

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ДВНЗ «УЖГОРОДСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»
ФАКУЛЬТЕТ ТУРИЗМУ ТА МІЖНАРОДНИХ КОМУНІКАЦІЙ
КАФЕДРА МІЖНАРОДНИХ КОМУНІКАЦІЙ**

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**ЗБІРНИК ТЕКСТІВ ТА ЗАВДАНЬ
З ДИСЦИПЛІНИ «ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА
ЗА ПРОФЕСІЙНИМ СПРЯМУВАННЯМ»
(англійська)**

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

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PART I

TEKCT 1. PLANNING A HOLIDAY

Read the article



Many people take their main holiday in summer, and although some people choose *a last-minute break*, others plan their holiday months *in advance*.

The beginning of the year is a good time for people to start looking at *holiday brochures*. *Tour operators* (companies that organise holidays) as well as *travel agents* (the people that sell holidays) give lots of information about holiday *destinations* and types of holiday.

As well as the traditional two-week beach holiday, you can choose from a range of holidays: a cruise (holiday on a ship), an activity holiday (a holiday that involves walking, cycling, climbing or other sports), a *city break* (a weekend or a few days in a different city) and so on. A lot of people choose a *package holiday*, where flights and *accommodation* are included in the price. But many people prefer an independent holiday, where they make their own *travel arrangements*.

If you can't travel abroad, you can also choose a *stay action* – a mix of «vacation» (holiday) and «staying at home». This is where you still take a week or two for a break, but do fun activities in your own city, region or country.

If you travel independently, you will need *to book* your flights or train tickets. Unless you have *an onward destination*, you will probably book a *return journey*. Then you will need *to make a reservation* at a hotel, or another place to stay, such as a campsite (if you are camping in a tent), or a caravan site (if you are staying in a caravan), or a *B&B* (a bed and breakfast).

For all types of foreign holidays, it is essential that you check you have all your *travel documents*. Make sure your passport hasn't expired, and that you have a visa if necessary. If you are travelling to some countries, you also

need to make sure that all your *vaccinations* (protection against illness) are *up to date*. For some countries you might need a vaccination against hepatitis, or yellow fever, for example.

As your *departure date* gets nearer, you can start to plan the details of your journey. Perhaps it will be a good idea to buy a *guide book*, or a *phrase book*, if you don't speak much of the local language. Some people like to *read up on* (= get lots of background information) on where they are going, and find out about the places of interest and «must-see» sights. It's also fun to make a packing list, so you don't forget any vital clothes or *toiletries*.

It's also a good idea to buy local currency in advance, if your flight gets in (= arrives) in the middle of the night, when no banks are open. Most airlines also advise you to take out (=get) *travel insurance* just in case your flight is delayed or cancelled, or if you get ill and need to be repatriated (sent back to your country).

Don't forget to make arrangements for your pets and your house while you're away. Put your dog into *kennels* (a dog hotel), and leave a key with your neighbour just in case! Hopefully your neighbour will keep an eye on your house while you're on holiday! Finally, get to the airport with plenty of time to spare. Nowadays it can take much longer to get through security and onto the plane. Have a nice trip and send your neighbour a *postcard*!

[<http://www.english-at-home.com/vocabulary/planning-a-holiday/>]

Exercise 1. Find the English equivalents of the following words and phrases in the text.

Брошура, забронювати, місцева валюта, туристична страховка, путівник, розмовник, дата вильоту/відправлення, тур оператор, вакцинація, зворотня поїздка, комплексне турне, пункт призначення, туристичний агент, екскурсія по околицях міста.

Exercise 2. Match the halves to complete the dialogue.

A – Welcome to Happy Trails Travel Agency.	B – No, it's too hot at the beach.
A – Well, it's sunny and warm at the beach. There's a special at the Bongo Beach Hotel this weekend.	B – I want to go somewhere this weekend but I don't know where. Where do you recommend?
A – How about the mountains?	It's two nights for the price of one.
There's a wonderful ski lodge in the mountains. The trees are full of snow at this time of year. It's so beautiful.	B – THAT'S PERFECT!
	B – It's too cold in the mountains.
	B – No. It's too rainy at the lake.

A – Ok. What about at the lake? Frederick's Lake has a cute little guest house that you can stay in?
 A – How about the moon?! It doesn't rain there.

--

Exercise 3. Imagine you are having a holiday at the beach. Plan one day of your holiday. Write your plan here.

Morning _____

Afternoon _____

Evening _____

Exercise 4. Match the things you should do on the left with the reasons on the right. Write the letters in the box below.

Before you go on holiday abroad you should:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. buy some foreign currency | a) to find out more about the country you are going to |
| 2. buy a guide book | b) to stop you from getting diseases |
| 3. have a vaccination if you need them | c) so that you can get into the country you are going to |
| 4. get a visa if you need it | d) so that you can buy things |

1..... 2..... 3..... 4.....
--

Exercise 5. Choose the correct answer.

- 1) I bought a little doll as a _____ of my visit to India.
 A. memory B. remember C. souvenir D. remembrance
- 2) On the London-Tokyo flight there is sometimes a _____ at Anchorage.
 A. flying visit B. stopover C. stay D. stop
- 3) His wife has flown to Singapore on a business _____.

- A. Journey B. travel C. excursion D. trip
- 4) Richard is a very amusing travelling _____.
- A. companion B. friend C. colleague D. partner
- 5) In the 19th century, David Livingstone, the Scottish _____ tried to find the sources of the Nile.
- A. explorer B. tourist C. globetrotter D. sightseer

TEKCT 2. TOP TRAVEL THINGS NEEDED FOR TRAVELLING THE WORLD

Top 6 Travel Things Needed for Travelling the World



My favourite subject / topic in the world has to be travelling. I like talking about; reading about; watching programmes about and I like doing it. I like nothing more than leave everything behind and to go off exploring: seeing new places; trying new activities; new foods; new cultures; new *modes of transportation*; new languages...the list goes on. Although I like *to travel as light as possible*

and leave all my '*possessions*' at home where they can't distract me, there are some essential items that a traveller needs to have in the bag for when travelling around the world. I've set out what I consider to be the top 6 items here. You might need more than 6 or you might not want everything on the list. Ultimately all you need is a passport and some money, but I think the other items might just *come in handy*. Enjoy my travelling around the world tips. Happy travels people!

#1: Valid Passport

If you're not sure what is a *valid passport* then let me start right there. A valid passport is a passport with at least 6 months left before the *expiry date*. This item is very definition of an essential travel item and *hence its position* at the top of the list. After all you can't even get out of your own country if you don't have this. Every country demands to see a valid passport for travel. If you're planning on going to lots of different continents and countries you're going to be getting a lot of *entry / exit stamps* in your

passport as well as one or two full-page visas along the way. Be sure to have *plenty of blank pages* for this. Some border officials seem to love the idea of taking up a whole page for their one little stamp. This is fine until you have no blank pages left and you want to get into Vietnam but there's no space for their full page visa. If this happens then you no longer have a valid passport. Also, many countries will insist that you have a passport valid for 6 months at the very least before letting you in. Even if you only intend to stay for a week, they don't want to risk having your passport expire whilst in their country and then not being able to get back out.

#2: A Good Credit Card for around the world travelling

This is very important if you don't want to be handing over loads of your *hard-earned money* to the banks for trivial things such as conversion fees, transaction fees, and withdrawal fees. If you're away for any great period of time then these fees really add up. Speak to your bank to let them know you're going around the world travelling so that they can advise you about the international usage fees you may be charged. Check out what some credit card providers are offering or look into getting a *pre-pay card*.

#3: Appropriate Clothing and Footwear

Think about where you intend to go on your around the world travelling trip and consider the climate and the activities you're going to be doing. If you're going to be on the beach take some *flip flops* and a swim suit; if you're going to be trekking in the mountains take some hiking shoes and some hiking pants (the ones that zip off at the knee are most ideal). Wherever you go on your travelling around the world trip you'll likely need a *lightweight rain jacket* and a micro fleece for the occasional *chilly evening* or a venture up to higher altitudes where the climate is much cooler. When choosing your clothing try and consider how much room you have in your back pack. Some speciality hiking clothing can be packed very compactly. Likewise, consider buying a travel towel. It's not as good as a regular towel but it folds up incredibly small.

#4: A Guidebook

Without doubt one of the most liberating ways of around the world travelling is to just go with the flow and etch out your own way. It can be so much more rewarding than staying where everyone else stays or eating at a place just because the Lonely Planet says it has great coffee. It can be much nicer to talk to the local people and hear what they have to say and follow their advice, determining your own way around the world. With that said, there are many good reasons to carry a *guidebook* with you when travelling around the world. It can be a good way of learning about places that you'd previously never heard of but may like to visit. It's good for maps, local directory information and as a consistent source of information.

#5: Travel Insurance for travelling around the world

We would all like to believe that nothing bad will happen to us when we go around the world travelling, and *touch wood*, nothing will. However, it is pretty much essential in this day and age to get travel insurance cover before you go - especially on a long trip such as when travelling around the world. *Petty theft* is always going to be a problem and you might just think that anything taken can be replaced: after all what could you have of value in your back pack besides a point and shoot camera and basic cell phone right? But the main reason for the travel insurance is so that you're covered in case you fall ill. And this could happen to the healthiest person around who never missed a day of school and has 100% attendance certificates from work coming out of his ears. If you get sick whilst in a different country when travelling around the world and you need to be re-patriated the costs can be absolutely staggering. This is why you need travel insurance.

#6: A Camera

What kind of camera you take on your world tour is entirely up to you. As you'll no doubt be aware, there are all types of cameras out there. If, like me, you know nothing about professional photography and expensive cameras you'll be happy to settle for a *modest* digital point and shoot camera. If you're a bit more into the art of photography and have a little *extra money* then you may want to go for something a little more on the fancy side. Whatever, you simply can't go travelling around the world without a camera.

[<http://hubpages.com/travel/Top10ItemsNeededforTravellingtheWorld>]

Comprehension task

True or false

1. A valid passport is a passport with at least 6 months left before the expiry date. _____
2. If you're going to be on the beach do not take flip flops and a swim suit. _____
3. It is pretty much essential in this day and age to get travel insurance cover before you go - especially on a long trip such as when travelling around the world. _____
4. You simply can't go travelling around the world without a camera.

Exercise 2. Imagine that you and your partner are going to Mexico and you have to share a suitcase. There is only enough room for five items from the list. Decide which five you will need to pack.

Hairdriyer Umbrella Camera Sun screen Travel diary
Insect repellent Towel Money

Exercise 3. Read and discuss.

Just because you're going out of town for the holidays doesn't mean you have to give up on fitness! If you're traveling over the next few weeks, especially if you're flying, you want to bring lightweight items that won't add weight to your luggage, so here are a few fun exercise toys you can easily pack in your suitcase. Use these on a trip, either by yourself or with the family!

1. Exercise tubing. Available in all sizes and resistances, exercise tubing weighs next to nothing and can be tucked around clothes in your suitcase. A lightweight tube and a heavier one — or two lightweight ones you can double up— provide all you need for a total body workout. Buy ones with handles so you can do arm and upper body exercises.

2. Aqua bells. These plastic travel weights collapse to take up nearly no space in your suitcase. You simply fill them with water once you get to your destination and — instant dumbbells! The dumbbells can be adjusted up to 16 pounds each and ankle weights go up to eight pounds so you can work arms and legs easily.

3. A jump rope. Great for cardio when your hotel doesn't offer a gym, you may need to take this one outside if you're not on the first floor. Look for a rope made of plastic that turns freely in the handles. To find your right size, be sure the handles just reach under your armpits when you stand in the middle of the rope with both feet. Jump lightly, only two to four inches off the ground, and land on the balls of your feet.

Pack one or all three for a fit and fun vacation!

[<http://www.today.com/health/hug-day-may-keep-sniffles-away-1D80385358>]

Exercise 4. Match the words (1-9) with the definitions (A-I).

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 1 ___ lost baggage | 4 ___ luggage status | 7 ___ missing |
| 2 ___ in transit | 5 ___ specially | 8 ___ recover |
| 3 ___ baggage office | 6 ___ notify | 9 ___ property |

- A an area in the airport that handles all problems related to baggage
- B the situation of a passenger's luggage
- C luggage that has disappeared
- D to be traveling from one place to another
- E something not being where it should be

- F to find something and get back
- G for one reason
- H items that belong to someone
- I to tell someone

Exercise 5. Imagine an airline loses your baggage. What will you do?

ТЕКСТ 3. TRAVELLING BY TRAIN



Modern life is impossible without travelling. Of course the fastest way of travelling is by plane. But many people make their choice on travelling by train as with a train you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined. Travelling by train is of course slower than by air but it also has its *advantages*. If you are going to travel by train you'd better *book seats beforehand* because

many people are fond of travelling by train. There are some reasons why people choose *railroad*. Train is the cheap means of travelling. If it is summer outside it will be better to think of your trip before the vacation starts. To understand how true this is, you only have to go to a *railway station*. There you will see hundreds of people hurrying *to catch a train*. You'll waste a lot of time standing near the *booking-office* trying to buy a ticket.

Modern trains have very comfortable seats in all *passenger cars*, and there are *sleeping-cars* and *dining-cars* which make even the longest journey enjoyable. You can buy first-class, second-class and third-class sleepers in a *separate compartment*. If you are early before the train starts you can leave your suit-cases in the compartment and walk up and down the *platform*. Some people forget when and from which platform and *track* their train will be off. They can always ask for the track, platform and train numbers at the railroad station *information bureau* and also get information about next trains and their *schedules*. There are *express*, slow and long-distance trains. If you want to go somewhere and get there as quickly as possible you'd better know that express trains only stop at the largest stations while slow trains stop at all stations. You can get to far countries only by a long-distance train.

Once you are in your compartment you have to ask the guide to bring in the bedding. There are usually two *lower* and two *upper berths* in a third-class sleeper compartment. Some people like to *occupy* upper berths because it is more convenient and exciting to travel. During your way on the train you can read newspapers, books, look out of the window, drink the tea, communicate with your neighbors or sleep. I prefer to look out of the window, because you can see the country you are passing through, and not only the clouds as when you are flying. You can have something to eat at the stations when the train makes stops. Though we all seem to agree that the future belongs to air transport, the railroads today still carry a lot of passengers and goods.

[<http://www.studfiles.ru/preview/1826706/>]

Comprehension task

True or false

1. Travelling by train is of course slower than by air. _____
2. Train is the most expensive means of travelling. _____
3. Modern trains have very comfortable seats in all passenger cars. _____
4. If you are early before the train starts you can leave your suit-cases in the compartment and walk up and down the platform. _____
5. You can not eat at the stations when the train makes stops. _____

Exercise 2. Match the words (1-6) with the definitions.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 __ attendant | 4 __ station |
| 2 __ round-trip | 5 __ berth |
| 3 __ timetable | 6 __ ticket kiosk |

- A trains come and go from there
 - B a type of bed that is on trains
 - C a train station worker
 - D the place to purchase rail tickets
 - E a list that shows train departures and destinations
 - F a type of ticket that lets a traveler take a train to and from a destination
- [Evans V. Tourism SB / V. Evans. - Express Publishing, 2011. - p. 16]

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences. Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the word bank.

Overnight train one-way by rail catch the train scenery

1. I go to the train station and buy a ticket. I am ready to _____.
2. Hilary buys a ticket to Paris. It is an _____ ticket.
3. We look out the window. We see the pretty _____.
4. Peter sleeps on the train during the night. He rides an _____.
5. Roger likes to travel _____. He thinks it is fun.

[Evans V. Tourism SB / V. Evans. - Express Publishing, 2011. – p. 17]

Exercise 4. Make up dialogues of your own on «Travelling by Train».

Roles suggested:

a booking-clerk and a passenger;

two passengers sharing a compartment;

two friends discussing the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by train;

a passenger and a clerk in the inquiry-office.

Exercise 5. Discuss the following questions:

1. What are waiting-rooms for?
2. Who can help you with your luggage?
3. In what way do porters carry luggage?
4. What is a luggage van?
5. What kinds of trains do you know? What trains do you prefer? Why?
6. Where can one have light refreshment?
7. What trains have dining-cars?
8. Do you prefer to book your ticket beforehand or to queue up at the booking-office?
9. What is the left-luggage office?

ТЕКСТ 4. TRAVELLING BY PLANE



Departures

When you arrive at the airport, you can look at the *departures board* which shows the flight numbers (e.g. BA735), *departure times* (e.g. 08401) and destinations (e.g. Venice). At the *check-in desk* they weigh your *luggage*. Usually you can take about 20 kilos. If it is more, you may have *to pay excess*

baggage (= you pay extra). They also check your ticket and give you a *boarding card* for the plane with your seat number on it. Then you go through passport control where an official checks your passport, and into the *departure lounge*. Here, you can also buy things in the *duty free*, e.g. perfume or alcohol. About half an hour before *take-off*, you go to a gate number, e.g. gate 14, where you wait before you get on the plane. When you *board* (= get on) the plane, you find your seat. If you have *hand luggage*, you can put it under your seat or in the *overhead locker* above your seat. If there are no *delays* (= when you have to wait until a later time for some reason), the plane moves towards the *runway* (= the area where planes take off and land).

The flight

The captain (= the pilot) or *cabin crew* (= people who look after passengers) may say these things:

Please *fasten your seat belt* and put your seat in the upright position.

May we remind passengers (= to passengers: please remember) that there is no smoking now until you are inside the terminal building (= the part of the airport where passengers arrive and depart).

The cabin crew are now coming round with *landing cards* (= cards you have to fill in when you enter certain countries).

Arrival

When the plane *lands* (= arrives on the ground), you have to wait for it to stop. When the doors are open, you get off the plane and walk through the terminal building and go to the *baggage reclaim* (= place where you collect your luggage). You go through *customs* (GREEN = nothing to declare; RED = goods to declare). At most airports, you can *hire a car* (= rent a car).

[Evans V. Tourism SB / V. Evans. - Express Publishing, 2011. - p. 180]

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences with a suitable word.

1. There was a mechanical problem, and we ended up with a two-hour _____.
2. Several passengers had to fill in landing _____.
3. I went through passport control and sat in the departure _____.
4. If you have nothing to declare, you follow the green sign when you go through _____.
5. A woman at the check-in-desk weighed my _____.
6. I looked for our flight number on the departures _____.

[Evans V. Tourism SB / V. Evans. - Express Publishing, 2011. - p. 181]

Exercise 2. Answer the questions.

1. What is the most interesting part of the flight, and what is the most boring part?
2. Where do you often have delays, and why?
3. What do you usually do during the flight?
4. Do you always eat the food they give you?

[Evans V. Tourism SB / V. Evans. - Express Publishing, 2011. - p. 181]

Exercise 3. Complete the words or phrases below using words from the list.

control number desk card baggage
lounge luggage reclaim locker

1. boarding.....
2. excess
3. check-in
4. flight
5. overhead
6. departure
7. baggage
8. passport
9. hand

[Redman S. English Vocabulary in Use Pre-Intermediate / S. Redman. - Cambridge, 2003. - p. 177]

Exercise 4. Complete what the flight attendant is saying with the words in the box.

aboard	boarding card	flight	hand luggage	landing	life jacket
overhead locker	take off				

1. Good morning, sir. Can I see your _____, please? 65C - that's towards the back on your left. Have a pleasant _____.
2. On behalf of the captain and the crew, I would like to welcome you _____.
3. Please put all _____ in the _____.
4. There is a _____ under your seat for use in an emergency.
5. Please remain seated during _____ and _____.

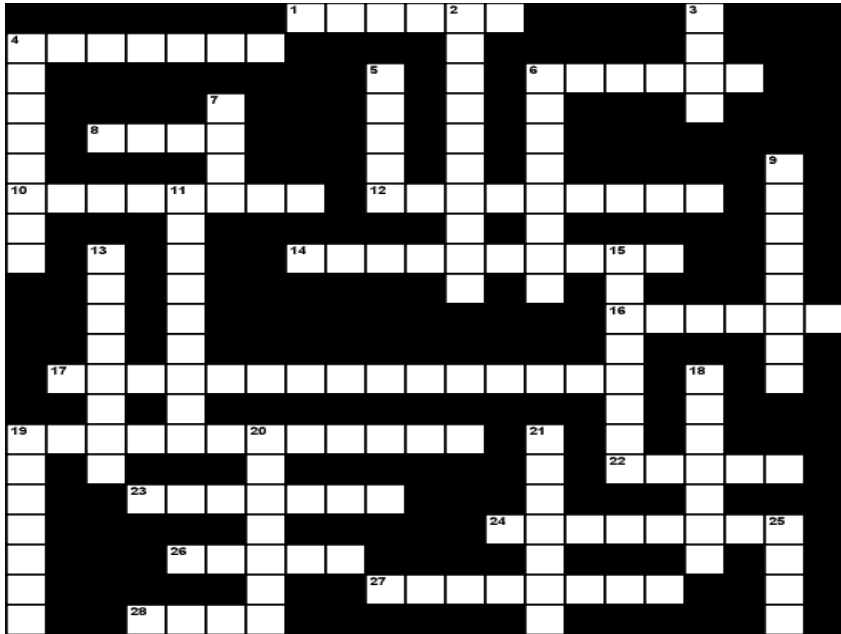
Exercise 5. Do the crossword.

Across

- 1 a trip by air
- 4 the coming to a place, appearance
- 6 a person who works at an airport, carrying luggage
- 8 a taxicab or cab
- 10 the sky above a country
- 12 an act of departing, a leaving

Down

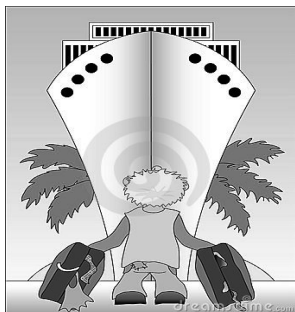
- 2 an aircraft with one or two motorized blades on its top
- 3 a type of strong light that passes through the body and makes a picture of bones and other body parts
- 4 an airplane, glider, or other flight vehicle
- 5 to enter a ship, train, etc.
- 6 people who help keep buildings and other areas safe, guards



- 14** a thin luggage bag with a zipper used to carry suits and dresses
16 place where airplanes take off and land
17 a person who serves passengers on a plane and is responsible for their safety
19 the building in an airport where air traffic is routed in and out of the airport
22 a person who flies an aircraft
23 bags, suitcases, etc. used to carry clothing and other goods while traveling
24 a station, depot (rail, bus, airline)
26 an airplane
27 not requiring payment of duty fees
28 entrance or exit, usu. at an airport
- 7** a foreign travel authorization
9 a flat, sturdy box with a top and bottom, usu. attached by hinges on one side and held closed by latches, and with a handle for carrying; made to carry suits and other clothes when traveling
11 a person (other than the driver) who rides in a bus, boat, car, taxi, etc., esp. one not steering it
13 a machine for flying passengers or goods
15 a small path or field for planes to take off and land
18 a business that carries passengers and cargo by airplane
19 describing a bag that is carried on an airplane, bus, etc., instead of being stored in the luggage compartment
20 suitcases and bags used to carry clothing while traveling
21 a rise or ascent, as of an aircraft from the runway
25 to reach land

[http://nhd.heinle.com/crosswords/airport_print.html]

ТЕКСТ 5. TRAVELLING BY SEA



Human beings are very inquisitive and like discovering different places. That is why people all over the world like to travel around the globe. It is not so interesting for them to see the world on TV today. It is precious to see it by their own.

And when people come to beautiful beaches and *sparkling blue waters*, they understand it is really the amazing thing they wanted to see. There are *countless adventures* within reach on cruise vacation. There are many cruise companies in the world, and each

of these companies can provide you a qualified service.

During the cruise people live in comfortable *cabins*. During sea days when a cruise liner is in the open sea, people can take sunbathes, swim in the swimming pools, *play fools in the slide or promenade around* the ship visiting different *decks*. You can rent a cabin for two, four, six persons.

Cruise companies offer different tours during which you can discover the inhabitants of a coral reef on a glass-bottomed boat, go horseback riding on the beach, go mountain biking rain forests, explore ancient civilizations as you climb mysterious pyramids or *snorkel with stingrays* and dive 800 feet down in a research submarine. *Days onboard* are casual but full of joy and new impressions. But don't forget your camera and binoculars, so you don't miss a thing.

Adventures are endless in this area. People can relax on a cruise surrounded by the white-sand beaches and beautiful *turquoise waters* of the most beautiful islands on the earth, find and visit tropical places where nature brings *striking* mountains and *pristine* beaches.

Such islands are home to rich culture and complex histories. There are archaic ruins, beaches, rain forests and many waterfalls. Here you can find new friends and buy a lot of souvenirs.

[<http://www.alleng.ru/eng-top/566.htm>]

Exercise 1. Discuss and learn the underlined words.

Many people spend their holiday in **seaside resorts** (towns by the sea for tourists) where they can spend most of their time on the beach. Some people enjoy swimming; others love **sunbathing** (lying on the beach in order to get **a suntan**). If you like sunbathing, you should use **suntan lotion** to help you get a tan and protect your skin. If you don't have any protection, you may get sunburn, which is painful and can be dangerous.

Exercise 2. Decide if these statements are True or False.

1. A *provisioned charter* is a system of chartering a ship where the owner provides only the ship, but *not* the crew, fuel or insurance. _____
2. Before a ship can carry paying passengers, it must have a *certificate of airworthiness* to show that it complies with safety regulations. _____
3. A boat's speed is measured in *bows* (for example, 'The ship travels at twelve bows'). _____
4. The *stern* is the front of a ship and the *bow* is the back of a ship. _____
5. The *starboard* is the right-hand side of a ship and the *port* is the left-hand side (when facing forwards). _____
6. The maximum weight a ship can carry (including crew, passengers, fuel, etc) is called the *gross tonnage*. _____
7. A ship usually has several floors which are called *companionways*. These are connected by staircases called *bridges*. The *deck* is the top part of the ship where the captain stands. _____
8. When a large number of boats sail together, usually following one main boat, this is called *flotilla cruising*. _____

[Rawdon W. Check your English vocabulary for living in the UK / W. Rawdon. - London, 2006. - p. 40]

Exercise 3. Read the sentence pairs. Choose where the words best fit in the blanks.

- 1 relaxation/adventure
Mick does not want a lot of activity. He wants _____ during his holiday.
Rita climbs a mountain because she enjoys the _____.
- 2 embarkation/shore excursion
Penny visits a new city. She is on a _____.
Oscar shows his ticket at _____.
- 3 porter/cruise director
Ulysses is a _____. He handles the passenger's luggage.
Miranda is a _____. She tells passengers about activities.

[Evans V. Tourism SB / V. Evans. - Express Publishing, 2011. - p. 15]

Exercise 4. Match the words with the definitions.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1 ___ cabin | 4 ___ disembark |
| 2 ___ balcony | 5 ___ port of call |
| 3 ___ upper deck | 6 ___ tenders |

A to get off a ship

- B a place where ships stop
 - C the top of a ship
 - D a room on a ship where passengers sleep
 - E small boats that take passengers from the cruise ship to land
 - F a small outdoor area that is attached to cabins
- [Evans V. Tourism SB / V. Evans. - Express Publishing, 2011. – p. 14]

Exercise 5. Discuss the following questions:

- 1) Why do people take cruises?
- 2) You win free tickets for a cruise. Where do you go? Why?

TEKCT 6. TRAVELLING BY CAR



There is nothing better than travelling by a fast car. Travel by car is a more *personal experience*, for there you can drive yourself.

You just sit down at the *steering wheel*, *start the motor*, step on the *accelerator* with your foot and off goes the car. You can go as slowly or as fast as you wish, stop when and where you choose; you park the car on *the side of the road*, get out and go wherever you like.

It is quite true that driving a car has some disadvantages. In town it is rather a nuisance with all those *traffic «jams»* or *«hold - ups»*, *round-about*s, *detours* and so on. It is not pleasant at all when you ride on a *bumpy road* or get a *flat tyre*, or still worse, when you get *stuck in the mud*.

But what can be better than a *spin in a car* on a week-end with your friend? As soon as you get out of the crowded town and see a long wide road in full view, what a thrill it is to feel the car rush forward at a touch of your foot, to feel the wind in your face, to see houses, trees find people flash past, to feel the real joy of speed.

Then, of course, you see much more of the country than you do in a plane.

Suppose you are on vacation and have decided to take a trip in a car. What magnificent views you behold on your way — green fields, a road winding its way up the mountain with steep, grey cliffs on one side and a

deep *precipice* on the other, a *shining expanse* of the sea wrapped in a blue *noonday haze*, the woods, the rows of acacia that stretch along the streets of the towns you pass through. Indeed your impressions are unforgettable.

[<http://www.alleng.ru/engl-top/567.htm>]

Exercise 1. Talk about these questions:

1. When do travelers rent cars?
2. What kinds of cars do they rent?
3. What can you do when you travel by car?
4. What can't you do when you travel by car?

Exercise 2. Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. Sara rents a large car. It has a lot of space. c _____
2. George has a lot of money and rents the very expensive car. x _____
3. Sheila's bags don't fit in the car's place for storing luggage. t _____

Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the verb.

1. If too many people _____ (**will travel/travel**) by plane, pollution will increase.
2. If you catch a train, you _____ (**will/won't/are**) get stuck in a traffic jam.
3. When you travel by train, you _____ (**will arrive/arriving/will**) on time.
4. You will have an exciting trip when you _____ (**will travel/travel**) by helicopter.
5. If you travel by ship, you can _____ (**have/having/will have**) a relaxing trip.

Exercise 4. Complete this passage about car hire with words from the box.

CDW	classes	conditions	contract
drop-off	LDW	paperwork	personal
refuelling	terms	unlimited	

When you hire a car, you can choose from several different (A) _____, or groups, of car (anything from a small group A economy car to a large group 7M people carrier). Before you sign the (B) _____, it is very

important to check the (C) _____ (the documents the car hire company gives you) and to make sure you agree to the (D) _____ and (E) _____ of hire.

A good car hire company will include the following: (F) _____, which is daily insurance that covers damage to a hire car if you have an accident; (G) _____, which covers the loss, theft or vandalism of the car; (H) _____ accident insurance, which provides life and medical insurance for the driver and passengers; (I) _____ mileage, which means that you can drive as far as you like without paying any more to the car hire company. Note that if you hire the car in one place and return it to another, you may have to pay a (J) _____ charge (this helps the car hire company with the cost of returning the car to its original location). You may also have to pay a (K) _____ service charge to pay for any petrol that you didn't replace to top up the petrol tank to its original level.

[Rawdon W. Check your English vocabulary for living in the UK / W. Rawdon. - London, 2006. - p. 38]

Exercise 5. Write about the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by car.

ТЕКСТ 7. TYPES OF TRAVELLING



There are many different types of travel that appeal to different types of travelers. Some people would prefer to spend their vacation relaxing on a beach. Others want to get out and see the sights or famous landmarks. Others want to go off the beaten path to find adventure.

1. City Trips

These trips take place in a big city. Maybe Chicago, New York, London or Paris. Or maybe slightly smaller cities, like St. Louis, Houston or Springfield. But the main point of these trips is usually to do some sightseeing. Maybe hit up a few museums, or do a boat or bus tour.

These trips are great because there are so many different cities out there, both throughout the U.S. and abroad, that have so many different cultures and unique things to offer.

These trips are also nice for the foodie in you. Almost every big city has either some great high-class restaurants or some local favorites.

City travel may be more fast-paced than some would like for a vacation, but the great thing about it is that there are always endless possibilities of things to do and see and taste!

2. “Beachy” Vacations

This is what a lot of people consider a “real” vacation. If you’re going to take time off work to get away, you want to relax and unwind. Maybe you’re escaping cold weather and trying to soak up some sun. Maybe you want to sit in the shade with a cold drink in your hand.

You could argue that “Beachy” vacations can have some sub-categories, like the wild and crazy spring break trip, the all-inclusive resort trip, and the romantic get-away. But no matter your take on the events of this type of vacation, these beach vacations require sun, nice weather and a change of pace from the daily grind.

3. Nature/Adventure Travel

For this, you need some type of outdoorsy activity. Camping, hiking, and whitewater rafting all fall under this category. But, you don’t need to be terribly adventurous to enjoy the outdoors. Even those who like a warm cushy bed and no activity with a danger factor can explore nature. State and National parks can be great destinations for all types of travelers.

4. Cruises

There is a whole subculture of people out there to love to cruise. It’s a huge part of the travel industry, and now you can take cruises all over the world. Whether its in the Caribbean, a cruise up to Alaska, a trans-Atlantic cruise, or a Mediterranean Cruise, it’s a great way to see a lot of new places, without much of the hassle of traveling from place to place. After all, you’re living on a floating hotel!

Cruises are definitely not just for old people. Some cruise lines are known as being “party boats” for the college kids. And others, like Disney Cruise lines, are great for families.

It’s a really great way to get a taste of many different places. It’s also a nice way to see some really famous landmarks, like the pyramids, perhaps, where you might not want to spend too much more time in surrounding areas. And the best part is, it helps you find some places where you would like to really get to know, and you can always book a trip back there to see more.

5. Backpacking

Backpacking is really a form of budget travel. Backpacking is also generally a longer-term type of travel than the typical vacation.

Many backpackers are younger, but that's not always true. They carry what they need with them, and usually travel from place to place as cheaply as possible, sometimes booking overnight trains to save money on accommodations, or staying at hostels.

In many places backpacking is a rite of passage. Sometimes recent college grads will spend their last summer traveling this way before entering "the real world." In some countries they have what is called a "Gap Year" where young people travel the world for a year, often before entering college.

There's actually many books and articles out there about backpacking.
[<https://loveplaytravel.wordpress.com/category/backpacking/>]

Exercise 1. Guess the noun which goes with the adjectives.

- | | |
|---|---------|
| a. clean, sandy, dirty, secluded | b. ____ |
| b. trendy, expensive, second-hand, souvenir | s. ____ |
| c. narrow, busy, winding, cobbled | s. ____ |
| d. luxury, family, five-star, Victorian | h. ____ |
| e. delicious, local, gourmet | c. ____ |
| f. rocky, snow-capped | m. ____ |
| g. exotic, tropical, desert | i. ____ |

[http://ieas.unideb.hu/admin/file_5119.pdf]

Exercise 2. Read the announcements and underline the correct word.

- All passengers/customers for flight KLM 726 to Amsterdam please proceed to Gate 8.
- The train standing at platform/station 2 is the 13.17 service to London Euston.
- Passengers are reminded to keep their handbag/luggage with them at all times.
- We will be docking/landing at Calais in 30 minutes.
- Avoid the M25 and use an alternative road/route or you could face very long delays.

[http://ieas.unideb.hu/admin/file_5119.pdf]

Exercise 3. Idioms and fixed phrases.

feet, time, suitcase, move, line, weather

- The new job in sales means that I'll have to live out of a for months.
- I'll drop you a as soon as I get there and let you know what's going on.
- I can't wait to put my up and forget about work.

- d. Come on! If you don't get a on, we'll miss the train.
- e. I've been feeling a bit under the all week.
- f. We arrived in the nick of The show was about to start as we sat down.

[http://ieas.unideb.hu/admin/file_5119.pdf]

Exercise 4. Match the sentences from the first part with a suitable reply from the second part.

HE SAID:

1. Where shall we stay?
2. Can you recommend a good guest house in this area?
3. Last year I went to Australia, Canada, Brazil, Argentina and China.
4. How are we going to get home? We haven't got enough money for a taxi.
5. Last year, we went to one of those resorts where everything - food and drink - is free.
6. You don't have much luggage with you.
7. On my first visit to Indonesia, I found everything so different from England.
8. We left London at 7 o'clock in the morning and didn't arrive in Inverness until 8 in the evening!
9. I love going to busy, lively resorts for my holiday.
10. I spend most of my life travelling, moving from one hotel to the other.

SHE REPLIED:

- A. Really? I prefer to go somewhere a bit quieter, off the beaten track.
- B. Wow! I didn't realise you were such a globetrotter!
- C. Poor you! You spent a whole day on the road.
- D. Let's stop at the first hotel we find.
- E. I would hate to live out of a suitcase like that.
- F. Why don't we thumb a lift?
- G. It sounds great. I've never been on an all inclusive holiday.
- H. Yes, there's a nice B & B around the corner.
- I. I know. I prefer to travel light.
- J. I experienced similar culture shock when I went to Vietnam.

[http://ieas.unideb.hu/admin/file_5119.pdf]

Exercise 5. Fill in the gaps.

agent break city-breaks crossing cruise drive free day
 holidays itinerary journey ride sail stay stopovers tour
 tourist travel travels trip visit voyage

Is it better to go on a package (1)_____, or to (2)_____ on your own? I suppose the answer depends on what kind of (3)_____ you are. A complicated tour organised by a travel (4)_____ has some advantages. You have a/an (5)_____, which gives you a list of all your destinations. We hope you'll have a wonderful (6)_____ in our hotel. I prefer travelling during summer (7)_____ I think I can ask for a (8)_____ next week so we can go on a weekend (9)_____ to Majorca. Before you take a taxi at the airport, ask the driver about the price of the (10)_____ The (11)_____ by car along the coast, let us admire the dramatic views. Enjoy a (12)_____ in our refurbished boats along the cliffs. The last (13)_____ is allowed at 5:30. Enjoy a wonderful (14)_____ with (15)_____ at all the marvellous islands of the Aegean sea. The (16)_____ of the English Channel is dangerous under bad climatic conditions. The (17)_____ of the Titanic had a sad end. The (18)_____ to visit the Coliseum has to be paid on site. During the low season (19)_____ are good-value-for-money. The (20)_____ took us two days more than we expected, but we finally arrived to the destination. The cruise follows the track of Captain Cook's (21)_____

TEKCT 8. IN THE CITY



You may do a bit of sightseeing on a holiday, or you may do a lot of sightseeing, but you will probably go to a museum or art gallery, and see or visit statue, palace, etc.

Many people go on a sightseeing tour of a town (usually in a bus); they can also go on a tour of a castle, cathedral, etc. When you are sightseeing, it helps to buy a guidebook (a book of information for tourists) and a map of the town you are visiting.

If you're traveling to London, transportation around the city might be a foreign topic. Like any city, London has many options for getting around to see the sights.

From the different forms of public trains and their fares, to the famous London buses, riverboats, two types of taxis, and motorbikes there are a bunch of options to choose from.

Ask any visitor to London what 10 things they find memorable about the city and their reply will probably include a mention of the underground. This is hardly surprising as London's Underground was introduced back in 1863, making it the oldest underground railway in the world. Each year more than one billion passengers are carried by the Underground, and in peak times of the year, such as the pre-Christmas period, passengers numbers swell to more than four million a day. By anyone's standards, that is a lot of people using the Underground system and its 11 different train lines, and it is small wonder that at peak times traveling on a train can seem more like being a sardine packed in a can, rather than a commuter on a train.

One of the most iconic sights you'll see in London is its bright red buses. Unfortunately, the old-style open-backed Routemaster with a conductor selling tickets isn't used these days, except on the Heritage routes for the number 9 and 15 buses, both of which travel along popular tourist routes.

You may not think of traveling by riverboat as a credible option for getting around London, but you would be mistaken. Traveling on the river is a great way to see London, especially Tower Bridge.

Those who prefer to travel under their own steam will be pleased to learn that an increasing number of Londoners use two wheels to get around. Although London still has a ways to go, the authorities are still trying to make it a friendlier place for "cyclists" by introducing cycle lanes on many roads throughout London.

[<http://www.gonomad.com/21-features/3425-london-england-how-to-get-around-the-city>]

Exercise 1. What can you find in the city and the countryside? Put the words into the correct group.

a museum	fields	a farm	an art gallery	
a stadium	a shopping	centre	a forest	animals

Exercise 2. Grammar: On and At. Complete the sentences. Use on or at.

on + street The bank is on Oak Street.

at + address The bank is at 2364 Oak Street

- The library is _____ Main Street.
- The bank is _____ 10561 Victory Boulevard.
- Mr. and Mrs. Johnson live _____ 2496 89th Street.
- There is a gas station _____ Catalina Avenue.
- The supermarket is _____ 4th Avenue.

6. The hair salon is _____ Beach Boulevard.

7. I live _____ 8594 Palm Street

Exercise 3. Put the conversation in the correct order.

___ Yes, there is. There's a bank on Vista Avenue, next to the hotel.

___ Okay. Thank you, Ryan. Bye-bye.

___ Can you give me directions?

___ Excuse me, Ryan. Is there a bank near here?

___ Bye.

___ Go straight for two blocks. Turn right on Vista Avenue. The bank is next to the hotel.

[http://www.englishandliteracy.ca/asset_library/page/rsbj/GivingandReceivingDirections.pdf]

Exercise 4. Imagine you have the 10 needs or problems listed below. Work with your partner and write the appropriate service where you can obtain what you need.

1. You need some milk and some bread. _____

2. You want to buy a new book. _____

3. You have a bad toothache. _____

4. You need a van to move some furniture. _____

5. You need a loan to renovate your house. _____

6. You want to buy a pair of winter boots. _____

7. You have a problem with your car battery. _____

8. You want a new hairstyle. _____

9. You need childcare for your three-year-old son. _____

10. You want to repair an old table. _____

You need a hammer and an electric drill. _____

[http://www.englishandliteracy.ca/asset_library/page/rsbj/GivingandReceivingDirections.pdf]

Exercise 5. What do you do when you get lost in a town or city?

TEKCT 8. RESERVATION



If you aren't someone who takes vacations that requires a hotel stay, or travels for business or your kids' sporting events, you may not know how to make a hotel reservation. By following these simple steps, you can ensure that your hotel meets your needs and expectations when you arrive.

Check rates and book a hotel reservation as far in advance of the departure date as possible. Hotels tend to raise rates as availability declines; however, it is possible to get a last minute deal.

Use an online travel site to identify hotels in the city you are visiting or near a specific attraction, address or airport. Determine whether you need a standard room, one-bedroom, two-bedroom or something larger. Identify what amenities you need.

In-room conveniences to consider include high-speed Internet, a refrigerator, a kitchen or kitchenette, and a pull-out sleeper sofa. Some hotels will bring a crib or cot into the room if you need it.

Hotel amenities might include an indoor or outdoor pool, fitness center, business center, restaurants and room service.

Enter your arrival and departure dates as well as how many adults and children will be staying in the room. Narrow down the list to one or two hotels with the amenities you need and the best rates, and then go to those hotel websites to check rates there.

Compare rates with discounts (e.g., for seniors, AAA members, frequent flyer members) and taxes applied.

If you are bringing pets, verify that pets are allowed and whether an additional fee is charged.

Take into account whether a free breakfast is included, or a happy hour offers free drinks and/or food.

Look at the photos and virtual tours available online to get a feel for what the hotel and its rooms look like. You may need to call the hotel to get specific information, such as the year built/remodeled, check-in/check-out times and cancellation policy. Book the hotel room online or by phone. You will need to give a credit card number, but the card will not be charged unless you don't cancel according to the cancellation policy. Print or write down your confirmation number and bring it with you on the trip.

Warnings

Before you book a hotel reservation online, check whether there is a booking fee. It may be cheaper to use the hotel website, rather than a travel site.

Most hotels will charge you at least one night stay if you do not cancel a reservation within the time allotted. Some hotels allow you to cancel the same day as check-in, but others require a day or more notice.

[<http://www.bayt.com/en/specialties/q/95820/what-are-the-methods-are-using-for-reservation-at-hotel/>]

Exercise 1. Define the following words.

1. book a room: _____
2. check out: _____
3. double room: _____
4. reception: _____
5. single room: _____
6. twin room: _____

Exercise 2. Choose the right word.

1. We still have to _____ (book/make) a hotel and to buy our plane tickets.
2. I'm leaving tomorrow and I still haven't _____ (packed/stacked) my suitcases.
3. I always get great deals on hotels because my friend is a _____ (trip/travel) agent.
4. A "bed and _____" (breakfast/food) is a private home which takes in guests.
5. It is often very expensive to travel during _____ (peak/expensive) season.
6. Arranging " _____ " (acclimations/ accommodations) means arranging a place to stay (like a hotel, guest house, etc.)
7. Travel agents often ask you whether or not you would like to buy traveler's _____ (insurance/policy).
8. A _____ (package/combined) tour/holiday is one that includes air, hotel, and often food.
9. A _____ (connecting/connect) flight requires a passenger to change from one plane to another.
10. If you lose something at an airport, you should check at the airport's lost-and-_____ (find/found) office.

Exercise 3. Choose the correct words/phrases to complete the conversation with the hotel reception clerk.

HOTEL CLERK: The Four Seasons Hotel. How can I help you?

YOU: Hello, My name is Mr. Wong. I'd like to reserve a room.

Do you have _____ from March 10th to March 13th?

- any available
- free
- some free

HOTEL CLERK: Yes, we do. Would you like a double room or a single room?

YOU: _____ the double room per night?

- What costs
- How much is
- What is the price

HOTEL CLERK: It's \$75 per night... And the single room is \$65 per night.

YOU: I'm looking for a room that would be nice for a romantic weekend.

Which of the two _____?

- is recommended
- do I recommend
- do you recommend

HOTEL CLERK: I'd go with the smaller one, the single room. It's much nicer... And two people can stay in that room.

YOU: OK, perfect. I'd like to _____ that one then.

- reservation
- reserve
- make

HOTEL CLERK: Alright. I've made that reservation for you. And how will you be arriving?

YOU: We'll be arriving _____.

- by car
- on March 10th
- with my wife

HOTEL CLERK: Perfect. We have an underground lot where you can park your car.

[<http://www.learnenglishfeelgood.com/travelenglish/english-tourism-hotel5.html>]

Exercise 4. Rewrite these sentences as indirect questions.

1. What is the room rate?

Could you tell me _____

2. Is it possible to have a connecting room?

I was wandering _____

3. Is there a florist near here?

Do you know if _____

4. Can I leave my cases here after I've vacated the room?

I was wandering _____

5. How long will it take the taxi to arrive?

Could you tell me _____

Exercise 5. Work with a partner. Take turns to be a travel agent, sales clerk or a customer. The customer will ask questions about the booking conditions. Here are some questions.

1. Are the prices in the brochure all correct?

2. What happens if we cancel our holiday?

3. Do we need insurance or is that included in the price?

4. Can we change our booking if we have to?

5. Will we definitely get the hotel we asked for in the booking form?

6. What happens if there are flight delays?

ТЕКСТ 10. TYPES OF ACCOMMODATION



There are different types of accommodation such as:

Hostels (often referred to as «youth hostels» or «backpackers») are a loosely-defined form of guesthouse, generally low-budget compared to other places to sleep. Although often used by youth there is usually no upper age limit.

Hotels provide private serviced rooms for guests. They range from very

basic budget-style to extremely luxurious accommodation.

Bed and Breakfasts (B&Bs) and **Guesthouses** provide hotel style rooms. However, they are typically smaller residences and you will interact with your hosts and other guests, often eating together and sharing common spaces. Bed and Breakfasts and Guesthouses are found both inside and out of major centers.

Car camping, Caravanning, it goes by many names, and the experience varies widely, but this form of camping involves carrying your equip-

ment in your motor vehicle, which you drive right to your campsite. Unlike more traditional camping, car camping allows you to carry quite a bit more equipment, and the focus is usually to enjoy the site, cook-outs, day hikes, and other outdoor activities. Some just use their vehicle for transportation, pitching a stand-alone tent to sleep in. Some use it to pull a pop-up trailer/tent or use their car or van as part of the tent or shade structure. Some drive large vans or recreational vehicles to sleep in, which may include many of the comforts of home (on a more compact scale).

Camping is do-it-yourself accommodation: you carry your roof and your bedding in your backpack or your car. It's often the only choice of accommodation you have when you're travelling off the beaten track, but there are also very popular sites for camping holidays. Always check whether you need a permit to camp, how much it costs and whether your choice of site will be restricted. You generally need to get permits either in advance or on arrival. Many popular national parks or protected sites have limited camping to particular sites and some have banned it altogether. When hiking, there will often be set campsites a day's walk apart, and often you are forbidden to camp between them. Permits can typically be obtained in advance or on arrival, but may be hard to get or sell out during very popular holiday periods - don't blithely plan a Christmas camping holiday without being sure you can get a permit if you need one.

Villas: When planning your holidays you have to take into consideration not only the location, but also the best accommodation that will provide you and your party with value for money according to your requirements. If you are looking to get away from it all and relax with your family in privacy, than a holiday villa would be the ideal choice for you. By renting a private villa you will have your own kitchen, living/dining room, bedroom and in many cases your own private swimming pool. Renting a villa provides you not only with more space and privacy but is also a more economical option rather than staying at a small hotel room. A villa can usually accommodate a minimum of 4 people, and the rental price is charged per week making it more cost-effective than staying at a hotel.

Vacation rentals. Many residents of popular tourist destinations lease their houses and apartments to vacationers. The residence may have been bought specifically for this purpose or the normal occupants may vacate it during some parts of the year. The guests will have full use of the residence, usually with utilities included but no servicing or meals. This approach can be cheaper than booking a hotel room for the same length of time (and give more space than a hotel room), especially if travelling with a family or other sizable group of people. Facilities will vary depend-

ing on the property, but usually include kitchen and laundry facilities and possibly amenities like a swimming pool (or access to a communal pool), a games room (table tennis, pool, Playstation 2, X-Box, ...), and TV/video/DVD players.

[http://wikitravel.org/en/Travel_accommodation]

Exercise 1. Complete paragraphs 1 - 6 with the most appropriate word or expression from the box.

Chalet	hotel garni	motel	boutique hotel	apartment
---------------	--------------------	--------------	-----------------------	------------------

1) The _____ we stayed at when we went skiing in Austria had two double bedrooms, a large living room with open fireplace, a small kitchen and terraces at the front and back with fantastic views over the Alps.

2) It's on the fourth floor. It has two twin rooms, a living room with a Murphy, a small kitchen, a wonderful bathroom with a spa bath, and a small balcony overlooking the swimming pool.

3) The 'Ball and Chain' is probably the most exciting and interesting _____ to open in London this year. Not only is it set in the former Chingwall prison, with single, twin and double accommodation in the old cells, but all the fascinating artwork has been done by prisoners in real prisons around the country. Outstanding levels of comfort and service are guaranteed.

4) Driving when tired is one of the most common causes of accidents, so why not break your journey at the Crossways _____. Situated on the A542 between Bunnyhutch and Birdiebath, we offer a choice of comfortable rooms, including three large family rooms, two restaurants and a bar. Ample, secure parking is also provided.

5) For people who want hotel comfort without all the hotel facilities, the _____ is probably the most suitable type of hotel accommodation. No restaurants, no bars, no pools or tennis courts, just simple, comfortable rooms.

[Rawdon W. Check your English vocabulary for living in the UK]

Exercise 2. Talk about these questions:

1. When you go on holiday do you prefer to pay for full board, half board or just bed and breakfast?
2. Would you be happy to share a bedroom with strangers in a youth hostel?

Exercise 3. Which would be the best place for these people to stay? Why?



Mr and Mrs Brown (both aged 65)
They haven't travelled abroad before.



Mr and Mrs Black (both aged 30)
This is their honeymoon.

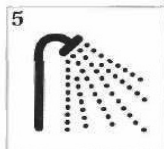
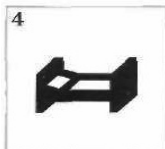
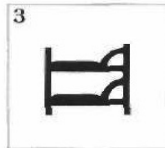


The Greens (father, 35, mother, 33,
daughter, 12, son, 8) They want to
be active on their holiday.



Ms Grey (aged 25) She is
travelling alone but wants to
make friends on holiday.

Exercise 4. Match the words and phrases (a-f) with the pictures (1-6).



- a single room
- b double room
- c twin room
- d family room
- e en suite room
- f dormitory

Exercise 5. Find out what types of hotels and room prices there are in your town. Create a short guide for visitors.

PART II

ТЕКСТ 1. CUSTOMS AND PASSPORT CONTROL

At the Customs House



The moment a traveller crosses the border their luggage is taken to the customs-house by porters. Every country has its own customs regulations, which stipulate what articles are liable to duty and what are duty-free. Sometimes an article which falls under customs restrictions and is liable to duty is allowed in duty-free if the traveller does not exceed a certain fixed quota. These are listed in a duty-free quota list. Customs restrictions also include a prohibited articles list. This is a list of items which may not be brought into a country or taken out of it. An official paper (from the proper authorities) giving permission to take items, which fall under special customs restrictions, in or out of a country is known as an import or export license. If the traveller has any item which comes under customs restrictions he is asked to declare it. That is, he is asked to name the item, stating its value and other particulars. The declaration is made either orally or in writing on a special form. The practice seems to vary in different countries. Upon payment of duty the traveller is given a receipt. As a rule personal effects are duty-free. It sometimes happens that a passenger's luggage is carefully gone through in order to prevent smuggling. The formalities at the customs-house usually take some time. Only after passing through the customs does one realize that their journey is drawing to an end (or beginning, as the case might be).

[http://imbip.ifmo.ru/file/stat/98/cbornik_materialov_po_anglyskomu_yazyku.pdf]

Exercise 1. Answer the following questions.

1) What are the duties of a customs inspector?

- 2) What is the meaning of the question "Have you anything to declare" one hears at the customs-house so often?
- 3) What is the phrase "I have nothing to declare" mean?
- 4) Do customs restrictions vary in different countries?
- 5) Have you ever gone through a customs inspection? If so relate your experience.
- 6) What is a duty-free item?
- 7) What do we mean by saying that something is an item liable to duty?
- 8) Why is smuggling punishable by law?
- 9) What does the Customs Inspected stamp stand for?
- 10) Can you name some of the "personal effects" one usually takes along on a journey?

Exercise 2. Give the Ukrainian equivalents of the following words.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------|
| a. duty-free goods | f. tariff |
| b. to declare | g. liable |
| c. effects(pl.) | h. border |
| d. to smuggle | i. luggage |
| e. restrictions | j. value |

Exercise 3. Supply prepositions or adverbs where necessary.

- 1) It is the porters who always carry the passenger's luggage the hold of a ship or the luggage-van of a train the customs-house an inspection.
- 2) This is duty-free according our customs regulations.
- 3) Do you know whether there are any restrictions imported cameras in this country?
- 4) Personal effects are usually duty-free if one does not exceed a certain quota.
- 5) In a number of countries furs do not fall customs restrictions.
- 6) Customs duties are taxed both imported as well as exported goods.

Exercise 4. Put in the modal verbs in the correct forms.

- 1) At UK ports and airports, all travelers ___ pass through either a red or green customs channel.
- 2) You ___ pass through the green channel only if you do not have any goods to declare.
- 3) You ___ be sure that your goods are strictly within the Customs allowances and that you are bringing into the UK is not banned or restricted goods.

- 4) You ___ to go to the red channel or “red point” if you have goods that you ___ to declare at Customs.
- 5) If you are a traveler arriving in the UK from another EU country and have nothing to declare you ___ use the blue channel.
- 6) Whichever channel you are passing through, you ___ be stopped by a Customs officer.

Exercise 5. Discuss the following questions.

- 1) What is the most important point in dealing with a passenger?
- 2) What questions are supposed to be asked by a Customs officer?
- 3) What technical equipment is necessary for a better examination?

TEKCT 2. CUSTOMS REGULATIONS



Once your travel plans are confirmed, check the expiration date of your passport. It’s also a good idea to make photocopies of the data page; leave one copy with someone at home and keep another with you, separated from your passport. If you lose your passport, promptly call the nearest embassy or consulate and the local police; having a

copy of the data page can speed replacement. You need only a valid passport to enter Great Britain for stays of up to 90 days.

When shopping, keep receipts for all of your purchases. Upon reentering the country, be ready to show customs officials what you’ve bought. If you feel a duty is incorrect, appeal the assessment. If you object to the way your clearance was handled, get the inspector’s badge number. In either case, first ask to see a supervisor, and then write to the port director at the address listed on your receipt. Send a copy of the receipt and other appropriate documentation. If you still don’t get satisfaction you can take your case to customs headquarters.

[http://window.edu.ru/catalog/pdf2txt/242/19242/1598?p_page=2]

Exercise 1. Put the words in the right order to make sentences.

- 1) a/ must/ not/ ticket/ travel/ without/ you.
- 2) a/ need/ the/ to USA/ visa/ visit/ you.
- 3) at/ check/ check-in-desk/ in/ luggage/ must/ the/ you/ your.
- 4) at/ check-in-desk/ don’t/ have/ passport/ show/ the/ to/ you/ your.

Exercise 2. The following statements in Passive are grammatically incorrect. Find the mistakes and correct them.

- 1) You go to the check-in counter where your ticket is look at, and your things are weighed and label, a claim-check for each piece of your luggage are inserted in the ticket and you gave a boarding pass.
- 2) The form has to be fill in in block letters.
- 3) In most countries there is also a security-check when your carry-on luggage are inspected.
- 4) Some of the formalities are repeated when you are arriving at your destination.
- 5) The customs declaration and the immigration form is often filled on board the plane.

Exercise 3. Put in the verbs given in brackets in the appropriate tenses.

When shopping, ____ receipts for all of your purchases. (keep) Upon reentering the country, be ready to show customs officials what you _____. (buy) If you ____ a duty is incorrect, appeal the assessment. (feel) If you object to the way your clearance ____ handled, get the inspector's badge number. (be) In either case, first ask to see a supervisor, then write to the port director at the address ____ on your receipt. (list) Send a copy of the receipt and other documentation. If you still ____ satisfaction you can take your case to customs headquarters in Washington. (not get)

Exercise 4. Make sentences with the following words.

Importer exporter shipment declaration documentation legalization

Exercise 5. Choose the correct QUESTION for the ANSWER that's given. What did the customs officer/immigration officer ask to get this answer?

1) **ANSWER:** About two weeks.

QUESTION:

- How long do you plan to stay in Australia?
- Where will you be staying in Australia?
- Have you ever been here before?

2) **ANSWER:** Yes, I was here for about two weeks last year.

QUESTION:

- How long do you plan to stay in Canada?
- Where will you be staying in Canada?
- Have you ever been here before?

3) **ANSWER:** I'm here on vacation.

QUESTION:

- What's the purpose of your visit?
- How long will you be staying in the United States?
- Do you plan to work here?

4) **ANSWER:** Sure.

QUESTION:

- How many bags do you have?
- Could you open this bag for me?
- What's the purpose of your trip?

5) **ANSWER:** No, I'm travelling with my wife and two daughters.

QUESTION:

- Are you travelling alone?
- Could you open this suitcase for me??
- What's the purpose of your visit?

[<http://www.learnenglishfeelgood.com/travelenglish/customs-questions-answers1.html>]

ТЕКСТ 3. PASSPORT. VISA



Crossing international borders can be complicated and sometimes requires many different kinds of documents. Being prepared is the key to easing your way through this process, so make sure you know what documents you need, where to get them, and which ones will make your crossing quick and easy.

A passport is an easily recognized travel document that identifies you and authorizes travel. You generally need a passport to enter and return to your home from any other countries. The passport itself is a small booklet containing your photo, name, residence, and plenty of blank pages awaiting stamps; your passport will usually be stamped with an official seal as you enter or leave other countries, and a passport is generally valid for ten years.

A visa is a form of permission for a non-citizen to travel to, enter, transit or remain in a particular country. A visa does not guarantee entry. That remains the right of the immigration officials of the country concerned.

Some countries may ask visitors to present return tickets and evidence of means (availability of funds) to cover their intended stay. Some countries may refuse entry to visitors who do not comply with their requirements regarding general appearance and clothing. Some countries have compulsory currency exchange regulations on first entry. Only the country/countries you plan to visit can provide up-to-date information about visa requirements.

If you travel abroad you need travel insurance, no matter where you're going or how long you'll be there.

[<http://www.dfa.gov.za/consular/visa.htm>]

Exercise 1. Read, translate and memorise new words.

Verb + passport

Renew your passport
Show your passport
Surrender your passport
Stamp a passport
Steal a passport
A passport expires

Adjective + passport

A forged passport
A new passport
A valid passport

Verb + visa

Apply for a visa
Extend your visa
Need a visa
Obtain a visa
Overstay your visa
Refuse somebody a visa
A visa can expire

[Woolard G. Key words for fluency (pre-intermediate)]

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the above verbs.

1. My passport this month. I'll have to it before my holiday.
2. You don't have to your passport at the border. We're all in the EU.

3. If your passport is lost or, inform your embassy immediately.
 4. He had to his passport to the police to prevent him leaving the country.
 5. The immigration official my passport and handed it back to me.
- [Woolard G. Key words for fluency (pre-intermediate)]

Exercise 3. Make a dialogue using your active vocabulary from Ex.1.

Exercise 4. Put in the verbs given in brackets in the appropriate tense-forms.

It is 7th October 2012, and Ken is about to leave Timor. He is explaining to another passenger what his plans are. Complete the paragraph then fill in the departure card I (leave) Timor this afternoon on a business trip to Malaysia. I (fly) first to Singapore and (stay) there for one night. The next day I (take) the train to Kuala Lumpur. I (meet) Mr Jones in Kuala Lumpur. He (have) the same last name as me but a different first name. His first name (be) John whereas mine (be) Ken. He (be) a coffee importer and I (try) to sell our Timor Coffee produce to his company. I (meet) him last year and he (buy) ten tons of our coffee. I (stay) in Kuala Lumpur for about a week then I (go) to Bangkok for two more business meetings. Overall I will be away for just over a fortnight.

Exercise 5. Imagine you've lost your travel documents. What will you do?

ТЕКСТ 4. TRAVELING THROUGH UKRAINE. CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS



Every country has its own customs and traditions, which were formed over centuries. Ukrainian traditions are interesting and versatile. They mean a lot for local people. Even young people eagerly respect and follow them. National traditions determine the way people live: their

language, religion, life values, relationships, even food and clothing. Like in many countries, traditions in Ukraine are closely connected with everyday life and the agricultural calendar. Ukrainians also have harvest songs for seasonal works, certain entertainments, ritual greetings and even superstitions. For example, local people believe that shaking hands in the doorway may bring misfortune, or sitting between two people with the same name brings luck. Ukrainians are family-oriented people. The origination and existence of the family is followed by many rituals and rules. For example, there are certain merry elements of formal marriage proposal, engagement and bachelorette party. The ceremony of marriage in Ukraine is called “veselye”, which literally means “fun”. Very often parents and even grandparents live with their children and help them to raise the kids. This tradition goes back to old times, when the majority of Ukrainians lived in villages. Poetic and mysterious is the Midsummer Night or the holiday of Ivana Kupala. Young girls, wearing flower wreaths, sing and dance in a ring. Afterwards, they put their wreaths into the water and watch their way. This ritual shows the girls’ future and fortune. Christmas night is also a good time for fortune-telling. Ukrainians are known for their hospitality. They like having guests over and for this occasion they put all the best food on the table.

[http://en365.ru/ukrainian_traditions.htm]

Exercise 1. Can you tell about some interesting traditions in our country? Discuss it with your group mates.

Exercise 2. Which traditions do you practice and which one you do not?

Example: I usually but I never / I also ... / I always ... / I only sometimes ..

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with the words listed and translate the sentences into your language.

celebrations costumes decorated fireworks
national anthem national flag ornament parade
present speeches symbol tradition

1. The children were dressed in clown _____.
2. Several people made _____ at the wedding.
3. The shiny star was the most beautiful _____ on the Christmas tree.
4. I have always wanted to see the Rio Carnival _____ live.
5. When it gets dark we'll let off the _____.

6. I think it's sad that nowadays people don't sing the _____ along with the music.
7. I'm looking forward to many more birthday _____ with her.
8. By _____, children play tricks on 1 April.
9. The Americans call their _____ the Stars and Stripes.
10. They gave me theatre tickets as a _____.
11. They _____ the room with flowers and balloons.
12. To them the monarchy is a special _____ of nationhood.

Exercise 4. Match English words and word combinations with their Ukrainian equivalents.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) to shake hands | a) свята вечерея |
| 2) to capture | b) приймати християнство |
| 3) hospitable | c) підписати угоду |
| 4) tribes | d) язичницьке свято |
| 5) to proclaim independence | e) захопити |
| 6) to adopt Christianity | f) гостинний |
| 7) foreign invaders | g) з'являтися |
| 8) to sing carols | h) потискати руки |
| 9) generous | i) іноземні загарбники |
| 10) custom | j) палити вогнища |
| 11) to sign the treaty | k) щедрий |
| 12) pagan holiday | l) проголосити незалежність |
| 13) holy supper | m) пишатися |
| 14) to bless the food | n) співати колядки |
| 15) to make bonfires | o) племена |
| 16) to appear | p) освячувати їжу |
| 17) to be proud of | q) піст |
| 18) fast | r) звичай |

Exercise 5. Prepare the presentation about any custom or tradition that you like in our country.

ТЕКСТ 5. HOLIDAYS IN UKRAINE



Every country has its own holidays and traditions of celebrating them. Ukrainians love national holidays and regularly observe them. Although there are many holidays in the country, I'd like to tell you about the most memorable dates and events. Each year begins with New Year and Christmas. These religious holidays are well respected not only in Ukraine, but in many other countries.

Ukrainian people have a habit of celebrating these days in grandiose way. They nicely decorate their houses, buy lots of presents in advance and cook delicious dishes. At Christmas, which is on January 7th, children sing traditional songs and receive various goodies. Next great holiday is the International Women's Day in March. It's not only the first spring holiday, but also the day when women are praised and pleased in every possible way. The most important days in April are connected with Easter. It's a religious holiday, which honors the Resurrection of Jesus Christ. The 1st of May historically has been followed by demonstrations and organized street marches. It's an International Workers' Day. Another important day in May is the Victory Day. It commemorates the end of World War II. At the end of June the Ukrainian people celebrate their Constitution Day with plenty of concerts, fireworks, various musical shows. The exact date is the 28th of June. One of the most significant holidays in the country is the Day of Independence, which is celebrated at the end of August. Perhaps, it is the largest public holiday. That's why it's celebrated with impressive fireworks and noteworthy concerts. The exact date of the holiday is the 24th of August. There are plenty of other holidays, which are not public, but are also merrily celebrated. They are St. Valentine's Day, St. Patrick's Day, Halloween, Students Day, etc.

[http://en365.ru/holidays_in_ukraine.htm]

Exercise 1. Match the festivals on the left with the activities we usually do during festivals on the right.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| ___ At Christmas | 1) we give roses and kiss. |
| ___ At Easter | 2) we give and get presents |
| ___ During Halloween | 3) we burn firecrackers |

___ On Valentine's Day

4) we eat chocolate eggs

___ On New Year

5) children trick and treat

Exercise 2. Choose the definition that matches the word that is given.

___ 1) «We eat chocolate eggs during this April festival.»

A. Easter B. festival C. presents D. gifts

___ 2) «What do we give friends during festivals?»

A. gifts B. festival C. presents D. Easter

___ 3) «What month is Halloween?»

A. costumes B. November C. October D. Merry

___ 4) «What festival do we celebrate on October 31st?»

A. Valentine's Day B. Halloween C. gifts D. December

___ 5) «What is the 11th month of the year?»

A. celebrate B. Halloween C. November D. Christmas

___ 6) «What do we wear at Halloween?»

A. festival B. celebrate C. costumes D. December

___ 7) «What is another word for «gifts?»»

A. presents B. costumes C. Valentine's Day D. December

___ 8) «On New Year we say « ___ New Year.»»

A. Christmas B. Diwali C. Happy D. costumes

___ 9) «What festival do we celebrate on January 1st?»

A. Diwali B. New Year C. festival D. celebrate

___ 10) «What do we sing at Christmas?»

A. carols B. celebrate C. Valentine's Day D. November

___ 11) «At Christmas we say « ___ Christmas.»»

A. Christmas B. Merry C. red envelope D. December

___ 12) «What ___ do you like best?»

A. April B. Easter C. gifts D. festival

___ 13) «a festival for lovers»

A. Halloween B. Valentine's Day C. New Year D. carols

Exercise 3. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate preposition.

St Valentine's Day comes ___ February 14. It is not a legal or a national holiday. Banks and offices are not closed, but it is a happy little festival ___ young people. It is widely celebrated among people ___ all ages ___ exchange of "valentines". A "valentine" may mean a special greeting-card or a little present. It may be for the person who receives the gift. St Valentine is the patron ___ sweethearts.

February 14 is the anniversary of his death. The day is the time ___ send little gifts ___ those you love. Flowers and candy are favourite presents

which sweethearts send ___ each other. Valentine candy is packed ___ red heart-shaped boxes and sold ___ this one day. Valentines are special greeting cards. They are often coloured red, have red trimmings and pictures ___ hearts.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions.

1. Why do people celebrate?
2. What special traditions and rituals surround holidays and festivals?
3. What holidays and festivals are important parts of your culture?
4. What holidays and festivals are important in other cultures?
5. What do celebrations around the world have in common?

Exercise 5. Write about your favorite holiday. Tell why that holiday is your favorite and include descriptions of the sights, sounds, feelings, foods, and traditions of that holiday.

ТЕКСТ 6. TOURISM IN UKRAINE AND TRANSCARPATHIA



Ukraine attracts more than 15 million tourists every year (17.6 million in 2005), primarily from Eastern Europe, but also from Western Europe and the USA. It has long been a tourist destination for many people dating back to the middle of the 19th century.

Ukraine is a destination on the crossroads between central and Eastern Europe, between north and south. It borders Russia and it is not far from Turkey. It has mountain ranges - the Carpathian Mountains suitable for

skiing, hiking, fishing and hunting. The coastline on the Black Sea is a popular summer destination for vacationers. Ukraine has vineyards where they produce native wines, ruins of ancient castles, historical parks, Orthodox and Catholic churches as well as a few mosques and synagogues.

Kyiv, the country's capital city has many unique structures such as Saint Sophia Cathedral and broad boulevards. There are other cities well-known to tourists such as the harbour town Odessa and the old city of Lviv

in the west. Lviv Oblast has 6 resorts, 2 national parks, it's a region of historical and architectural landmarks.

Ukrainian cuisine has a long history and offers a wide variety of original dishes. Since 2005 citizens of the USA, European Union, Canada, Switzerland, Russia, other former CIS countries no longer require a visa to visit Ukraine for tourism purposes.

The geographical position of Transcarpathia is considered advantageous at present as it is the western gateway to Ukraine bordering four countries and the „farthest western” territory for the citizens of the former Soviet countries accessible without visa. This advantage can be supported by a variety of morphological features of the region, a dense network of water and its unique attractions.

The region's mineral and thermal water supplies enrich the range of natural features. Health tourism in Transcarpathia is based partially on its use but especially because of its unique medicinal water supplies it can become an international destination for a narrow layer of visitors.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism_in_Ukraine]

Exercise 1. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1. different gestures Each culture has

2. fresh are water and resources Oil of natural examples

3. you may don't of you travel life If regret the rest are you it young, your when

4. We natural country the should protect beauty of our

5. you about curious Are cultures? Other

6. political is your country? in the What situation

7. is a country. problem every in nearly poverty

8. stare strangers People usually at

9. protected need leopard The to and be rhino

10. to to travel want China? you north-eastern Do

Exercise 2. Choose the correct answer.

1. You need a passport to cross the _____ between Mexico and the United States.
A) Edge B) line C) border D) rim
2. The hotel where we are _____ is quite luxurious.
A) Living B) remaining C) existing D) staying
3. When you _____ your destination, your tour guide will meet you at the airport.
A) Arrive B) get C) reach D) achieve
4. It can be quite busy here during the tourist _____.
A) Season B) period C) phase D) stage
5. David _____ me to the train station every morning.
A) Goes B) takes C) has D) makes

Exercise 3. Find the extra word in each line.

- 1 ...I've been to travelling round European summer. It's the first time I've
- 2 ...ever been going abroad, and I've had a fantastic time! I've seen
- 3 ...loads of interesting places and I have to also made loads of new friends.
- 4 ...I've been decided to stay in touch with them now I'm back. One of
- 5 ...them, Giselle, is French. She was making on holiday too. We now send
- 6 ...text messages are to each other all the time. They're usually in English
- 7 ...because my French isn't very good! I'm planning to have visit her in
- 8 ...France next year sometime. I hope I can. I am love meeting people from
- 9 ...other countries! I want to have had lots of friends from all over the world!
- 10 ...Travelling certainly broadens the mind, but it also is broadens your circle of friends!

Exercise 4. Fill in the gaps with the suitable preposition:

1. On hot days people are playing _____ the beach.
2. There is a floor lamp _____ the two beds.
3. The dog is laying _____ the table.
4. The plane has just arrived. The passengers are getting _____ the plane.
5. The travel agency is _____ the bank.

Exercise 5. Discuss the following: how can we improve tourism sphere in Ukraine?

ТЕКСТ 7. TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN UKRAINE



CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS

Carpathian Mountains are considered to be the Green Pearl of Ukraine. It is one of the most popular resorts and tourist centers of the country. A beautiful mix of natural areas, forests, meadows, shepherds and humans living in harmony with nature is what makes the mountains so attractive to tourists!



KYIV, THE CAPITAL OF UKRAINE

Kyiv (also known as Kiev), a scenic city of close to 3 million people situated on the Dnieper River, is the bustling capital of Ukraine. Ancient Kievan Rus, which reached its greatest period of ascendancy during the 11th and 12th centuries, was a center of trade routes between the Baltic and the Mediterranean. The art and architecture of Kyiv are world treasures.



LVIV

Lviv is a very poetic city steeped in legends both ancient and relatively new. Narrow medieval streets paved with stones, architectural decoration done in different styles вЂ“ all preserved in its original form. In ancient times Lviv was the capital of a mighty Slavic state called the Galicia-Volyn principality. Being a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and then Poland contributed to the formation of the city's unique image.



ODESA

Odessa is referred to as the «Pearl of the Black Sea» is the 3rd largest city in Ukraine, the largest city along the Black Sea, and the most important city of Ukraine for trade. Odessa's mild climate, warm waters and sunlit beaches attract hundreds of thou-

sands of people year around. Its shady lanes, beautiful lightly pastel buildings and cozy squares impart to the city a certain air of intimacy.



KAMYANETS-PODILSKYY AND HOTYN FORTRESSES

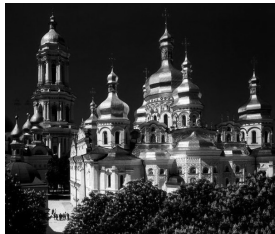
These fortresses are no doubt on the first place of 7 wonders of Ukraine. Kamyanets-Podilskyi town has the fortification system that is unique all over the Europe and Hotyn fortrees was the center of numerous wars and fights.



PALANOK CASTLE IN MUKACHEVO

This castle is the most precious historical finding of Transcarpathians dated back to XV - XVI centuries. It has not been conquered through its all history because of its location on 68 meter high volcanic hill. The founding cornerstone for the castle was laid sometime in the 14th century.

Exercise 1. Match the pictures with the descriptions of the sights that follow.



- a) The **Palanok Castle** or **Mukachevo** is a historic castle in the city of Mukachevo in the western Ukrainian oblast of Zakarpattia.

- b) **Kyiv Pechersk Lavra** also known as the **Kiev Monastery of the Caves**, is a historic Orthodox Christian monastery which gave its name to one of the city districts where it is located in Kiev.
- c) **The Lviv Theatre of Opera and Ballet** is an opera house and theatre located in Lviv, Ukraine.
- d) **Freedom Square** in Kharkiv is the 8th largest city-centre square in Europe.
- e) **Khreshchatyk** is the main street of Kiev, Ukraine.
- f) The **Potemkin Stairs** is a giant stairway in Odessa, Ukraine.

Exercise 2. Tell which attractions you have in your city, what places you think are the best to visit, how to go there, what to do. Take roles with your partner.

Exercise 3. Which of these places do you usually visit when you are on holiday?

Museum art galleries churches/cathedrals tourist shops concerts
the cinema markets restaurants bars the theatre

Exercise 4. Choose the correct answer.

1. I've always dreamt China.
A to visit B of visiting C I visit D visit
2. The travel agency is arranging for us at a really nice hotel.
A stay B of staying C to stay
3. My dad says he always regrets more.
A to not travel B not travelling C he not travel
4. John seems keen how to drive as soon as he can.
A of learning B he learn C for learn D staying
5. Now, class, I'd like you all to write a description of your last holiday.
A me B to me C it me D about me
6. When you arrive, have your passport ready.
A to the airport B in the airport C on the airport D at the airport
7. The Joneses have invited us to Australia with them this summer.
A going B for going C about going D to go
8. The in-flight entertainment may differ that advertised.
A to B from C in D at

Exercise 5. Make a presentation about the most attractive places in our country.

ТЕКСТ 8. TRAVELING THROUGH GREAT BRITAIN. CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS



Almost every nation has a reputation of some kind. The English are reputed to be cold, reserved, rather haughty people. They are steady, easy-going and fond of sports. There are certain kinds of behavior, manners and customs which are peculiar to England.

The English are naturally polite and are never tired of saying < Thank you > and < I am sorry >. They are generally disciplined, you never hear loud talk in the street. They don't rush for seats in buses and trains, but they take their seats in queues at bus stops. English people do not shake hands when meeting one another; they do not show their emotions even in tragic situations. They seem to remain good-tempered and cheerful under difficulties.

The English are a nation of stay-at-homes. There is no place like home. The Englishman says < My house is my castle > because he doesn't wish his doings to be overlooked by his neighbours. It is true that English people prefer small houses, built for one family. The fire is the focus of the English Home. Other nations go out to cafes or cocktail bars. The fireplace is the natural centre of interest in the room. They like to sit round the fire and watch the dancing flames, exchanging the day's experience. In many houses you will still see fireplaces, sometimes with columns on each side and a shelf above it on which there is often a clock or a mirror or photos.

The love of gardens is deep-rooted in the British people. Most men's conversations are about gardens. It may be a discussion of the best methods of growing cucumbers, a talk about the plot which differs from all the others.

The British like growing plants in a window-box outside the kitchen or in the garden near the house. They love flowers very much.

Britain is a nation of animal lovers. They have about five million dogs, almost as many cats, 3 million parrots and other cage birds, aquarium fish - and 1 million exotic pets such as reptiles. In Britain they have special dog shops selling food, clothes and other things for dogs. There are dog hair-dressing saloons and dog cemeteries. In Britain pets can send Christmas cards to their friends, birthday cards. Owners can buy for their pets jewelled nylon collars, lambswool coat for a dog, lace-trimmed panties,

nightgowns, pyjamas, and so on. There are special animal hotels at the airports. The English people believe that they are the only nation on the earth that is really kind to its animals. How do they spend their week-ends.

Those who live in cities and towns like to go out of town. They may go to stay in the country. Every Englishman is fond of the countryside in a nice thatched cottage with roses round the porch and in the garden, the fresh air and bright sun. No crowds of people, silence and leisure.

Those who stay at home try to do all the jobs they, were too busy to do during the week. Some go shopping on Saturday mornings, some do the house - washing, cleaning. Some men do and watch sporting events.

Saturday evening is the best time for parties, dances, going to the cinema or theatre.

On Sunday after breakfast they may go to work in the garden take a dog for a walk, play a visit to a pub. Sunday is a day for inviting friends and relatives to afternoon tea.

There are some traditions concerning food. English cooking is heavy, substantial and plain. The Englishman likes a good breakfast. To him a good breakfast means porridge with, fish, bacon and eggs, toast and marmalade, tea or coffee. It is the same day to day. The English like their toast cold.

Tea is part of the prose of British life, as necessary as potatoes and bread. Seven cups of it wake you up in the morning, 9 cups will put you to sleep at night.

The midday meal is called lunch. This meal consists on week- days of stew, fried fish, chops, liver or sausages, vegetables. Rice and macaroni are seldom served. Then does an apple tart, or hot milk pudding. Sunday dinner is a special occasion, it is a joint of beef or lamb with vegetables. Then goes a large heavy pudding with custard. From 4 to 6 there is a very light meal called 5 o'clock tea. It is a snack of thin bread and butter and cups of tea with small cakes. This became a kind ritual. At this time everything stops for tea.

Dinner (usually at 6 p.m.) is much like lunch and is in many families the last meal of the day. Supper is a snack of bread and cheese and cocoa.

The English have a popular speciality known as fish and chips. They are bought at special fish and chips shops.

[<http://slovo.ws/topic/britain/05.html>]

Exercise 1. Can you tell about some interesting traditions in England? Discuss it with your group mates.

Exercise 2. EASTER CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS. Match the left with the right, write numbers 1-16.

1. to color
2. to go to
3. to buy
4. to bake
5. to beat
6. to sing
7. to throw
8. to bind

9. to observe
10. to drink
11. to do
12. to eat
13. to cut
14. to dance
15. to watch
16. to decorate

chocolate eggs and Easter bunnies
 women and girls with willow twigs on
 Easter Monday
 Easter eggs
 water on men and boys
 church on Easter Sunday
 an Easter lamb cake
 a festive meal

a shot of plum brandy (or more)
 willow twigs from a tree
 fast on Good Friday
 Easter carols
 the spring cleaning
 colorful ribbons on willow twigs
 the house with Easter symbols
 at an Easter dancing ball
 the Pope's speech on TV

Exercise 3. Discuss the following questions:

- a) Which traditions do you like and which ones do you dislike? Why?
- b) Do you prefer Easter to Christmas? Why (not)?
- c) What did you do on Easter holidays?

Exercise 4. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate preposition.

Children __ Great Britain write letters to Father Christmas, believing that the letters would float __ the chimney and fly across __ the North Pole and deliver the message. No wonder then that they get excited and place their stockings beside the fireplace so that Santa Clause can place their gifts __ them. These are unwrapped __ Christmas morning. Children also place a glass of sherry __ a mincemeat tart as thanks to Santa __ bringing presents. People usually give each other poinsettia plants as the red and white petals of this flower are said to represent the purity __ Christ's blood.

Exercise 5. Imagine you are a foreigner in your own country. What would you find strange? List there «unusual» national habits in Ukraine. Share your list with the class.

TEKCT 9. HOLIDAYS IN GREAT BRITAIN



There are only six **public holidays (1)** a year in Great Britain, that is, the days on which people need not go to work. They are: Christmas Day, Boxing Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Spring Bank Holiday and Late Summer Bank Holiday. Most of these holidays are of religious origin. All the public holidays, except Christmas Day and Boxing Day, are movable, they do not fall on the same day each year.

In England the New Year is not so widely celebrated as Christmas. Some people **ignore it completely (2)** and go to bed at the same time as usual on New Year's Eve. Others celebrate it arranging either a family party or visiting the one's **arranged (3)** by a group of young people. The type of celebration is varied very much according to local customs, family traditions and personal tastes. Another popular way of celebrating New Year is to go to New Year dance. Most hotels and dance halls hold a special dance on New Year's Eve.

On February the 14th is St. Valentine's Day, when boys and girls, sweethearts and lovers, husbands and wives, friends and neighbours **exchange (4)** greetings of **affection (5)** and undying love. But the tradition is to do it anonymously.

Mother's day is traditionally celebrated on the first Sunday in **Lent (6)**. On this holiday mother is rewarded for all her work about the house during the year. Her husband and children give her presents and traditionally bring her breakfast in bed.

Easter is also a time when certain old traditions are observed. It is the time of giving presents, and the Easter egg is the most popular emblem of this holiday. Nowadays Easter eggs are usually made of chocolate in Great Britain.

Tradition says that the Easter Bunny (rabbit) delivers these eggs. Easter cake is an iced fruitcake with a marzipan ring on the top.

On Late Summer Bank Holiday the **townsfolk (7)** usually **flock (8)** into the country and to the coast. If the weather is fine, many families take a picnic-lunch or tea with them and enjoy their meal in the open air. It is also an occasion for big sports meetings.

Remembrance Day (Poppy Day) is celebrated throughout Britain in commemoration of the million or more British soldiers, sailors and airmen who lost their lives during the two World Wars.

Christmas Day (9) is observed on the 25th of December. On Christmas Eve in the homes there is a great air of expectation. Children decorate the fir-tree with **tinsel (10)**, coloured lights and toys. The houses are decorated with holly and a **bunch of mistletoe (11)**. The Christmas bird, nowadays usually a turkey, is cooked and **stuffed (12)** by housewives. It is followed by Christmas pudding, which is made with dried fruit and brandy. Sometimes a coin is put in the pudding as a surprise.

[<http://englishwell.org/11127-holidays-in-great-britain-prazdniki-vo-velikobritanii.html>]

Vocabulary

1. public holidays – державні свята
2. ignore completely [ig'nɔ:] – повністю ігнорувати
3. arranged - влаштований
4. exchange - обмінюватись
5. affection - симпатія
6. Lent - Великий піст
7. townsfolk – міські жителі
8. flock - збиратись
9. Christmas Day - Різдво
10. tinsel ['tɪn(t)s(ə)] - блискітки
11. bunch of mistletoe ['mɪsləʊ] – гілка омели
12. stuff – начиняти

Exercise 1. Discuss the following questions.

1. What public holidays are there in Great Britain?
2. How is New Year Holiday celebrated in Great Britain?
3. When do English people celebrate St. Valentine's Day? What kind of holiday is it?
4. When and how is Mother's Day traditionally celebrated in Great Britain?
5. What is the most popular emblem of Easter?
6. When is Christmas Day observed in Great Britain? How do English people celebrate it?

Exercise 2. Choose the correct words and expressions in italics in this text.

April 1st. This day is called April (1) *Fools' / Twits' Day*. Traditionally, people play jokes and tricks on each other (but they are only allowed to do this until (2) *midday / midnight*). Newspapers and radio and television programmes often have humorous 'joke' articles or features that are designed to trick people.

(3) *Good / Black Friday* is an important day in the Christian calendar (it usually takes place in April, but sometimes happens in March). This commemorates the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. People in the UK observe this day by eating hot cross (4) *cakes / buns* (= sweet bread with fruit and spices) for (5) *breakfast/ dinner*. Banks, post offices and many businesses are closed across the UK on this day.

Exercise 3. Rearrange the letters in bold to make words. In some cases, you will need to split these into two or more words.

October 31st is called **aenloHwel** (1 word: number 14 in the grid), the night when all the spirits of the dead walk the earth. Children often dress as witches and ghosts, and go around people's houses saying «Trick or treat». They hope that people will give them sweets and money.

November 5th is known as **swGyFaNkheiuqt** (3 words: number 1 in the grid). It is also known as **figbonrehtin** (2 words: number 9 in the grid). This commemorates the Gunpowder Plot (1605), in which a group of Catholics tried, and failed, to kill the protestant British king when he was visiting Parliament. We commemorate this event with fireworks and a fire.

November 11th is called **brmeyDamReance** (2 words: number 13 in the grid). On this day we remember the victims of wars since the beginning of the 20th century (especially the First World War, which ended at 11 o'clock on November 11th: the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month). We commemorate this event by wearing paper poppies(= red flowers), and at 11 o'clock we hold a two-minute einscle (1 word: number 15 in the grid).

[Rawdon W. Check your English vocabulary for living in the UK]

Exercise 4. Fill in the blanks with words below.

Decorate services schools Sunday holiday Friday

1. Good _____ is a general holiday in most parts of Canada.
2. It is the Friday before Easter _____.
3. Many businesses and _____ close for the day.
4. Easter is a Christian _____.
5. On Easter, churches have special _____.
6. Children like to _____ eggs at Easter.

Exercise 5. Write about your favorite holiday. Tell why that holiday is a favorite and include descriptions of the sights, sounds, feelings, foods, and traditions of that holiday.

TEKCT 10. TOURISM IN GREAT BRITAIN



The United Kingdom is the world's 8th biggest tourist destination, with 32 million visiting in 2013. US\$17.2 billion was spent in the UK by foreign tourists. VisitBritain data shows that the US remains the most-valuable inbound market, with American visitors spending £2.1bn in 2010. Nevertheless, the number of travellers originating from Europe is larger than those travelling from North America - 21.5 million compared to 3.5

million American/Canadian visitors.

The country's principal tourist destinations are in London, with the Tower of London being the single most visited attraction in the country

Tourism is one of the largest industries in the UK — worth approximately \$127.9 billion. It employs more than 1.5 million people (7 percent of all employment) in hotels, restaurants, pubs, travel agencies, museums etc.

Mass tourism in England began in the second half of the nineteenth century, during the Victorian period. Seaside holidays were particularly popular.

About twenty-five million people now visit England every year. They come from all over the world. Nearly all of them start in London, and some never go out of that great city.

People visit England for many reasons. Some return to discover their family roots having originated from here. Others come to see the wide variety of historical buildings or to sample the heritage and traditions that we have so much of.

England has much to offer, wonderful and very different countryside from region to region and also a wide variety of culture. It is also often used as a stepping stone to the rest of Europe as we are so close and travel is easy.

There are the beautiful university cities of Oxford and Cambridge, the wonderful Dorset coast, and the Lake District, Stonehenge and Windsor Castle.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism_in_the_United_Kingdom]

Exercise 1. What can you say about Big Ben, Buckingham Palace and Tower of London? Describe the pictures.



Exercise 2. Describe something that happened to you on a trip or journey. Think about questions 1–8 and make notes.

- 1 Where and when did you go?
- 2 Who were you with?
- 3 What was the form of transport?
- 4 How long did the trip take?
- 5 What places did you see during the journey?
- 6 Did anything go wrong during the journey?
- 7 What happened while you were travelling?
- 8 How did you feel?

Exercise 3. Choose the correct word.

1. Hurry up, or we'll (*lose/catch/miss*) the train again!
2. You better go to the petrol station before you run (*in/out/away*) of petrol.
3. The car broke (*down/off/out*) on the motorway and I had to call the Automobile Association.
4. We'll never get to work on time – there's a terrible traffic (*block/jam/stuck*).
5. Taxi (*fares/tickets/fees*) are calculated on distance.

Exercise 4. Match the vocabulary with the correct definition and write a–l next to the numbers 1–12.

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1..... A person who is on holiday. | a. ticket |
| 2..... You put your clothes and things in this when you go on holiday. | b. tent |

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 3..... The place where you go to take a plane. | c. campsite |
| 4..... A place to go with your tent or caravan. | d. hotel |
| 5..... Look at this to help you find places.
With this you won't get lost! | e. tourist |
| 6..... An official document with your photo.
You need it to go to a different country. | f. picnic |
| 7..... When you eat outside, normally sitting
on a blanket on the floor. | g. baggage |
| 8..... You need this paper to get on a train or
enter a museum, for example. | h. caravan |
| 9..... A place to stay with lots of rooms. | i. suitcase |
| 10..... If you go camping, you need a caravan
or a ___ to sleep in. | j. map |
| 11..... A house with wheels! | k. passport |
| 12..... Suitcases or bags that you carry
when you're travelling. | l. airport |

Exercise 5. Write about your best holiday.

TEKCT 11. TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN

There's no shortage of cliché-ridden ideas about England: From double-decker buses, thatched cottages and country houses, village pubs and cream teas, eccentric aristocrats and cold, grey and rainy weather. Visitors however will find that it doesn't rain as much as they had heard, that Indian restaurants far outnumber fish-and-chip shops and that there are a surprising amount of great tourist attractions in England packed into a relatively small area.



One of top tourist attractions in England, Stonehenge is among the most important prehistoric sites in the world. It was produced by a culture that left no written records so many aspects of Stonehenge remain subject to debate. Evidence indicate that the large stones were erected around 2500 BC. It is not known for certain what purpose Stonehenge served, but many scholars believe the monument was used as a ceremonial or religious center.



a symbol of the England and London and has appeared in many films. In the movie Mars Attacks! for example the Big Ben is destroyed by a UFO attack.



Located about an hour west of London, Windsor Castle is often called the largest and oldest inhabited castle in the world. It is one of the official residences of Queen Elizabeth II who spends many weekends of the year at the castle, using it for both state and private entertaining. The earliest surviving buildings at Windsor date from the reign of Henry II who came to the throne in 1154. Much of the castle, including the magnificent State Apartments and St Georges Chapel can be visited.



One of the largest Gothic cathedral in northern Europe (alongside Cologne Cathedral in Germany), York Minster dominates the skyline of the ancient city of York. York Minster incorporates all the major stages of Gothic architectural development in England. The present building was begun in about 1230 and completed in 1472. The “Great East Window” inside the cathedral is the largest expanse of medieval stained glass in the world.



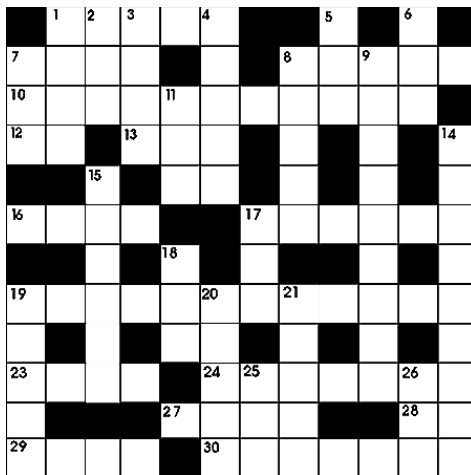
Now home to the British Crown Jewels, the Tower of London served as a prison from 1100 to the mid twentieth century. The castle was founded in the winter of 1066 as part of the Norman Conquest of England and served as a royal residence before it became a prison. The Tower of London is reputedly the most haunted building in England. There have been tales of ghosts, including that of Anne Boleyn, inhabiting the tower.

Exercise 2. Tell what places you think are the best to visit in England, how to go there, what to do. Take roles with your partner.

Exercise 3. Circle the best word to complete these sentences.

1. At Madame Tussaud's you can see *maps of London / models of famous people / famous shops*.
2. Oxford Street is a famous street for *drinking tea / eating / shopping*.
3. The Queen lives at *Buckingham Palace / the Tower of London / Tower Bridge*.
4. Big Ben is a *tour guide / clock / bridge*.
5. You can see great views of London from *Oxford Street / the Houses of Parliament / London Eye*

Exercise 4. Do the crossword.



CLUES ACROSS

1. What many people in Britain read at breakfast.
7. Tree very common in Scotland.
8. It can be Sterling, or a weight.
10. London railway sometimes known as the «tube».
2. National Trust (initials).
13. This adjective is not usually used to describe the British climate!
16. Britain's national symbolic animal.
17. Charles's title; Andrew's too.
19. The general name given to Britain's health and social security system.
22. Common university qualification; or an airline!

23. A member of the British aristocracy.
24. Traditional British summer sport.
27. Popular drink sold in pubs.
28. Pronoun.
29. Sport using horses and dogs; a very traditional English country sport.
30. The person who manages operations in the House of Commons.

CLUES DOWN

1. Traditional unit of liquid, used for beer or milk.
2. Fish chips.
3. Member of the nobility.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 4. Famous ball game invented at an English school. | 17. A tart upside down! |
| 5. Acronym of «I owe you». | 19. They come from Wales. |
| 6. Same as 2 down. | 20. The Grand National and the Derby are both |
| 8. The Queen is head of state, but she has no | 21. County. |
| 9. British flag (5,4) | 25. Travelling salesman (abbreviation). |
| 11. The traditional drink of the Navy. | 26. Female sheep. |
| 14. Ceremonial guard at the Tower of London. | |
| 15. Britain has great reserves of this black rock. | |
- [<http://linguapress.com/puzzles/xwd-s181-british.htm>]

Exercise 5. Make a presentation about your favourite places in England.

12. TRAVELIG THROUGH THE USA. CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS



Every nation has different customs and traditions, its own way of life.

In Europe there are people who have lived in the same house and been in the same job for 20, 30 or more years. That's not the American way of life. The Americans love change, they call it the spirit of adventure, a spirit that they think is more characteristic of America than of Europe. They like to move away, to change houses and jobs.

While the Englishman thinks it is ill mannered to ask private questions, the American doesn't feel that at all. He will tell you all about himself, his wife and family, and ask where you have come from, what your job is, how you like America and how long you are staying. The American prefers sociability. In his home he doesn't object to being seen by everyone — he actually likes it.

With this sociability goes overwhelming hospitality. A national Thanksgiving Day is perhaps the only holiday spent by the Americans at home. Table decorations follow a traditional pattern — a harvest of Indian corn, apples, oranges, walnuts and grapes. Flowers also bring the fall scene indoors. The centrepiece is the traditional roast turkey.

Still another American tradition concerns Halloween. Its origin dates back hundreds of years to the Druid festival. The Druid New Year began on November 1, marking the beginning of winter and the reign of the Lord of Death. The custom of telling ghost stories on Halloween comes from the Druids. On this occasion children usually wear ghost costumes or false fac-

es. They also carve out rounded eyes in pumpkins and put burning candles inside them to make them visible from far away.

In Texas, where the West begins, the biggest annual festival — the Fat Stock Show — is held. Its rodeo, hold together with the stock show, is the biggest indoor rodeo on the earth.

And, of course, no nation can exist without humour. As they themselves say, an American must have one wife, two cars, three children, four pets, five suits, six acres, seven credit cards — and is lucky to have eight cents in his pocket.

[<http://engmaster.ru/topic/2400>]

Exercise 1. Look through the text again and say if the following sentences are true or false.

1. The American will tell you all about himself, his wife and family, and ask where you have come from, what your job is, how you like America and how long you are staying. _____
2. A national Thanksgiving Day is perhaps not the only holiday spent by the Americans at home. _____
3. The Druid New Year began on November 29. _____
4. The biggest annual festival in Texas is Halloween. _____

Exercise 2. What questions would you like to ask about America if you have a chance to speak to the real American?

Exercise 3. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate preposition.

Thanksgiving (fourth Thursday in November)

Thanksgiving is said to have its origins in 1621, when the first colonists ___ New England and Native Americans came together ___ enjoy a large feast at the end ___ the first harvest. Although historians doubt the accuracy of this story, it is the official version most Americans accept as fact. This holiday also marks the end ___ the harvest season, which used to be very important ___ the formerly agrarian society of the US.

Thanksgiving is usually celebrated ___ the extended family and occasionally also with very close friends. Even family members who live far away ___ their relatives come home for this holiday to spend time with their loved ones. Traditionally, turkey, cranberry sauce, sweet potatoes, and other foods ___ the season are served for a huge dinner. The day leading up to the dinner is often spent cooking and watching the Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade or a football game ___ TV.

Exercise 4. English or American words? Choose the correct answer.

- 1) My husband went to a *sledge* race in Alaska. _____
 - British English
 - American English
- 2) The car had to stop because of a flat *tire*. _____
 - American English
 - British English
- 3) Shouldn't we take the *tram*? _____
 - American English
 - British English
- 4) He came to Lisboa in the *fall* of 1995. _____
 - British English
 - American English
- 5) His sister attends the *primary school* in our town. _____
 - American English
 - British English
- 6) The *air hostess* is very nice, isn't she? _____
 - British English
 - American English
- 7) Jim is our new *neighbor*. _____
 - American English
 - British English

Exercise 5. Write about any custom or tradition of the USA that you like the most.

TEKCT 13. HOLIDAYS IN THE USA



American holidays are strikingly different in origin and show surprising similarities in the manner of their celebration. No matter what the holiday's origin is, they all seem to be the same thing. A holiday has simply become, for most Americans, a day off from work, though some (for example, Thanksgiving and Christmas) retain some individuality.

The major holidays in the USA are:

New Year's Day, January, 1st:

People stay awake until after midnight on December 31st to «watch the Old Year out and the New Year in.» Many parties are given on this night. Theatres, night clubs, restaurants are crowded. When midnight comes, they greet the New Year: people gather in the streets of big cities, they ring bells, blow whistles and automobile horns, some shoot off guns and fire-crackers.

Valentine's Day, February, 14th:

It is not a national holiday. Banks and offices do not close, but it is a happy little festival in honour of St Valentine, patron of sweethearts and lovers. It is widely celebrated among people of all ages by the exchange of «valentines.» A «valentine» may mean a special greeting card or a little present. The greeting cards are often coloured red, have red trimmings and pictures of hearts.

Washington's Birthday, February, 22d:

In addition to commemorating the birth of the United States' first President, it's a great day for shoppers. The department stores of Washington, DC, stated a national tradition of sales marked by unusual bargains. It is not a national holiday. Many schools, offices and banks close for this day, some stay open. The US Congress observes the birthday of George Washington with speeches and readings from his works.

Easter:

Easter is in memory of the Resurrection of Jesus Christ. It falls on the first Sunday after the first full moon between March, 22, and April, 25. The 40 days before Easter are called Lent. Just before Easter, schools and colleges usually close. Students have a week or ten days of spring vacation. Easter is a church holiday, and many churches have an outdoor sunrise service. People give each other presents of eggs which are the symbol of new life. There is a popular belief that wearing three new things on Easter will bring good luck throughout the year.

Memorial Day, May, 30th:

It is a national holiday. Schools, banks and offices close for the day. On that day, Americans honour the servicemen who gave their lives in past wars. Schools, clubs and churches decorate the cemeteries. They put up the flags on the graves of the army, navy and airmen. They hold memorial services in churches, halls, parks and cemeteries. In addition to solemn services Memorial Day is often marked by other, more joyful ceremonies: colourful parades, sports competitions.

Independence Day, July, 4th:

On this day, in 1776, America signed the Declaration of Independence. It is a national public holiday celebrated with fireworks and speeches praising «Americanism, democracy, free enterprise».

Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Thursday in November:

In the USA it is a national holiday. It was first celebrated in 1621 by the Pilgrim Fathers after their first good harvest. Thanksgiving is a family day, for it is customary for all members of the family to gather at the home of their parents. The family eats a large traditional dinner, usually with turkey, cranberry sauce and pumpkin pie.

Christmas Day, December, 25th:

It is usually a one-day official holiday, but it is preceded and followed by festive parties, and marked by special church services, gift-giving and feasting. Christmas is a family holiday. Schools and colleges close between Christmas and New-Year's Day. People stay at home and spend the time with their families. Everybody tries to come home for Christmas. People send cards or Christmas greetings to family and friends away from home. Every family tries to have a Christmas tree, which is beautifully decorated. Santa Claus comes from the North Pole in his sleigh, dressed in red cap and jacket, entering the house from chimney. He is a merry and fat individual. He has gifts of whatever kind you may wish for — nothing is too fabulous nor too trivial for him to provide.

[<http://iloveenglish.ru/topics/ssha/neobichnie-prazdniki-po-amerikanski>]

Exercise 1. Is there a holiday to honor a famous person in your native culture? In small groups, tell about it. Answer these questions.

1. What is the history of the holiday? Why and when did it begin?
2. What is the meaning of the holiday?
3. Who celebrates the holiday?
4. Where, when, and how do they usually celebrate it?

Exercise 2. Suggest Ukrainian equivalents to fit the proposed English expressions.

- a) To observe national holidays
- b) To give thanks for all blessings
- c) To remember the dead of all wars
- d) To commemorate sb
- e) To stem from tradition

Exercise 3. Make sentences using phrases from Ex. 2.

Exercise 4. Match pictures with the names.



Martin Luther King Day
Labor Day

Christmas Day
Presidents' Day

Columbus Day
Veterans' Day

Exercise 5. Make a presentation about your favourite holiday in the USA.

TEKCT 14. TOURISM IN THE USA



Tourism in the United States is a large industry that serves millions of international and domestic tourists yearly. Tourists visit the US to see natural wonders, cities, historic landmarks, and entertainment venues. Americans seek similar attractions, as well as recreation and vacation areas.

Tourism in the United States grew rapidly in the form of urban tourism during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. By the 1850s, tourism in the United States was well established both as a cultural activity and as an industry. New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, D.C., and San Francisco, all major US cities, attracted a large number of tourists by the 1890s. By 1915, city touring had marked significant shifts in the way Americans perceived, organized, and moved.

Democratization of travel occurred during the early twentieth century when the automobile revolutionized travel. Similarly air travel revolutionized travel during 1945–1969, contributing greatly to tourism in the United States. Purchases of travel and tourism-related goods and services by international visitors traveling in the United States totaled \$10.9 billion during February 2013.

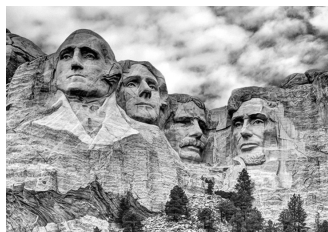
The travel and tourism industry in the United States were among the first commercial casualties of the September 11, 2001 attacks, a series of terrorist attacks on the US. Terrorists used four commercial airliners as weapons of destruction, all of which were destroyed in the attacks.

In the US, tourism is either the first, second, or third largest employer in 29 states, employing 7.3 million in 2004, to take care of 1.19 billion trips tourists took in the US in 2005. As of 2007, there are 2,462 registered National Historic Landmarks (NHL) recognized by the United States government. As of 2008, the most visited tourist attraction in the US is Times Square in Manhattan, New York City which attracts approximately 35 million visitors yearly.

Tourists spend more money in the United States than any other country, while attracting the second-highest number of tourists after France. The discrepancy may be explained by longer stays in the US.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism_in_the_United_States]

Exercise 1. What can you say about Statue of Liberty, Las Vegas and Mount Rushmore? Describe the pictures.



Exercise 2. Match a verb in A with words in B.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>A</p> <p>travel</p> <p>leave</p> <p>book</p> <p>use</p> <p>stay</p> <p>visit</p> <p>take</p> <p>drive</p> <p>arrive</p> <p>fly</p> | <p>B</p> <p>a bus</p> <p>an ice cave</p> <p>from east to west</p> <p>home</p> <p>in hotels</p> <p>in Vladivostock</p> <p>Moscow</p> <p>your tickets</p> <p>a travel agent</p> <p>your car</p> |
|---|---|

Exercise 3. Make sentences with verbs from Exercise 2.

Exercise 5. Do the crossword.

**TRAVEL
CROSSWORD**

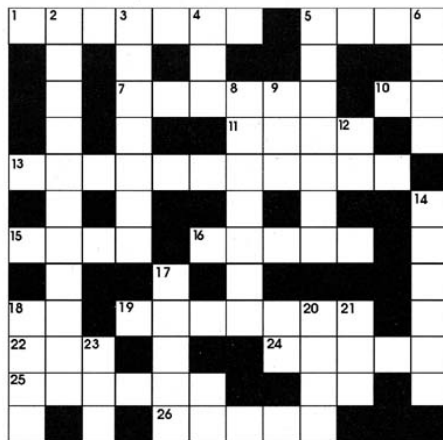
linguapress.com

CLUES ACROSS

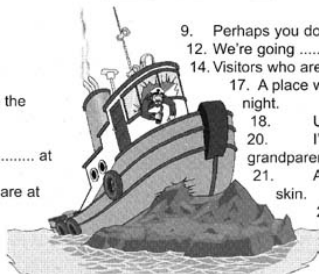
1. The train stops here
5. The people who work on a ship, or on a plane.
7. To invalidate; stop a booking or a planned journey.
10. You can cross the Channel by ferry through the tunnel.
11. Stop.
13. A booking, a guaranteed place.
15. Luggage.
16. Section of a journey.
19. Person travelling on holiday.
24. Opposite of "finish".
25. Your destination must be on your booking form.
26. Entrance hall, or foyer.

CLUES DOWN

2. He sells holidays.
3. You need them before you take the plane.
4. to be the proprietor of.
5. This train is for Edinburgh, at York and Newcastle.
6. While you're on holiday, others are at
8. A flight that is not on a regular service, but has maybe been hired by a tour operator.



9. Perhaps you do this differently on holiday.
12. We're going the Costa Brava.
14. Visitors who are staying in your house, maybe.
17. A place where tourists often spend the night.
18. Use soap and water.
20. I'm going to with my grandparents for a fortnight this summer.
21. A nice pale bronze colour on your skin.
23. Opposite of night.



[<http://linguapress.com/puzzles/xwd-s179-travel.htm>]

Exercise 4. Work in pairs. Write five tips for travellers in your country or a country you know. Think of reasons for the tips.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

TEKCT 15. TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN THE USA

As one of the largest and most diverse countries in the world, The United States boast an amazing amount of tourist destinations ranging from the skyscrapers of New York and Chicago, the natural wonders of Yellowstone and Alaska to the sunny beaches of California, Florida and Hawaii. With so many tourist attractions it's tempting to list entire cities or even states, but in this top 5 I have tried to focus on specific attractions.



The Grand Canyon is located in northern Arizona and is one of the great tourist attractions in the United States. Carved over several million years by the Colorado River, the canyon attains a depth of over 1.6 km (1 mile) and 446 km (277 miles) long. The Grand Canyon is not the deepest or the longest canyon in the world but the overwhelming size and its intricate

and colorful landscape offers visitor spectacular vistas that are unmatched throughout the world.



Manhattan is one of New York's five boroughs and is what people most often think of when they picture New York City. It's familiar skyline and sights have been featured a thousand times on screen. Walk in the shadow of the skyscrapers, picture the Statue of Liberty, see a Broadway show, climb the Empire State building, stroll Central Park, window shop on 5th Avenue or stagger around a museum.



The Golden Gate Bridge is a suspension bridge spanning the Golden Gate, the strait between San Francisco and Marin County to the north. The Golden Gate Bridge was the longest suspension bridge span in the world when it was completed in 1937, and has become an international-

ly recognized symbol of San Francisco and California. The famous red-orange color of the bridge was specifically chosen to make the bridge more easily visible through the thick fog that frequently shrouds the bridge.



Situated between the state of New York and the province of Ontario, Niagara Falls is one of the most spectacular natural wonders on the North American continent. Niagara Falls is actually three different falls, the American Falls, Bridal Veil Falls and Horseshoe Falls. Horseshoe Falls is located on the Canadian side while the

other are located in New York. With more than 14 million visitors each year it is one of the most visited tourist attraction in the world.



The gambling mecca of the world, Las Vegas is situated in the midst of the southern Nevada desert landscape. Casinos can be found throughout Las Vegas, but the strip, a stretch of Las Vegas Boulevard South, contains the most of them. It features giant mega-casino hotels, decorated with lavish care and attention to detail to create a fantasy-like atmosphere. The casinos often have names and themes

that evoke romance, mystery, and far-away destination.

[<http://www.touropia.com/tourist-attractions-in-the-usa/>]

Exercise 2. What places you think are the best to visit in the USA, how to go there, what to do. Take roles with your partner.

Exercise 3. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate preposition.

1. The main land mass ___ the United States ___ America lies ___ the central part ___ the North American continent. 2. The United States borders ___ Canada ___ the north. 3. The national government consists ___ executive, leg-

islative, and judicial branches. 4. The American Constitution is based __ the doctrine of the separation of powers. 5. Article I offers all legislative power __ the Congress. 6. The Constitution was ratified __ 1788. 7. The USA is rich __ different mineral resources. 8. The temperature changes little __ winter and summer there. 9. The US economy is based __ the free enterprise system. 10. The American way __ living has been reflected __ the works __ American writers such as J. London, M. Twain, Th. Dreiser, E. Hemingway and others.

Exercise 4. Make a presentation about your favourite place in the USA.

Exercise 5. There is a list of words. These words are hidden in the puzzle. The words have been placed horizontally, vertically, or diagonally - frontwards or backwards. When you locate a word, draw a circle around it.

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Bald Eagle | Mount Rushmore | U.S. Flag |
| Great Seal | Rose | Uncle Sam |
| Justice | Star-Spangled Banner | Washington D.C. |
| Liberty Bell | Statue of Liberty | Washington Monument |
| | Lincoln Memorial | |

U E J I R R R F M C F M R Z N X R I W K
 N I L F K S K A C I X Y M C T B K O A W
 C K S T A T U E O F L I B E R T Y S S Q
 L K T E D L C X T G I N Q A S F M T H E
 E W C O F T K X N R E N R M V H F A I V
 S K A D D M A M G E Y J J O T Y E R N Z
 A J W Z K K T E J A I A S U W K B S G U
 M E K A W J S C Y T R M Y N G P K P T K
 L I K C S A M G Z S T Q M T T H O A O I
 B I O Z J H A K D E B T R R J Q Q N N J
 A H B Y Q L I U W A U Q L U O H Q G M D
 L M T E F B X N N L X Y N S A J S L O V
 D L J S R B W K G S A O W H V J O E N V
 E K U K F T X C P T A N J M Y E Z D U Q
 A F G F Y S Y N F O O C D O M V M B M R
 G X N X D L E B Z V Z N Z R R V E A E L
 L O K S W E D C E Q R P D E A Y Q N N C
 E R W I X Y K A G L V A Q C M I H N T Q
 D K Z J U S T I C E L F W F B Q W E S I
 W L I N C O L N M E M O R I A L H R I A

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