



TOURIST POLICE



Scan to review worksheet

Expemo code:
1392-71QC-DFD5

1

Warm up

Which are the most popular tourist attractions in your country?

2

Key words

Read the sentences below and match the underlined words and phrases with their definitions:

1. The man said he was a police officer, but he wasn't wearing a uniform.
 2. I was lost, but the police officer tried to assist me.
 3. The taxi fare is usually \$5, not \$20. I think you were overcharged.
 4. Be careful! The criminal is armed.
 5. During my stay in Japan, I learned a lot about the local culture.
- a. asked to pay too much
 - b. has a weapon
 - c. help
 - d. special clothing worn by members of an organization
 - e. visit



3

Reading

You are going to read an article about a new kind of police force in South Korea. Read the text in order to answer the questions below.

1. How many police officers were chosen?
2. What is their special ability?
3. What is their duty?
4. How do they show which languages they can speak?
5. Who designed their uniforms?
6. What can they do if there is a serious crime or emergency?
7. How many tourists visited South Korea in 2012?
8. What is the most popular tourist destination in South Korea?

THE
INDEPENDENT

The Tourist Police

South Korea introduces a new police force.

1. In South Korea, the country where the popstar Psy comes from, there is a new "tourist police force". These tourist police officers are dressed in special uniforms which are designed by one of the costume designers who created Psy's image.
2. One hundred young officers were chosen because of their ability to speak different languages. Their duty is to assist tourists who feel they have been overcharged during their stay in the South Korean capital of Seoul.
3. Officers can speak a number of different languages including English, Mandarin, and Japanese. They will wear special badges which state the languages that they can communicate in.
4. "Tourists who think they were overcharged by taxi drivers or street food vendors can come and talk to us," said English-speaking recruit Park Jae-Hyoung. "We will help settle the problem."
5. The uniforms that the tourist police wear are designed by one of the costume designers for Psy's music video 'Gangnam style' – the first video to reach one billion views on YouTube in December 2012.
6. The song was played at the official tourist police launch in the capital and a police unit performed some of Psy's special dance moves.
7. Tourist police officers are not armed and should call regular police officers if there is an emergency or serious crime.
8. In 2012, approximately 11 million tourists visited South Korea, and Seoul remains its most popular destination.

Adapted from The Independent, by Heather Saul, Friday, October 16th, 2013

4

Talking point

Does your country need a tourist police force? Why/why not?



5 Grammar - Defining relative clauses

A **relative clause** is a part of a sentence. It can begin with **which, who, that,** or **where**. Complete the table below with examples from the text.

	Use and examples
who	<p>We use who when we are talking about people:</p> <p><u>one of the costume designers who created Psy's image.</u></p> <p>(P1)</p> <p>.....(P2)</p> <p>..... (P4)</p>
which	<p>We use which when we are talking about things:</p> <p>..... (P3)</p>
where	<p>We use where when we are talking about a place:</p> <p>..... (P1)</p>
that	<p>We can use that instead of who or which:</p> <p>.....(P3)</p> <p>..... (P5)</p>

Important points

1) **That** is more usual than **which** in defining relative clauses.

2) We do not use **what** in relative clauses.

I've never eaten a pizza ~~what~~ **that** tasted so good!

What = 'the thing(s) that' **What** I wanted was out of stock. I can't decide **what** to buy.

3) When **who/that/which** is the object of the verb, we can leave it out:

They didn't have the shirt **that** I wanted to buy. They didn't have the shirt I wanted to buy.

In the above sentence, **that** (= the shirt) is the object of the verb *wanted*. But if **who/that/which** is the subject of the verb, we can not leave it out:

Do you know the woman **who** is standing over there?

(NOT: Do you know the woman is standing over there?)



6 Practice 1

Make one sentence or question from two, like in the example.

- 1. The police help tourists. The tourists visit Seoul.
The police help tourists who/that visit Seoul.
- 2. I saw the boy. I met him yesterday.
I saw
- 3. Let's go to that restaurant. We ate there yesterday.
Let's go to
- 4. I sent you an email. Did you receive it?
Did you receive the email
- 5. His new laptop doesn't work. He bought it yesterday.
The laptop work.
- 6. I work in an office. The office doesn't have air-conditioning.
The office
- 7. John is an American. He works as a police officer.
John is police officer.
- 8. They met at a coffee shop for the first time. They celebrated their anniversary there.
They celebrated their anniversary at the

7 Practice 2

Put the words in the correct order, like in the example.

- 1. the town / This / she / lives / where / is
This is the town where she lives.
- 2. who / the man / He's / won / the lottery
.....
- 3. most interesting / I / He's / know / person / that / the
.....
- 4. the dish / This / which / ate / we / yesterday / is
.....
- 5. drink / the coffee / Did you / I / that / made ?
..... ?
- 6. wants / that / a smartphone / has / Everybody / a touch screen
.....



Key

2. Key words

1. d 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. e

3. Reading

Students can work individually and check in pairs.

1. 100
2. they can speak different languages
3. to assist tourists who think they have been overcharged
4. They wear special badges.
5. the designer who created Psy's image
6. They can call the regular police.
7. 11 million
8. Seoul

5. Grammar - Defining relative clauses

Students can work alone or in pairs.

Examples with 'who':

'tourists who feel they have been overcharged during their stay in the South Korean capital of Seoul' (P2)

'Tourists who think they were overcharged by taxi drivers or street food vendors' (P4)

Examples with 'which':

'special badges which show the languages that they can communicate in' (P3)

Examples with 'where':

'the country where the popstar Psy comes from' (P1)

Examples with 'that':

'the languages that they can communicate in' (P3)

'The uniforms that the tourist police wear' (P5)

6. Practice 1

Students can work individually and check in pairs. Alternatively, set the exercise for homework. For slightly stronger classes, you can ask students which sentences do not require a relative pronoun (sentences 2, 4, 5)

2. I saw the boy who/that I met yesterday.
3. Let's go to that restaurant where we ate yesterday.
4. Did you receive the email that/which I sent you?
5. The laptop that/which he bought yesterday doesn't work.
6. The office where I work doesn't have air-conditioning.
7. John is an American who/that works as a police officer.
8. They celebrated their anniversary at the coffee shop where they met for the first time.



7. Practice 2

Students can work individually and check in pairs. Alternatively, set the exercise for homework. For slightly stronger classes, you can ask students which sentences don't require a relative pronoun (sentences 3-5).

2. He's the man who won the lottery.
3. He's the most interesting person that I know.
4. This is the dish which we ate yesterday.
5. Did you drink the coffee that I made?
6. Everybody wants a smartphone that has a touch screen.