

Learning English with CBC Radio – Living in Alberta



Recreation and Leisure Pursuits: Canadian Rockies

by

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Integration Enhancement

Topic:	Recreation and Leisure Pursuits
Lesson:	Canadian Rockies
CLB Level:	6
CLB Skills:	Reading, Writing,
Essential Skill(s):	Reading, Writing, Computer Use, Thinking Skills (Finding Information), Document Use

CLB Outcomes	
Reading:	Learners will demonstrate the ability to interpret information contained in formatted texts such as graphs and tables. Learners will demonstrate the ability to guess the meaning of unknown terms, phrases or idioms from the context. Learners will demonstrate the ability to identify specific factual details and some implied meanings.
Writing:	Learners will demonstrate the ability to reduce a page of information to an outline or summary.
Language Skills	
Grammar Focus:	Comparatives and Superlatives
Vocabulary:	<i>pleasure, account for, state, resident, figure, region, purpose, overseas, total, approximately</i>
Culture	
Albertans travel to different tourism regions throughout the year. There are always things to do and places to see even in winter. The purposes of travel range from pleasure to business.	

Websites:

www.learnersdictionary.com

<http://www.prowritingaid.com/collocation.aspx>

www.dictionary.com

Introduction

Before you read, complete the first two columns of the KWL chart below:

K	W	L
What I know about tourism in the Canadian Rockies.	What I want to know about tourism in the Canadian Rockies.	What I learned about tourism in the Canadian Rockies.

Pre-reading

The excerpt below was taken from

<http://travelalberta.com/Places%20to%20Go/Regions/Canadian%20Rockies.aspx>

You know the feeling of being somewhere and wishing you could stay forever? There are a few places like that in the world, and the Canadian Rockies is one of them. You've seen the pictures - dazzling peaks, lush mountain meadows, emerald lakes, virgin forest, towering waterfalls and wildlife galore. Everywhere you point your camera is alpine eye candy.

Stretching from the Continental Divide on Alberta's southwestern border north into British Columbia, the Canadian Rockies are a network of provincial and national parks that have collectively been declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site. An eye-popping 90 minute drive west of Calgary and four hours west of Edmonton.

The Canadian Rockies are packed with year round outdoor adventures. Hike or horseback thousands of kilometers of trails through mind-blowing alpine panoramas. Paddle, raft, fish, climb and golf all summer long. When the snow falls, get in on the action of skiing, boarding, dog sledding, snowshoeing and ice climbing. Go wildlife watching or slip into outdoor natural hot springs year round. Feel the Rocky Mountain high long after the snow melts off your boots.

Glaciers. Canyons. Turquoise lakes. Moose in the meadows. Live the mountain adventure of your dreams.

Food for thought

1. Have you ever been to the Canadian Rockies? If so, what did you like the most about the Rockies?
2. List three activities that people can do during winter in the Canadian Rockies.
3. List three activities that people can do in the Canadian Rockies when the weather is warm.

Main Reading

Title: Tourism in Canadian Rockies Tourism Region.

Glossary¹

1. TR refers to Tourism Region
2. N refers to number

As you read the selection, use *context clues* to help you figure out the meaning of the following words that you will come across: *One-fifth, one-third, yield*

Reading Strategy Tip: Reading a Pie Chart s and a Bar Graph

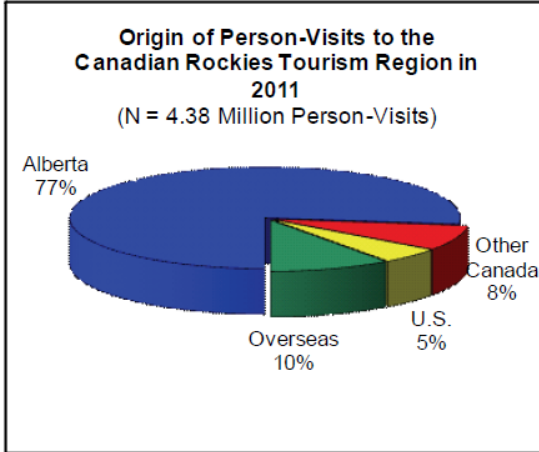
Charts and graphs show numerical information visually. It is quicker to find information in a pie chart (circle graph) and a bar graph than it is to read it in a paragraph of text. Pie charts and bar graphs also make it easier to compare information. Pie charts are used to show parts of a whole. This is the reason why pie charts usually show percentages (%). To use a pie chart, you need to read the title first. Pay attention to the labels on each section of the chart. Be sure to compare the sizes of the sections on a circle graph to see what part of the whole each section represents. It is important to read the paragraphs that come before, after, or next to the chart as they might explain the purpose of the chart. Bar graphs are used to compare numbers that show information about the same thing at two or more different times. In this reading, the bar graphs shows information about two or more different things at the same time. To understand a bar graph, you need to read its title first. You also need to pay attention to the labels that are on the horizontal → line as well as the labels that are on the vertical ↓ line. These labels tell you what is being compared.

The reading selection on the next page was taken from Tourism in Canadian Rockies Tourism Region: A summary of 2011 visitor numbers and characteristics published by the Government of Alberta (<http://tpr.alberta.ca/tourism/statistics/destinationregions.aspx>)

¹ Definitions taken from www.learnersdictionary.com

Who Travels to the Canadian Rockies Tourism Region?

All trips: In 2011, the Canadian Rockies TR received 4.38 million person-visits. Of the 3.48 million person-visits, 3.37 million (77%) were by Albertans. Another 335,000 person-visits (8%) were by other Canadians. Of the remaining 675,000 person-visits (15%), 5% (239,000) came from the United States and 10% (436,000) arrived from overseas.

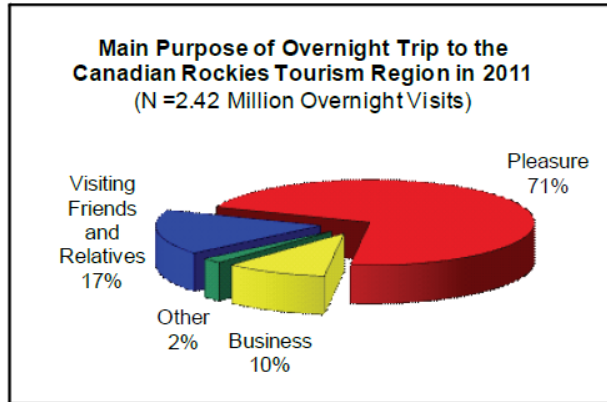


Residents of the Calgary and Area TR accounted for 53% of the person-visits made to the Canadian Rockies TR. Residents of the Edmonton and Area TR accounted for 11% and residents of the Alberta Central TR accounted for 65% of the person-visits made to the Canadian Rockies TR.

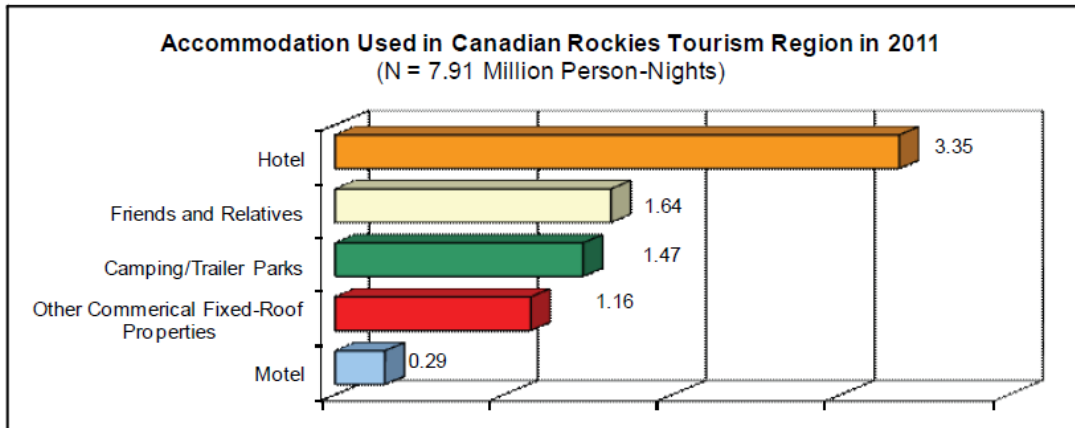
Overnight trips: Approximately 55% of all visits to the Canadian Rockies TR included at least one overnight stop, yielding 2.42 million overnight person-visits in 2011. Residents of the Calgary and Area TR accounted for 28% of all overnight travel to the Canadian Rockies TR. This was followed by residents from the Edmonton and Area TR (15%) and the Alberta Central TR accounted for 7% of the person-visits made to the Canadian Rockies TR. Visitors from Europe accounted for 6%, with more than one-third (37%) of that figure being from the United Kingdom (103,000). A further 6% were visitors from the Asia/Pacific region.

Main Purpose of Overnight Travel

Overnight visits to the Canadian Rockies TR totalled 2.42 million person-visits in 2011. Approximately 71% of the overnight person-visits to the Canadian Rockies TR stated that the main purpose of the trip was for pleasure. Just under one-fifth (17%) of the person-visits to the Canadian Rockies TR stated visiting friends and relatives as the main purpose of the trip. Business accounted for 10% of overnight travel in the Canadian Rockies TR and 2% stated other reasons for the purpose of the trip.



Accommodation Used in the Canadian Rockies Tourism Region



Reading Comprehension

1. What is the title of the first pie chart / circle graph?
2. What is the title of the second pie chart/circle graph?
3. Look at the first pie chart / circle graph to answer the questions that follow:
 - a. How many sections are there on the chart?
 - b. What are the labels of the different sections?
 - c. If you add all the percentages given in this chart, what total do you get?
 - d. Put a ✓ next to the main idea shown in this pie chart / circle graph. This pie chart is about...
 - i. the places that visitors to the Canadian Rockies come from. _____
 - ii. people from other countries who visit the Canadian Rockies. _____
 - iii. the number of people who visit the Canadian Rockies. _____
4. Look at the second pie chart/ circle graph to answer the questions below:
 - a. What is the main reason that visitors make an overnight trip to the Canadian Rockies?
 - b. If the size of one section of the pie chart / circle graph were made bigger, what would happen to the other sections?
5. Look at the bar graph that shows accommodation used to answer the questions that follow:
 - a. What is the most popular type of accommodation in the Canadian Rockies?
 - b. What is the least popular type of accommodation in the Canadian Rockies?

Vocabulary Development

A. Context Clues

Use context clues from the reading to guess the meaning of the following words:

One-fifth, one-third, yield

B. Definition Matching

The words in italics on the next page are taken from the reading. These words are also found on the *list of the first 2000 most commonly used words of English* and on the *Academic Word List*. Match the words to the correct definition and find the part of speech. The first one has been done for you as an example

pleasure, account for, state, resident, figure, region, purpose, overseas, total, approximately

	Word	Part of speech	Definition
1.	Resident	Noun	someone who lives in a particular place
2.			in or to a foreign country that is across a sea or ocean
3.			to make up or form (a part of something)
4.			close in value or amount but not precise
5.			a value that is expressed in numbers
6.			a part of a country, of the world, etc., that is different or separate from other parts in some way
7.			to give (specific information, instructions, rules, etc.) in writing
8.			activity that is done for enjoyment
9.			the reason why something is done
10.			to produce (a total) when added together

C. Collocations

Words that are used in a certain way together are called collocations. A collocation is a particular combination of words. Take the word “fire”. Collocations of the word “fire” are *truck* and *fighter* – “fire truck” and “fire fighter” for example. Use online reference sites such as www.prowritingaid.com/collocation.aspx or www.thesaurus.com or www.dictionary.com to find the collocations of “Tourism” and “Region”. Complete the table below. The first one has been done for you as an example.

Tourism	Region
Tourism statistics	

Reading Strategy

Read the title of each pie chart/ circle graph and bar graph before studying the details. Take time to understand what the labels mean. This will help you interpret the information in the pie chart and bar graph. Can you summarize the information given in the graphs?

Language Focus / Pragmatic Competence

Expressing Difference

Comparatives and superlatives are used to compare and contrast things. Superlatives show extremes of difference among people or things. Comparatives and superlatives can be used with all parts of speech: adjectives, adverbs, verbs and nouns.

Examples:

	Comparative	Superlative
Old	Older than	The oldest
Pretty	Prettier than	The prettiest
Carelessly	More carelessly than	The most carelessly
Learn	Learn more than	Learn the most
Cars	More cars than	The most cars

Similarity and Difference - *As... As and Not As...As*

- To show how things are similar you use *as...as* e.g. Edmonton is *as warm as* Calgary.
- To show that things are the same you can say Air Danview fares are *exactly as expensive as* JetApple fares.
- To show that things are very similar you add: *almost, not quite, nearly, practically, or just about* - for example: Lady Smith Bakery muffins are *just about as tasty as* Simple Delight Bakery muffins.
- To show differences we use *not as...as* - for example: Jane is *not as small as* Lisa.
- To show a great amount of difference, we add: *nowhere near, not nearly, not anywhere near* – these are used in informal situations. Example: The population of Lethbridge is *nowhere near as large as* the population of Calgary.

Look at the pie charts and the bar graphs in the main reading. Use the information to write sentences that describe what the charts and graph show. Use superlatives and comparatives. An example is done for you.

Write sentences to compare or contrast the following:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitors from Alberta and visitors from overseas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hotel accommodation and staying with friends and relatives.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitors from Alberta and visitors from other parts of Canada 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camping and staying in a motel
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pleasure as the main purpose of an overnight trip and business as the main purpose of an overnight trip 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staying with friends and relatives and camping or staying in trailer parks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visiting friends and relatives as the main purpose of overnight travel and pleasure as the main purpose of overnight travel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staying in other commercial properties and staying in a motel

Examples

1. There are more visitors from Alberta to the Canadian Rockies than visitors from overseas.
2. There are not as many visitors coming for business as there are visitors coming to see friends and relatives.

Link to Essential Skills

Essential skills are the skills needed for work, learning, and life (www.hrsdc.gc.ca). They are enabling skills that help you perform daily tasks as well as tasks required on the job.

Go to the website www.travelalberta.com to find information on accommodation – give a name of a hotel, motel and camping / trailer park, adventure activities, and dining – give the names of three places where people can eat. Complete the table below

3 Accommodation Types		3 Activities		3 Dining Places
Hotel:				
Motel:				
Camping/Trailer Park:				

Answer Keys

Reading Comprehension

1. The title of the first pie chart / circle graph is “Origin of Person-Visits to the Canadian Tourism Region in 2011”
2. The title of the second pie chart/circle graph is “Main Purpose of Overnight Trip to the Canadian Rockies Tourism Region in 2011”
3. Look at the first pie chart / circle graph to answer the questions that follow:
 - a. There are 4 sections.
 - b. The labels of the different sections are Alberta, Overseas, U.S., Other Canada
 - c. The total would be 100% (77%+10%+5%+8%)
 - d. Put a ✓ next to the main idea shown in this pie chart / circle graph
 - i. The places that visitors to the Canadian Rockies come from ✓
4. Look at the second pie chart/ circle graph to answer the questions below:
 - a. The main reason that visitors make an overnight trip to the Canadian Rockies is for pleasure.
 - b. The other sections would become smaller.
5. Look at the bar graph that shows accommodation used to answer the questions that follow:
 - a. The most popular type of accommodation in the Canadian Rockies is hotel accommodation.
 - b. The least popular type of accommodation in the Canadian Rockies is motel accommodation.

Vocabulary Development

A. Context Clues

One-fifth means one of five equal parts of something

One-third means one of three equal parts of something

Yield means to produce an amount of something

B. Definition Matching

	Word	Part of speech	Definition
1.	Resident	Noun	someone who lives in a particular place
2.	Overseas	Adverb	in or to a foreign country that is across a sea or ocean
3.	Account for	Phrasal verb	to make up or form (a part of something)
4.	Approximately	Adverb	close in value or amount but not precise
5.	Figure	Noun	a value that is expressed in numbers
6.	Region	Noun	a part of a country, of the world, etc., that is different or separate from other parts in some way
7.	State	Verb	to give (specific information, instructions, rules, etc.) in writing

8.	Pleasure	Noun	activity that is done for enjoyment
9.	Purpose	Noun	the reason why something is done
10.	Total	Verb	to produce (a total) when added together

C. Collocations * Answers will vary**

Tourism	Region
Tourism industry	Dry region
Tourism sector	Region by region
Tourism statistics	Main region
Tourism region	Region of interest

Reading Strategy

Answers will vary

Language Focus / Pragmatic Competence

Answers will vary

1. The highest number of visitors to the Canadian Rockies is from Alberta.
2. There are not as many visitors coming for business as there are visitors coming to see friends and relatives.
3. The number of people who come to the Canadian Rockies for pleasure is nowhere near as large as the number of people who come to visit friends and relatives.
4. Most visitors stay in hotels.
5. More visitors stay in hotels than with friends and relatives.
6. There are not as many people who stay in motels as there are people who camp.
7. The number of visitors that stay with friends and relatives is nearly the same as the number of visitors that stay in camping or trailer parks.
8. A higher number of people stay in other commercial fixed roof properties than in motels.

Reading –Writing Link

*Paragraphs will vary**

Link to Essential Skills

Answers will vary

3 Accommodation Types	3 Activities	3 Dining Places
Hotel: Chateau Lake Louise / Juniper Hotel	Skiing	Sunshine Mountain Lodge
Motel: Super 8 Motel	Snowshoeing	Tim Hortons
Lodges and cabins: Overlander Mountain Lodge	Hiking	Chateau Lake Louise