

Part 1: Practice Quiz – Kinds of Transportation Used to Travel in Ecuador

0) **What is the most common form of public transportation in Ecuador?**

- a) Train
- b) Metro
- c) **Bus**
- d) Taxi

Explanation: Buses are the most widespread and affordable public transport in Ecuador.

1. **Which city in Ecuador recently introduced a metro system?**

- a) Cuenca
- b) Guayaquil
- c) Quito
- d) Loja

Explanation: Quito launched its first metro system in 2023.

2. **Which of these is often used for traveling to the Galápagos Islands?**

- a) Ferry
- b) Plane
- c) Train
- d) Bus

Explanation: Air travel is the only efficient way to reach the Galápagos Islands.

3. **In the Amazon region, which mode of transportation is commonly used?**

- a) Bus
- b) Airplane
- c) Canoe
- d) Subway

Explanation: Canoes are vital for river travel in the rainforest areas.

4. **What type of taxi is commonly found in coastal cities of Ecuador?**

- a) Yellow Sedan
- b) Bicycle Taxi
- c) Motorbike Taxi
- d) Trici-moto

Explanation: Trici-motos (three-wheeled motorbikes) are common in coastal and rural areas.

5. **Which transport is ideal for mountainous journeys in Ecuador?**

- a) Canoe
- b) Car
- c) Subway
- d) Helicopter

Explanation: Cars or buses are most practical in mountainous terrain.

6. **Which transport system connects urban and rural areas?**

- a) Metro
- b) Rural Bus
- c) Uber
- d) Train

Explanation: Rural buses provide access to and from remote communities.

7. **Which city has a well-known tram system?**

- a) Quito
- b) Cuenca
- c) Manta
- d) Esmeraldas

Explanation: Cuenca operates a tram system for urban transport.

8. **Which of these is NOT a common interprovincial transport method?**

- a) Bus
- b) Plane
- c) Cable car
- d) Taxi

Explanation: Cable cars are not used for long-distance travel between provinces.

9. **Which service is commonly used for ride-sharing in Ecuador?**

- a) DiDi
- b) Lyft
- c) Grab
- d) BlaBlaCar

Explanation: DiDi is a popular ride-sharing app in Ecuador.

10. **What is the role of “terminal terrestre” in Ecuador?**

- a) An airport
- b) A seaport
- c) A bus terminal
- d) A train station

Explanation: Terminal terrestre is a hub for bus services.

11. **Which is the cheapest form of local transport in small towns?**

- a) Taxi
- b) Private car
- c) Bus
- d) Uber

Explanation: Buses are highly affordable in towns.

12. **Which transport is typical for tourist excursions in the Andes?**

- a) Metro
- b) Tour bus
- c) Canoe
- d) Scooter

Explanation: Tour buses are often used for mountain sightseeing.

13. **What do “camionetas” refer to in rural Ecuador?**

- a) Delivery trucks
- b) Bicycles
- c) Pickup trucks used for transport
- d) Rental vans

Explanation: Camionetas are pickup trucks offering informal rural transport.

14. **How are long-distance buses usually classified in Ecuador?**

- a) First and Second Class
- b) Local and Express
- c) Metro and Rural
- d) Tourist and Worker

Explanation: Buses vary in comfort and service, labeled by class.

Part 2: Quiz – Passive Voice

1. **The Galápagos Islands ____ by many tourists every year.**

a) visits
b) are visited
c) visited
d) is visiting

Explanation: Use present passive: “are visited.”

2. **The travel documents ____ by the receptionist yesterday.**

a) were sent
b) send
c) is sent
d) are sending

Explanation: Past passive: “were sent.”

3. **Spanish ____ in Ecuador.**

a) is spoken
b) speaks
c) is speaking
d) spoke

Explanation: Present passive for facts: “is spoken.”

4. **The itinerary ____ tomorrow.**

a) will be emailed
b) email
c) will emailed
d) was emailing

Explanation: Future passive: “will be emailed.”

5. **The guests ____ to the airport by the tour operator.**

a) were driven
b) drove
c) drive
d) driving

Explanation: Past passive: “were driven.”

6. **Breakfast ____ in the dining room every morning.**

a) is served
b) served
c) serves
d) was served

Explanation: Present passive for routine: “is served.”

7. **A new airport ____ in the Amazon next year.**

a) is built
b) was built
c) will be built
d) builds

Explanation: Future passive: “will be built.”

8. **The reservations ____ already ____.**

a) have / made
b) have / been made
c) are / made
d) were / being

Explanation: Present perfect passive: “have been made.”

9. **The bus tickets ____ at the station.**

- a) can be bought
- b) can bought
- c) can buying
- d) are buy

Explanation: Modal + passive: “can be bought.”

10. **The local guide ____ by tourists for her excellent service.**

- a) praises
- b) is praising
- c) is praised
- d) praised

Explanation: Present passive: “is praised.”

Part 3: Travel Itineraries and Planning a Trip

1. **What should be included in a travel itinerary?**

- a) Only activities
- b) Just hotel info
- c) Flights, accommodation, activities
- d) Local slang

Explanation: A full itinerary includes transport, lodging, and activities.

2. **When is the best time to plan travel documents and insurance?**

- a) At the airport
- b) One day before
- c) After arriving
- d) Well before the trip

Explanation: Always prepare documentation in advance.

3. **Which is the first step in planning a trip?**

- a) Booking tours
- b) Setting a budget
- c) Buying souvenirs
- d) Reviewing pictures

Explanation: Budget determines the rest of the planning.

4. **What can help reduce travel costs?**

- a) Luxury hotels
- b) Business class flights
- c) Early bookings
- d) Last-minute decisions

Explanation: Booking early often provides discounts.

5. **What's a good tool to create a digital itinerary?**

- a) Excel
- b) Google Docs
- c) TripIt or Google Trips
- d) WhatsApp

Explanation: TripIt and Google Trips are built for itinerary organization.

Teaching: How to Make a Travel Itinerary

Steps:

1. Define destination and dates.
2. Set budget (transport, hotel, food, tours).
3. List transportation (flight, bus, train).
4. Book accommodations.
5. Plan daily activities with times and locations.
6. Add emergency contacts and visa info.
7. Use digital apps (TripIt, Google Sheets) to organize.

Part 4: Interpreting Public Transportation Timetables in English

Example Timetable:

Departure Time	Destination	Platform	Duration
08:00 AM	Quito	1	3h
09:30 AM	Ambato	2	2.5h
11:00 AM	Riobamba	3	4h

Key Vocabulary:

- **Departure Time** = When the vehicle leaves
- **Destination** = Final stop
- **Platform** = Where to board
- **Duration** = Length of the journey

Tips to interpret:

- Read left to right.
- Always check time format (AM/PM).
- Confirm platform and arrive early.
- Watch for footnotes like delays or seasonal hours.

Part 5: Essay – Writing a Travel Blog Entry: Tour Operators, Dealing with Guests, and Travel Agencies

Title: Writing a Travel Blog Entry – An Insider’s View of the Tourism Industry

Travel blogs are an exciting way to share personal travel experiences while informing future travelers. A high-quality travel blog entry doesn’t only describe places—it also highlights services provided by **tour operators**, interactions with **travel agencies**, and **customer service experiences** when dealing with guests.

When writing about a tour, travelers often rely on **tour operators** to organize transportation, lodging, meals, and activities. For example, a blog might detail how a local operator in Baños scheduled whitewater rafting and zip-lining, providing equipment and experienced guides. The review helps future tourists make informed choices.

Equally important are **travel agencies**, which offer advice, book packages, and sometimes customize travel plans. A good blog entry might compare agencies, note responsiveness, and include links or pricing tips.

Lastly, writing about **dealing with guests** is essential for those blogging from the perspective of tour staff or hospitality workers. Describing how friendly communication, attention to dietary restrictions, and solving travel issues builds trust can enrich a blog post and offer guidance to professionals.

In summary, writing a travel blog is not just about sightseeing. It is a storytelling tool that combines **personal experience** with **industry insight**, promoting responsible tourism and service excellence.