



Overtourism:

Cities Face Problems with Tourist Crowds



▲ 「Overtourism [,ovə'tʊrɪzɪm] (n.) 過度旅遊」一詞由字首「over- 過量的…」加上「tourism ['tʊrɪzɪm] (n.) 觀光；旅遊業」組成，指因過多旅客湧入某觀光景點而引發的負面影響。



後疫情時代報復性旅遊：
過度旅遊成全球挑戰

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本日課程選單

讀之前
想想看

How often do you visit another city or country?

Overtourism happens when too many tourists **visit**¹ a place. This hurts **the environment**² and makes life harder for the residents. Problems like too much trash, loud noises, and **crowded**³ streets happen often.

In **Kyoto, Japan**, residents can't **get on** buses because tourists fill them. In Barcelona, Spain, residents feel angry about crowded spaces. Some even use water guns to make tourists **leave**⁴.

After COVID-19, tourism around the world grew faster than it did **before**. This made overtourism worse in many places. Some cities now ask foreign tourists to pay a tourist tax to visit. This could help save the cities' environments and give residents back their space. **A+**



Word Power

◇ 為1200字 ◆ 為2000字 ◆ 為進階單字

◇ 1. **visit** ['vɪzɪt] v. 遊覽；參觀

Let's **visit** Hualien during the long weekend. I want to see the ocean there!

我們這個連假去花蓮吧！我想看看那邊的海！

◇ 2. **the environment** [ði] [ɪn'vaɪrənmənt]
n. 自然環境

Planting more trees improves **the environment** and helps people enjoy fresh air outside.

種植更多樹可以改善環境，讓人們享受戶外的新鮮空氣。

◇ 3. **crowded** ['kraʊdɪd] adj. 擁擠的

The room is **crowded**, and there's no place to sit down.

這間房間擠滿了人，沒有地方可以坐下了。

◇ 4. **leave** [liv] v. 離開 (leave-left-left)

Amy wants to **leave** the party now because she feels very tired.

Amy 想現在就離開派對，因為她覺得很累。

換你試試看

閱讀測驗

- Which of the following shows the correct order of the reading?
 - Why is overtourism getting worse?
 - What happens to cities with overtourism?
 - What is overtourism?
 - How are cities solving the problem of overtourism?

(A) c. → a. → b. → d.
 (B) c. → b. → a. → d.
 (C) b. → d. → c. → a.
 (D) b. → a. → d. → c.
- How might tourist taxes help save the cities' environments and give residents back space?
 - They help tourists enjoy better travel services.
 - They make more visitors want to come and spend money.
 - They help lower the number of tourists.
 - They let residents take buses for free in their own city.

解答請參閱 p. 70

認識字彙 (文章中畫底線字詞)

- tourist ['tʊrɪst] n. 遊客
- resident ['rezɪdənt] n. 居民；住戶
- tax [tæks] n. 稅

★ Magic Box ★

★ 地方副詞提前的用法

*地方副詞通常置於句尾，但想要強調地點的時候，可將之提前至句首。

In South Korea, we ate many delicious foods and took a lot of pictures.

我們在南韓吃了好多美味的食物，還拍了很多照片。

★ 上/下車的說法

*依「交通工具」的不同，須使用不同的片語來表示「上/下車」。
 *下面表格中「大型交通工具」指的是可在其中站立或行走的交通工具，例如火車、公車、船和飛機等；「小型交通工具」則是指無法在其中站立或走動的交通工具，例如轎車和計程車。

上車	get on + 大型交通工具 I paid the bus driver when I got on the bus. 我上公車時付車費給公車司機。
	get in/into + 小型交通工具 Alexis got in a taxi because she was going to be late for work. Alexis 上班快遲到了，所以上了一輛計程車。
下車	get off + 大型交通工具 Betty forgot to get off the train and missed her station. Betty 忘了下火車，錯過了她的車站。
	get out of + 小型交通工具 Don't forget to bring your bag when you get out of the taxi. 下計程車時不要忘記你的包包。

★ before、after 不同詞性的用法

① 作為連接詞

*連接兩個子句，表示「在...之前/之後」。如本課 after 的用法。

I read the newspaper **after** I eat breakfast.
吃完早餐之後，我會看報紙。

② 作為副詞

*置於句尾或時間後方，表「(某時間) 前/後」。如本課 before 的用法。

Our flight is at 2 p.m. We should get there two hours **before**.

我們搭下午 2 點的飛機，應該要在 2 小時前到機場。