

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ДВНЗ «УЖГОРОДСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»
ФАКУЛЬТЕТ МІЖНАРОДНИХ ЕКОНОМІЧНИХ ВІДНОСИН
КАФЕДРА ТЕОРІЇ ТА ПРАКТИКИ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ**

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**МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ
З РОЗМОВНОЇ ПРАКТИКИ
АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ
ПО ТЕМІ «ПОДОРОЖУВАННЯ ТА ВІДПУСТКИ»**

**для спеціальності «міжнародні економічні відносини»
/ денна та заочна форми навчання /**

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Методичні рекомендації з розмовної практики англійської мови по темі «Подорожування та відпустки» (основна іноземна мова): [методичний посібник] / Есенова Е. Й., Бойтор В. Ю. – Ужгород : ПП Данило С. І., 2022. – 34 с.

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Методичний посібник призначений для використання в якості практичного керівництва по розвитку усних та письмових навичок роботи з текстами та вправами по розмовній темі «Подорожування та відпустки» за допомогою пропонованого набору текстів монологічного та діалогічного зразка, а також підібраних вправ та тестів по даній тематиці.

Для студентів та викладачів факультету міжнародних відносин при вивченні теорії та практики перекладу (з викладанням англійської мови як основної).

Затверджено:

*на засіданні кафедри теорії та практики перекладу
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Передмова

Даний методичний посібник укладено для студентів другого курсу денної та заочної форми навчання факультету міжнародних відносин, які вивчають англійську мову як основну іноземну, а також буде корисним для студентів старших курсів при вивченні розмовних тем, пов'язаних з тематикою ділового подорожування.

Представлена методична розробка складається з трьох частин, які містять основні, допоміжні та лінгафонні тексти, діалоги, вправи та тести, а також глосарій по даній тематиці.

Розмовні тексти, тексти для читання та діалоги містять лексичний матеріал, що активно вживається в сучасній англійській мові. Для полегшення засвоєння матеріалу подається глосарій ключових лексичних одиниць, а також список сучасних ідіоматичних висловів по обраній тематиці. Для вироблення усних та письмових навичок роботи з текстами представлений комплекс вправ та завдань.

При читанні та переказі текстів з розмовної тематики важливим є не тільки засвоєння нових лексичних одиниць, а й уміння студента використовувати їх у підготовленому та спонтанному монологічному і діалогічному мовленні. В цьому можуть допомогти подані синоніми, сталі вирази та ідіоматичні вислови з розширеним тлумаченням та зразками речень. Для закріплення лексичного матеріалу та розвитку логічних і дедуктивних навичок студентів подано тестові вправи.

PART ONE. MEANS OF TRAVEL

There are various means of transport. We can travel by train, aeroplane, ship, car, we can hitch-hike, and finally, we can travel on foot. You have done a certain amount of travelling, so let's talk about the method of travel you like best.

TRAVELLING BY TRAIN

Should you ask me what kind of transport I like best I'd speak in support of the train. With a train you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined. Besides, there is no place which is more interesting than a big railway station. There is the movement, the excitement, the happiness of the people going away and the sorrow of those who are seeing others off. There are the shouts of the porters as they pull luggage trucks along the platforms to the waiting trains, the crowd at the booking office getting single or return tickets beforehand, the children tightly holding on to the skirts of their mothers, and passengers hurrying to board the train, the hungry and the thirsty ones hurrying to the refreshment rooms.

At last you manage to make your way through the crowd and board the train. You show the ticket to the guard and in you go into a most wonderful carriage. All is bustle and confusion, with people filling in, bumping into each other, and what not. At last you manage to stow away your luggage and get out on to the platform for fresh air and bid farewell to the well-wishers who have come to see you off. But you have scarcely time to kiss and hug your friends when the station master on duty, in a red cap, signals the train. You hear no shrill whistle of the engine — the train pulls out of the station noiselessly and without a jerk.

You are on your way to your place of destination. You start up a conversation with your fellow-passengers (people take to each other quickly when travelling), and soon you get to know who is who and what. From a comfortable corner seat of a railway carriage (usually a smoker) facing the engine you have a splendid view of the whole country-side. Your trunk can be labelled and put in the luggage-van. The suitcase and bag can go on the luggage-rack. Now that the excitement of the day is over, you begin to feel hungry. You can have your meal in the dining-car (or a diner) of a through train. In most English trains the dining-car steward comes along and you may make bookings for dinner or supper. As you go for the second sitting you have time to wash. You take your towel and go to the bathroom to wash yourself.

By that time the guard has made your bed. If the journey is a long one you can have a wonderful bed in a sleeper. You feel tired now and you decide to turn in. You get into your upper berth and begin to absorb the beauty of the changing scenes that fly past you — the cheerful fields of wheat and corn, the meadows under a mantle of flowers, grass and green moss, the rivers that run through woodland countries, the forests with their delicious sense of peace, and the mountains ribbed with sharp, steep ridges. But drowsiness creeps over you. You

close your eyes and soon drift away into that vast mysterious void which men call sleep.

Tasks to the text „Travelling by Train”

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What means of transport do you know?
2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by train?
3. What interesting things can one see at a busy railway station?
4. What do people usually do when they arrive to the railway station?
5. Where do you put your luggage when you board the train?
6. Do people usually enter into conversation while on train?
7. Where can people have a snack during the train journey?
8. Who usually makes your bed in the sleeper?
9. Do you usually sleep while on train?
10. What beautiful things can one see from the train window?

II. Make up 5 alternative and 5 disjunctive questions to the text „Travelling by Train”.

III. Use the following word-combinations from the text in the sentences of your own:

- 1) kind of transport / means of transport
- 2) to speak in support of something
- 3) to see somebody off / to see somebody in
- 4) to pull luggage trucks along the platform
- 5) to book single or return tickets beforehand / in advance
- 6) the passengers hurrying to board the train
- 7) to make one's way through the crowd
- 8) to stow away one's luggage / to put one's luggage on the rack
- 9) to get out on to the platform for fresh air
- 10) to bid farewell to the well-wishers
- 11) to be on the way to one's place of destination
- 12) to start up a conversation with one's fellow-passengers
- 13) a comfortable corner seat of a railway carriage / smoker
- 14) to have a splendid view of the whole country-side
- 15) to have one's meal at the dining-car / diner
- 16) to make bookings for dinner or supper
- 17) to feel drowsy / sleepy / to turn in

IV. Make up a dialogue or a short story using as many word-combinations from exercise III as possible.

TRAVELLING BY SEA

For some people there is no travel so fine as by sea. There are many things that make travel by sea fascinating. Though I am not much of a sailor, I like the sight of a ship with its many decks, cabins and state-rooms. It looks like a huge white floating city. It is delightful to be out at sea and promenade the deck or sit in a deck-chair and take the sun. But what can be compared with the excitement when you sight land! The narrow strip of land on the horizon seems slowly coming towards you. Gradually the outlines of the shore become more distinct, and on coming nearer you get a full view of the city, the harbour, and of the big ships coming in from and leaving for distant lands.

Once I was travelling by ship. The season was at its height and I had to reserve berths at the agency beforehand. After some three or four days of feverish preparations I was ready to start. On the morning of that distinguished day I was very excited. A little after noon we reached the pier and there, for the first time in my life, I beheld a real ship. What a beauty she was! The pier was crowded with cars, trucks loaded with luggage, passengers arriving and hurrying on board, and well-wishers seeing them off. It was really thrilling going up the gangway. Up and up we went until we reached the main deck.

When we got on deck, we were attended by a sailor who took us below deck. Inside the ship was a vast labyrinth, but the sailor brought us to our cabin. It was a small room with two berths in it and the round window called the porthole. But we had no time to look around because we were eager to go back on deck. Shortly we heard the ship's siren warning the passengers and their well-wishers to say their last good-bye to each other. After some minutes the ship weighed anchor and slowly slipped out of the harbour. The harbour was full of passenger ships, steamers, cargo ships, sailing ships, rowing boats.

Our ship was a modern one and had all modern conveniences and a wide choice of entertainment facilities. There was a good library that could afford a fair amount of reading matter. Then there were restaurants that took care of the passengers' appetites, a cinema-hall, billiard-rooms and what not. We soon felt remarkably tired with walking up and down from one deck to another and were very glad to occupy two deck-chairs that happened to be vacant. Though the sea was moderately calm, the ship rolled somewhat. Some passengers took to their berths — they felt sea-sick. The fresh sea wind blew in our faces and it was lovely to look at the gulls and hear their cries as they gracefully swept over the waves almost touching the water with their wings.

In the evening we enjoyed the beautiful sunset at sea. The sun, red as a glowing coal, gradually went down behind the horizon flooding the sky and the flakes of clouds with a crimson light. It was simply marvellous! Our voyage lasted several days. On our way we called at several ports. The stays were quite sufficient to give us an opportunity of visiting some points of interest there. When we were approaching our port from afar the snow-white palaces seemed like tiny cottages

nestling cosily in a sea of fresh green vegetation. It was a picture of wonderful beauty. In front was the smooth sea and in the background the high mountains, the slopes of which were clothed with green foliage. Even now when I recall it to my mind I experience a thrill of pleasure.

Tasks to the text „Travelling by Sea”

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What makes travelling by sea fascinating?
2. What does a modern sea liner look like?
3. Can you describe your preparations for a sea voyage?
4. What can one see on the pier in the harbour?
5. Who sees the passengers to their cabins?
6. What does the interior of a passenger ship look like?
7. What modern conveniences and entertainment facilities are there on the board?
8. Do you like to promenade the deck?
9. Do you usually feel sea-sick during a sea voyage?
10. Describe a sea port as one can see it from distance.

II. Make up 5 alternative and 5 disjunctive questions to the text „Travelling by Sea”.

III. Use the following word-combinations from the text in the sentences of your own:

- 1) to be much / not much of a sailor
- 2) to be out at sea and promenade the deck
- 3) to sit in a deck-chair and take the sun
- 4) to become more distinct
- 5) to get a full view of the city / of the port
- 6) to reserve berths at the agency beforehand / in advance
- 7) to reach the pier / the harbour / the sea port / the deck
- 8) to be crowded with cars, trucks, passengers and their well-wishers
- 9) to go up / to go down the gangway
- 10) to be attended by a sailor
- 11) to weigh anchor
- 12) to have all modern conveniences and entertainment facilities
- 13) to take to one's berth
- 14) to feel sea-sick
- 15) to enjoy a beautiful sunset at sea
- 16) to call at several ports
- 17) to visit some points / places of interest
- 18) a picture of wonderful beauty

IV. Make up a dialogue or a short story using as many word-combinations from exercise III as possible.

TRAVELLING BY AIR

For some people there is nothing like travel by air (by plane). It is more comfortable, more convenient, and of course, far quicker than any other method. There is none of the dust and dirt of a railway or car journey; none of the trouble of changing from train to steamer, pushing your way through crowds to get from the boat to the Customs (if you travel abroad) and then to another train. A taxi or bus of the Airline Service takes you to the airport. There on the runway you see a sleek and beautiful jet-propelled passenger liner ready to carry you to your place of destination. When the formalities of registering yourself and weighing your luggage are over, you get up the gangway and board the plane.

If you are travelling for the first time, you may apply to the stewardess and she will see you to your seat and give you all the information you need as how to strap your belt, how to adjust your seat and so on. If you feel hungry, you will be provided with an excellent lunch. The cabin is air conditioned and comfortable. Strange though it may seem, it actually comes out cheaper, considering what you save in hotel charges or sleeping accommodation on the train, meals and so on.

Modern planes travel so fast that the sun seems to be moving slowly backwards in the sky. Although it is now possible to cross the country by air in just a few hours, nobody has yet managed to overcome the problem of the time it takes to get to an airport from one's home on the other side of a big city. Besides, it is quite impossible to arrive at an airport just before the plane takes off. And when you arrive at your destination you sometimes have to wait up to the three quarters of an hour before you can collect your luggage (baggage).

The network of Air Ukraine's international routes has expanded with particular speed in the past ten years. During this period the number of countries linked by regular air routes with our country has practically doubled. New air routes are inaugurated every year. Many cities of Asia, Africa, America, Australia and Europe are linked to international airports of this country, the main gateway being Boryspil Airport not far from our capital.

But it is not only on account of the convenience, comfort and speed that many people like air travel. The whole experience is a spiritually thrilling thing for them. They enjoy greatly the feeling of flying. As you leave the earth behind you, you seem to belong to another world, a bigger, wider, freer world than the one you left. What loveliness there is on earth when you see it from above; the rapid changing scenes below are of incomparable, undescrivable beauty. Just as the early tinges of dawn flush the eastern sky, you take off from a big airport leaving behind the huge city in deep slumber. The sun has not risen, but the bird-like machine is flying to greet it.

Looking down you gain a magnificent view of a charming landscape — to the right are fields carefully cultivated, to the left — pasture lands, ahead — a cheerful river winding its way through the lowland. On you fly past villages and cities, hills and valleys, each following the other in quick succession. There in the far distance you perceive the outlines of a mountain range, ribbed with sharp steep ridges and clothed with green vegetation on both sides. On and on you fly with the ever changing scenes below till you safely land at the airport of your destination.

Tasks to the text „Travelling by Air”

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by air?
2. What are the duties of a stewardess on the plane?
3. What modern conveniences are there in passenger planes?
4. How do people solve the problem of getting to the airport from their homes?
5. What continents are connected with Ukraine by air routes?
6. What is the main air gateway of our country?
7. Why do many people like to travel by plane?
8. Have you ever travelled by plane?
9. Do you usually feel air-sick while on plane?
10. Describe the earth as one can see it from high above.

II. Make up 5 alternative and 5 disjunctive questions to the text „Travelling by Air”.

III. Use the following word-combinations from the text in the sentences of your own:

- 1) to change from train to steamer
- 2) to push one's way through crowds
- 3) a jet-propelled passenger liner
- 4) to carry somebody to one's place of destination
- 5) to register oneself and to weigh one's luggage
- 6) to get up the gangway and to board the plane
- 7) to strap one's belt and to adjust one's seat
- 8) to be provided with an excellent lunch
- 9) strange though it may seem
- 10) to take off / to land / runway
- 11) to collect one's luggage / baggage
- 12) the network of international routes
- 13) to be linked by international air routes
- 14) to enjoy greatly the feeling of flying
- 15) to gain a magnificent view of a charming landscape

- 16) to wind one's way through the lowland
- 17) to follow one another in quick succession
- 18) to be clothed with green vegetation

IV. Make up a dialogue or a short story using as many word-combinations from exercise III as possible.

TRAVELLING BY CAR

For some people there is nothing better than to travel by car — good, fast car I mean. When you are in an aeroplane, you have to be driven by someone else. Travel by car is a more personal experience, for there you can drive yourself. You just sit down at the wheel, switch on the motor, step on the pedal with your foot and off the car goes. You can go slowly or fast as you wish, stop when and where you choose; you park the car on the side of the road (street), get out and go where you like.

It is quite true that driving a car has some disadvantages. In town it is rather a nuisance with all these traffic „jams” or „hold-ups”, roundabouts, detours and so on. It is not altogether pleasant when you ride on a bumpy road or get a flat tyre, or still worse, when you get stuck in the mud.

But there is nothing 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 opening up before you, 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 and 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. What magnificent views you behold on your way — the cheerful fields, the road winding its way up the mountain with steep grey cliffs on one side and a deep precipice on the other, the 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 that you pass through. Indeed your impressions are unforgettable.

Tasks to the text „Travelling by Car”

I. Use the following word-combinations from the text in the sentences of your own:

- 1) to sit down at the wheel
- 2) to switch on the motor
- 3) to step on the pedal
- 4) to park the car on the side of the road / street
- 5) traffic-jam / hold-up / round-about / detour

- 6) to ride on a bumpy road
- 7) to get a flat tyre
- 8) to get stuck in the mud
- 9) to rush forward at a touch of one's foot
- 10) to feel a real joy of speed
- 11) to feel the wind in one's face
- 12) to behold magnificent views on one's way

II. Make up a dialogue or a short story using as many word-combinations from exercise I as possible.

L i n g u a p h o n e T e x t s

Motoring

If you're thinking of taking your car to England, you should be familiar with the vocabulary of motoring and you should know something about motoring regulations in England. For instance, when driving, we keep to the left-hand side of the road, and we overtake on the right. We have a speed limit of thirty miles an hour in town and built-up areas, so be careful not to exceed it, and remember to keep an eye on the traffic lights. If the green light's showing, it means you can go on, but when the red light appears you must stop at once.

Let's have a look at the car in the picture. It's a six-cylinder 20 h.p. (horse-power) saloon. There's a compartment at the back for luggage, the spare wheel, the tools and the jack. The petrol tank holds fourteen gallons and the car does about eighteen miles to the gallon.

Now learn the names of the various parts: chassis, bonnet, body, wheels, tyres, radiator, engine, steering-wheel. The windscreen's fitted with windscreen wipers. On the dash-board are the speedometer, a clock, the petrol gauge, starter and so on. The clutch, the foot-brake and the accelerator are at the driver's feet. The hand-brake is within reach of his hand. The driver has just drawn up at a garage. He's been having trouble with the engine — it's been misfiring and pulling badly.

Trouble with the Car

- I'd like you to have a look at my car, I can't tell you exactly what's the matter with it, but it's been giving me quite a lot of trouble. I've nearly run the battery down trying to start the engine with the self-starter, and in the end I had to use the starting handle. I've cleaned and tested the plugs, and the carburettor seems to be in order. Would you try and find out what's wrong?
- Certainly. Just park the car over there and I'll get the mechanic to look over it. If you come back in about an hour, we'll let you know the result.

- Well, have you traced the fault?
- Yes, it's nothing serious. The pipe leading from the pump's leaking, but we can soon fix a new one.
- Good, and at the same time will you please have the battery charged and the oil changed, and have the car greased and oiled. Also have the puncture in the tyre on the spare wheel mended, and you might check the tyre-pressures while you're about it. Then, the brakes are rather slack, so you'd better test and adjust them. The near front wing and the bumper need straightening too. They got damaged when the car skidded on the wet road and hit a lamp-post. Oh, and the rear light wants a new bulb. In fact, give the car a thorough overhaul, and let me know when it's ready.

Travelling

Those who wish to travel, either for pleasure or on business, have at their disposal various means of transport. There is, for instance, the humble, inexpensive bicycle. Then there's the motor-cycle, with which you can travel quickly and cheaply, but for long journeys it's rather tiring. With a motor-car one can travel comfortably for long distances without getting too tired.

Luxurious ships cross seas and oceans from one continent to another. Aeroplanes carry passengers to various parts of the world in almost as many hours as it takes days to do the journey by other means. But most of us still have to use trains. Look at the picture of a busy railway station. A train is standing at one of the platforms ready to leave. Some of the passengers are looking out of the windows watching the late-comers who are hurrying along looking for empty seats.

The engine is ready to draw the train out of the station. On another platform a train has just come in; some passengers are getting out, others are getting in. Those who've not taken the precaution of getting their tickets beforehand are waiting in queues at the booking-office. At the bookstalls people are choosing books, magazines or newspapers for the journey. At the cloakroom others are depositing or withdrawing their luggage. Further along there are refreshment rooms crowded with people snatching a hasty meal, while those with time to spare are sitting in the waiting rooms.

Travelling by Sea and Air

Last Wednesday week I went down to Southampton Docks to see my partner off to New York on one of our largest liners. What colossal ships these steamers are when you see them from the landing-stage alongside the quay. I had a pass, so I went on board and had a look round.

From the top deck I could see the huge cranes lifting the cargo and depositing it in the holds. I saw members of the crew carrying out their duties in various parts of the ship, while the captain watched the operations and gave his orders from the bridge. Then the siren sounded and the visitors made for the gangways. Finally the

ship began to move off, and the passengers, leaning over the rails, waved good-bye to their friends standing below amongst the crowd. Slowly she left the harbour, passing beyond the pier, and gradually disappeared in the distance.

A few days later I myself had to go to Paris. The journey was urgent, and I went by air. I went to the airport by a special bus provided by the company. On the airfield we saw a large plane waiting for us. We climbed into it, and at exactly twelve o'clock it took off. Very soon our „magic carpet” reached the sea, and shortly afterwards we saw the French coast. It wasn't long before we arrived at our destination. Our pilot made a perfect landing, and we got out of the plane.

On the Boat

- This way for the Dover boat! Have your passports ready, please. Pass up the gangway! First class on the right, second class on the left.
- Here we are! Would you like to stay up on deck, or go down below?
- Oh, I don't know, I'm not much of a sailor.
- Oh, you won't be sea-sick today, the sea's perfectly calm, we're sure to have a perfect crossing. I'll get a couple of deck chairs up here, in the sun.
- Oh well, I'll risk it, but if the worst comes to the worst, don't blame me.
- Do you travel much?
- Not more than I can help by sea. I've crossed the Channel once before, but frankly I did not enjoy it.
- Why don't you fly across?
- I think I shall one of these days. It couldn't possibly be worse than a really bad sea-crossing, and it's very much quicker anyhow.
- I can see the English coast already, can you?
- Yes, just.
- Well, I suppose we'd better get ready for landing. ... I say, you haven't got anything dutiable, have you? If you have, you'd better declare it. Whatever you do, don't try to bribe a customs officer, or you'll get into trouble.
- I don't think I'm quite as foolish as that. As a matter of fact, I don't think I have anything to declare. Still, thanks all the same.

At the Station

- Porter, will you see to my luggage, please?
- Where for, sir?
- I'm going by the 10 o'clock train to Glasgow. Will you have this trunk labelled and put in the luggage-van. This suitcase and bag can go on the luggage-rack.
- Right, sir. What class?

- First. Try and find me a corner seat in a smoker, facing the engine, if you can.
- Have you got your ticket yet, sir?
- Not yet. Where's the booking-office?
- Come along with me and I'll show you. Here it is. I'll meet you on the platform.
- Which platform is it?
- Number 8, over there.

- One first to Glasgow, please.
- Single or return?
- Single. ... Do I have to change anywhere?
- No, no change, it's a through train.
- Thank you.

- Here you are, sir. I've found you a corner seat next to the corridor. Your carriage is near the dining-car, and you can order lunch when the attendant comes along.
- What time do we get to Glasgow?
- You are due to arrive at 6.15.
- Thank you. Here you are.
- Thank you, sir. I hope you'll have a comfortable journey.
- Well, I've still got a few minutes to spare, so I'll go and get myself a novel or a detective story to while away the time during the journey.
- Mind you don't miss the train, sir.
- That's all right. The train doesn't leave for another ten minutes, and it won't take me more than five minutes to get the book.

Dialogue

A VOYAGE ROUND EUROPE

- Hello, Ann. Are you back from your holidays already? Oh, you are lovely and brown! Where have you been?
- Oh, I've had a fantastic time! I've just been on a cruise round Europe with my Dad.
- Oh, you lucky thing! You must have seen so many interesting places. Where did you sail from?
- Well, we left from Odessa...
- Did you call at any European ports?
- Yes, quite a lot. We went ashore at each one and went on some really interesting trips sightseeing.
- Did you go by train or did you hire a car?
- No, we went by coach. Now I can say I've seen Rome, London, Paris and Athens.
- Oh, I am so envious. Were you ever sea-sick?
- Only a little. I was fine, until two days after Gibraltar. The sea suddenly became very rough, and I had to stay in my cabin.
- What a pity. But was your father all right?
- Yes, he was fine all the time. He is never sea-sick.
- Did you go ashore when you reached Spain?
- No, we only saw the coast-line from the deck. It didn't really look very inviting, a bit bare and monotonous, in fact.
- And did you go for a swim in the Mediterranean?
- Yes, and in the Atlantic Ocean too. There are some beautiful beaches on the west coast of France. It's so nice to have a swim there.
- Well, I am glad you've had such a lovely time!
- Are you planning to go somewhere this summer?
- I am not sure so far, but I'd like to go on a tour round Europe by coach. I am not much of a sailor, so a sea voyage is not for me.
- What countries would you like to visit?
- I've always dreamt to go to Eastern and Central Europe. There are so many beautiful places there. I hope I will manage to visit Budapest, Prague, Vienna, Riga, Tallinn and some other cities.
- I wish you good luck. When you come back I hope we will meet and share impressions.

PART TWO. HOLIDAY MAKING

PLANNING HOLIDAYS

Everyone needs at least one holiday a year. So when you begin spending sleepless nights dreaming about the sun and the sea, when you think of the green countryside and forget about the mosquitoes and the boredom, there is no doubt about it — you are ready for a holiday. Even a week-end is better than nothing. You need to get away from your usual routines and get some fresh air and change of perspective. You should take occasional holidays without the family. The rest of your family can do very well without you for a limited time, and if they cannot, they must learn to. It is necessary for the children to realize at a very young age that they can do without their parents because it teaches them independence.

Go somewhere quiet, where the climate is pleasant and invigorating. For the first couple of days, rest and sleep as much as you can. If you are in the mountains, give yourself a day or two to get used to the altitude; by the sea have a daily swim. Do things the way they are done in the country you are staying and eat the local food. Get to know the natives and their customs. Do a little sightseeing, even if you don't like it. Always have a dictionary of the local language, and pick up a few words. If you prefer complete solitude, take some books and catch up on your reading. Be sure to take the necessary clothes and equipment, but do not burden yourself with a mountain of luggage full of things you will never use. Dress simply and in accord with the climate. Bring whatever sporting equipment you plan to use.

The sun is good for some people, but especially bad for others. Do not overdo it; your skin will turn to leather and age much faster if you get it too brown. Protective oil and creams are very necessary part of your holiday equipment. You should try and store up energy and vitality to see you through the winter months. Be willing to put up with small inconveniences, and don't allow yourself to be annoyed. Take note of the good, and pass over the bad in silence. Try to learn something useful from your holiday. Don't burden yourself with a camera unless you are a genuine enthusiast; you will be always looking through it instead of directly at what is around you. And don't indulge in that useless habit of sending holiday postcards — if you forget about home, you will come back with far more interesting tales to tell.

Tasks to the text „Planning Holidays”

I. Answer the following questions:

1. When are people usually ready for a holiday?
2. Why do people need week-ends and holidays?
3. Do you consider occasional holidays without the family a good idea?
4. Where do most people like to spend their holidays?
5. Do you like to do a little sightseeing while on holidays?

6. Can a holiday be pleasant and at the same time informative?
7. What should people take with them going on a holiday?
8. Can you put up with small inconveniences being on a holiday?
9. Do you usually learn something new from your holiday?
10. Do you use your camera much while on holidays?

II. Use the following word-combinations from the text in the sentences of your own:

- 1) to spend sleepless nights dreaming about the sea
- 2) to be ready for a holiday
- 3) to get away from one's usual routines
- 4) to get some fresh air and change of perspective
- 5) to take occasional holidays without the family
- 6) to do very well without somebody
- 7) pleasant and invigorating climate
- 8) to get used to the altitude
- 9) to get to know the natives and their customs
- 10) to do a little / much sightseeing
- 11) to pick up a few words of the native language
- 12) to catch up on one's reading
- 13) to burden oneself with much luggage
- 14) to dress in accord with the climate
- 15) to store up energy and vitality
- 16) to put up with small inconveniences
- 17) to be a genuine enthusiast in photography
- 18) to indulge in a useless habit of sending holiday postcards

III. Make up a dialogue or a short story using as many word-combinations from exercise II as possible.

WAYS OF HOLIDAY-MAKING

If you are tired of your usual holiday routine, there are many things you can do to vary it. People say that there is nothing to compare with a camping holiday. But personally I think it's only for the young, and will make them appreciate home comforts. Be prepared for damp, mosquitoes, beetles and cow dung, which is never noticed until the following morning. This sort of holidays teaches the young how to survive, and they seem to enjoy it, finding great pleasure in making bonfires and cooking barbecues. Bicycle holidays are an excellent way of taking exercise. Bear in mind that you are not a professional, and don't try to do more than thirty or forty miles a day. Keep to roadsides wherever possible, and don't overtire yourself.

A walking holiday, in good weather with a pleasant companion or two, will do you more good than any other. Select your shoes carefully. Your rucksack

should contain a change of everything, but nothing absolutely essential. The seaside is good for most people, but definitely bad for some. Take the sun and the sea gradually, and don't stay on the beach for too long. In fact, short holidays taken often probably do you more good than an annual long one. It's a good idea to have a hobby or interest at the seaside. Take a skin diving mask and see how many sorts of fish you can find. Walk along the beach collecting shells or interesting pebbles.

A winter holiday is probably even better for you than a summer one. You need it more at that time of the year. Once you learn to ski, you can go on doing it to a very advanced age, as long as you don't do it too strenuously and break your leg. If it happens it will take a long time to heal and you may never be able to ski again. There are many other things to do besides skiing. Skating is amusing, and not at all that difficult to learn. You can walk on snowshoes, and the mountains are particularly lovely when you get away from the crowded ski slopes. It is even easier to sunburn in the snow than on the beach, so be careful, but do get some sun, it will keep you healthier for the rest of the winter.

Tasks to the text „Ways of Holiday Making”

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What can people do to vary their holiday routine?
2. What is your opinion of camping holidays?
3. What are the usual inconveniences of a camping holiday?
4. What do you think of bicycle holidays?
5. Have you ever been on a walking holiday? What are your impressions?
6. What should one take care of going on a walking holiday?
7. Do you like to spend your holidays at the seaside? Why?
8. Do you usually go on a winter holiday?
9. Do you often go skiing and skating?
10. What are the advantages and disadvantages of winter holidays?

II. Use the following word-combinations from the text in the sentences of your own:

- 1) to be tired of one's usual holiday routine
- 2) a camping holiday / a walking holiday / a bicycle holiday
- 3) to appreciate home comforts
- 4) to find great pleasure in making bonfires and cooking barbecues
- 5) an excellent way of taking exercise
- 6) to bear something in mind
- 7) to keep to roadsides
- 8) to overtire oneself
- 9) to take the sun and the sea gradually
- 10) to do good / to do harm
- 11) to collect shells or pebbles

- 12) to go on doing something (skiing, skating)
- 13) to be difficult / not difficult to learn
- 14) to get away from the crowded ski slopes
- 15) to sunburn in the snow / on the beach
- 16) to get much / little sun
- 17) to keep somebody healthy

III. Make up a dialogue or a short story using as many word-combinations from exercise II as possible.

C o m p l e m e n t a r y T e x t s

TRAINS IN BRITAIN

In general, train services in Britain are very good, especially on express inter-city lines. However, they are expensive unless you can get a reduction. The easiest way to get a reduction is to get a return ticket. If you buy a day-return (so that you go and come back on the same day) you can save 45% of your fare. Other return tickets are available for travel at weekends or mid-week. If you cannot buy a return, you must buy a single. In Britain tickets except some special reduced fares are valid on all trains. It is not necessary to pay a supplement to travel on an express. If you want to find out details of train journeys you can phone the information office at the station in most towns or a travel agent. They will tell you about reservations and whether it is necessary to change trains on your journey.

You must buy a ticket before you can go on to the platform at British stations. The ticket collector will want to check your ticket and will sell you a platform ticket if you do not want to travel but only want to say goodbye to a friend. You must keep your ticket safe during the journey because it will be checked when you arrive, and probably during the journey as well by the guard. All trains in Britain have first and second class carriages; if you want to travel first class you have to pay about 50% extra for your ticket. There are smoking and non-smoking compartments or carriages on all trains, and most inter-city trains have buffet or restaurant cars.

AIR TRAVEL

Nowadays people mostly travel by air. Here are a few hints that may be helpful:

- Passengers are requested to arrive at the airport (air terminal) one hour before departure time on international flights and half an hour on domestic flights.
- Passengers must register their tickets, weigh in and register their luggage (baggage). The economy class limitation is 20 kg. First-class passengers are allowed 30 kg. Excess luggage must be paid for.
- Passengers are permitted to take only some personal belongings with them into the cabin. These items include handbags, brief-cases or attache-cases, umbrellas, coats and souvenirs bought at the tax-free shops at the airport.
- Each passenger is given a boarding pass to be shown at the departure gate and again to the stewardess when boarding the plane.
- Watch the electric sign flashes in the plane. When the „Fasten Seat Belts” sign goes on, do it promptly, and also obey the „No Smoking” signal.
- Listen to the announcements on the public address system. The captain will welcome you on board, tell you all about the flight and the interesting places you are flying over.
- Do not forget your personal belongings when leaving the plane.

VOCABULARY: an express (fast, local, through, passenger, freight, long-distance) train; a sleeping (dining-room, compartment, non-smoking) car; to change trains; to miss the train; to check in one’s luggage; to pay extra charge for overweight; to be due (overdue); to book (to delay, to cancel, to announce) a flight; to board the plane; to take off; to disembark; to land; jet-propelled; helicopter; supersonic aircraft; hangar; runway; air traffic controller; cabin staff; punctual departures and arrivals; to use the emergency exit; to hijack the plane.

TICKETING AND CHECK-IN

The passenger ticket and baggage check for an international flight issued in your name is personal and cannot be conceded to any other person. Your ticket is issued at the normal fare and is valid for one year as of the date of commencement of flight. The day before your journey, study again the data on your ticket: airport of departure, the airline you are going to fly by (your carrier), flight number, departure check-in time, the departure time of the aircraft. If you fail to arrive at the check-in in due time, you will not be accepted for transportation on the flight for which you have reserved a seat. Each one of your pieces of baggage will be tagged with a serial number and the final destination of your baggage. After the check-in you will be given a boarding pass, which you should keep at hand and present together with other documents to the passport and customs control authorities, until you board the plane.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS AND CUSTOMS

Landing formalities and customs regulations are about the same in all countries.

- While still on board the plane the passenger is given an arrival card to fill in. He fills in (block letters) his name in full, country of residence, permanent address, purpose and length of visit, and address in the country he is visiting.
- After the passenger has disembarked, officials will examine (check) his passport and visa to see if they are in order. The passenger will have to fill in the Customs declaration and produce it to the Customs officer.
- In some countries they will check the passenger's certificate of vaccination.
- When those formalities have been completed the passenger goes to the Customs for an examination of his luggage. Any article which has not been declared or produced is liable to forfeiture and the person concerned is liable to prosecution.
- The passenger is required to fill in the customs declaration form. He must list all dutiable articles. Personal belongings may be brought in duty-free. Here is a partial list of prohibited articles (items): firearms and other weapons, narcotic drugs, objects of art (paintings, drawings, icons, sculptures), precious metals, crude and processed natural precious stones, in some countries — meat products, fresh fruit and vegetables, seeds and bulbs.
- The Customs inspector may ask you to open your bags for inspection. After you are through with all customs formalities he will put a stamp on each piece of luggage.

HOTELS

When travelling people almost always stay in hotels. It is advisable, therefore, to remember the following:

- The first thing to do is to book a room in advance either by letter, telephone or telegram. Otherwise you may arrive at the hotel and be told that there are no rooms.
- On arrival at the hotel go to the reception desk in the lobby and confirm your reservation. The clerk will then give you a registration form to fill in and sign (the form is filled in block letters). In smallest hotels you simply sign the visitor's book and give your permanent address.
- At large hotels you may ask for any service by telephone. You tell the operator if you wish to be called at a certain time, you call room service when you want a meal or drinks sent up to your room, valet or maid service if you need something cleaned or pressed.
- Let the hotel management know well in advance the day and time of your departure.

VOCABULARY: to cross the border (frontier); to go (pass) through the customs; custom house (customs); custom-inspector (officer); to examine (to look through) one's luggage; to be liable to duty; to fall (to come) under restrictions; to have things to declare; to exceed the fixed quota; to be duty-free (in the free list); to pay duty on something; to have an import license; to have some prohibited articles; to have only personal belongings (one's indispensable things); to state the value of one's articles; to be through with one's luggage; to get one's custom papers; to attend to somebody; suit-case (trunk, bag); to give the particulars; foreign currency; to put the trunk on the scales; to leave something in one's care; to pay right on the spot; the custom dues (duties);

to reserve (book) a room; to register (Br) / to check in (Am); to sign out (Br) / to check out (Am); to be full; single room (double room); suit (a bedroom with an antechamber); adjoining rooms; the rate per day (week, month); to include service charge (attendance); to keep things in the cloak-room; to fill in the arrival card (to fill in the form); to leave the key at the desk; to put the city calls through; a doorman; a bellboy; a maid; a porter; a steward.

ECOTOURISM

Tourist attractions range from winter sports in the mountains to summer seaside activities, with health spas receiving special emphasis. Special features of interest to tourists include the mountain lakes and underground cave systems. Many are interested in churches and monasteries with ancient frescoes, ancient folklore and folk costumes reflecting customs and long-lasting traditions.

Many locations have become popular because of the growing worldwide interest in ecology and conservation. Ecotourism integrates tourism with ecology, offering wide variety of landscapes and activities, including unspoiled beaches and coral reefs with productive marine systems for scuba-diving enthusiasts; vast limestone caverns in highlands with trekking, mountain biking, climbing opportunities and cave exploration; rainforest areas with ancient tribal peoples and undeveloped islands with jungle and swamp treks, sailing, rafting and other travel opportunities and miles and miles of empty beaches. All versions focus on environmental protection. So the future demand will boost ecotourism on both national and global levels.

Air travel and hitch-hiking are the two extremes of travel. Travel by boat, rail, coach and car are used by most of us.

SOME DO'S AND DONT'S FOR TRAVELLERS

Take sensible precautions with personal property at all times. Don't carry your valuables around with you; take just as much cash as you need. Pickpockets and thieves may sometimes pose an immediate problem. Never let your handbag or case out of your sight – particularly in restaurants, cinemas, etc. where it is not unknown for bags to vanish from between the feet of their owners. Never leave bags or briefcases unattended in tube or train stations – they will either be stolen or suspected of being bombs and therefore cause a security alert.

Stick to the well-lit streets with plenty of traffic. Muggers and rapists prefer poorly lit or isolated places like backstreets, parks and unmanned railway stations. If you avoid these, especially at night, or travel round in group, you should manage to stay out of danger.

Do's : 1) Deposit your travelers cheques and valuables in your hotel safe. 2) Always lock your doors. 3) Travel in pairs or in groups at night on the Underground. 4) Remember that both rashness and exaggerated caution are inappropriate while traveling.

Dont's : 1) Don't count your money in public. 2) Don't purchase anything from strangers in the street. 3) Don't walk along deserted streets or in parks at night. 4) Don't talk to strangers who try to strike up a conversation with you unless there are other people about.

GLOSSARY FOR TRAVEL, ACCOMMODATION AND HOLIDAYS

Travel — the act of travelling, especially the long one in distant or foreign places, either for the purpose of discovering something new or in search of pleasure and adventure.

Journey — the act of going from one place to another, usually taking a rather long time.

e.g. It's a three days' journey by train. You'll make the journey alone.

Voyage — a rather long journey, especially by water or air.

e.g. The idea of an Atlantic voyage terrified her; she was sure to be sea-sick all the time.

Trip — a journey, an excursion, frequently a brief one, made by land or water.

e.g. Did you enjoy your week-end trip to the seaside?

Tour — a journey in which a short stay is made at number of places (usually with the view of sightseeing), the traveller finally returning to the place from which he started.

e.g. On our short tour we visited Windsor, Oxford, Cambridge and came back to London.

Cruise — a sea-voyage from port to port, especially a pleasure trip.

e.g. The Mediterranean cruise promised mainly interesting impressions.

Hitch-hiking — travelling by getting free rides in passing automobiles and walking between rides.

e.g. Hitch-hiking is a comparatively new way of travelling which gives one a chance to see much to see without spending anything.

Package holiday — a holiday made with a group of people booked through a travel agency, where the price includes the journey there and back, accommodation, meals and sometimes excursions.

Camp site — a place where you can pitch a tent or park a caravan.

Self-catering flat — a flat which you rent and where you cook for yourself.

Guesthouse — accommodation like a hotel but cheaper and with fewer services. They are quite cheap, small, and almost always family run. They often have no private bathrooms. Guesthouses provide breakfast and at least one other meal. Those called bed and breakfast establishments (B&B) provide breakfast and have fewer facilities and lower prices.

Youth hostel — cheap accommodation, mainly for young people, with ten or more people sleeping in bunk bed in one room. Your Youth Hostel membership card is accepted in all British hostels, and anyone can join overseas or in the UK. Hostels are closed during the night and you can stay up to 3 nights. Guests must share housework and observe rules. Charges are low, from 5 to 10 pounds per night. Cooked morning and evening meals are available and packed lunches are provided on request. There are separate dormitories for boys and girls. Cooking and washing facilities are provided.

Holiday camp — a place providing holiday accommodation in little chalets or flats, with restaurants, bars, swimming-pools and other facilities and entertainment.

Time-share apartment — accommodation which one owns, say, a 26th part of and so has the right to stay there for 2 weeks every year.

IDIOMS FOR HOLIDAY AND TRAVEL

A globe-trotter — a person who travels a lot through many countries of the world, usually staying in each country only a short time (to trot the globe, to globe-trot).

A scheduled flight — a journey in a plane leaving an airport at a regular time and travelling a regular route.

A charter flight — a journey in a plane hired for a group.

A holiday-maker — a person on holiday.

A day-tripper — a person on a day excursion to the seaside by bus or train.

A coach-party — a group of people travelling on an organized journey or excursion by private bus.

A busman's holiday — holiday or leisure time which is spent doing the same thing as one does when one is working.

A rubberneck — (US, informal; a term of mockery) the kind of tourist or sight-seer who constantly turns his head so as to see as much as possible.

A landing card — a card allowing you to get off a boat.

A boarding-card (pass) — a card allowing you to get on a boat or plane.

A five-star hotel — a luxury hotel.

To break the journey — to go on the way to somewhere else.

To travel non-stop (through) — not to break the journey.

To travel over land — to travel through a country by bus or train, not by air or boat.

To stop off (over) at (in) a place — to break a trip for a short period to stay at a place.

To put up at a hotel — to stay there to sleep and eat.

To hitch a ride (to thumb a lift, to hitch-hike) — (informal) to stand at the road side and to ask a car-driver or lorry-driver for a ride by giving a sign with your thumb.

To sleep in the open — to sleep out of doors.

To travel light — to travel without much luggage.

To live out of a suit-case — to change places and hotels so often that one is always packing and unpacking one's suitcase.

To go on a holiday off season — to go on a holiday at the cheapest and least popular times of the year.

A complete camping outfit – all the things necessary for going camping (tents, sleeping bags, fishing tackle, hunting kit, folding boat, etc).

An emergency (reserve) supply – the quantity of food necessary for the whole period of camping.

To get everything shipshape – to get everything in right order.

To lose one's bearing in the forest – to lose one's way in the forest.

A home-lover, a stay-at-home, a home-stay type – a person who doesn't like to leave his (her) home for travel.

It is too late to cast anchor when the ship is on the rock (proverb) – it is late to try to do something, when everything is spoilt.

L i n g u a p h o n e T e x t s

At the Seaside

If you're going to stay in England for some time, you ought to spend at least a week at the seaside. If you can stay longer, so much the better. You ought to have no difficulty in finding a suitable hotel or boarding house. The picture shows you what an English seaside-place is like. You should examine it carefully, and you oughtn't to be satisfied until you know all about it. You can see several people in bathing-suits. One of the bathers is just running in from the sea to his tent. He ought to be very healthy and strong if he bathes every day, oughtn't he?

When we were children, we used to enjoy playing on the beach, making castles and forts and channels in the sand. I expect you did the same when you were young, because it's really one of the most delightful holidays for children. We used

to love playing about on the sand and paddling in the water and getting splashed by the waves. Sometimes we'd get our clothes wet, and Nurse would get very cross and tell us we oughtn't to have gone so far into the water.

When you're tired of London, go down to the sea for a week or a fortnight. You can walk up and down the front, listen to the band on the pier and do more or less anything you please. If you wish to bathe, you can hire a hut or a tent. A swim now and then, or better still every day, will do you a lot of good. Take your car with you, if you've got one, choose a good hotel, and you're sure to spend a thoroughly enjoyable time.

A Holiday in the Country

If you want to have a really quiet and healthy holiday, you must go and stay on a farm. Last year we went to my brother-in-law's farm in Devonshire and enjoyed ourselves immensely. But the farmer's life, though healthy, is by no means an easy one; there's always plenty to do. He must look after his stables, he must milk the cows and clean the cowsheds.

Then, he has to take great care of the young animals, the lambs and the calves. Goats and sheep must be fed and pigs fattened. You can see pigs in their sty, and the ewes with their lambs in the sheep-pen. Then somebody has to go round the fowlhouses to collect the eggs. Cocks and hens, ducks and drakes, turkeys and geese must all be fed and fattened for the market. We all like to have a roast turkey or at least a goose for Christmas, don't we?

When we stay at my brother-in-law's, we have to work very hard, but we don't mind; we really enjoy it, particularly if the weather's nice. In the old days most of the work on a farm was done by hand, and with the aid of horses, but now things are altogether different. Ploughing is done with a tractor and eggs are taken to market in motor-vans; cows are milked by electricity and chickens are bred in incubators, so you see, a farmer's life is not what it used to be.

PART THREE. EXERCISES AND TESTS

LEXICAL EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Put each of the following words in its correct place. Some words must be used more than once: **trip, travel, journey, cruise, tour, voyage, flight.**

- 1) For general advice about _____ go to a travel agent.
- 2) One day I would like to do the _____ by train and ship across Russia to Japan.
- 3) We are going on a _____ of Europe, visiting 11 countries in five weeks.
- 4) We went on a three week _____ round the Mediterranean. The ship called at Venice, Athens, Istanbul and Alexandria.
- 5) He once went by ship to Australia. The _____ took 3 weeks.
- 6) I am going on a business _____ to Paris next weekend.
- 7) Air France _____ 507 from Paris to New York will be taking off in ten minutes.
- 8) The _____ from Heathrow Airport to the centre of London takes about 45 minutes by underground.
- 9) On the first day in New York we went on a three-hour _____ of the city by bus, which showed us the main sights.
- 10) During our stay in Paris we went on a day _____ to Disneyland.

Exercise 2. Complete each sentence with a word from the list: **buffet, harbour, coach-station, departure-lounge, quay, cabin, deck, destination, platform, runway.**

- 1) Most of the young people on the boat slept on the _____ in their sleeping-bags.
- 2) As the train drew in to the station, Terry could see her sister waiting on the _____.
- 3) I was so nervous about flying that I left my bag in the _____.
- 4) By the time I got to the _____, the express bus to Scotland had left.
- 5) As soon as the boat left the _____, the storm began.
- 6) We hadn't had anything to eat, but luckily there was a _____ on the train.
- 7) I am afraid there is only one first-class _____ free on the boat.
- 8) Tim reached Paris safely, but his luggage didn't reach its _____.
- 9) There was a queue of cars on the _____, waiting for the car-ferry to the island.
- 10) Our plane nearly crashed into a fire-engine on the _____.

Exercise 3. Choose the most suitable word or words underlined.

- 1) David's plane was cancelled / delayed by thick fog.
- 2) The ship's owner agreed to give the crew / passengers a pay-rise.
- 3) The plane from Geneva has just grounded / landed.
- 4) We hope that you will enjoy your flight / flying.
- 5) Because of heavy snow in London, their plane was diverted / deviated to Manchester.
- 6) I won't be long. I am just packing my last luggage / suitcase.
- 7) A sign above the seats in the plane says "Fasten your life belt / seat belt".
- 8) You have to check in / check up an hour before the plane leaves.
- 9) On the plane a stewardess / waitress brought me a newspaper.
- 10) All duty free goods must be declared / surrendered at the customs.
- 11) The plane took off / took up and was soon high over the city.
- 12) I bought a simple / single ticket, as I was going to return by car.

Exercise 4. Match these words with the definitions given: **an expedition, a flight, a tour, a voyage, a package tour, an itinerary, a trip, a cruise, a crossing, travel.**

- 1) A journey by ship for pleasure. _____
- 2) A journey by plane. _____
- 3) The plan of a journey. _____
- 4) An informal word for journey, sometimes meaning a short journey. _____
- 5) A journey for a scientific or special purpose. _____
- 6) A holiday which includes organized travel and accommodation. _____
- 7) Taking journeys, as a general idea. _____
- 8) A journey by sea. _____
- 9) An organized journey to see the sights of a place. _____
- 10) A journey from one side of the sea to the other. _____

Exercise 5. Replace the words underlined in each sentence with a word from the list: **camp-site, book, hostel, accommodation, double, hitch-hike, a fortnight, guest-house, vacancy, porter.**

- 1) I stayed in France for two weeks last year. _____
- 2) It is difficult to find anywhere to stay in this town in the summer. _____
- 3) We were short of money so we decided to get lifts in other people's cars.

- 4) I'd like a room for the night, please. A room for two people. _____
- 5) The place where we stayed wasn't a hotel but a private house where you pay to stay and have meals. _____
- 6) I'd like to reserve three single rooms for next week, please. _____
- 7) It was raining, and we couldn't find a place to put our tent. _____
- 8) I'd like a room for the night, please. Do you have a free one? _____

- 9) The school has its own place for students to stay. _____
10) We gave a tip to the person who carried our bags in the hotel. _____

Exercise 6. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1) Last week he flew to New York. It was an early-morning flight. The plane was to take off at 6 a.m. and land at 7 a.m. local time. He was stranded at the airport overnight. The plane was delayed by fog. Air passengers often suffer such delays.
2) Trains always run on time here. You have to change trains at Crewe. 3) We are sailing on the QE2. It sets sail at noon. It will dock in New York at 6 p.m. and we shall disembark as soon as we can. 4) The ship was wrecked. The passengers were marooned on a desert island. 5) Our car does 10 km to the liter. It goes quite fast. We can usually overtake other cars. 6) The car swerved into the middle of the road to avoid the cyclist. 7) He backed the car into the drive and parked in front of the house.

Exercise 7. Translate the sentences into English.

1) У які порти буде заходити наш корабель? Чи зайде він у Дувр? 2) Я не дуже люблю морські подорожі. Я погано переношу море і завжди страждаю від морської хвороби. 3) Сьогодні увечері наш пароплав зайде у Неаполь. Там ми пересядемо на потяг і завтра будемо у Римі. 4) Він не міг дозволити собі їхати на потязі. Платня за проїзд була надто висока. Додому він ішов пішки та їхав автостопом. 5) Минулого року група наших студентів здійснила цікаву подорож Англією. 6) Море було бурхливе, і декілька днів пасажири не виходили з кают. Деякі з них вчора стверджували, що не знають, що таке морська хвороба. Але і їх не було на палубі корабля. 7) Свою першу подорож він здійснив на борту старого вантажного судна, яке пливло до Європи. 8) У потязі був лише один спальний вагон, в якому не було жодного вільного місця. Вагона-ресторана не було зовсім. Початок поїздки не можна було вважати вдалим. 9) У вас є білет на прямий потяг? Я терпіти не можу пересадок, особливо якщо багато багажу. 10) Це злітна смуга, з якої злітатиме наш реактивний літак. 11) Немає ані найменшого шансу дістати квиток на завтра. Усі квитки розпродані. 12) Зараз пік сезону, і тому краще зробити попереднє замовлення на квитки та забронювати місця у готелі. 13) Чи належать сигарети до товарів, що не обкладаються митом?

TESTS

AIR TRAVEL

1. The plane circled over the airport until the was clear.
a) highway b) landing c) runway d) terminal
2. All flights in and out the airport came to a because of the strike.
a) closure b) conclusion c) standstill d) stoppage
3. If you carry too much luggage, the airline will charge an baggage fee.
a) additional b) excess c) extra d) over
4. British Airways the departure of Flight 222 to Warsaw.
a) advertise b) advise c) announce d) notice
5. When you get to the airport, your luggage will have to be
a) balanced b) estimated c) sealed d) weighed
6. Because of the fog, our flight was from Heathrow to York Airport.
a) deflected b) diverted c) replaced d) reverted
7. The check time at the airport was eight o'clock.
a) by b) in c) out d) up
8. The from the airport was very tiring as we had to drive through the fog.
a) crossing b) flight c) ride d) voyage
9. It is very strange but I had a(n) that the plane would crash.
a) intuition b) omen c) prediction d) premonition
10. It takes a while to to your surroundings after a long flight.
a) adjust b) balance c) fit d) settle
11. Much stricter must now be taken at all airports against hijacking.
a) alarms b) precautions c) protections d) warnings
12. The air hostess told the passengers to their seat belts.
a) attach b) fasten c) fix d) tie
13. To fly big passenger airliners..... long training and experience.
a) calls for b) orders c) picks up d) requisitions
14. The from Warsaw to New York takes nine hours.
a) flying b) journey c) passage d) voyage
15. I am afraid your luggage is ten kilos ; you will have to pay extra.
a) above b) excess c) heavy d) overweight
16. A passenger is not allowed to a lethal weapon when flying by plane.
a) be having b) be owning c) carry d) control
17. Nobody that aeroplane crash.
a) died b) lived c) recovered d) survived
18. Our was delayed owing to bad weather conditions.
a) airline b) airway c) flight d) runway
19. When our flight was delayed, we all had a meal at the airline's
a) account b) cost c) expense d) finance

20. If you want a cheap air ticket you must well in advance.
a) book b) buy c) engage d) reserve

SEA TRAVEL

1. The river is so here that you cannot use even a little boat.
a) flat b) narrow c) shallow d) straight
2. In spite of the storm, the Captain the ship safely into the port.
a) directed b) drove c) managed d) steered
3. There was a toy boat floating on the of the water.
a) bottom b) flat c) surface d) upper
4. He stood on the of the river, looking down into the water.
a) bank b) beach c) border d) coast
5. Hold on to your lifebelt, otherwise you'll sink.
a) firm b) steady c) strong d) tight
6. There was a terrible storm at sea last night and one of the boats
a) dived b) drowned c) floated d) sank
7. The route into the harbour was marked by a line of
a) buoys b) compasses c) lightships d) signposts
8. The crew the sinking ship as fast as they could.
a) abandoned b) escaped c) quit d) surrendered
9. Swimming across the river was a thing for him to do.
a) dangerous b) rough c) stormy d) violent
10. I am always seasick when the sea is
a) calm b) rough c) unsteady d) wild
11. The passengers amused themselves playing games on the upper of the ship.
a) deck b) dock c) floor d) platform
12. We saw ships from all over the world in the
a) beach b) harbour c) pier d) shelter
13. I do not want to go into the sea. I would rather lie on the
a) bank b) beach c) coast d) seaside
14. The ship's captain and members of the welcomed us on board.
a) cast b) crew c) staff d) team
15. Although he shouted, his words were in the wind.
a) drowned b) killed c) lost d) stopped
16. That boat has an motor at the back.
a) outboard b) outgoing c) outside d) outward
17. The sea is too far out; we can't swim till the comes in.
a) current b) stream c) tide d) water
18. Swimming is dangerous here because of the strong across the bay.
a) current b) jet c) motion d) pressure
19. After the storm the of a small ship was thrown up on the shore.

- a) breakage b) ruin c) wastage d) wreckage
 20. The ship was not allowed to unload its
 a) burden b) cargo c) freight d) load

HOLIDAYS

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 organized by a travel (4) has some advantages. You have a/an (5), which gives you definite (6) and arrival dates, and a list of all your (7) The (8) may be cheaper, as it has been (9) in advance, so you spend less time worrying about where you are going to (10) If you book your own hotel, you might have trouble finding a/an (11), unless you are going to stay for a (12), for example. On the other hand, organizing your own (13) can be fun. Many students (14) or buy cheap train tickets, and (15) the night in student hostels or guest-houses.

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|---------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1) a) travel | b) tour | c) journey | d) cruise |
| 2) a) travel | b) trip | c) voyage | d) tourist |
| 3) a) voyager | b) passenger | c) tourist | d) mover |
| 4) a) office | b) agent | c) tour | d) operation |
| 5) a) timetable | b) scheme | c) notice | d) itinerary |
| 6) a) departure | b) parting | c) leave | d) quitting |
| 7) a) cancellations | b) expeditions | c) organizations | d) destinations |
| 8) a) bedrooms | b) staying | c) flat | d) accommodation |
| 9) a) preserved | b) booked | c) reservation | d) hotels |
| 10) a) stay | b) pass | c) live | d) cross |
| 11) a) empty | b) free | c) vacancy | d) available |
| 12) a) fortnight | b) daytime | c) fifteen days | d) passage |
| 13) a) voyage | b) expedition | c) trip | d) package |
| 14) a) auto-stop | b) hitch-hike | c) lift | d) journey |
| 15) a) have | b) at | c) for | d) spend |

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