery.

**n. scene** : *scène*

**adj. scenic** : *panoramique, touristique, qui offre de belles vues*

The geese flying in the evening sky made a beautiful scene.

This is a very scenic part of the country.

**Site (n.) : site, lieu touristique**

There are many sites of interest to tourists in New York.

▣▣▣► Homonymes

**Site** et **sight** s'écrivent différemment, mais ont la même prononciation.

**Site** signifie *endroit, site*.

**Sight** signifie **something to see** (*un monument, un endroit à voir et visiter*). Un autre sens de **sight** est *capacité à voir, vue*.

**Thrill (n.) : sensation forte, frisson, émotion**

It was a big thrill to stand at the top of the Empire State Building.

**v. thrill** : *procurer des sensations fortes, des émotions, transporter*

**adj. thrilling** : *qui procure des sensations fortes, palpitant*

Historical buildings don't thrill me at all.

*Les monuments historiques ne me font aucun effet.*

Skiing down that mountain was a thrilling experience.

**Tour (v.) : visiter, faire du tourisme**

While we were in Peru, we toured the ancient ruins of Machu Picchu.

**n. tour** : *excursion, visite, voyage organisé*

**n. tourism** : *tourisme*

**n. tourist** : *touriste*

During our vacation in South America, we took a tour down the Amazon River.

Tourism brings a lot of money to that area of the country.

Thousands of tourists visit Machu Picchu every year.

**Vacation (n.) : vacances, congé**

I look forward to my vacation every year.

*Chaque année, j'attends mes congés avec impatience.*

**v. vacation** : *passer ses vacances*

They usually vacation at the beach.

*Ils passent généralement leurs vacances à la mer.*

▣▣▣► Différences US/GB

En anglais américain, les vacances s'appellent **vacation**. En anglais britannique, on dit **holiday**. **Vacation** et **holiday** sont généralement au singulier.

En anglais américain, on utilise le mot **holiday** pour parler d'un jour de fête, comme Noël ou le Nouvel An. En anglais britannique, un jour de fête ou de célébration se dit **holiday**, **public holiday** ou **bank holiday**.

**Wilderness (n.) : endroit sauvage, désert, région déserte**

I spent my vacation camping in the wilderness.

**n. wildlife** : *la faune et la flore*

**adj. wild** : *sauvage*

I saw a lot of wildlife while I was camping.

I like to learn about wild plants and animals.

demonstration ancient regards exhibit pass up

Attention

To look forward to est suivi d'un nom ou d'un gérondif :

I look forward to my vacation every year.

Chaque année, j'attends mes congés avec impatience.

I am really looking forward to going abroad this year.

Cette année, j'ai vraiment hâte de partir à l'étranger.

Pratiquez votre vocabulaire

Complétez les passages suivants avec les mots de la liste qui conviennent. Vous trouverez les corrigés à la page 329.

wilderness scenery thrilling hiking regret

From: claudem@moonmail.com

Date: August 31

To: lydia\_pinkerton@hereandthere.com

Subject: My vacation

Hi Lydia,

I just came back from the most amazing vacation. Some friends and I spent two weeks in the (1) \_\_\_\_\_, far from cities, noise, and crowds. We spent our days (2) \_\_\_\_\_ up and down mountains and our nights sleeping outside under the stars. It was (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to wake up in the morning on top of a mountain and watch the sun rise over the trees. The (4) \_\_\_\_\_ was incredible—mountains, clouds, all kinds of trees, and even some wild animals. Even though it rained often and my clothes and sleeping bag were wet most of the time, I don't (5) \_\_\_\_\_ choosing this kind of vacation. It was an incredible experience. Maybe you want to come to the mountains with me next summer.

See you soon.

Claude

Dear Mark,

We just spent two days in Springfield. Since we were there, we couldn't (6) \_\_\_\_\_ the chance to visit the Springfield History Museum. You know that everyone (7) \_\_\_\_\_ it as the best museum in the country. We enjoyed the (8) \_\_\_\_\_ about the history of Springfield, but I was more interested in the displays of life in (9) \_\_\_\_\_ cultures. I think it is very interesting to see how people lived thousands of years ago. We saw a (10) \_\_\_\_\_ of how people cooked then. They used clay pots over a wood fire. Can you imagine?! Personally, I couldn't survive without my microwave oven. I enjoyed the museum, but I am glad I live in modern times.

Love,

Patty

vacation relax cruise tours sites

Sun Spot Travel Company

Don't spend your next (11) \_\_\_\_\_ just sitting on the beach. Spend it at sea by taking a Sun Spot (12) \_\_\_\_\_ of the sunny Caribbean. On our boat you can enjoy swimming in our pools, exercise classes, craft activities, dance parties, and three delicious meals a day. Or just (13) \_\_\_\_\_ in the sun as our boat carries you from island to island. At each stop you will have time to get off the boat and explore the island. We offer guided (14) \_\_\_\_\_ that will take you to the most interesting (15) \_\_\_\_\_ on each island. Don't wait. Sign up for a Sun Spot trip today.

Grammaire

Les conjonctions de subordination : cause et effet, contraste

Une conjonction de subordination relie deux propositions entre elles : la proposition principale et la proposition subordonnée.

Les conjonctions suivantes expriment un rapport de cause à effet entre les deux propositions : **because** (*parce que*), **since** (*puisque, étant donné que*), **as** (*comme, puisque*).

I took a cruise because I like boats.

**prop. princ. + proposition subordonnée**

*J'ai choisi une croisière parce que j'aime les bateaux.*

Since they hiked all day, they were tired in the evening.

**proposition subordonnée + proposition principale**

*Étant donné qu' / comme ils marchaient toute la journée, ils étaient fatigués le soir.*

Sarah never takes a vacation as she is always so busy at work.

**proposition principale + proposition subordonnée**

*Comme elle est toujours très occupée à son travail, Sarah ne prend jamais de vacances.*

Dans les exemples ci-dessus, la proposition subordonnée indique la cause et la proposition principale indique l'effet ou le résultat, la conséquence. Autrement dit, l'action ou la situation dans la subordonnée explique la raison de l'action ou de la situation exprimée dans la principale.

Il faut faire attention à la différence entre **because** (*parce que*) et **because of** (*à cause de*)

**Because** est, comme nous venons de le voir, une conjonction de subordination. Elle introduit donc une proposition (avec un sujet et un verbe).

Because the weather was nice, we spent the day on the beach.

**conjonction de subordination + sujet verbe**

**Because of** est une locution prépositionnelle. Prépositions et locutions prépositionnelles sont suivies d'un nom ou d'un gérondif.

Because of the nice weather, we decided to go to the beach.

**loc. prépositionnelle + nom**

He felt tired because of hiking so long.

**locution prépositionnelle + gérondif**

Les conjonctions suivantes expriment un rapport de contraste entre les deux propositions : **although** (*bien que*), **even though** (*bien que, même si*), **though** (*bien que*).

Sam spent the day at the art museum even though he isn't interested in art.

**proposition principale + proposition subordonnée**

*Sam a passé la journée au musée / à la pinacothèque bien qu'il ne s'intéresse (ne s'intéressât) pas à l'art / même s'il ne s'intéresse pas à l'art / même si l'art ne l'intéresse pas / bien que l'art ne l'intéresse (intéressât) pas.*

Although there are many interesting sites in this town, we only saw a few.

**proposition subordonnée + proposition principale**

*Bien qu'il y ait beaucoup d'endroits intéressants dans cette ville, nous n'en avons vu que quelques-uns.*

We went for a long hike though it was a rainy day.

**proposition principale + proposition subordonnée**

*Nous avons fait une longue marche malgré la pluie.*

Dans chacun des exemples ci-dessus, l'action exprimée dans la subordonnée contraste avec celle de la principale. La subordonnée exprime un résultat inattendu, qui s'oppose, selon la logique, à la situation décrite dans la principale.

L'ordre des propositions n'a aucune importance. La subordonnée peut suivre la principale ou la précéder. Le sens reste le même.

We went for a long hike though it was a rainy day.

**proposition principale + proposition subordonnée**

Though it was a rainy day, we went for a long hike.

**proposition subordonnée + proposition principale**

Ces deux phrases ont la même signification.

## Pratiquez votre grammaire

Choisissez le mot qui convient pour compléter les phrases suivantes. Vous trouverez les corrigés à la page 329.

- \_\_\_\_\_ Mary wanted to visit many islands, she decided to take a cruise.  
(Since/Although)
- We decided to take the guided tour \_\_\_\_\_ it was very expensive.  
(because/even though)
- We couldn't see the mountain scenery \_\_\_\_\_ the day was overcast.  
(though /as)
- \_\_\_\_\_ most people regard it as an interesting city, I didn't enjoy it at all.  
(Though/Since)
- \_\_\_\_\_ most people take their vacation in August, the beach is very crowded then.  
(Because/Although)
- We didn't want to visit any more sites \_\_\_\_\_ we were very tired.  
(though/as)
- Suzanne spent her vacation in London \_\_\_\_\_ she doesn't like cities.  
(even though/because)

8. It wasn't a very relaxing vacation \_\_\_\_\_ we spent every night in a different place.  
(since/although)

## Révision lexicale et grammaticale

Vous trouverez les corrigés à la page 329.

### Phrases à compléter

Choisissez le mot qui convient pour compléter les phrases suivantes.

- \_\_\_\_\_ it was thrilling to stand at the top of the mountain, I never want to go mountain climbing again.  
(A) As  
(B) After  
(C) Since  
(D) Even though
- I want to see the pyramids of Egypt \_\_\_\_\_ ancient cultures are very interesting to me.  
(A) although  
(B) because  
(C) even  
(D) but
- Everyone was worried because the \_\_\_\_\_ didn't return from their trip until night.  
(A) hike  
(B) hikes  
(C) hikers  
(D) hiking
- We plan to \_\_\_\_\_ the small towns of central Mexico on our next vacation.  
(A) tour  
(B) touring  
(C) tourist  
(D) tourism
- \_\_\_\_\_ the scenery here is so beautiful, people come from all over the world to admire it.  
(A) Since  
(B) Though  
(C) Until  
(D) Although
- We took a car trip through the \_\_\_\_\_ mountains of Colorado.  
(A) scene  
(B) scenes  
(C) scenic  
(D) scenery
- We are not looking for excitement on our vacation, but prefer to just have a quiet, \_\_\_\_\_ experience.  
(A) wild  
(B) thrilling  
(C) relaxing  
(D) regrettable
- We didn't see any wild animals \_\_\_\_\_ we spent a week camping in the mountains.  
(A) so  
(B) then  
(C) since  
(D) even though
- We went to the art museum \_\_\_\_\_ we didn't want to pass up the chance to see the paintings by Picasso.  
(A) though  
(B) because  
(C) before  
(D) while
- The Empire State Building is one of the most popular \_\_\_\_\_ for visitors to New York City.  
(A) sites  
(B) hikes  
(C) cruises  
(D) tours

## Exercice de compréhension

Lisez le courriel suivant, puis répondez aux questions.

From: Robert Jones

Date: November 10

To: Maria Bryson

**Subject: Vacation**

Hi Maria,

I hear you are getting ready to plan your vacation. I have some advice for you: Take a cruise! I took a cruise last winter, and it was the best vacation I have ever had. Even though it was expensive, it was worth every penny I spent. On some days we stopped at islands and visited various sites of interest. On other days, we were at sea all day. One day, a group of dolphins swam around the boat. It was so thrilling to see wild sea animals so close. I think that was the best part of the trip. I think a cruise is a great way to spend a vacation because you can see a lot of things and relax at the same time. There are a lot of different cruise companies that have trips in all parts of the world. Look on the Internet and you are sure to find one that you'll like. I know you won't regret it. Let me know what your final plans are.

Robert

1. Why did Robert write the email?
  - (A) To get advice about vacations
  - (B) To ask Maria about her last vacation
  - (C) To suggest a vacation idea to Maria
  - (D) To recommend a cruise company
2. What was the most exciting part of Robert's trip?
  - (A) Seeing dolphins
  - (B) Swimming
  - (C) Visiting islands
  - (D) Being at sea
3. The word *sites* is closest in meaning to
  - (A) traditions
  - (B) people
  - (C) objects
  - (D) places
4. The word *regret* is closest in meaning to
  - (A) be sad
  - (B) be sorry
  - (C) be happy
  - (D) be confused

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