



Lecture 3

Exploring Global Destinations and Cultural Insights

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Sub-Topics

1. Popular travel destinations
2. Ecotourism and sustainable travel
3. Travel etiquette and cultural sensitivity
4. The role of tourism in economic development

Language Features

1. Future with "Will" and "Going to"
2. Present Perfect Tense
3. Modal Verbs for Recommendations and Necessity
4. Conditional Sentences (Type 1 and Type 2)
5. Expressions of Preference

Learning Objectives

By the end of the lesson, students will be able to:

1. Use the future tense (will/going to) to plan trips and popular tourist destinations
2. Use modal verbs to create itineraries and travel recommendations
3. Explore travel experiences using the present perfect tense
4. Describe unexpected experiences on previous trips
5. Make predictions and discuss the impacts of tourism using conditional sentences (types 1 & 2)
6. Express travel interests and preferences using preference expressions
7. Describe travel plans and ongoing activities using the present continuous tense
8. Explain tourism issues and impacts using cause and effect expressions
9. Use indirect questions to improve politeness



Popular Travel Destinations & Future Plans

Where do you want to go? Why?

What will you do there?

Italy *Korea* PARIS Tokyo
China Thailand Indonesia

I'm going to Indonesia because I love art and history. I'm going to visit the Balinese temples in Bali and some other temples around Java. I'll be taking photos there!

Where do you want to go?

Destination	Word	IPA (American English)
	Beach	/bi:tʃ/
	City	/'sɪt.i/
	Countryside	/'kʌn.tri.saɪd/
	Hill	/hɪl/
	Park	/pɑ:rk/
Activities	Word	IPA (American English)
	Sightseeing	/'saɪt ,si:.ɪŋ/
	Hiking	/'haɪ.kɪŋ/
	Trying local food	/'traɪ.ɪŋ 'loʊ.kəl fu:d/
	Exploring	/ɪk'splɔ:r.ɪŋ/
Reasons for Traveling	Word	IPA (American English)
	Beautiful scenery	/'bju:.tɪ.fəl 'si:.nə.i/
	Cultural experience	/'kʌl.tʃə.əl ɪk'spɪr.i.əns/
	Adventure	/əd'ven.tʃə/
	Relaxation	/,ri:.læk'seɪ.ʃən/

(Source: Cambridge Dictionary - <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>)

Travel Bucket List

Individual Travel Plan (Write Your Own Plan)

Name : _____

Destination plans : _____

When? : _____

Why do you want to go there? : _____

What will you do? : _____

How long? : _____

What do you need to prepare? : _____

What, Where, & When?

Find your partner and discuss your travel plans!

Interviewer's name

Interviewee's Name

:

Destination plans

:

When?

:

Why do you want to go there?

:

What will you do?

:

How long?

:

What do you need to prepare?

:

Share it!

Present your partner's plan.

Hi, I'm Andrias, and this is my partner, Sarah. I will tell you about Sarah's plans for the future. She is going to visit Indonesia next summer. She wants to visit tourist attractions such as Borobudur Temple and Kuta Beach in Bali. She loves Indonesian culture. She will visit batik-making places in Jogjakarta and try traditional foods. She will go with her older sister and stay for two weeks. She has to prepare her passport and plan her trip first, of course.

Be going to & Will

Future	Be going to	Will
Usage	for planned actions or intentions <i>- I'm going to visit my brother next month.</i>	for spontaneous decisions, promises, or offers <i>- I'm going to visit my brother someday.</i>
Making Prediction	there is present evidence for a future event <i>- Look at those dark clouds! It's going to rain soon.</i>	for general future predictions without strong evidence <i>- I think it will rain tomorrow.</i>
Decision	Before the time speaking	At the moment of speaking
Promise	Not common	Used

(Source: Pavlik, C., & Bland, S. K. (2004). *Grammar Sense: Student Book 1*. Oxford University Press. Pg. 273-287)

Simple Future Tense: Be going to & Will

Affirmative Statements				
Subject	Be	Going to	Base form of verb	
I	am	going to	eat	that burger
You	are			
She/He/It	is			
We	are			
You	are			
They	are			

Affirmative Statements			
Subject	Will	Base form of verb	
I	will	eat	that burger
You			
She/He/It			
We			
You			
They			

Negative Statements

Subject	Be	Not	Going to	Base form of verb	
I	am	not	going to	eat	that burger
You	are				
She/He/It	is				
We	are				
You	are				
They	are				

Negative Statements

Subject	Will	Not	Base form of verb	
I	will	not	eat	that burger
You				
She/He/It				
We				
You				
They				

(Source: Pavlik, C., & Bland, S. K. (2004). *Grammar Sense: Student Book 1*. Oxford University Press. Pg. 268-283)

Is she going to come?

Yes/No Questions					Short Answers	
Be	Subject	Going to	Base form of verb		Yes	No
Am	I	going to	eat	that burger?	Yes, I am	No, I am not
Are	you				Yes, you are	No, you are not
Is	she/he/it				Yes, she/he/it is	No, she/he/it is not
Are	we				Yes, we are	No, we are not
Are	you				Yes, you are	No, you are not
Are	they				Yes, they are	No, they are not

(Source: Pavlik, C., & Bland, S. K. (2004). *Grammar Sense: Student Book 1*. Oxford University Press. Pg. 268-269)

Will you go?

Yes/No Questions				Short Answers	
Will	Subject	Base form of verb		Yes	No
Will	I	eat	that burger?	Yes, I will	No, I will not
	you			Yes, you will	No, you will not
	she/he/it			Yes, she/he/it will	No, she/he/it will not
	we			Yes, we will	No, we will not
	you			Yes, you will	No, you will not
	they			Yes, they will	No, they will not

Information questions

WHQ	Be	Subject	Going to	Base form of Verb		Answers
Who	am	I	going to	help?		Your little sisters
What	are	you				Teach them
Where	is	she/he/it				At home
When	are	we				Tonight
Why	are	you				I love them
How	are	they				Do the task together

Note:
Who and What can be used to ask subject information.
No subject is needed

WHQ				Base form of Verb + s/es		
Who	is		going to	come?		His brother
What				happen?		Flooding

Information questions

WHQ	Will	Subject	Base form of Verb		Answers
Who	will	I	help?		Your little sisters
What		you			Math
Where		she/he/it			At home
When		we			Tonight
Why		you			I love them
How		they			Do the task together

Note:
 Who and What can be used to ask subject information.
 No subject is needed

WHQ			Base form of Verb + s/es		
Who	will		come?		His brother
What	will		happen?		Rain

(Source: Pavlik, C., & Bland, S. K. (2004). *Grammar Sense: Student Book 1*. Oxford University Press. Pg. 268-269)

Listen dan identify!

Welcome, nature lovers, to the _____ (1) with me, Jullio! Get ready, because this short but absolutely spectacular trip is going to be amazing! Today, I'm thrilled to introduce you to one of the most amazing and historical _____ (2) in Indonesia: the beautiful and awe-inspiring Bogor Botanical Gardens. This historic botanical garden, located in Bogor, West Java, was established in 1817 and is home to thousands of plant species, including the rare and large Rafflesia flower. Our _____ (3) today is: First, Historical Site: There, we will visit Lady Raffles Monument to Reindwardt Monument and also see interesting collections such as:

Ulin Wood, home to the fascinating _____ (4), the majestic Banyan Tree, and the oldest tree in Bogor Botanical Garden. But before that, let's take a leisurely stroll among the lush greenery, explore the beautiful orchid house, and catch a glimpse of the Presidential Palace from a distance. Let's start this _____ (5) today!



(Source: <https://kebunraya.id/bogor/education/tour-de-kebun-raya>)

Sounds conversion: https://luvvoice.com/#google_vignette

Listen dan identify!

Welcome, nature lovers, to the **incredible journey** with me, Jullio! Get ready, because this short but absolutely spectacular trip is going to be amazing! Today, I'm thrilled to introduce you to one of the most amazing and historical **destinations** in Indonesia: the beautiful and awe-inspiring Bogor Botanical Gardens. This historic botanical garden, located in Bogor, West Java, was established in 1817 and is home to thousands of plant species, including the rare and large Rafflesia flower. Our **main route** today is: First, Historical Site: There, we will visit Lady Raffles Monument to Reindwardt Monument and also see interesting collections such as:

Ulin Wood, home to the fascinating **Coffee Collection**, the majestic Banyan Tree, and the oldest tree in Bogor Botanical Garden. But before that, let's take a leisurely stroll among the lush greenery, explore the beautiful orchid house, and catch a glimpse of the Presidential Palace from a distance. Let's start this **incredible adventure** today!

(Source: <https://kebunraya.id/bogor/education/tour-de-kebun-raya>)

Category	Word	IPA (American English)
Popular Travel Destinations	journey	/ˈdʒɜːni/
	trip	/trɪp/
	destination	/ˌdes.tɪˈneɪ.ʃən/
	botanical garden	/bəˈtæn.ɪ.kəl ˈɡɑːr.dən/
	historic	/hɪˈstɔːr.ɪk/
	monument	/ˈmɒn.jə.mənt/
	collection	/kəˈlek.ʃən/
	palace	/ˈpæl.ɪs/
Ecotourism and Sustainable Travel	nature	/ˈneɪ.tʃə/
	species	/ˈspiː.ʃiːz/
	flora	/ˈflɔːr.ə/
	greenery	/ˈɡriː.nə.i/
	explore	/ɪkˈsplɔːr/
	preserve	/prɪˈzɜːv/
Travel Etiquette and Cultural Sensitivity	respect	/rɪˈspekt/
	heritage	/ˈher.ɪ.tɪdʒ/
	tradition	/trəˈdɪʃ.ən/
The Role of Tourism in Economic Development	tourism	/ˈtʊr.ɪ.zəm/
	attraction	/əˈtræk.ʃən/
	economic	/iː.kəˈnɔː.mɪk/
	local	/ˈləʊ.kəl/

(Source: Cambridge Dictionary - <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>)

Ecotourism & Sustainable Travel

- ✓ Have you ever traveled to a place with a focus on nature or sustainability?
- ✓ Imagine you are visiting a national park. What should you do to protect the environment?
- ✓ You are planning a trip abroad. How can you make sure your trip is sustainable?
- ✓ A friend wants to go on an eco-tour but doesn't know what it means. How would you explain it?
- ✓ What advice would you give to someone who always travels but doesn't care about sustainability?

I have just lost my key.

Affirmative Statements

Subject	Have/Has	Past participle	
I	have	finished	this work
You	have		
She/He/It	has		
We	have		
You	have		
They	have		

Negative Statements

Subject	Have/Has	Not	Past participle	
I	have	not	finished	this work
You	have			
She/He/It	has			
We	have			
You	have			
They	have			

Have you ever?

Yes/No Questions				Short Answers	
Have/ has	Subject	Past participle		Yes	No
Have	I	finished	this work?	Yes, I have	No, I have not
Have	you			Yes, you have	No, you have not
Has	she/he/it			Yes, she/he/it has	No, she/he/it has not
Have	we			Yes, we have	No, we have not
Have	you			Yes, you have	No, you have not
have	they			Yes, they have	No, they have not

(Source: Murphy, R. (2019). *English Grammar in Use - Fifth Edition*. Cambridge University Press. Pg. 14-16)

Present Perfect is used to talk about:

Usage	Explanations	Example
New Information	Something has happened means a new information.	Oh no! Someone has just hit my car!
Connection to the Present	The past action has a present result.	I have lost some amount of money, so I can't buy anything
Continuing Time Periods	Actions start in the past and continue until now.	I have read this book for 3 days
Ongoing Time Expressions	Include phrases that indicate time continuing up to the present: Recently, in the last few days, so far, since I arrived	I have had lunch in this restaurant recently.
Unfinished Time Periods	Include some vocabulary: today, this evening, this year, etc., to talk show time periods that are still ongoing.	I have worked so hard this year.
First-Time Experiences	Used to describe a first-time event.	It's the first time I have visited this place.

(Source: Murphy, R. (2019). *English Grammar in Use - Fifth Edition*. Cambridge University Press. Pg. 14-16)

Pay attention!

1. I **have visited** a national park where **they banned plastic bottles.**
2. They have traveled to Japan several times to benchmark on eco-friendly transportation like cycling or electric buses.
3. We have explored many national parks to be a volunteer in a tree-planting project.

Ecotourism and sustainable travel

Accommodation & Lodging	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Staying at some green hotels that use renewable energy and with water and energy conservation programs.2. Visiting a company that renew plastics.
Transportation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Using bicycles or electric vehicles for city exploration.2. Traveling by train instead of short-haul flights to reduce carbon emissions.3. Walking for a nature exploration.
Activities & Experiences	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Planting mangroves on the beach2. Releasing baby turtles into the open sea3. Participate in tourism projects that involve local residents and local culture.4. Volunteer in a reforestation project by planting trees in deforested areas.5. Donate used items to local organizations.
Food & Shopping	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Eat at restaurants that use non-plastic materials.2. Use your own bottles and containers to carry food and drinks.3. Shop at malls that do not provide plastic to carry purchased items.4. Observe housing construction projects and tree-planting initiatives in your area to reduce the impact of environmental damage.
Conservation & Volunteering	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Helping with beach clean-up initiatives during travels.2. Supporting reforestation projects by planting trees in deforested areas.3. Participating in eco-volunteering programs for marine or wildlife conservation.4. Donating to local environmental organizations instead of buying unsustainable souvenirs.

Let's explore more . . .

<https://www.enelgreenpower.com/learning-hub/gigawhat/search-articles/articles/2024/02/sustainable-tourism>

Discussion:

1. Have you ever done any sustainable tourism activities when you traveled?
2. Did you read the article about how sustainable tourism has changed?
3. Now, please tell me about the steps you have taken to reduce your environmental impact while traveling.
4. After reading the article, please tell me about your plan to adopt new sustainable behaviors in your future travels.

Sustainable Travel Experience

Let's remember and write a short story (1-2 paragraphs) about a sustainable travel experience we've had. Please follow this structure:

1. Describe the place you have visited. Make sure the place promotes eco-friendly tourism.
2. Then describe any sustainable activities you did there, like eating with non-plastic utensils, reducing plastic waste, or joining a conservation project.
3. Finally, please share your thoughts on whether sustainable travel has changed your perspective on tourism.

Enjoy reading!

My name is Erika, and I love nature. I am a student. I'm always excited about nature because I love exploring new places while thinking about the impact I have on the environment. Over the past few years, I have visited some wonderful places. These places are eco-friendly and promote responsible tourism. One of my most memorable trips was to a solar-powered guesthouse with wooden utensils. I couldn't find any plastic utensils there. I also took part in a community project to plant trees in an area of the forest that had been damaged. We planted trees and created conservation areas, which we designed to support local businesses that prioritize sustainability. The most interesting and inspiring visit I have ever made was to a small village where the place has implemented a zero-waste policy. These trips taught me how important it is to protect nature and improve people's lives. This experience has completely changed my perspective, and I'm committed to making eco-friendly choices in all my future adventures.

Have you ever seen a tourist harming nature? What should they have done instead?

Present Perfect (Have you ever...?)	Modals for Suggestion/Advice (Should have / Could have / Ought to have...)
seen tourists leaving trash on the beach?	They should have thrown their trash in the bin instead.
seen anyone cut the tree illegally?	They could have replanted the tree
noticed tourists give food to animals at the zoo?	They shouldn't have fed wild animals

Modals for advice and suggestions

You ought to sleep early

You **should have** drunk enough water

You **should/ shouldn't** do

What should I do?

You **had better** drink enough water

You **could have** slept early

Should, ought to, had better are used to give advice.

Should: general advice or recommendation

Ought to: similar to should. It's stronger

Had better: specific situation with danger in it.

Should have done: something you didn't do

Shouldn't have done: You did it. It's not good

(Source: Murphy, R. (2019). *English Grammar in Use - Fifth Edition*. Cambridge University Press. Pg. 66-70)

Instructions:

1. Prepare "What If?" Question Cards
2. Work in pairs or small groups.
3. Pick a "What if?" question and answer using a Conditional Sentence Type 1 structure.

What If...?

recycle plastic waste → **What if people recycle plastic waste?**

use public transportation

stop using single-use plastics

buy local souvenirs instead of imported ones

use solar energy

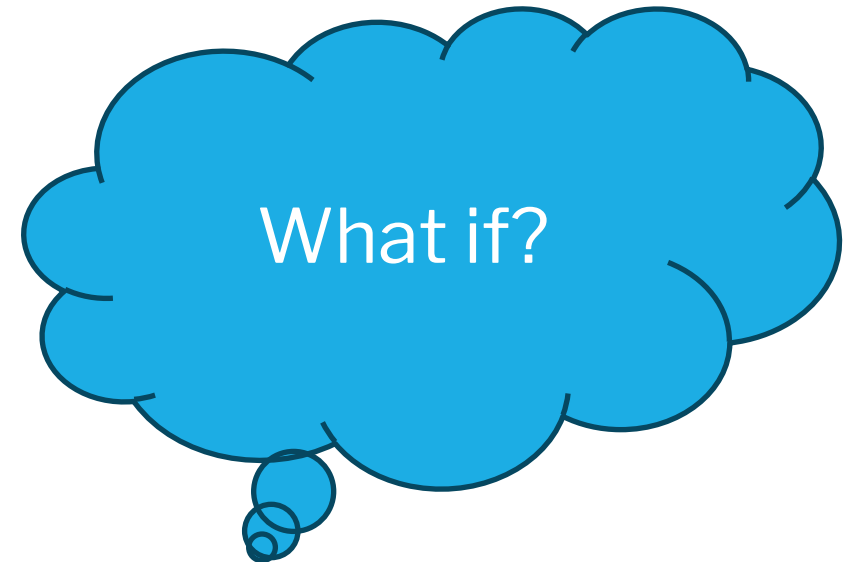
use only eco-friendly fuels

plant a tree

apply strict rules on waste disposal

only serve organic food

4. Follow-up discussions based on their answers.



Conditional Sentences Type 1 (Real and Possible Future Situations)

Conditional Sentence Type 1 (If + present simple, will + verb)

Usage: to express something possible to happen in the future

Examples:

If people stop using plastic bottles, the environment will be cleaner.

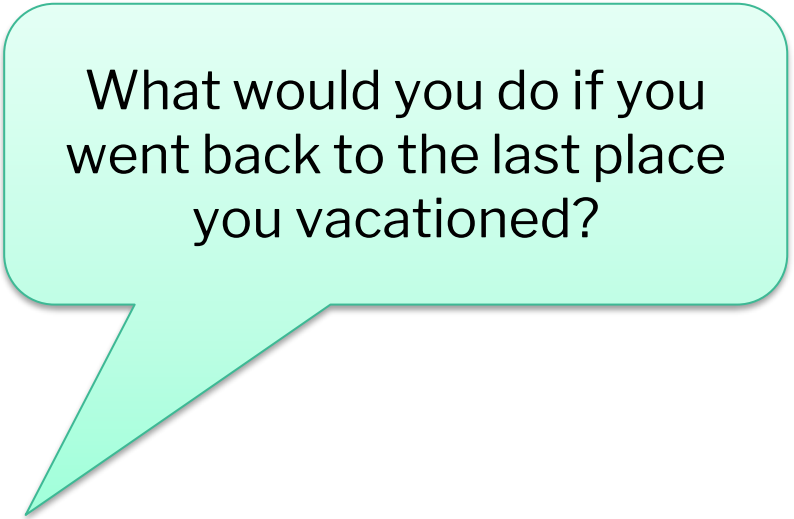
If tourists use reusable bottles, they will produce less plastic waste.

If government educate people about ecotourism, people will be more responsible.

(Source: Murphy, R. (2019). *English Grammar in Use - Fifth Edition*. Cambridge University Press. Pg. 76)

What if?

- Use public transportation instead of driving.
- Stay in a hotel that's eco-friendly.
- Shop at local stores to support the community.
- Limit how much plastic you use.
- Join a project to help protect the environment.
- Eat organic food from local producers.
- Be kind to wildlife and the natural world.
- Teach others about sustainable travel.
- Visit areas that aren't often visited.
- Volunteer to help protect the environment in your community.



What would you do if you went back to the last place you vacationed?

Conditional Sentences Type 2 (Hypothetical/Unreal Situations)

Conditional Sentence Type 2 If + past simple, would + base verb

Usage: This type is about a hypothetical or imaginary situation in the present.

If people used less plastic, the oceans would be cleaner.

If I were a superhero, I would my earth

If humans did not destroy nature, animal life would be safer.

(Source: Murphy, R. (2019). *English Grammar in Use - Fifth Edition*. Cambridge University Press. Pg. 78)

Challenge!

Conditional Type 1 (Real & Possible Situations)

1. If you _____ (choose) an eco-friendly hotel, you _____ (reduce) your carbon footprint.
2. If travelers _____ (use) reusable bottles, they _____ (produce) less plastic waste.
3. If we _____ (support) local businesses, we _____ (help) the community grow.
4. If tourists _____ (respect) nature, the environment _____ (stay) clean.
5. If you _____ (turn off) the lights before leaving your hotel room, you _____ (save) energy.

Conditional Type 2 (Hypothetical & Unreal Situations)

6. If people _____ (care) more about sustainability, they _____ (travel) more responsibly.
7. If I _____ (be) a travel blogger, I _____ (promote) eco-friendly destinations.
8. If everyone _____ (use) bicycles instead of cars, the air _____ (be) cleaner.
9. If tourists _____ (not leave) trash on the beach, marine animals _____ (be) safer.
10. If we _____ (have) better public transport everywhere, fewer people _____ (drive) cars.

Answers

Conditional Type 1 (Real & Possible Situations)

1. If you Choose (choose) an eco-friendly hotel, you Will reduce (reduce) your carbon footprint.
2. If travelers use (use) reusable bottles, they Will produce (produce) less plastic waste.
3. If we support (support) local businesses, we Will help (help) the community grow.
4. If tourists respect (respect) nature, the environment Will stay (stay) clean.
5. If you turn off (turn off) the lights before leaving your hotel room, you Will save (save) energy.

Conditional Type 2 (Hypothetical & Unreal Situations)

6. If people cared (care) more about sustainability, they Would travel (travel) more responsibly.
7. If I were (be) a travel blogger, I Would promote (promote) eco-friendly destinations.
8. If everyone used (use) bicycles instead of cars, the air Would be (be) cleaner.
9. If tourists Did not (not leave) trash on the beach, marine animals Would be (be) safer.
10. If we had (have) better public transport everywhere, fewer people Would drive (drive) cars.

Speaking Activity: Role-Play a Travel Dilemma

Step 1: choose bad traveler's actions on the list:

- 1) Littering
- 2) Using too much plastic
- 3) Disturbing wildlife
- 4) Ignoring local customs
- 5) Polluting water sources
- 6) Buying illegal souvenirs

Step 2: Ask your partner to make a sentence that relate to the words chosen

"I need plastic to bring this item".

Step 3: You then give advice using modal verbs and conditional sentences.

- ✓ *If you bring a tote bag, you won't need plastic.*
- ✓ *You should use a reusable bag instead of plastic.*

Step 4: make a short dialogue using all these steps

Tourist: I have bought a lot of souvenirs. I need a plastic, please.

Guide: I am sorry. If you brought a tote bag, you wouldn't need any plastic.

Tourist: Oh, I didn't know that. What should I do instead?

Guide: You should have purchased a tote bag made from recycled materials from the store before.

Tourist: I see! I should have read about sustainable travel before coming here.

Now . . .

- ✓ What should travelers do to be good and responsible?
- ✓ If travelers avoid using plastic, what will happen?

What do you prefer?

What do you like best when you travel?

Do you want to try the local food?

Do you want a hotel that is eco-friendly, or a big resort?

Do you want to visit popular tourist spots or go to places that are new to you?

Do you want to use public transportation?

Do you want to bring your own water bottle or use a plastic one?

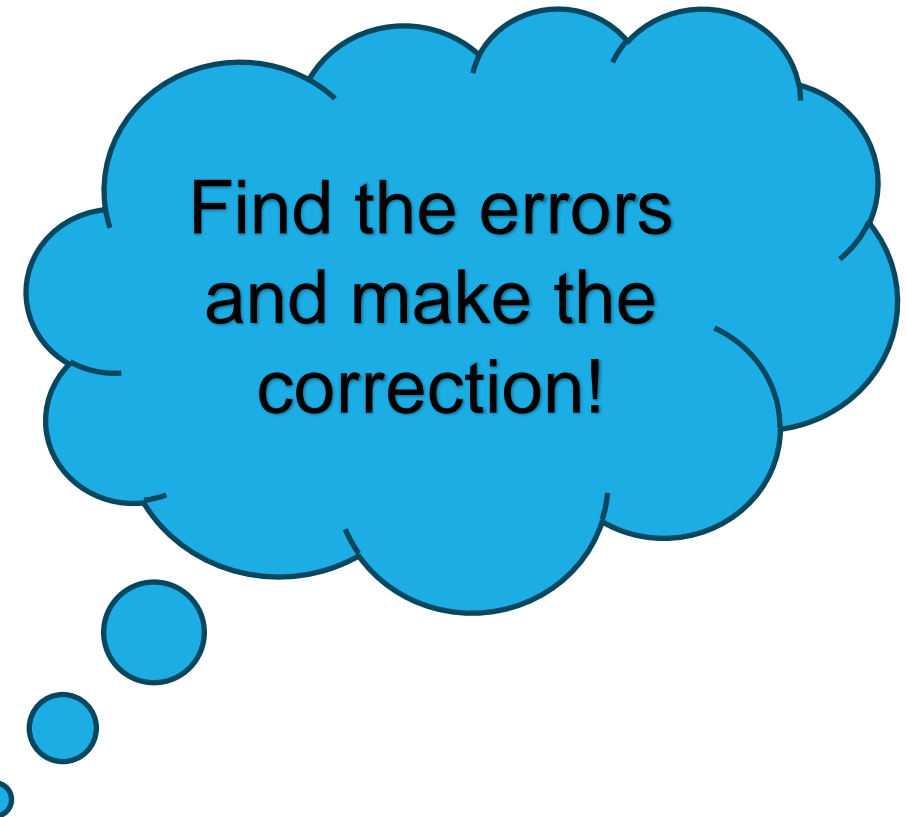
And what about a bag to carry your things?

Why?

	Prefer	Would Prefer	Would rather
Form	prefer + noun/-ing	would prefer to + base verb	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. would rather + base verb 2. I'd rather not + base verb 3. I'd rather + subject + past verb (did, went, drove, etc.)
Usage	to talk about general preferences	to talk about what we want in a specific moment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to express specific preferences. 2. To talk about what you prefer someone else to do
Example	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ I prefer orange to mango. ✓ She prefers speaking skills to writing. ✓ I prefer walking rather than traveling by train. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ I'd prefer to go to library tonight rather than go to the mall. ✓ We'd prefer to take a bus rather than walk in the rain. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ I'd rather study than play. ✓ I'm tired. I'd rather not go out tonight². ✓ I'd rather you drove instead of me³. ✓ I'd rather she didn't know about it³.

(Source: Murphy, R. (2019). *English Grammar in Use - Fifth Edition*. Cambridge University Press. Pg. 118)

Errors	Corrections
I prefer to walking rather than to running.	
She would prefer going to the mountains than going to the beach.	
I'd rather to take a bus than taxi.	
I'd rather you go with me to the eco-park.	
I'd rather not to visit a big mall during holiday.	
Would you prefer stay at a local accommodation or at a hotel?	
They prefer to book flights at night than during the day.	



Errors	Corrections	Explanations
I prefer to walking rather than to running.	I prefer walking to running.	Prefer is followed by verb-ing (not "to" + verb-ing). Rather than is used with base verbs
She would prefer going to the mountains than going to the beach.	She would prefer to go to the mountains rather than go to beach.	Would prefer is followed by to + base verb (to go instead of going). Rather than should be used, not "than."
I'd rather to take a bus than taxi.	I'd rather take a bus than taxi.	Would rather is not followed by 'to' , just the base verb (<i>take</i> instead of <i>to take</i>).
I'd rather you go with me to the eco-park.	I'd rather you went with me to the eco-park.	When we use "I'd rather [someone] do something," the verb must be in the past tense (<i>went</i> instead of <i>go</i>), even though the meaning is present.
I'd rather not to visit a big mall during holiday.	I'd rather not visit a big mall during holiday.	"Would rather" is followed by the base verb (not "to" + verb). "Not" comes directly before the verb.
Would you prefer stay at a local accommodation or at a hotel?	Would you prefer to stay at a local accommodation or at a hotel?	"Prefer" is followed by 'to' + base verb (<i>to eat</i> instead of <i>eat</i>).
They prefer to book flights at night than during the day.	They prefer to book flights at night rather than during the day.	"Rather than" should be used instead of "than" when comparing actions.

Let's wrap up!

1. Popular travel destinations (Future with "Will" and "Going to")
2. Ecotourism and sustainable travel (Present Perfect Tense & Modal Verbs)
3. Travel etiquette and cultural sensitivity (Modal Verbs for Recommendations)
4. The role of tourism in economic development (Conditional Sentences (Type 1 & 2))
5. Expressing Travel Preferences

Assignment

Hey, why not try writing a blog post? You could share some tips on how to be a responsible traveler. I'd love to help you out by sharing some tips that I hope will encourage you to adopt sustainable travel habits.

Here's what to do:

1. Title: Create a catchy title for your blog post.
2. Introduction: Explain why sustainable travel is important.
3. Body: Write some awesome ways we can all travel responsibly. Feel free to use these language features:
 - Conditional sentences (types 1 & 2) to describe possible outcomes.
 - Modal Verbs (must, must, should, could, might, etc.) to give suggestions.
 - You can also use preference expressions, like I prefer, I would prefer, I would rather
4. And finally, here's a thought for your conclusion: End with an encouraging message, inspiring travelers to protect nature.

References

Murphy, R. (2019). *English Grammar in Use - Fifth Edition*. Cambridge University Press.

Pavlik, C., & Bland, S. K. (2004). *Grammar Sense: Student Book 1*. Oxford University Press.

Pronunciation: Cambridge Dictionary - <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>

Sounds conversion: https://luvvoice.com/#google_vignette

<https://www.enelgreenpower.com/learning-hub/gigawhat/search-articles/articles/2024/02/sustainable-tourism>

<https://kebunraya.id/bogor/education/tour-de-kebun-raya>

Thank you