

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ВИЩИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ЗАКЛАД
«ДОНБАСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ПЕДАГОГІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»

ФАКУЛЬТЕТ ФІЛОЛОГІЧНИЙ
КАФЕДРА ГЕРМАНСЬКОЇ ТА СЛОВ'ЯНСЬКОЇ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ

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**ПРАКТИКА УСНОГО ТА ПИСЕМНОГО МОВЛЕННЯ
(АНГЛІЙСЬКА)
(для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти)**

Навчальний посібник

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О65 Орел А. С. Практика усного та писемного мовлення (англійська) (для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти) : навч. Посібник. Дніпро: ДДПУ, 2023. 69 с.

Навчальний посібник з курсу «Практика усного та писемного мовлення (англійська)» призначений для підготовки бакалаврів спеціальності 035 Філологія, спеціалізації 035.041 – германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська. Метою посібника є подальший розвиток навичок усного та писемного мовлення та навичок перекладу текстів (усного та письмового), покликаний надати допомогу в поглибленому вивченні окремих аспектів теми «Подорож», передбаченої навчальною програмою курсу. Тексти, на яких ґрунтується посібник, узяті з оригінальних творів англійських та американських авторів ХХ століття, а також публіцистики. Робота над оригінальним текстом передбачає його короткий лексико-граматичний аналіз, переклад тексту українською мовою, обговорення його змісту й особливостей мови та стилю автора. Вправи розраховані як на самостійну роботу студентів, так і на виконання їх в аудиторії. Посібник містить 10 розділів, що включають тренувальні вправи та тексти для перекладу. Розрахований на здобувачів вищої освіти бакалаврського рівня на філологічних та перекладацьких факультетах.

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INTRODUCTION

The aim of this practical guide is to further develop students' speaking and writing skills by providing them with speech patterns containing new lexical and grammatical phenomena. It is intended to help students to study in more depth certain aspects of the "Travel" topic in the course curriculum. The texts on which the textbook is based are taken from original works of English and American authors of the twentieth century, as well as from journalism. They are interrelated and complement each other in their content. Work on the original text involves its brief lexical and grammatical analysis, interpretation of the realities it contains, translation of the text into Ukrainian, discussion of its content and peculiarities of the author's language and style. The text is followed by lexical explanations designed not only to interpret some words from the text, but also to expand the students' linguistic base. The lexical explanations are followed by a list of words and phrases taken from the text and lexical explanations, which are included in the student's active vocabulary.

The whole system of exercises on this topic is based on the following methodological principles: exercises are given in the order of increasing linguistic difficulties and gradual transition from exercises of the reproductive type to those of the productive type; oral exercises alternate with written ones.

The exercises are designed both for students' independent work and for their performance in the classroom.

TRAVELLING

“Men travel faster now. But I don’t know if they go to better things.”

Willa Cather

“I have travelled so much because travel has enabled me to arrive at un-known places within my clouded self.”

Laurens van der Post

“Travel makes a wise man better, but a fool worse.”

T. Fuller

A. Thought collection

More and more people travel on more and more occasions. Their curiosity about the world, their desire to come into contact with people of other cultures and to do something new, takes them from their familiar, everyday world to totally new surroundings.

What is your idea of travelling?

What is your image of the traveller?

Are their “good“ or “bad” travellers?

Have you travelled? Where? How?

What would you like to do if you could travel to another country?

Have you noticed different types of travelling experiences?

What have you learnt from personal travelling experiences?

Discussion

Concentrate on:

Ways of travelling

Risks in travelling around today’s world (Language barrier, people unable to communicate with people of the other country, offending people due to ignorance of other’s style of life and manners, being left with no money, high prices, overbooking, crime, terrorism, loss of money, passport or other official documents, thefts).

Benefits gaining from travelling (Travelling breaks our routine, we see in real life what we read in books and what we see in pictures, it broadens our horizons, it makes us more understanding and tolerant, it teaches us about people and places, hopefully this knowledge and experience affects our characters for the better).

Countries you would like to visit.

Travelling in our country.

How, Where, Why?

G. Useful Vocabulary:

Relaxation.

leisure
touring
globe
trotting
visiting
knowledge
experience
socializing
spending
buying
safety
accidents
terrorism
civilisation
history
archaeological
monuments
sights
culture
art
traditions
night life
natural
beauty
customs
behaviour
relations

D. Suggested titles for written work

Where would you like to travel and why?

Notes on title: The civilization, the history, the sights, and the archaeological monuments;

The culture, the museums, the arts, the theatre, the music, the concerts; the entertainment, the nightspots, the shows;

The shops, the goods, the fashion, the clothes, and things we cannot buy in our own country;

The sports, football matches;

The people, the customs, the manners, the styles; Friends, relatives;

Specific places to visit, mountain resorts, sea resorts, sophisticated crowded places, remote villages, isolated spots.

Extra titles:

1. "Hitch – hiking is an excellent way of travelling".

2. The advantages and disadvantages of travelling abroad.
3. A trip to an exotic place.

I INTRODUCTORY TEXT

Read the text and answer the questions below.

“How to avoid travelling”

"TRAVEL" is the name of a modern disease, which became rampant in the mid-fifties and is still spreading. The disease -its scientific name is trivialities furious – is carried by a germ called prosperity. Its symptoms are easily recognizable. The patient grows restless in the early spring and starts rushing about from one travel agent to another collecting useless information about places he does not intend to visit, studying hand-outs, etc.; then he, or usually she, will do a round of tailors, milliners, summer sales, sports shops, and spend three and a half times as much as he or she can afford; finally, in August, the patient, will board a plane, train, coach or car and proceed to foreign parts along with thousands of fellow-sufferers not because he is interested in or attracted by the place he is bound for, nor because he can afford to go, but simply because he cannot afford not to. The disease is highly infectious. Nowadays you catch foreign travel rather as you caught influenza in the twenties, only more so.

The result is that in the summer months (and in the last few years also during the winter season) everybody is on the move. In Positano you hear no Italian, but only German (for England is not the only victim of the disease); in some French parts you cannot get along unless you speak American; and the official language of the Costa Brava is English. I should not be surprised to see a notice in Blanes or Tossa de Mar stating: Aqui Se Habla Espanol – Spanish spoken here.

What is the aim of all this travelling? Each nationality has its own different one. The Americans want to take photographs of themselves in:

(a) Trafalgar Square with the pigeons, (b) in St Mark's Square, Venice, with the pigeons and (c) in front of the Arc de Triomphe, in Paris, without pigeons. The idea is simply to collect documentary proof that they have been there. The German travels to check up on his guidebooks: when he sees that the Ponte di Rialto is really at its proper venue, that the Leaning Tower is in its appointed place in Pisa and is leaning at the promised angle – he ticks these things off in his guidebook and returns home with the gratifying feeling that he has not been swindled. But why do the English travel?

First, because their neighbour does and they have caught the bug from him. Secondly, they used to be taught that travel broadens the mind and although they have by now discovered the sad truth that whatever travel may do to the mind, Swiss or German food certainly broadens other parts of the body, the old notion still lingers on. But lastly – and perhaps mainly – they travel to avoid foreigners. Here, in our cosmopolitan England, one is always exposed to the danger of meeting all sorts of peculiar aliens. Not so on one's journeys in Europe, if one manages things intelligently. I know many English people who travel in

groups, stay in hotels where even the staff is English, eat roast beef and Yorkshire pudding on Sundays and Welsh rarebit and steak and kidney pudding on weekdays, all over Europe. The main aim of the Englishman abroad is to meet people; I mean, of course, nice English people from next door or from the next street. Normally one avoids one's neighbour ("It is best to keep yourself to yourself – "We leave others alone and want to be left alone" etc., etc.). If you meet your next-door neighbour in the High Street or at your front door you pretend not to see him or at best, nod coolly; but if you meet him in Capri or Canada, you embrace him fondly and stand him a drink or two; and you may even discover that he is quite a nice chap after all and both of you might just as well have stayed at home in Chipping Norton.

All this, however, refers to travelling for the general public. If you want to avoid giving the unfortunate impression that you belong to the lower-middle class, you must learn the elementary snobbery of travelling:

Avoid any place frequented by others. Declare: all the hotels are full, one cannot get in anywhere. (No one will ever remark: hotels are full of people who actually managed to get in.)

Carry this a stage further and try to avoid all places interesting enough to attract other people – or, as others prefer to put it - you must get off the beaten track. In practice this means that in Italy you avoid Venice and Florence but visit a few filthy and poverty-stricken fishing villages no one has ever heard of; and if your misfortune does take you to Florence, you avoid the Uffizi Gallery and refuse to look at Michelangelo's David. You visit, instead, a dirty little pub on the outskirts where Tuscan food is supposed to be divine and where you can listen to a drunken and deaf accordion player.

The main problem is, of course, where to go? This is not an easy question. The hoi polloi may go to Paris or Spain, or the Riviera or Interlaken but such an obvious choice will certainly not do for anyone with a little self-respect. There is a small international set that leads the fashion and you must watch them.

1. Why has the need for travelling appeared in our century?
2. Why can it be compared with a disease?

Try to continue the argumentation and explain why your nation travels

II. TOPICAL VOCABULARY

GENERAL

travelling

to like/to be fond of travelling

journey

trip

cruise

voyage

hike (hiking trip)

hitch-hike

make a journey, trip, etc.

go on/to set off for a journey, trip, etc.

go on a (two-day) tour/trip

travel agency (tourist agency)

package tour/holiday

buy a package tour

booking office

reserved booking (reservation)

book tickets

get tickets

book tickets in advance

deliver (the tickets)

have (the tickets) delivered

cancel booking

a ticket for a train a plane etc., be sold out/to be booked up

departure(s)

arrival (s)

leave on the dot/on time

keep to schedule

be behind/to fall

behind schedule (New York)

via (Prague and London)

catch the train (plane, etc.)

board (a train, a ship a plane)

get off/to alight from (a train, etc.)

boarding

travel light

luggage (baggage)

hand luggage (baggage)

check one's luggage

tag

luggage (baggage) receipt (slip)

suit case

trunk
left-luggage office (cloak-room; check-room)
lost property office (lost and found office)
to produce tickets
porter
to see smb off
send off
wave/blow a kiss
take leave of smb
fellow-passenger
en route
arrive at/be due (in)

TRAVELLING BY TRAIN

train
engine
coach (carriage; car)
compartment
(ticket) inspector
seat
luggage rack
whistle
station
timetable
ticket collector (guard-attendant)
waiting room
platform
signalman
signal box
railway line
sleepers
point
buffer
track
siding
kinds of trains:
day coach
express train
fast train
passenger train
mail train
slow train

long-distance train
irregular (emergency) train
local (suburban) train
through train
freight (goods) train
compartment car
car with reserved seats
dining car
luggage van (baggage car)
first (second, third) class car
first class (second class, third class)
sleeper
upper lower berth (bunk)
fare
travel half fare
full ticket
single ticket
return ticket/round trip ticket
season ticket
have a seat facing the engine
have a seat with one's back to the engine
change trains
come to a stop
terminus
junction
station master
announcement
information office (inquiry office)
be due in ... minutes

TRAVELLING BY AIR

Customs hall
Customs officer
passport
boarding card
captain
air hostess
air steward
(air)plane (airliner)
fuselage
wing
jet engine
(tail) fin

glider
helicopter
light aircraft
propeller
runway
control tower
hangar
flight
non-stop flight
visibility
altitude
gather speed
cruising speed
taxi (v)
take off
land/make a landing
forced landing
fair (cross, head) winds
rock (v.)
hit an air
loop
spin
wingover
air crash
hijack (a plane)
seat-belt (safety belt)
to fly at an altitude of
to fly at a speed of
visibility is good, poor, nil
all weather flying

TRAVELLING BY WATER

horizon
pier
warehouse
crane
wharf (quay, pier)
cargo
ship (steamer boat)
hold
funnel
gangway
anchor

dock
buoy
cable
windlass
fork lift truck
hovercraft
tug
yacht
(cabin) cruiser
mast
sail
canoe
punt
pole
motor boat/launch
ferry
barge
trawler
(oil)tanker
deck
liner
tugboat
captain
mate
pilot
boatswain
radio
operator
steersman
steward
crew
lounge
state room
promenade deck
galley
engine room
porthole
stern
bow
life belt
life buoy
radar
rudder

steer
vessel
gangway (gangplank)

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

reserve a passage
(a berth, a cabin)
on board a ship
raise the gangway
set sail for
call at a port
be moored at a pier
cast anchor
weigh anchor
have a smooth
(rough) voyage
rough sea
calm sea
tide
stream (current)
up stream
fresh water
shipwreck
tossing
pitching
rolling
be a poor sailor
be sea sick/to suffer from sea sickness
old salt

CUSTOMS

Customs House
Customs regulations
Customs restrictions
fall under restrictions
customs duty (duties)
duty-free
duty-free quota list
prohibited articles list
declare (at the Customs)
fill in/out a customs declaration
personal effects
customs clearing

customs tariffs
reduction (increase) of customs tariffs
particulars of the amount weight and value
excess(weight)
exceed
charge for (excess weight)
go through the customs
(be through with the Customs inspection, to be released by the Customs)
go through one's luggage
turn smb. back
advise to proceed to ...
leave smth. in the care of the
Customs-House
“Customs inspected” stamp
currency exchange office
border
cross the border
smuggle in/out
smuggler

HOTEL

inn
stay at the hotel
put up smb
reception desk
receptionist
chief manager
check in
fill in/out the registration form
sign (the registration)
check out
key, key board
guest
doorman
bellboy
chambermaid
desk clerk
single room
double room
suite
room service
coffee stall
snack bar

newsstand
facilities accommodations

BOOKING TRAVELS AND HOLYDAYS

Read the text and be sure that you understand the following words and word combinations.

Here are some choices you may make when booking travel /holidays:

By air – **scheduled flight, charter flight**. A scheduled flight is normal, regular flight; a charter flight is a special flight taking of people, usually to the same holiday destination. **Apex fares** normally have to be booked a fixed number of days in advance and they offer **value for money**. **Budget fares** are usually cheaper but may have **restrictions** (you can travel on certain days) and are usually **non-refundable** (you can't get your money back) or if you cancel, you may have to pay a **cancellation fee**. Some tickets allow a **stopover** (you may stay somewhere overnight before continuing to your destination). **All-in packages** normally include accommodation and **transfers** (a bus or coach to and from your hotel).

Sea travel is normally on ferry, and the journey is called **crossing**, but you can have a holiday on the sea if you **go on a cruise**. For some people a luxury cruise is **the holiday of a lifetime** (one you will always remember). You may decide to book a berth in a **shared cabin** (a bed in a cabin with other two people), or to have a single or double cabin. For more money, you can often get a **deluxe cabin**, perhaps on **the upper deck** (the higher part of the ship, which is often bigger and more comfortable). Cruises often go to exotic islands where you can **get away from it all** (escape your daily life and routines).

Car hire is another way of **getting around**. When you book it, you normally choose whether you want **unlimited mileage** (you can travel as many miles as you like for some price). There may also be **extras** to pay such as accident insurance. If you hire a car it gives you the freedom to **go as you please** (go where you want when you want).

III VOCABULARY EXERCISES

1. Translate the following sentences from English into Russian. Pay attention to the words in bold type.

a)

1. He came home after years of **foreign travel**
2. Snow and high winds have disrupted **travel** in many parts of Britain.
3. We **travelled** 100 miles on our first days.
4. The trip lasts a week, but two days of that will be spend **travelling**.
5. When Sally came out of hospital, her husband suggested **taking a trip** together.
6. Every year he was supposed to go, and every year he could think of excuses for **not making the journey**.
7. The job involves a certain amount of **travelling**.
8. In the book she tells how she **travelled round the world** taking only a backpack.
9. He went into the **travel agent's** on impulse and **booked a week in France**,
10. We have a very long **train journey** ahead of us.
11. We couldn't afford a vacation but made a **few day** trip to San Francisco.
12. Eighty thousand **air travellers** pass through **the terminal** every day.
13. My father was a **well-travelled man** who used to entertain us with stories about his **journeys abroad**.
14. Due to I the large amounts of **business travel** included in the job the boss thinks you should receive an increase in salary.
15. For our summer vacation this year we're **touring Spain** in a **camper**.

b)

1. They hijacked a **British Airway flight** and threatened to blow the plane up if their government did not release its political prisoners.
2. Charter we'd **flown to** Melbourne, we thought we'd visit the family before **carrying on** to Adelaide,
3. Even when you get to Vancouver there's still - a **90-minute flight** up to the islands.
4. At the frontier you will be asked **your destination** and how long you plan to stay.
5. There is no **bus service** to our village.
6. We **drove to the airport** but couldn't find any place **to park**.
7. With all the **airlines** on strike I had no choice but to take my way overland.
8. He lost all his money in a casino in Vegas and had to **hitchhike back to San Francisco**,

9. **The car** is in good condition and **has gone** only **15,000 miles**.
10. It was dark when the **Southbound international express** finally passed by.
11. Hi looked around the train at the other **commuters**, all as bored with their jobs as he was.
12. They turned left at the gas station into the busy main road.
13. The **speed limit** on **British motorways** is 70 miles per hour.
14. There's a police mobile phone somewhere on **Highway 61**.
15. She **backed the car** into **the drive** and parked in front of the house.
16. She **steered the car** carefully through a narrow gap.
17. We hitched **a ride** in a truck.

c)

1. The **voyage** from England to America used to take more than a month.
2. They always chose to go **by sea** after a **near fatal plane crash** over the Atlantic.
3. At the age of 20 I went **overseas**.
4. The **voyage from Europe** was a hazardous undertaking with heavy seas and strong winds.
5. We sail once a week, and as Malta is our first **point of call**, the **voyage** takes about six days.
6. There are special ferries which can carry a whole train or **several loaded lorries** so that cargo doesn't have to be loaded, unloaded and reloaded **at ports**.
7. Please let us know whether you wish to have the goods sent by the train ferry or by ship to ROME and thence by lighter.
8. The Paris-London liner will have a **vessel sailing from the port of London** on April 23.

2. Fill in the banks with words: *journey, voyage, trip, tour, and travel*.

1. _____ broadens the mind.
2. Londoners often GO ON a day _____ to Brighton.
3. The organization of _____ has become a big business.
4. A boats man was persuading people to go for a pleasure _____ round the island.
5. He makes the same _____ every day, from London to Brighton and back.
6. You can buy a pack of tickets for twelve _____
7. Foreign _____ is enjoyable, but rather expensive.
8. All cases not wanted on the _____ should be marked as such.
9. My companion suggested that we made a _____ of Amsterdam.

10. They went on a sentimental _____ back to their honeymoon resort.

3. Read the text. Complete the sentences using the words from the box.

bus station driver signs	Landmarks travelling traffic	drive Tourist traveller	way airport bus	Had delayed plane Police car	bee
--------------------------------	------------------------------------	-------------------------------	-----------------------	---------------------------------------	-----

THE WORST TOURIST

The least successful (1) _____ on record is Mr. Nicholas Scotti of San Francisco. In 1977 he flew from America to his native Italy to visit relatives. On the way the plane made a one-hour fuel STOP at Kennedy Airport. Thinking that he had arrived, Mr. Scotti got out and spent two days in New York believing he was in Rome. When his nephews were not there to meet him, Mr. Scotti assumed they (2) _____ in the heavy Roman traffic. (3) _____ mentioned in their letters. While tracking down their address, the great (4) _____ could not help noticing that modernization had brushed aside most, if not all, of the ancient city's (5) _____. He also noticed that many people spoke English with a distinct American accent. Furthermore, he assumed it was for his benefit that so many street (6) _____ were written in English. Mr. Scotty spoke very little English himself and next asked a policemen (in Italian) the (7) _____ to the (8) _____. As chance would have it, the policeman came from Naples and replied fluently in the same tongue. After twelve hours (9) _____ round on a (10) _____ the (11) _____ handed him over to a second policeman. There followed a brief argument in which Mr. Scotti expressed amazement at the Rome police force employing someone who did not speak his own language. Scotti's brilliance is seen in the fact that even when told he was in New York, he refused to believe it. To get him on a (12) _____ back to San Francisco, he was raced to the (13) _____ in a (14) _____ with sirens screaming. "See," said Scotti to his interpreter, "I know I'm in Italy. That's how they (15) _____."

4. Fill in the blanks with the words from your active vocabulary.

a) One day my friend was supposed to take a (1) _____ from London to Paris. He got to the (2) _____, checked in quite early and then went to the (3) _____ to read newspaper while he waited. Soon he heard an announcement: "All in and from Paris are (4) _____ because of heavy snowfall last night". "If only I had decided to go by (5) _____" my friend thought. "It would have been quicker in the end

and even if I sometimes feel sick on the (6)_____ across the Channel, it can be quite pleasant sitting in a (7)_____ on the (8)_____, watching the seagulls flying above.

b) On Friday afternoon Jean went to the (1)_____ to pick up a suitcase she had left there earlier in the morning. Then she went to the (2)_____ and asked for a second-class (3)_____ to Littleton. A few minutes later she checked the (4)_____ to see where her train was about to leave. It was (5)_____. When she reached the platform, the (6)_____ were almost full. She was lucky to find a (7)_____ seat. It was also a (8)_____ compartment since Jean was a non-smoker. She wanted to have a snack, but there was no (9)_____ train.

c) Sandra went to Heathrow as she was going to Athens for the weekend. She had only one suitcase to (1)_____, her handbag went as a (2)_____. She gave her (3)_____ to the check-in clerk and asked if she could have an (4)_____ seal. The clerk gave her a (5)_____ and asked her to go to the (6)_____ lounge. But before Sandra got there, she had to pass through a (7)_____. The plane (8)_____ on time and an hour and a half later (9)_____ in Athens. Sandra took her handbag from the (10)_____ and went to pick up her suitcase. Finally she passed through the (11)_____ and took a taxi to get to the hotel.

5. Underline two of the words on the right which are associated with or that kind of transport(ation).

Air garage, flight, lighthouse. runway, express Car driver, purl, skipper, tire, compartment Railroad jet porter, steward, cockpit, ticket office Bus coach, dining car, departure-lounge, customs, conductor Sea guard, steering wheel, cabin, crew, gate

6. Fill in the blanks with prepositions.

a) I flew Emirates (1)_____ the Maldives. It was good fun. The stewards (2)_____ Club all look like young Omar Sharif and you get dales and strong Arab coffee (3)_____ _ you even take (4)_____. (5)_____ every point (6)_____ the journey a personal video screen records air speed, altitude, distance (7)_____ destination, time (8)_____ destination and exactly where you are. (9)_____ First or Club Class you also get a chauffeured Range Rover (10)_____ home (11)_____ the airport and (12)_____ airport (13)_____ home (14)_____ your return. But waiting time (15)_____ nearly four hours (16)___ Dubai for connection is a

downer. I always travel (17) _____ Elegant Resorts because they are simply the best specialist (18) _____ luxury tailor-made holidays. They offer seven nights (19) _____ the Banyan Tree from J 1,505 pp. including all meals. Seven night (20) _____ Soneva Fushi from J 1,285 pp. including breakfast. Prices include return flight (21) _____ London by Emirates and inter-island transfers (22) _____ boat or helicopter.

b) 1. How much do you charge _____ the luggage excess? 2. Can I check in here _____ the Air France flight _____ Paris? 3. Please make a written declaration _____ the goods you bought _____ abroad. 4. Our cabin is _____ a lower deck. 5. The voyage _____ England _____ Australia used to take several months. 6. We're thinking _____ taking a trip _____ the mountains now that winter's here. 7. They're going _____ a trip _____ Australia to show the baby _____ their relatives 8. I sailed later _____ Bombay _____ November 11, arriving a month later _____ England. 9. I used to hitch myself, so now I always pick _____ people _____ the side _____ the road. 10. It's a gruelling 12-hour journey _____ Lhasa road. 11. Our flight was delayed, so we were stuck _____ the airport all night. 12. Christie did not like long voyages because she suffered from seasickness. 13. _____ the car ride _____ the airport he told her all about the trip. 14. The airport was jammed _____ thousands _____ passengers from delayed or cancelled flights. 15. I was _____ four-lane highway finally free _____ the downtown traffic.

7. There are British and American terms on traveling and transportation here. Point out the American equivalents of the following Ukrainian words and word combinations.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1 залізниця | 1) railroad
2) railway |
| 2 шосе | 1) motorway
2) highway |
| 3 вантажівка | 1) lorry
2) truck |
| 4 білет в обидві сторони | 1) round-trip ticket
2) return ticket |
| 5 бензоколонка | 1) gas station
2) petrol station |
| 6 номерний знак | 1) number place
2) license plate |
| 7 шина | 1) tyre
2) lire |
| 8 білетна каса | 1) ticket office
2) booking office |

- 9 ручна кладь 1) hand luggage
2) carry-on baggage
- 10 автомобільна стоянка 1) car park
2) parking lot

8. Translate from Ukrainian into English

a) 1. Під час служби у військово-морському флоті Пол подорожував по всьому світу. 2. У тебе нова машина? - Так, хочеш покататися? 3. Ралі Париж-Даккар - це подорож на легкових і вантажних машинах Сахарою. 4. Багато відомих мандрівників ХІХ століття написали чудові спогади (accounts) про свої мандрівки, які цікаво читати і зараз. 5. На початку своєї подорожі Колумб і не припускав, що відкриє новий континент. 6. Ми подумуємо про те, щоб вирушити в гори на вихідні. 7. Ви заїжджали в Афіни під час ваших подорожей? 8. Я закохався в російську архітектуру, коли вперше подорожував Золотим кільцем у 1983 році. Відтоді я тричі їздив до Росії і відвідав Новгород, Псков та інші північні міста. 9. Ми протягом трьох годин будемо оглядати місто, а потім зустрінемося біля автобуса. 10. На початку ХХ століття люди не могли й мріяти про повітряні подорожі, а наприкінці століття і подорож у космос не була чимось незвичайним.

b)

1. Я зустрів старого друга в поїзді.
2. Вибачте, у поїзді є вагон-ресторан? – Зрозуміло. Через два вагони у напрямку до голови поїзда.
3. Подзвони, коли дізнаєшся точний час зворотного рейсу. Я тебе зустріну в аеропорту.
4. Квитків у купейний вагон не було, мені довелося взяти в загальний. –Який жах! Шість годин у задушливому, переповненому нагоні. – Нічого, ми у молодості на товарняках їздили.
5. Викрадачі сіли в літак у Хітроу.
6. Вибач, що я запізнився. Я потрапив у затор на перетині 22 Західної вулиці і Ріо-Грапде. – Нічого. Нам нікуди поспішати. Нам треба ще зареєструватися і підучити посадкові талони, а також пройти через спец контроль.
7. Ось ваш квиток і посадковий талон. Посадка на літак через вихід № 10.
8. Прибуття рейсу 222 М Аерофлоту затримується через бурю над Атлантикою.
9. Річкові та морські круїзи - досить дорогий вид відпочинку, але вони користуються величезною популярністю.
10. "Селебріті" відпливає із Сан-Хуана 10 вересня опівдні.
11. хоча Євротунель скорочує час подорожі від Англії до континенту до 40 хвилин, багато мандрівників продовжують користуватися

поромними переправами, оскільки вони набагато дешевші.

12. За ніч вода піднялася, і годі було й думати про те, щоб переправитися через річку на човні.

13. У більшість гірських сіл автобуси не ходять, оскільки там немає шосейних доріг. Дістатися туди можна або на вертольоті, або на конях.

14. Оскільки мене ніхто не проводжав, я пішов у свою каюту, щоб не бачити, як люди, які стояли на палубі, махали і кричали щось друзям і родичам на пірсі.

15. Щоб розвивати туризм у цьому регіоні, необхідно побудувати хороші дороги, станції техобслуговування, відкрити автозаправки, готелі і ресторани.

с)

Готуючись до подорожі, слід мати на увазі, що найдорожчою частиною вашого вояжу може виявитися дорога до місця відпочинку. Якщо ви хочете заощадити, то найкраще, скажімо, до Німеччини, Італії, вирушити автобусом, що обійдеться вам значно дешевше за поїздку поїздом або літаком. Так, автобусом до Берліна можна доїхати за 35 доларів. В самій Німеччині на будь-якому вокзалі ви купите за 20 доларів картку ("EURO 26"), яка дає знижку (іноді до 50%) у готелях, музеях, дискотеках і на транспорті у 28 країнах світу – від Андорри до Естонії. Центральне бюро "EURO 26" розташоване в Амстердамі. Вартість знижки залежить не тільки від відстані, а й від того, скільки людей їде разом, і навіть – і який день педелі. Найдорожчі квитки – персональні. Якщо ж купується груповий квиток, припустімо на п'ятьох дорослих і двох дітей, то повну ціну має заплатити тільки один дорослий, решта – половину, а дитина – чверть ціни. Вигідно їздити вночі. Якщо ви сідаєте в поїзд після 19 години і виходите з нього до 2 години ночі, ви платите за будь-яку поїздку з пристойною знижкою. Натомість у п'ятницю, суботу та неділю нічний квиток стає дещо дорожчим.

IV TRAVELLING BY AIR. PASSPORT CONTROL. CUSTOMS

Pre-reading. Learn how to pronounce the following words: Allowance, fasten, imprisonment, vaccination, weight. Read the text and answer the questions.

In 30 years, international travel has completely changed, and the world has become a global village. Crossing the world is as easy as (sometimes easier than) getting from one side of a city to another. The world of the travel has developed into a huge industry. People who go on business trips usually travel by air, as it is the fastest means of travelling. Here are a few hints about air travel that may be helpful. Passengers are requested to arrive at the airport two hours before departure time on international flights and an hour early on domestic flights, as there must be enough time to complete the necessary check-in formalities. Passengers must register their tickets and weigh and check in their luggage. Most airlines have at least two classes of travel, first class and economy class, which is cheaper. Each passenger of more than two years of age has a free luggage allowance. Generally this limit is 20 kg for economy class and 30 kg for first class passengers. Excess luggage must be paid for except for some articles that can be carried on free of charge. Each passenger is given a boarding pass to be shown at (the departure gate and again to the flight attendant when boarding the plane. Watch the flashing electric signs when you are on board. When the "Fasten Seat Belts" sign goes on, do it promptly, and also obey the "No Smoking" signal. Do not forget your personal effects when leaving the plane. Landing formalities and customs regulations are more or less the same in all countries. While still on board the plane, passengers are given an arrival card to fill in. After the passenger has disembarked, officials will check his passport and visa. In some countries, they will check the passenger's certificate of vaccination. The traveller is also requested to have an AIDS test within ten or fourteen days of his/her arrival in some countries. If the traveller fails to do so, strict measures could be taken by the authorities, including imprisonment (in some countries) or payment of a considerable penalty. When these formalities have been completed, the passenger goes to the Customs for an examination of his luggage. Every country has its own customs regulations, which stipulate what articles are liable to duty and what are duty free. Sometimes an article, which fall under customs restrictions and is liable to duty is allowed as duty free as 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 be brought into a country or taken out of it. If a traveller has any item, which comes under customs restrictions, he is asked to declare it. As a rule, personal belongings may be brought in duty-free. If the traveller has nothing to declare, he may just go through the "green" section of Customs. In some cases, the Customs inspector may ask you to open your bags for inspection. It sometimes happens that a passenger's luggage is carefully gone through in order to prevent smuggling. After you are through with

all of the customs formalities, the inspector will put a stamp on each piece of luggage or chalk it off. You can then take your luggage and enter the country.

Comprehension Answer the questions.

1. How long before departure time is it advisable to arrive at the airport? 2. What airport formalities is the passenger requested to complete before he boards the plane? 3. What do you do if you have excess luggage? 4. What can you carry to the cabin free of charge? 5. What electric signs must the passenger obey? 6. What are the usual landing formalities and customs regulations? 7. Is the passenger's vaccination certificate always checked? Why? 8. What do you do if you have nothing to declare? 9. Some passengers' luggage may be gone through carefully. Is that a regular occurrence? Why is it done?

MY FLIGHT

Read and retell the text. Be ready to describe your own flight.

I picked up my suitcase and ran out of the hotel. The taxi was already waiting for me outside. I got in and flung the case into the seat beside me. As we sped towards the airport I checked the contents: I had remembered to pack everything including my favorite slippers and the razor. I had to wait a little in the assembly hall. Then my name being called out on a list, I had to walk a few steps to the motor coach, which took me straight to the airplane. When ushered in to the cabin of the aircraft, I was received by one of the two stewardesses serving the passengers upon their flight. She showed me to my seat, pulled out the safety belt from behind the seat, and showed how to clasp it when the time of taking off came. I settled down comfortably in my reclining chair and then screwed round in my seat to look down the wide cabin. There were not too many passengers. The pilot was seen passing by to the flight deck. The forward door having closed behind him, the engines started one by one, with deep rumbles heard as though from a great distance. Presently I felt the cabin stirring beneath me. I looked out of the window and saw the lights of the airport buildings passing by as the aircraft moved towards the runway's end. Then before I realized what was happening the runway lights were seen sliding past my window in acceleration and the airport was below and behind. I never felt the machine leaving the ground. I leaned back and sat relaxed in my reclining chair. The stewardesses walked down the aisle with a tray in her hands. She came up to me and asked if I wanted supper. Soon the lights were dimmed for sleeping. I made myself comfortable in my seat and tried to go to sleep. I woke up when the aircraft started on a slow descent losing height at about two hundred feet a minute. I sat looking out of the window as we circled the airport. Then I saw the ground coming closer and closer. In the saloon the stewardesses were busy waking the passengers and making them do up their safety belts for the landing.

DIALOGUES

Read the dialogues and make the exercises below.

1. MAKING AIRLINE RESERVATIONS

A.: May I help you?

B.: Yes. I'd like to make a round-trip reservation to New York on Tuesday.

A.: All right. What time would you like to leave Los Angeles?

B.: Do you have any flights around 2 p.m.?

A.: Yes, there's a flight departing at 2:10.

B.: That'll be fine. I'd like a return flight on June 28. In the late evening.

A.: All right. I have you booked on Flight 67 departing Los Angeles on June 23 at 2:00 p.m. and arriving in New York at 11 p.m., New York time. Your return flight is Flight 292 departing New York on June 28 at 10:05 p.m. and arriving in Los Angeles at midnight.

B.: Thank you. 2.

2. BUYING AIRPLANE TICKETS

A.: I want to go to New York on Tuesday, the June 23.

B.: Let me see what's available.

A.: I want to go coach, and I'd prefer a morning flight.

B.: TWA1 has a flight leaving only at 2.00 p.m.

A.: That's fine. What time should I check in?

B.: Check-in time is 12.00. TWA – Trans World Airlines

3. MR. BROWN HAS JUST ARRIVED AT THE AIRPORT. HIS FLIGHT IS BEING CALLED WHEN HE ARRIVES

Clerk: Good afternoon, sir. Can I help you?

Brown: Yes, I've lost my ticket for the two o'clock flight to New York. That's the one that is being called. My name is Brown. What shall I do now?

Clerk: Just let me look through the reservations. Yours should be among them.

Brown: I'm sorry I couldn't come earlier. There's so much traffic!

Clerk: Ah, here it is. Don't worry! It'll only take me a minute to write out a new ticket.

Brown: Will they hold the flight for me?

Clerk: That won't be necessary. Just take your luggage to the Last-Minute Check-In. They reserve it for passengers in a hurry.

Brown: I haven't got my new ticket yet!

Clerk: That's all right. I'll bring it over myself. Hurry, or you'll miss the plain, sir.

4. AIRPORT CHECK-IN

Nina: Here we are at last... What time do you have to check in?

Boris: 12.15... I'm only a few minutes late. Anyway, the flight doesn't leave until 14.00.

Nina: There are so many check-in counters. Where do we have to go?

Boris: Over there. See those indication boards? My flight is at counter 4.

Nina: There seems to be a long queue.

Boris: Don't worry. Let's get at the end of the queue.

Nina: They seem to be getting all these people through very quickly.

Check-in Girl: Have you booked for Flight 67?

Boris: Yes, indeed. Here is my ticket and my passport.

Check-in Girl: Would you please put your baggage on the scales?

Boris: I should be well within my baggage allowance.

Check-in Girl: Yes. It weighs 15 kilos. Perhaps you would fix these labels to your cabin bag while I tie this label tag on to your suitcase.

Boris: Is there any delay to the flight?

Check-in Girl: No, everything is on schedule. Take-off is at 14.00.

Boris: Good.

Check-in Girl: Here is your boarding card. Row 15, seat A.

Boris: Is this a window seat?

Check-in Girl: Yes.

Boris: Where do we put down on the way to New York?

Check-in Girl: Only at Paris. You'll be in transit there for forty-five minutes.

Boris: It's really just a technical stop for refuelling, isn't it?

Check-in Girl: Oh, no. Quite a few passengers fly to Paris.

Boris: When shall we be landing in Paris?

Check-in Girl: At about 12 p.m. Now if you would make your way to the final departure lounge, they should be making the boarding announcement for your flight in about 20 minutes. Do have a good flight.

Boris: Thank you.

Nina: It has taken you a lot of time to talk to this girl. Let's hurry.

Boris: Yes, dear.

Nina: Hush! They seem to be announcing your flight... Yes, this is your flight. Good-bye. I'll go up to the Terrace and watch your plane take off.

Boris: There is really no need to wait.

Nina: I wish I were going.

Boris: I'm afraid you can't come any further. Good-bye!

5. EMBARKATIONS AND TAKE OFF Airport announcer: Aeroflot announces the departure of Flight 67 to New York. Would all passengers for this flight please proceed to Gate number 2? (Boris walks towards the way to Gate 2; one of the airline's ground hostesses checks his boarding card at the gate)

Ground Hostess: Your boarding card, please.

Boris: Just a minute. Oh, here it is in my pocket.

Ground Hostess: Thank you. Please look after it. You'll need it again on the aircraft. Now, will you please join those passengers queuing over there?

Boris: Why, what's wrong?

Ground Hostess: Oh, nothing to worry about. It's just our normal security check; it won't take more than a few minutes.

Boris: Oh, very well then.

Security Officer: May I see your hand baggage, please?

Boris: Yes, but do be careful. I have a vase there.

Security Officer: It'll be all right. Now will you walk between these two posts, please?

Boris: What is all this?

Security Officer: It's a detection device that shows us if anyone is carrying any metal...

Boris: Fascinating. What was that bell?

Security Officer: Have you got something in your right pocket?

Boris: Er, yes. My bunch of keys.

Security Officer: May I have them, please? Now just walk through again, please.

Boris: No bell! It was the keys that made it ring, then?

Security Officer: That's right. Oh, here are your keys back. Now please walk down there and board the aircraft.

6. INSIDE THE AIRCRAFT

Air hostess: May I see your boarding card?

Boris: Here you are. Row 15.

Air Hostess: Oh, yes. Let me show to your seat. This way, please.

Boris: I have a window seat, haven't I?

Air Hostess: You did say Row 15?

Boris: Yes, that's right. Row 15 seat A.

Air Hostess: Here is your seat.

Boris: Now, I'll just put my cabin bag in the overhead rack.

Air Hostess: I'm sorry, but you'll have to keep it on the cabin floor.

Boris: Why that?

Air Hostess: It's far too heavy. If we run into some turbulence, it might easily fall out of the rack and hurt someone.

Boris: Yes, indeed. I didn't think.

Air Hostess: Now please fasten your seatbelt and do not smoke until you see the sign go off.

Boris: Are we on schedule?

Air Hostess: Yes. We'll be closing the doors in a few minutes, and then we'll start taxiing to the runway to take-off.

Boris: That's good. What's the weather forecast like?

Air Hostess: The captain says we should have a smooth flight.

Air Hostess: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. On behalf of Captain Brown and his crew I'd like to welcome you aboard. We are taking off. Please keep your seat belts fastened until we are airborne and the sign goes off; we also recommend passengers to use their seat-belts throughout the flight unless they actually leave their seats. Instructions for emergencies can be found in the seat pockets in front of you. We will be serving lunch in about an hour. We hope you enjoy your flight. Thank you. (Some time later)

Captain: This is the captain speaking. We are now flying at 30,000 feet over Southern Germany. We shall be landing at Paris airport in about 50 minutes. Weather reports from Paris are good, but may be some air turbulence as we pass over the western coast of France.

Vocabulary and speech exercise 1.

Substitute the words in brackets by appropriate words and expressions from the vocabulary of the topic.

1. Before [getting on] a plane the passengers are required to check in at the airport. 2. The accident occurred while the aircraft [was leaving] the ground. 3. Frank heard his flight announced over [the loudspeaker] and hurried to the airfield. 4. I had much [less luggage] than was allowed on board a plane. 5. It was my son's first [trip by air] but he was not afraid at all. 6. The voice over the public-address system announced that the flight for London was delayed due to [bad weather]. 7. "No smoking" and "Fasten your seatbelts" have lit up over the door of the pilot's cabin, and you [haven't done up] your safety belt yet. 8. The bus for your flight leaves at 10.30. [The time when it leaves] is shown on your ticket. 9. They [called off their air trip] to the south because their daughter fell ill. 10. The aircraft taxied toward the [point of disembarkation] and the workmen ran out with the gangway.

2. Choose one of the following phrases: Please don't..., Do you mind..., I wouldn't... if I were you; Would mind not...; If wonder if you'd mind not...; and say the right thing to the person who.

1. Is smoking while the plane is taking off. 2. Is shutting the railway carriage window on a hot day 3. Has his transistor full on while sitting next to you in a plane 4. Is just going to put his brief-case on the rack where your hat is lying 5. Is unbuckling his safety-belt while the airplane is tearing down the runway 6. Is taking your seat near the pothole 7. Is running of the ventilator at your side 8. Is dropping cigarette ash on your suitcase 3. What do you say or do when. 1. The announcer calls you flight 2. Your luggage weights more than one is allowed to take free of charge 3. The plane on the day is taxing off towards the starting point 4. You can't leave on the day your flight is booked 5. You want to know the altitude and speed your plane is flying at 6. You can't stand flying 7. Your ears are hurting you during the take-off 8. You arrive at the airport just before the departure of your plane 9. You would like to know what airport formalities one has to complete before flying 10. You want to know when the bus reaches the airport for

your flight 4. Complete the following sentences. 1. A special tag was tied to my bag at the airport when.... 2. As visibility was poor we.... 3. They put back our flight by half-an hour because... 4. As we approached London I fastened my safety-belt when... 5. The TU-114 gathered speed for the take-off and... 6. The stewardess handed round sweets as we... 7. The weatherman promises a thunderstorm so... 8. When the plane rolled up to a stop the passengers.... 9. I felt airsick because.... 10. You do not feel the descent of the plane in your ears so badly when... 11. We have enjoyed the flight as... 12. Watching through the big window that overlooked the airfield he saw... 13. He settled himself back in his aircraft seat and...

5. Use the following sentences in the situations of your own

1. I shall never travel by air if I can help it 2. I shall never book a seat in the rear of the plane if I can help it 3. If I can help it I shall never sail on a board even a big sea liner in a storm 4. I shall never like much luggage with me if I can help it 5. There's nothing like parachute jumping for Jim 6. There's nothing like flying early in the morning when the sun is shining 7. There's nothing like watching the aircraft take off and land 8. There's nothing like flying over the mountains when visibility is good.

6. Insert prepositions or post-verbal adverbs where necessary.

1. Mr. Carter loved to go... long walking tours... the Alps and collect Alpine plants, botany being his hobby. He planned to make a trip... Switzerland... the beginning... summer. 2. In good time he reserved a seat... the British Overseas Air-Lines' aircraft leaving London Airport... 1p.m ... July 11th bound... Geneva. He liked flying... air and was never conscious... any danger. 3. As soon as he had fixed everything... he started packing his things. He usually travelled light so his luggage was well... weight when the porter helped him put it... the aircraft 4. When he was mounting the steps... the gangway he saw someone who was taking leave... his friends whom he had come to see.... They greeted each other cordially but Mr. Carter had to get... the airplane straight... as the voice... the announcer was calling the passengers... flight 256... Geneva to take their seats. 5. The airhostess showed Mr. Carter... his place, which was... a porthole. As soon as the passengers had settled... "NO SMOKING", and "FASTEN YOUR SEAT BELTS" lit up over the door... the pilot's cabin. The aircraft taxied.... the starting point, ran... the runway, and... a few minutes after a very smooth take off was... the air 6. Looking... Mr. Carter saw England disappear... the wings of the aircraft. Soon the airhostess came... a tray of chocolates, cigars, and cigarettes. Later on some delicious tea was served. Mr. Carter was not conscious... time so magnificent was the scene unfolding... them. Now they were... clouds and the sun was shining brightly. How long was he...? He couldn't tell when he heard the air hostess asking them to get ready... the descent.

7. Translate into English.

1. До дев'ятої години вечора літак перебував у повітрі вже 4 години. Під крилом до самого горизонту простягався Атлантичний океан. Пасажири тихо дрімали або читали газети й журнали. На борту літака було двоє дітей. Стюардеса допомогла матері нагодувати їх і вкласти спати. За півгодини літак піде на зниження. На підході до Нью-Йорка загориться сигнальний напис: "НЕ КУРИТЕ", "ПРЕСТИГНІТЬ РЕМЕНІ", і закінчиться цей довгий безпосадочний переліт із Європи до Америки.

2. тепер, коли швидкість польоту така велика і час польоту скоротився, пасажири не почувалися втомленими. Скоро літак приземлиться в аеропорту. До борту підвезуть трап, і пасажири ступлять на землю. Але раптом голос стюардеси порушив тишу. "Нью-Йорк не приймає, там очікують грозу і шторм. Літаку доведеться сісти у Вашингтоні". Пасажири захвилювалися, це порушило їхні плани. Як же потім добиратися з Вашингтона до Нью-Йорка? Поїздом чи літаком? Стюардеси поспішили всіх заспокоїти, пояснивши, що у Вашингтоні всім охочим нададуть готель, доки не покращиться погода, а потім безплатно їх доправлять літаком до Нью-Йорка. Коли ми прибули в аеропорт, нам довелося зважити багаж і зареєструвати квитки. Через кілька хвилин по радіо оголосили посадку на рейс 1145 на Клайпеду, і ми поспішили до виходу на поле. Коли ми піднялися рапою в літак, нас зустріла біля входу стюардеса і запросила зайняти місця. Я сів біля вікна в носовій частині літака, бо боявся, що в хвості мене заколише. Коли пасажири зайняли свої місця, стюардеса ще раз привіталася з нами і пояснила нам, на якій висоті і з якою швидкістю ми полетимо. Вона сказала, що літак здійснить посадку в Ризі, тому в кінцевий пункт, Клайпеду, він прибуде на 20 хвилин пізніше, ніж зазначено в розкладі. Запрацювали мотори і пілот почав вирулювати літак на злітну смугу. Через кілька хвилин машина відірвалася від землі і була в повітрі. Політ проходив спокійно. Видимість була хорошою. Лише зрідка внизу пропливали невеликі хмарки. З вікна кабіни на землі всі предмети здавалися іграшковими: маленькі іграшкові будинки, іграшкові машини на тонких, як ниточки, шосейних дорогах, а річки звивалися змійками серед полів і лісів. Немає нічого кращого, ніж летіти літаком, якщо потрібно швидко дістатися до якогось міста. Це менш виснажливо й економить час.

8. Imagine you are checking in for a flight. What questions might you ask the booking clerk and what questions might he (she) ask you?

9. Say what information is given over the public address system to passengers waiting for their flights in the departure lounge.

10. Compose a short dialogue based on the following facts.

You are going to make a trip to Paris by air. You ring up the airport information bureau to make the travel arrangements for your trip. You give the clerk all the particulars about your flight and ask her whether there is a bus that can take you to the airport. On hearing a positive answer you ask her from where and when the bus leaves for the airport. It seems to you the bus leaves rather early, you'll have two hours before the plain. The clerk explains to you how you can spend the time while waiting for your flight, she tells you that you may take a taxi and come later; but she reminds you that you have to be at the airport to check in an hour before the plain takes off. Then you ask her when your plain will arrive in Paris.

11. Compose short dialogues using the following as opening phrases

1. What was your trip by air like? 2. Didn't you feel the least bit afraid? 3. Each passenger has to have his luggage weighted 4. My luggage was well under the weight 5. The flight was very smooth 6. How long were you up in the air? 7. There's nothing like flying 8. I should like to fly direct 9. I can't stand flying 10. Will there be stops on the way? 11. The plane is just coming to land 12. It's good flying weather today 13. We'll put you on the passenger list for flight No. 1452 14. We must charge an extra 3 dollars for excess luggage 15. One of the engines seems to have failed 16. The landing was perfect 17. You are due at the airport at 2.30

12. Describe a big airport.

You may use the following words and expressions. The airport terminal; passenger airlines; the airline operates services to many countries and their capitals; to be able to carter for...passengers per hour; it has parking space for...cars; buses (taxis) drive right up to the first-floor departure lounge; spacious lounges for the passengers to relax while waiting for their flights; bars, restaurants and refreshment rooms; various shops – chemist's, florist's, tobacco and bookstalls, souvenir shop, and others; check-in counters (or desks); customs house and immigration office for passengers going abroad; the gangways are telescopic; the doors of the departure lounge open automatically by means of photoelectric cells; on the wall there is a huge electric display showing arrivals and departures; the building is beautifully decorated and airconditioned.

13. Describe all customs formalities to your friend who travels abroad for the first time.

14. Make up a story for the following situations: you were a passenger of a plane that had to make an emergency landing. Use the expressions given below.

The airplane run into heavy weather; nothing could be seen of the earth because of thick dense clouds below; the clouds reflected the exhaust fires; the colour of the clouds darkened to grey, then almost to black; the exhaust fires

blazed and shed sparks in the dark; the plane began to rock, to drop and shake wildly; the air in the cabin became overheated and stale; it was difficult to breathe; to try to drink some lemonade, to read; the violence of the storm didn't let the passengers concentrate on ...; the lights flickered and went out; to make an emergency landing; the plane hit flat on its belly in a field (a large lawn) and shook the passengers violently; to fling the emergency door open; to be anxious for one's life; to scatter over the field (lawn) in all directions; the plane didn't explode (or: exploded); nobody was hurt (or: some passengers were wounded); to find shelter somewhere; to be rescued.

15. Talking points.

1. In the old days people travelled very little because travel was slow, difficult and even dangerous. What can you say about it?
2. Speak on how you think the world has changed since before the days of mass air travel.
3. Our ancestors would have been astounded and dumbfounded by modern airplanes. Do you agree? Why?
4. Distances have dwindled to nothing in this space age of ours. Travelling to faraway places has become a common activity.
5. The next generation will take space flights for granted. Isn't it amazing?
6. Some of the arguments for and against air travel.
7. One thing is certain: you will arrive at your destination fresh and unscrambled if you fly. Do you agree?
8. My personal experience connected with air travel.
9. Describe an imaginary trip by air. Say a few words about your impressions of the plane, the flight, the crew and the service.
10. The airport I know well.
11. When the authorities suggest building a new airport there may be strong protests from the people living in the surroundings of the proposed site. What various objections might they have?
12. Describe your impressions of a town, which you looked at from above (from an airplane, a helicopter).

V TRAVELLING BY TRAIN

Travelling by train. There are various means of travel. We can travel by train, boat, airplane, car and finally we can travel on foot. You have, all of you, done a certain amount of travelling, so let's talk about the method of travel you like best, 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. Suppose you want to go from Moscow to Vladivostok. The taxi brings you to one of the biggest stations in Moscow – the "Severnoy Terminal." What place is more interesting than a big station? There is the movement, the excitement, the gaiety of the people going away and sorrow of those who are seeing others off. There are the shouts of the porters as they pull luggage along the platforms to the waiting trains, the crowd at the booking-office getting tickets, the children tightly holding on to the skirts of their mothers, and passengers hurrying to board the train. At last you manage to make your way through the crowd, closely following the porter, who has taken care of your luggage, and get out on to the platform. There are many tracks and trains there. No need for you to look round and read the signs that tell which train you must take. You follow your porter, and here you are – Car number 2, Train – You show your 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 say goodbye to the well-wishers who have come to see you off. But you have scarcely time to kiss and hug your friends when the stationmaster 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. You start up a conversation with your fellowpassengers (people take to each other quickly when travelling) and soon you get to know who is who and what. Now that the excitement of the day is over you begin to feel hungry. The dining-car steward happens to come along and you take bookings for dinner or supper, whichever it might be. As you go for the second sitting you have time to wash. By that time the guard has made your bed. You take your towel and go to the toilet to wash yourself. You feel tired now, after a hearty meal, so 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.

Answer the following questions.

1. Is it more convenient to travel by air or by railway? 2. Where does one book a ticket for the train? 3. Why is it advisable to book tickets in advance? 4. When do you book a return ticket? 5. What is the period of validity of a season

ticket? 6. Up till what age can children travel half-fare? 7. Do you have to pay full fare for a child over twelve? 8. Where can you find out the time of arrival and departure of trains? 9. Was the train you arrived by a few minutes late or did it run to schedule? 10. Did you travel soft or hard class? 11. Was it through train or did you have to change? 12. Do you prefer a lower or an upper berth? Why? 13. Who helps passengers to carry their luggage along the platform? 14. Where do you register your heavy luggage, which doesn't go with you into the compartment? 15. Who meets passengers near the carriage? 16. What are the duties of the attendant? 17. Who are called commuters? 18. Do they usually buy return or season ticket? Why? 19. Do you like to travel by a day coach or by a night train? 20. Where do you reclaim your registered luggage? 21. Where do passengers keep their light luggage in the compartment? 22. Have you ever left your bag or suitcase on the train? 23. If this happens, where can you get it back?

Vocabulary and speech exercises

1. Explain in English the meaning of.

“A”

1. a left-luggage office
2. a day coach
3. a through train
4. a corridor carriage
5. to pay excess
6. to reclaim the luggage a terminus a return ticket
7. a local train
8. to break the journey
9. to leave on the dot
10. a rack
11. a junction
12. a goods train
13. a stopping train
14. a sleeper
15. a lost property office
16. to run behind schedule
17. a duffel-bag

“B”

1. The 3.45 train is due in five minutes
2. There is no night train to Liverpool today
3. I like to travel light
4. Your ticket is only valid as far as Bologoye
5. They will label your heavy luggage that is to go into the luggage van.
6. John stepped off the train in front of Payton Place railway station
7. A porter went by wheeling a barrow loaded with trunks and suit-cases 2.

2. Replace the words italicized by appropriate words from vocabulary of the topic.

1. The train left the terminus “on time”. I put my briefcase “on the shelf for light luggage” over my head and relaxed in my seat. Soon the attendant would come and “prepare our beds for the night”. My “sleeper” was not far from “the engine” and two “carriages (away)” from the “restaurant” 2. There are “trains” between London and Manchester “that run in the daytime”. There is also “a train leaving London daily, late in the evening”. Passengers may stay on this train till 8 a.m. and have a good sleep, though the train arrives in Manchester much earlier 3. Have “you got your bags” from the cloakroom? 4. I’m “going north” for the whole winter. So I’m taking a lot of luggage with me. Two big suit-cases will “have to go into special carriage for heavy luggage”

3. Answer the following questions beginning with: (1) I don’t mind either way; (2) It’s all the same to me; add some words to justify the choice of the response

1. Shall I pull the window up or leave it open? 2. Do you intend to put off your trip to the Crimea till June or July? 3. Would you prefer to change to soft class? 4. Will you wait for me outside the left-luggage office? 5. Shall I call you at 5 or at 6? 6. I’m going to the dining car. Would you like me to get some pies or sandwiches for you? 7. Shall I keep the receipt for the luggage or will you? 8. Do you want to have your luggage registered now? 5. When do you say or hear. 1. Come along we are just in time. 2. I must reclaim my bag before the train leaves. 3. I’m glad you’re coming on my train. 4. The train is filling up quickly. 5. Where are the indicator boards? 6. The train standing at platform 3 is 2.50 to Murmansk. 7. Two holes and two halves to Worthington. 8. Single or return? 9. How long is the ticket valid? 10. Is there a train that doesn’t involve a change? 11. I want a reserved seat. 12. Take down my suitcase please. 13. Platform 3 is on the left through the subway. 14. How long does the train stop? 15. Open the ventilator please. 16. Help me to raise the upper bunk please. 17. I have only a duffel bag with me I like to travel light.

4. Express your approval: begin your statement with words: Well done! That’s it! By all means! Splendid! It goes without saying! I should think so! Undoubtedly! So much the better! Add some words developing the idea.

Your friend

1. has booked two tickets for the express train 2. wants to send the telegram himself 3. will meet you at the station 4. says that the heavy luggage should be sent well in advance 5. has already provided all the food for the journey 6. asks your opinion about taking a worm sweater with him 7. offers you his transistor radio 8. suggests that you should have a farewell party before starting on the journey 9. thinks that Nina and Marry should be invited to the party

5. What do you say if

1. you have a lot of luggage with you. 2. you want to find out what time your friend arrives. 3. you have to leave your heavy suitcase at the station for a while. 4. your bags and trunks must go to the luggage van. 5. you want to book ticket both ways. 6. you want the porter to help you with your luggage. 7. you are rather fussy about not sitting in a draught. 8. you feel very hot in you compartment. 9. you want the bedding to be brought for you. 10. you want to get to your destination as quickly as possible. 11. you have missed your train.

6. Insert prepositions or post-verbal adverbs. 1. What is the number... your carriage? – Number 12...the rear... the train. – Shall we ask a porter to help us... the luggage? – Yes, porter! We want these boxes to go... the luggage van... the 15.40... Leningrad, and we will put these bags... the luggage rack 2. How long is this ticket valid for? – It is valid... three days and you may break your journey... any place you like. – I should like to change... soft class. Must I pay excess fare... that? – Yes you'll have to pay three dollars extra. 3. Tidy up the bedding, our train is approaching Moscow... another 10 minutes we shall be pulling... the station. We are always in Moscow... the dot 4. Where is my little bag? – You must have left it... ... the bus – Oh, no! Thanks goodness it's here... the rack... my head 5. Here is the luggage office. I must have my heavy luggage registered... ... Berlin 6. Trains... Moscow and Leningrad always run... schedule 7. I must reclaim my bag, which I left... the left luggage office. – But we are only just... time... the train, you haven't a moment left. – Don't worry, the train doesn't go... ... another 10 minutes and it is more than enough time. I think I shall still have time to call ... the bookstall... the way. I want to buy some magazines and newspapers to read... the train 8. Let's meet... waiting room. I'll be... the entrance... ten... five. – I'm afraid it will be too late. This is the rush hour and all suburban trains will be filling... quickly and we shan't find seats 9. I don't like to sit... my back... the engine. I'd better seat opposite I'm not fussy... the draught 10. At last we're off. Now I can go... the corridor and have a smoke. – Don't be too long, the attendants will bring... tea any moment now 11. I won't a soft-class seat... an express train... Gorky. – When would you like to leave? – As soon as possible. – Here is a ticket... the 15.00 trough train leaving today. – Thank you very much.

7. Translate into English

1. Як шкода, що немає прямого поїзда до Н. Доведеться робити пересадку, а в мене так багато речей. Боюся розгубити половину. – Здається, є прямий поїзд, тільки він відправляється через день. Дізнайся в довідковому бюро або подивися на табло розклад. 2. Скажіть дитині восьми років потрібно брати повний квиток чи дитячий? – Вашій дитині належить ще дитячий квиток, тобто півквитка 3. Підемо в сусідній вагон. Там теж їдуть студенти вашої групи. – Вони хіба їдуть у м'якому вагоні? – Що ти, у жорсткому, як і ми. М'який попереду, а їхній вагон сім, позаду нашого.

Почекай трохи. Ми під'їжджаємо до Мінська. Поїзд стоїть там 15 хвилин. Вийдемо на платформу і погуляємо всі разом. 4. Коли брат був маленький, він любив дивитися, як повз наш будинок проносяться поїзди. Він рахував вагони і безпомилково впізнавав поштовий, товарні, пасажирські та швидкі поїзди. 5. Влітку я житиму за містом. Доведеться щодня їздити на роботу приміським поїздом. – Купи сезонний квиток, це набагато дешевше. 6. Підемо в кінець поїзда, Там має бути багато вільних місць. Я люблю сидіти біля вікна по ходу поїзда. – Ти купив квитки? – Звичайно, я навіть взяв зворотні, щоб не витратити час потім – А який їхній термін придатності? Ми зможемо повернутися в місто післязавтра? – Ні, на приміських поїздах квитки дійсні тільки одну добу. Нам доведеться повернутися завтра. 7. Поїзд має бути тут за п'ять хвилин. Добре, що ми приїхали на вокзал вчасно. Маша не любить, коли я спізнююся її зустріти. – На яку платформу прибуває поїзд? – Пом'яму, диктор якраз оголошує по радіо: "Поїзд номер п'ять Сочі-Москва прибуває до платформи номер два, правий бік" 8. Поїзд вирушає тільки через двадцять хвилин. Ми можемо спокійно погуляти платформою, купити в кіоску газети і з'їсти морозиво, адже місця в нас броньовані, їх ніхто не займе, та й речі ми вже залишили в купе 9. Якщо будете здавати речі в багаж, не забудьте прикріпити до них бирки або наклеїти ярлики. 10. Я залишила сумку в камері схову. Зачекай на мене хвилинку, я зараз візьму її і ми підемо до вагона 11. Вам не слід сидіти на протязі, у вас нежить, пересядьте на моє місце. – Дякую, але вам тоді доведеться сісти проти ходу поїзда. – Все одно не турбуйтеся. 12. Потяги далекого сполучення не зупиняються на нашій станції, вони проносяться повз 13. Потяги, що курсують між Москвою і Ленінградом, дуже комфортабельні. Є нічні, наприклад як "Червона Стріла", яка йде шість годин, денні експреси, що йдуть лише п'ять годин. На нічному поїзді вам завжди приготована постіль, а на денному у вас зручні відкидні (reclining) крісла, як у літаку 14. Де моя сумка? – Я, здається, залишила (забула) її в поїзді. – Не хвилюйся, якщо це так, ти зможеш отримати її в бюро знахідок

8. Arrange the jumbled dialogue and role-play it.

Jane: You should have taken a taxi.

Steve: Oh, I'm so sorry, but when I got on the bus, it crawled along at 10 miles an hour and I was afraid I'd miss my train.

Jane: Whatever could have happened?

Steve: No, at the station I had to line up for the ticket as my season ticket had run out and I had no change for the slot machine.

Jane: Here you are at last! You should have let me know you were going to be so late.

Steve: Of course I could have. And then I found the train I'd meant to catch wasn't running.

Jane: It must have been the rush hour. Well, you missed it, didn't you?

Steve: It must have been cancelled due to some problems on the railway. So I had to wait for the next train.

Jane: You should have bought a return ticket in the morning.

9. Insert prepositions or post-verbal adverbs

1. Will you please hand this suitcase...? I am not tall enough 2. When I arrived... the station the platform was crowded... the movement, as the 5 o'clock train hadn't yet gone.... People burdened... suitcases and parcels were rushing... all directions... and... the outlets the tearooms. Children were looking... ... the windows, their faces excited... the thoughts... the journey... the window I could see a little girl burst.... the compartment shouting something... a young woman who had just settled herself... ... the cushions... a book... her hand. A woman... a leather bag... her feet were standing...one... the carriages searching her bag... the ticket. She had surely been running as she was sadly... ... breath. I looked... ...the clock. Helen would arrive... a quarter... an hour. I started when a voice... the announcer burst... speech directly... my head and announced the departure... the 5 o'clock train... Kiev... platform 6. It suddenly shut itself... ... a click and five minutes later announced the arrival... the train I had been waiting... I knew that my friend travelled... the rear... the train, so I went... the platform. I entered the compartment and helped Helen to hand... the suitcases. Helen did look worn... ... the journey as she had to change trains twice.

10. Make up dialogues for the following situations. Use the expressions given below.

Two friends are planning their holidays – one wants to travel by train, the other by air.

a) Travelling by air is fast and more comfortable; to save time; to fly at a great speed; much faster than the speed of sound; to enjoy the flight; to relax in a reclining chair; to fly above the clouds; to get a bird's eye view of; pressurized, soundproof cabin; it's worth the money you pay for the ticket;

b) not to be keen on flying; if I were you I'd travel by train; to kill two birds with one stone; save your money and enjoy the beautiful scenes from your window; it's more fun to travel by rail; to get air-sick; deafening (ear-splitting) noise; to put cotton wool in one's ears; to make an emergency landing due to...; to spend the night at a transit hotel or at the airport; to hit an air-pocket; too expensive; rather dangerous.

11. Compose a short story or a dialogue using the given words and phrases:

1) the train is about to move; the doors are about to close; mind the doors!; almost to miss the train; we just made it; a smoker; go to a non-smoker; can't stand cigarette smoke; two corner seats; how long does it take to get to...? a non-stop (train). 2) better find seats somewhere soon; crowded; the rush hour; let's try this

carriage; no vacant seats; special tickets (or slips of paper) attached to the backs of the seats; reserved; an empty compartment at the end of the carriage; grab these seats; the train is filling up very quickly; put the bags on the luggage rack; stretch out one's legs and enjoy the scenery. 3) a soft-class corridor carriage; stuffy in the compartment; help me open the window; why did you have to drop the window with such a crash? thrust one's head out; windy and chilly; feel refrigerated to the marrow already; draw up the window. 4) feel thirsty; to be dying for a cup of tea or coffee; a bottle of lemonade; go along to a dining-car (buffet-car); buy some cigarettes; I can't do without smoking; you're hopeless; bring something back here to eat during the rest of the journey.

12. Say why you dislike travelling in the same compartment (carriage) with naughty children. You may use the following words and phrases.

be quiet for a moment; restless;
sit down and keep quiet;
touch other people's things;
run whooping along the corridor (passage);
quarrel about the seats;
sit by the window;
not to want to sit with one's back to the engine;
I want this corner – I had it first; he is taking all the window;
look out of the carriage window;
learn out of the window (or thrust one's head out);
keep one's head in; get capricious;
whimper;
fight with one another;
throw things (scraps of paper, apple cores, toys, etc.) all over the carriage;
shout at the top of their voices

13. Talking points.

1. Why I (dis) like short (or long) railway journeys. 2. It's difficult to change trains or break your journey when you have a lot of hand luggage. 3. The first time I travelled alone when I grew up. 4. How I missed my stop when travelling on a local train. 5. Why excursion trains have become very popular nowadays. 6. How I lost (or misplaced) my railway ticket. 7. The history of railway in our country. 8. Our modern world cannot do without railways. 9. Despite the competition of the roads and the air, railways still have an enormous future and will still be as essential at the end of our lifetime as they are today. 10. Electrification of railways is a very long and costly business, and cannot be carried out all over the country simultaneously. But still the future belongs to electric railways, not to steam-hauled or diesel trains. 11. High-speed electric passenger trains will soon be in operation with speeds of up to 200 km per hour.

VI. TRAVELLING BY CAR

As for me there is nothing better than to travel by car – a good, fast car I mean. When you are in an airplane, 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 as slowly or as 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 what can be better than a spin in a car on a weekend with your friend? As soon as you get out of the crowded town and see the 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. Suppose you are on vacation and have decided to take a 700–800 mile trip down South in a car. 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. Driving a Car (By a woman driver) A car is a vehicle, which is useful to a married woman for doing shopping and I taking the children to school, but above all for keeping up with the neighbours. If they trade in their car for a more expensive model, one loses face considerably if one can't do the same. I'm single so I use mine for touring, trusting to luck that if it breaks down, or causes trouble, some male driver (normally regarded as a menace on the roads) will be kind enough to stop and do something about it. When I want to start, I turn an ignition key twice to the right and hope that something will happen to the engine. If it doesn't, I ease out the choke a little and try again, hoping for the best. This usually does the trick. Then I push down (or, I should say, let in or depress) the clutch, push the gear upwards (pardon – I select first gear), press the accelerator (Americans give it gas) and off I go. Straight into second; after a bit, into third, and, if traffic allows, into fourth. Oh dear! I've forgotten to release the handbrake – not the first time either. The only other things I'm quite sure about are that I move the steering wheel to change direction, indicating correctly where I'm going before doing so, press the footbrake gently or rapidly (as the case may be) to stop, drive at less than fifty kilometres* (*One kilometre=0.6 miles) an hour in a built-up area and buy petrol every so often. At night I dip my headlights when there's other traffic about; parking lights are enough in brightly lit streets. But I don't go out after dark if I can help it. I'm not usually tempted to overtake unwisely, to exceed the speed limit of no kilometres an hour or to drive under the influence of alcohol. I respect traffic lights, traffic

policemen and (usually) pedestrian crossings I look out for jaywalkers who cross the road when they feel like it, wandering dogs and, in the country, stray sheep and cattle. What makes the car go? I've no idea. Something to do with those things under the bonnet. I wouldn't dream of finding out. A man feels so pleased and important when he examines plugs and murmurs strange words like transmission, suspension, flooding carburettors, big ends and the like, knowing that his listener understands nothing, that it would be cruel to deprive him of his useful enjoyment.

Vocabulary and speech exercises

1. Notice these non-technical phrases from the passage, translate them into Ukrainian.

To keep up with the neighbours; to trade in a car for a more expensive model; to lose face; trusting to luck; regarded as a menace; to do something about it; to hope for the best; to do the trick; as the cast-may be; every so often; if I can help it; I wouldn't dream of.

2. Notice also these more technical terms. Do you know their meaning?

The ignition key; ease out the choke; let in the clutch; select first gear, go into third; go down into second; a lower gear; a higher gear, apply the brake; release the handbrake; the steering wheel; direction indicators; thirty miles an hour; a built-up area; a side road; a minor road (e.g. B145); a major road (e.g. A4); a motorway (e.g. M2), to dip the headlights; parking lights; to overtake; to exceed the speed limit; under the influence of alcohol, the bonnet; the engine; the radiator; the battery; the windscreen, windscreen wipers; the instrument panel; the speedometer; the fuel meter; the heater; ventilation; the petrol tank; exhaust; wheels; tyres; mudguards; bumpers; the luggage boot; headlights, dipped lights; parking lights; rear lights.

3. Read the dialogues and dramatize them Conversation at a filling station

MOTORIST: Fill her up, will you.

ATTENDANT: Which grade, sir?

MOTORIST: Ninety-five will do. You're slack today.

ATTENDANT: Most people left town early this morning. At that time it was a lovely day for the seaside. Pity it's turned out wet now! And through Traffic keeps to the by-pass. That was thirty litres, sir. Can you pay in the office?

MOTORIST: Would you mind having a look at the oil and the batteries? And can I have my tyre pressures checked?

ATTENDANT: Not today, I'm afraid. We've only a skeleton staff on Sundays.

MOTORIST: Another time will do then. But the windscreen needs washing; the rear window isn't too clean either. Oh, and the lamps could do With a wipe. This downpour has made the roads very dirty.

ATTENDANT: You'll need some oil—the level's pretty low.

MOTORIST. I'll have a half litre then. One of those tins over there. [In the Office.] I'd like to have a look round the town. Where's the nearest car Park to here, please?

OFFICE ASSISTANT: Just around the corner. There'll be plenty of room on a Sunday.

MOTORIST: Oh, and have you a large-scale road map for the area north of Her?

OFFICE ASSISTANT: I'm sorry. We're out of stock. They're coming in next Week.

MOTORIST: Never mind. How much do I owe you?

OFFICE ASSISTANT: Five pounds fifty exactly. (Motorist gives her one five Pound note and a 50p bit.) Thank you. Good day to you.

MOTORIST: Good day. [He gets into his car and drives off.] 4. Here are some other vehicles, which use the roads. Lorry; van; truck; motor cycle; motor scooter; saloon car; sports car; estate car; station wagon; convertible; dormobile; bubble car; mail van; taxi, bicycle, bus; motor coach; tractor, steam roller. Talk about each of them, using at least twenty words in each case. You can include details about such things as its special characteristics, what it is many used for, the type of person most likely to be using it, its special advantage and so on. 5. Tell your friend about your last journey by car.

VII. TRAVELLING BY SEA

Sea travel is normally on a ferry, and the journey is called a crossing, but you can have a holiday on the sea if you go on a cruise. For some people a luxury cruise is the holiday of a lifetime. You may decide to book a berth in a shared cabin, or to have a single or double cabin. For more money, you can often get a deluxe cabin, perhaps on the upper deck. Cruises often go to exotic islands where you can escape your daily life and routines.

1. Read the text and answer the questions. The first trip abroad Early the following morning Tracy stopped at a travel agency and reserved a suite on the Signal Deck of the Queen Elizabeth II. She was as excited as a child about her first trip abroad, and spent the next three days buying clothes and luggage. On the morning of sailing Tracy hired a limousine to drive her to the pier. When she arrived at Pier 90, Berth 3, at West Fifty-fifth and Twelfth Avenue, where the Queen Elizabeth II was docked, it was crowded with photographers and television reporters. Tracy brushed past them, showed her passport to a ship's officer at her gangplank, and walked up onto the ship. On deck, a steward looked at Tracy's ticket and directed her to her stateroom. It was a lovely suite, with a private terrace. It had been ridiculously expensive, but Tracy decided it was going to be worth it. She unpacked and then wandered along the corridor. In almost every cabin their farewell parties were going on, with laughter and champagne and conversation. She felt a sudden ache of loneliness. There was no one to see her off. She made her way up to the Boat Deck and sound of a deep-throated boat whistle and calls of "All ashore who's going ashore", and she was filled with a sudden excitement. She was sailing into a completely unknown future. She left the huge ship shudder as the tugs started to pull it out the harbour, and she stood among the passengers on the Boat Deck, watching the Statue of Liberty slide out of sight, and then she went exploring. The Queen Elizabeth II was a city, more than nine hundred feet long and thirteen stories high. It had four restaurants, six bars, two ballrooms, two nightclubs, and a "Golden Door Spa at Sea". There were scores of shops, four swimming pools, a gymnasium, a golf driving range, jogging track. I may never to leave the ship, Tracy marvelled.

Answer the following questions.

1 Where did Tracy travel? 2 How did she travel? 3 What was the name of the ship? 4 Why was Tracy's suite very expensive? 5 Why did Tracy feel a sudden ache of loneliness? 6 What city is described in this passage? 7 Why can the ship be called a city?

Vocabulary and speech exercises

1 Find in the text the equivalents to the following words and expressions.

1) дорожка для бега, 2) высотой в 13 этажей, 3) трап, 4) бюро путешествий и экскурсий, 5) чемоданы, 6) нанять, 7) причал, 8) стоять на

причала, 9) палуба, 10) место причала, 11) дежурный у трапа, 12) отдельная каюта.

2. Fill in the articles a/an/the – where necessary.

1) They go by ... air, but this time they decided to go by ... sea. 2) They bought ... tickets and traveled all through ... night to Calais. 3) They were in time go on ... board ... ship waiting at ...quay. 4) They went straight down to ... restaurant for ... breakfast. 5) They saw that ... coast of France was disappearing and ahead were ... while cliffs of Dover. 6) They joined ... many passengers who were leaning on ... rails watching English coast. 7) It seemed much more exciting than getting off ... plane at ... London Airport. 8) At ... entrance to ... Customs Office their passports were checked. 9) ... officer did not ask them to open their cases and in ... minute ... they were through ... gate, on ... platform and seated on ... London train.

3. Give the synonyms for.

1) port, 2) steamer, 3) by boat, 4) quay, 5) cabin, 6) liner, 7) passage.

4. Match the words and phrases in column A with those in column B.

A	B
on board a ship	корма
life buoy	каюта-люкс
deck	трюм
stern	на борту корабля
portholes	ілюмінатори
state room	сходні
gangway	палуба
hold	команда
crew	команда, екіпаж

5. Fill in the right word from the word column.

1. Shall we stay long in this...? a. boats 2. Which ... will the boat from Batumi arrive at? b. sail 3. Which ... go on this line? c. by boat 4. When does the next boat ... for Riga? d. quay 5. We went to Astrakhan ... e. gangway 6. Our cabin is on ... f. port 7. When we arrived at the port, the ... had already been up. g. in advance 8. I booked my tickets three days ... h. deck "A"

6. Give a word or a phrase for the following definition.

1. Smth. designed to keep a person afloat in the water. 2. A craft capable of going over water supported on a cushion of air. 3. Part of ship below deck. 4. All the person working on a ship. 5. Movable bridge from a ship to the land. 6. Rear end of a ship or boat. 7. A flour of a ship.

7. Read the dialogues and make exercises below and be ready to make your own dialogues.

IN THE PORT

N. (to a passer-by). How do we get to Pier 2, please?

P. You are on your right way. Straight ahead and then to the right. (They see the ship at the pier.)

M. What a beauty she is!

N. Yes. How many passengers can she accommodate? I wonder?

M. Some 500–600 at least. She is on her maiden voyage, don't you know?

N. Really? They have lowered the gangway. Let's hurry on board.

M. (On board the ship). Which is the way to Cabin 24, 3rd class, please. SAILOR. Straight ahead, then right and down. You'll be attended to there.

N. It's rather difficult to find one's way here with all these narrow corridors, isn't it? 2ND SAILOR. You'll get accustomed to things here in no time, gentlemen. Well, here we are, Cabin 24, 3rd class. These are your berths.

M. But how small the cabin is! There is hardly any room to turn in here. SAILOR. You may put your things here in this locker.

N. Who are we sharing the cabin with, I wonder? SAILOR. You'll find out in due time, I hope. The restaurant is on the main deck. A pleasant voyage, gentlemen.

N. We hope so. Thank you very much.

M. What shall we do now? Go up on deck?

N. Of course. Let's go up now.

THE VOYAGE

M. I say, N., I feel rather queer.

N. Sea-sick already? Why, we are hardly out at sea yet.

M. Welt, this rolling motion of the ship affects me somewhat.

N. I wouldn't say you are much of a sailor then. Want to go down?

M. I'd rather not.

N. Hold on to the rail. Isn't it a nice breeze?

M. Yes, it. Say, N., are there any lifeboats on this ship?

N. What! Have you lost confidence in the ship already?

M. Not quite, but. We are in for a storm, I suppose. The sea is getting rough. N. You'd better not look down, M. You'll get giddy. Here, take this deck chair and sit down for a while.

M. No, I think, I'll go down, after all.

N. Hold tight, I'll take you to your cabin. You'll be all right by the morning.

M. I hope so.

N. We touch at K. at nine o'clock.

M. I feel like vomiting.

N. Well, relax yourself and you'll feel better- Well? How do you feel now?

M. Much better, thanks.

8. TRAVELLING BY SEA

A: Hullo, Nelly! You look so fresh and sunburnt! Where have you been?

N: Hullo! Oh, I have been on a holiday trip; you might even call it a voyage.

A: Did you go on a holiday cruise on the Black Sea? Which rout did you choose? When did your boat sail?

N: stop firing questions at me! What makes you think it was a Black Sea cruise? I sailed from Leningrad to Astrakhan.

A: Really?

N: My sister and I booked a second-class cabin on the Korolenko, a new passenger riverboat. We had a very comfortable two-berth cabin to ourselves.

A: How long did your trip last?

N: We went aboard on the 15th of July and docked in Astrakhan on the 27th.

A: Wasn't it rather dull staying on board for so long?

N: On the contrary, it was most interesting .The ship called in at many ports and we went ashore to look round the cities and towns; at smaller places we rushed to the riverbank to bathe. The Volga is so beautiful!

A: And what do you do in the evening?

N: We danced on deck to the music relayed from the wireless- operator's cabin. Sometimes we were shown films. The main deck is big enough to be turned into an improvised cinema. They would lower the screen, set out rows of benches and deck chairs, and invite all the passengers to the film over the loud speaker.

A: Did you have good weather?

N: We did until we reached the Kuibishev Sea. There was a fresh gale there and we could feel the ship pitching and rolling. Some people on board were seasick. But I can weather any storm like a born sailor.

A: Stop bragging! Was the ship really rolling?

9. Give the meaning of the words and words combinations:

Holidays cruise, a wireless. Operator's cabin, the hold of a ship, the crew, embarkation, a life-buoy, a life boat, a cargo boat, a quay, a harbor, a steward, the stern of a ship, a gangway, to call in at a port, a cabin, to have a rough time at sea, to weight anchor, a porthole, a shipwreck, a port crane.

10. Explain the meaning of the words

1. The ship docked for some repairs.
2. In London we went ashore to see the sights of the city.
3. Stop bragging that you're a good sailor. I remember you staying in your cabin as soon as there was a fresh gale at sea.
4. The boat made no headway due to the wind.
5. Hydrofoil boats ply up and down the Volga calling in at many ports.
6. After a few days of rough weather at sea I found my sea-legs at last.

7. Passengers sailing for Riga are all on deck. The ship will cast off any minute.

8. The tugs will tow the ship out of the port

11. Begin your answer with the following words and word combinations of mild surprise (usually said without any tone of surprise).

Really? Not really? Indeed? Is that so? You don't say so! Well, well! PATTERN – I couldn't help feeling excited when we got outside the harbor - Really? Was that your first sea voyage? 1. Months before I set foot on board the ship I had started collecting maps and guide books. 2. On someone's advice he booked a cabin in the stern and was very sorry afterwards. 3. When the storm was raging all passengers felt seasick. Only the crew and I were quite unaffected. 4. At dawn we passed a few beautiful yachts returning home. 5. The storm grew in force and once I was nearly rolled out of the bunk. 6. We had the worst crossing from London to Paris ever known. 7. Towards evening the wind freshened and a sudden roll broke a dozen coffee cups in the coffee room.

12. Begin your answer with the following words and word combinations of great surprise (mind the emphatic intonation).

Astonishing? Amazing? Incredible? Extraordinary? Who'd (would) have thought it! You don't say so! PATTERN: – My cousin crossed the Pacific Ocean on a small raft. - Incredible! I haven't heard anything about it!

1. When Mr. Brown goes out to sea he always sleeps with his life-belt on. 2. My grandfather has won a motor boat in a lottery. 3. I'm sailing for Australia tomorrow. 4. It took the expedition 30 days to cross the ocean. 5. The boat was five hours late and I couldn't come to meet them. 6. Their whole family perished in a shipwreck. 7. Have you heard that my friend Bill went on a round-the-world voyage? 8. Bill's son has run away from home to become a sailor, and he is only a boy of twelve. 9. Over 100 people were drowned when the ocean-going liner sank.

13. Use the following expressions of warning in your answers.

Look out! Be careful! Take care! Mind your head (foot, hand, and etc.). Be sure you don't (aren't). PATTERN: – Let's enter the cabin. – Mind your head! The door is very low!

1. Let's go to the upper deck. 2. Let me lift that trunk. 3. I'll get ashore as soon as they'll lower the gangway. 4. The boat is due to in a couple of minutes, let's run to the pier. 5. The storm is getting worse. 6. Look there are so many cases on deck one hardly find place to walk. 7. I can carry the suit-case down the gangway myself. 8. I'm afraid this door may open suddenly. 9. The sailors are washing the deck. 10. I see you're going to raise the upper bunk.

14. What would you say or do if.

1. you didn't know the time of embarkation. 2. you had a lot of luggage that you didn't need on the voyage. 3. there was a man drowning not far from your boat. 4. your ship was sinking and you couldn't swim. 5. your boat were to weight anchor any minutes. 6. you couldn't find your cabin. 7. your relatives came to the pier to see you off. 8. the porthole in your cabin wouldn't open. 9. your ship were about to dock in the port of your destination. 10. you saw that one piece of your luggage was missing.

15. When do you say or here.

1. We are getting out into the open sea. 2. The boat is full up this trip. 3. The English coast vanished into the distance. 4. Am I right for the second class? 5. Oh, stop bragging! 6. When is Russia due here? 7. Will this trunk go into the hold? 8. I'd rather have this suit-case in the cabin. 9. Stop firing questions at me! 10. Don't riverboats ply regularly between London and Belgium? 11. Will you help me reserve a cabin on the Arrow sailing for Gorky on Monday

16. Complete the following sentences

1. My world! What a gale! I can feel the ship.... 2. They are lowering the gangway. Let's... 3. The harbor was so full of boats and yachts that we could hardly find a place to... 4. At dawn we weighted anchor and... 5. Before I set foot on board the ship it happened that.... 6. The voyage was to last six weeks so... 7. He pushed the oars through the locks and began... 8. The luggage labeled "NOT WANTED ON THE VOYAGE" is usually kept.... 9. In Southampton Jane thought they were going to have a smooth passage, but now... 10. I spent the whole day in my deck-chair and went down when... 11. I can see the lighthouse on the horizon; we shall soon be... 12. In Kiev where we were disembarked the quay was... 13. When the passengers went down the corridor they had to hold onto handrails as... 14. The Seagull plies between Sukhumi and Odessa every other week, so we can...

17. Insert prepositions or post-verbal adverbs where necessary.

1. We booked a cabin... the Crimea a fortnight ago. They say the boat will be full... as the season is at its height 2. The Crimea will sail... half an hour. Many passengers who have boarded... the ship are standing... deck leaning... the rail. There is a big crowd... the pier waving... their friends... board and shouting words of farewell. An elderly man... a camera is taking snapshots... his wife and daughter who are going... the gangway. The captain, pipe... mouth, is watching the embarkation... bridge. The port crane is loading the hold... the last sacks... cargo. The crew are busy getting ready... the voyage. 3. Am I right... the 3rd class saloon? – Yes, go... the passage as far as the first turning, then... a flight of stairs and you'll see it right... front... you. 4. All the deck chairs are set... ... decks... the passengers to sunbathe. The ship is getting the open sea. The coast will soon vanish... the horizon. There is nothing like relaxing... deck... when it's calm and the wind is gentle. 5. They needn't rush... the gangway; there is plenty... time

before the Omsk sets sail... Leningrad. The boat will weight anchor... ten minutes. 6. They have turned the saloon... a dancing hall... the night. All the tables are cleared... and the chairs set... a row... the walls. Music will be relayed... the loudspeaker... the wireless-operator's cabin. They say that there is a nice collection... modern record there. 7. "So that's a storm... sea", said the boy... his father as they stood... deck listening... the howls... the wind. "I'll never forget it. Are we far... any port now?" – "We were to drop anchor... M. ... noon. But now we shall probably call... ... the nearest port because... the storm and stay there moored... the pier until it is over".

18. Translate into English.

1. Доведеться повернутися в каюту, на палубі занадто сильний вітер і корабель починає хитати. – Ні, я залишуся тут, я добре переносу будь-яку хитавицю і не страждаю на морську хворобу. 2. Дивись, корабель уже увійшов у гавань. Зараз він підійде до причалу, і спустить трап. – Мені здається, що я вже бачу Марію з чоловіком на палубі. Де? Он там на кормі. Вона махає нам рукою. 3. Як ви почуваєтеся після такого довгого плавання? – Дякую, дуже добре. Погода була чудова, море спокійне і ми цілі дні засмагали на палубі. Коли ставало спекотно, купалися в басейні. Відпочили дуже добре. 4. Мені здається, що наш капітан чимось стурбований. Він усе ходить по містку. Радист сказав, що очікується сильний шторм, а ми знаходимося досить далеко від берега з великою кількістю вантажу в трюмах. Крім того, з нами пасажирів з дітьми. Ймовірно – ми зайдемо в найближчу гавань і пере чекаємо там шторм. 5. Де ваша каюта? - Праворуч по коридору, номер 23. Це чотиримісна каюта другого класу, дуже зручна, з умивальником, вбудованими шафами, столом і кріслами.

19. Read the booklet offered by one of the ferryboat companies and try to persuade your friend to choose this one for your crossing.

WELCOME ON BOARD

The M/F Smyril is a Danish built passenger and car ferry with a capacity of 500 passengers and 120 cars. The average speed is 16.6 knots, and the vessel is air conditioned and equipped with thin stabilizers. M/F Smyril has been operating successfully in the North Atlantic Ocean Since 1983 and is known to travelers from all over the world. The cafeteria, which was completely refurbished in 1991, offers excellent meals in friendly surroundings at reasonable prices. The picture is completed by the upper saloon, also refurbished in 1991, with a cozy bar. The accommodation ranges from 2-berth to 12-berth cabins and reclining chairs. The shop on board offers a wide range of duty-free goods. Experience your first voyage in the North Atlantic on board popular M/F Smyril.

20. Be ready to talk on one of the topics.

1. A voyage I should like to take 2. How my friend booked a passage on the boat 3. How we spent our time on board 4. The types of boats I know 5. How I weathered a storm 6. A sea or ocean crossing on a small vessel

21. Give an account of the first time you.

- a) saw the sea;
- b) got caught in a storm;
- c) went rowing in a boat alone;
- d) had to swim to the shore, after your boat capsized.

22. Compose your own dialogues.

- 1. with a friend of yours who has come to the sea port to see you off.
- 2. with a fellow passenger immediately after setting sail.
- 3. with a steward asking about the accommodation, conveniences on board, and etc.
- 4. with your friend planning a short river trip for the week-end.
- 5. with your family about the forthcoming holiday cruise next summer.

23. You have a friend who has never travelled on board a ship and he (she) wants to know what it is like. Make up a story describing (a) a normal crossing and (b) when the sea is rough.

Use the following phrases. (a) the sea is calm; glorious weather; to stay on deck; to enjoy the beautiful nature; to meet a tugboat (double-deck motor-ship, a caravan of ships carrying cargo of coal); to catch a glimpse of a town (village); to watch golden streams of wheat pouring into elevators; to see the vast construction site of a hydropower station; (b) the sea is rough; great waves flood the deck; one of the worst gales for years; the ship is tossed about by waves; couldn't help feeling a little excited at times; passengers went below to their cabins; no real danger of shipwreck; the ship is strongly built; the captain and his crew are all experienced men; in cases of emergency there are lifeboats and lifebelts.

24. Imagining spending two weeks on an uninhabited island. Describe what you did there. Use the ideas given below.

Shipwreck – everybody drowned – I clung to a plank – washed up on island – slept for a long time – woke up – hungry and thirsty – explored island – uninhabited – found plenty of fruit – fresh water spring – tried to hunt wild animals – failed to catch anything – spent days swimming, lying in the sun – boat on horizon – signalled and shouted – rescued.

25. Discuss traveling by air, by land, by sea stating their advantages and disadvantages and your individual preferences.

VIII HOTELS, ACCOMMODATION

1. Read the text and answer the questions. At a hotel some people prefer hotels. Others prefer self-catering (where you can do your own cooking) accommodation, such as a holiday apartment or chalet (small cottage or cabin specially built for holiday-makers). In Britain and Ireland, guest houses (private homes offering high standard accommodation) and inns (similar to pubs but also offering accommodation; usually beautiful old buildings) offer good accommodation, which is often cheaper than hotels, and there are many private homes offering bed and breakfast often called B and B. Some types of accommodation offer half board (usually breakfast and one other meal) or full board (all means). As soon as you are through with the customs you'll probably take a taxi to a hotel. It is best to book a room in advance. In many hotels a porter takes your luggage and shows you the way to the receptionist's desk. The receptionist will most probably ask you what room you want (a single, a double, a suite etc.) and for how many days (nights) you are going to stay at the hotel. He may offer you a room with all modern conveniences (bath, telephone, TV). Then he will ask you to sign in. In this case you have to sign your name in the hotel register. When all formalities are over, the receptionist gives you your key and the porter shows you up to your room. Now you are referred to as a guest. When you go out you suppose to leave your key at the desk. All the keys are hung on a special key-rack. The room charge usually includes your breakfast. Sometimes it includes the service, or the service is paid additionally. The guests are requested to warn the receptionist in advance about the day and hour of signing out so he could have the bill ready for them in time. Make sure that the bill is ready one day before leaving.

1. What kind of accommodation do you know?
2. Why is it best to book a room in advance?
3. What are the duties of the receptionist?
4. What hotel formalities do you know?
5. What things do you expect to find in a room in a good hotel?
6. In what ways may a more expensive room differ from a less expensive one?
7. What kinds of information can you get at the reception desk?
8. What does the expression FULL BOARD mean?

2. Read the description of the hotel and be ready to prepare the description of any hotel you have ever been to.

The Grand Hotel "Europe" Welcome to the Grand Hotel Europe – one of the world's truly "Grand Hotels". Located in the very heart of St. Petersburg's historic central shopping and business district, the Hotel combines all the charm of a bygone age with deluxe modern facilities and the highest international standards of service. We are delighted to offer you the very finest in Russian hospitality.

From the moment you arrive, we promise to envelop you in our time honoured traditions of gracious Russian luxury. With a history that dates back to the 1820's the Grant Hotel Europe has played a central role in the City of St Petersburg since the time of the Tsars. Great care was taken in the renovation of the Hotel, completed in 1991. The Hotel's fully equipped Business Centre and support facilities and services make it an ideal base from which to do business in St Petersburg. The Grant Hotel Europe can provide you with secretarial assistance, interpreters, translators, a private meeting room or temporary office. International communications including postal and courier service are all available through the Hotel. Our Concierge will be happy to arrange transportation, make onward travel arrangements, and reconfirm airline tickets and advice on restaurants for corporate entertainment. Our private function rooms are ideal for important meetings, discreet negotiations, presentations, seminars and training sessions. Our Banqueting Department will be happy to assist you with all arrangements including the supply of audio-visual aids and simultaneous translation equipment. Throughout its history, the Grand Hotel Europe has been the venue for many grand occasions. Today our Banqueting team upholds this fine tradition. Whether it is for a small private dinner, a conference, product launch or an elaborate dinner dance, they are on hand to provide the careful organization, considered advice and the attention to detail essential to a successful event. Organisers have a choice of the elegance of the Krysha Ballroom with its glass roof to let in the spectacular summer spell of the White Nights, the cosy warmth of the Billiard Room, the traditional charm of the Lidvall Room and Caviar Bar or the light and airy meeting rooms in the Conference Centre. In addition, the Grand Hotel Europe can also organize and cater special events at the many palaces and other historic venues in St. Petersburg and the surrounding countryside. Variety and quality are in the heart of the Hotel's dining options. Restaurant Europe offers the finest in modern Russian and international gourmet cuisine amid breath taking of the century décor. The Brassiere is an informal Bistro-style restaurant, while SADKO's is the place to meet in St. Petersburg. This American style bar-restaurant also features nightly performances by live local bands. For a spicy alternative try Chopstiks, the Hotel's authentic Chinese restaurant. Enjoy a leisurely traditional Afternoon Tea on The Mezzanine or unwind before dinner over a quiet drink in The Lobby Bar. The Grand Hotel Europe has played host throughout its lifetime to the great names of Russian history and to celebrities from over the world. Today the hotel continues to attract the rich, famous and talented from around the globe. As the City of St. Petersburg reawakens to its vibrant history and its tradition as one of the cultural centres of Europe, the Grand Hotel Europe will help you discover a unique blend of the City's new-found vitality and its natural warmth, while guaranteeing the very standards of hospitality and service. We look forward to welcoming you to our Hotel and to our beautiful City.

1. Comprehension questions.

1. Where is the Grand Hotel Europe situated?
2. When does its history date back to?
3. When was the renovation of the Hotel completed?
4. What services can Grand Hotel Europe offer?
5. What are private function rooms used for?
6. What restaurants are there in the Hotel?
7. What famous people were the guests of the Hotel?

2. Complete the sentences.

1. The history of the Grand Hotel Europe dates ... 2. It is located ... 3. The renovation of the Hotel ... 4. If you come to do business in St. Petersburg the Hotel can provide you ... 5. The Hotel's private function rooms are ideal for ... 6. The Banqueting team are always ready to ... 7. The Grand Hotel Europe can also organize ...

3. Match the words having something in common.

Business Centre, hospitality, support facilities, luxury, secretarial assistance, the highest standards of service, private meeting rooms, private dinner, important meetings, dinner dance, international cuisine, nightly performances, attention to detail, the Lobby Bar.

4. Read the dialogues and. a) Translate the italicised words and phrases; b) Fill out the table below.

Arranging Accommodation

a)

A: Good morning Midland Hotel.

B: Good morning. This is Game Stevens from Daxia. I'm trying to arrange accommodation for a number of visiting businessmen from abroad, and I'd like to know a little about the facilities that your hotel has to offer.

A: Well, the Midland is a 3-star hotel and we are situated five minutes from centre of town.

B: Uh-huh. And are you on the main road?

A: No, we're on a side street, and all the rooms are very quiet.

B: And what about a restaurant?

A: Well, we find that most of our clients prefer to eat out, and as there are plenty of restaurants in the vicinity, we have only a small restaurant – but we do serve hot food in the evening.

B: I see.

A: Of course we do have a bar – the Cellar Bar – which has a very intimate atmosphere.

B: And what about entertainment at the hotel? Do you put on any dances?

A: No, I'm afraid we don't.

B: And just a couple of final questions. Do you have either a swimming pool or a sauna?

A: No, not in the hotel, but there's a pool with a sauna just round the corner.

B: Well, thanks very much for the information. Bye.

A: Bye.

b)

A: Kings Hotel.

B: Good afternoon. My name is Gane Stevens from Daxia. I'm just arranging accommodation for a number of foreign businessmen who are coming here next month. I wonder if you could tell me what facilities your hotel has to offer.

A: Yes, certainly. Well, as you probably know, we are not in town. In fact it's eight miles from the hotel to town. The hotel is set in its own grounds and the surrounding countryside is very beautiful and very peaceful. So your guests would certainly be assured of a quiet and restful stay.

B: And how about a restaurant?

A: Yes, we have a large restaurant which caters both for residents and non – residents. It tends to be quite full around this time of year, but residents, of course, get priority.

B: Uh – huh.

A: We also have two bars – one of which is exclusively for residents.

B: How about evening entertainment? Any dances?

A: No, I'm afraid we don't hold them anymore. We used to, but now people prefer to go into town for a night out.

B: I see. And what about a swimming pool or a sauna?

A: Yes, we've recently had a sauna installed and it is extremely popular with our guests.

B: And a swimming pool?

A: No, not yet, unfortunately.

B: Well, thanks very much for the information. Bye.

A: Bye.

c)

A: Morning. Central Hotel.

B: Good morning. This is Gane Stevens from Daxia. I'd like to find out a little about the facilities offered by your hotel.

A: One moment, please. I'll just put you onto booking enquiries.

C: Booking enquiries.

B: Good morning. My name is Gane Stevens from Daxia. Could you tell me a little about the facilities offered by your hotel?

C: Yes, certainly. The Central is the middle of the town, next to the railway station, and is very convenient for people arriving or leaving by train.

B: Does that mean that the hotel is quite noisy?

C: Well, I wouldn't say that we are exactly a country hotel. Yes, I suppose it is quite noisy.

B: How about restaurant facilities?

C: No, I'm afraid we haven't got a restaurant here. Of course there are plenty in the vicinity. All we have a snack – bar which serves light refreshments.

B: Do you have a bar?

C: Yes, we do.

B: And what about evening entertainment?

C: Well, we have a dance in the bar every Saturday evening. And that's open to both residents and non – residents.

B: Uh – huh. Anything else in the way of facilities?

C: Yes, we also have a sauna – that's only for residents. And next year we shall have our own swimming pool.

B: Well, thanks for the information. Bye.

Complete the table.

	Hotel 1	Hotel 2	Hotel 3
Name the hotel			
Location			
Noisy/quiet			
Restaurant Bar			
Dancing			
Sauna			
Swimming pool			
Bar			

5. Fill in the reservation form.

HOTEL RESERVATION FORM

Hotel has following accommodation possibilities: double room category A (\$..), category B (\$..) single room category A (\$..),category B (\$..) Prices are for accommodation with breakfast (service and tax included) As a number of single rooms is very limited, sharing a room by two persons may be necessary. Dead line for reservations _____ . I order a room from _____ to _____ number of nights _____ double room category A _____ single room category A _____. Double room category B _____ single room category B _____. Age _____ (when sharing a room, someone about my age is preferred) Name: _____ I will arrive by private car _____ (yes,

no) If booking cannot be made in the requested price, please reserve in the next available (higher, lower) category.

Date _____ Signature _____

6. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1) Готель ... надає такі номери: двомісний номер категорії А (\$...), категорії Б (\$...) одномісний номер категорії А (\$...), категорії Б (\$...). 2) У вартість номера включено сніданок (а також обслуговування і податки). 3) Оскільки кількість одномісних номерів обмежена, можливо, знадобиться підселення у двомісний номер. 4) Якщо бронювання за вказаною ціною неможливе, прошу забронювати номер наступної з наявних категорій. 5) Мені потрібен номер із 10 до 20 квітня на 11 діб. 6) Я б хотіла окремий номер, але в цьому готелі я можу дозволити собі жити тільки в двомісному номері. Мені за 30, я б хотіла жити в одному номері з ким-небудь приблизно мого віку.

7. Read the hotel regulations and explain to your friend what he should do while staying at a hotel:

Hotel Regulations THE HILL VIEW HOTEL

Manager: J. D. Anerdine Room 121 For one person

Terms: Bed and

Breakfast: £25

Full Board: £37 May we draw the attention of our guests to the following arrangements

1. Breakfast 7.30 a.m. – 9.10 a.m. Lunch 12 a.m. – 2 p.m. Dinner 7 p.m. – 8.30 p.m. Morning tea is served at a charge of ten pence.
2. Rooms must be vacated by 1 p.m on the day of departure. Otherwise the management regrets that an extra day must be charged.
3. Laundry may be handed to the chambermaid who can give details of the charges for this service.
4. Newspapers can be ordered at the reception desk.
5. Guests are requested to be as quiet as possible after 11 p.m. so as not to disturb other people's rest.
6. Any complaints should be made to Reception or direct to the Manager. The management wishes you a very pleasant stay.

8. You recommend the hotel to your friend and her family. Read the extract from a letter from your friend, and the brochure she's sent to you with the notes she's made. Write a short in reply to your friend (about 50 words) and a letter to the hotel (about 200 words).

I am very disappointed with the hotel you recommended. It certainly didn't live up to your description of it and we had a miserable time there. One of our

rooms didn't have a toilet or a shower and we had to use the bathroom down the corridor, which was very inconvenient. The food they served wasn't very good either. May they have got a new chef since you stayed there two years ago? I spoke to the manager but he wasn't very sympathetic. Apparently the hotel has changed hands recently so that may explain why it's not as good as when you stayed there. Please don't think I'm blaming you for any of this, but I thought you'd want to know. It might be a good idea for you write to the hotel, perhaps? All rooms with suite bathrooms not in our room Sea views from all rooms only if you stood on chair Fine cuisine to suit all tastes no vegetarian dishes A stone throw from the beach ten minutes on foot Large swimming pool large yes, but didn't work

9. Here's the beginning of a conversation between Mrs. E. and Mrs. F.. Later only Mrs. E.'s remarks are given. Suggest how Mrs. F. Answers.

Mrs. E. Oh, so you've been you Beach haven too. Where did you stay?

Mrs. F. The Silver sands Hotel. It was really quite good.

Mrs. E. We were at the Green cliff. But I've heard it's closed now. We might try the Silver sands next year, if you really commend it.

Mrs. F. Well it's actually a couple of hundreds yards from the sea, facing the Florida Park. But it's much quieter than most of the hotels along the Promenade and the outlook towards the park is pleasant.

Mrs. E. Is it very expensive?

Mrs. F. -----

Mrs. E. What's the food like?

Mrs. F. -----

Mrs. E. I'm sorry to be asking so many questions, but if we think about staying there, my husband will want to know exactly what it's like. He's rather fussy. Are there fairly easy arrangements for mealtimes and so on? And is the service good?

Mrs. F. -----

Mrs. E. Oh, and the rooms. Are they comfortable?

Mrs. F. -----

Mrs. E. Any television lounge? And lounge where you can go escape television?

Mrs. F. -----

Mrs. E. Do you have to book very long before?

Mrs. F. -----

Mrs. E. And I suppose they're willing to take children – at least if they're over ten.

Mrs. F. -----

Mrs. E. Thank you so much. Of course, Kenneth may decide to go abroad, but he usually likes Beach heaven because of the golf – he says the course there is one of the best in England. So I can pass on to him what you're told me.

10. Read the text and answer the questions.

Holidays on the Cheap I. Youth Hostels

1. Here are extracts from a yearly Handbook of the Youth Hostels Association of England and Wales (Y.H.A.). A few words and phrases are omitted. The address of the National Office of the Y.H.A. is Trevelyan House, 8, St. Stephen's Hill, St. Albans, Herts. New to Hostelling? The Y.H.A. exists to encourage you to explore the countryside. It does this mainly by the provision of hostels offering simple and cheap accommodation. Members do not all set about hostelling in the same way, for the Y.H.A. is not a mass movement, but an association of over 200,000 individuals. Some walk or cycle, some climb and some travel by canoe. We call this 'travelling under your own steam', which is the only real way of getting to know the countryside. For this reason, members do not use hostels when touring by car.

II. Regulations (an extract is given here)

1. Youth hostels are for the use of members who travel on foot, by bicycle or canoe; they are not for members touring by motorcar, motorcycle, or any power-assisted vehicle. 2. Immediately on arrival at a hostel, members must fill in and sign the house book; hand in their cards to the warden with the overnight fee. If not paid in advance, and make up their beds. 3. No one may stay more than three consecutive nights at one hostel except at the discretion of the warden. 4. Hostel premises are closed between 22.45 and 7.00 hrs. 5. Lights must be out and silence maintained in the dormitories from 22.45 to 7.00 hrs. 6. Every member is required to carry out hostel duties as directed by the warden. 7. Smoking in the dormitories and separate self-cooking area is prohibited. 8. Members are not permitted to bring intoxicants into the hostel premises; neither may food be taken into the dormitories. 9. Portable radios may not be used in the dormitories; neither must they be used anywhere in or about hostels in such a way as to interfere with other members. 10. The warden may retain the card of any member whose conduct is open to objection thus suspending the member from the rights and privileges of membership until the matter has been dealt with by the Regional Group to which the member belongs. In case of a serious offence the warden may require the member to leave the hostel at once. At the Hostel buildings vary from cottage to castle. Most have been adapted to hostel use though some have been specially built for the purpose. But whatever the architectural differences, all offer simple accommodation with the following facilities: **SLEEPING** – In dormitories, normally with two-tier beds. Mattresses, blankets and pillows are provided but you take your own sheet sleeping bag or hire a freshly laundered bag at the hostel. **WASHING** – Washing facilities are provided, and at hostels where stated, there are also baths or showers. **COMMON ROOM** – All hostels have a common room. At many hostels this also serves as a dining room. **MEALS** – At most hostels hot meals can be provided by the warden fairly cheaply. Meals cannot be guaranteed unless paid for in advance. Breakfast is usually cereal or porridge, and a cooked

dish, followed by bread and marmalade and tea. Supper is a three-course meal, usually consisting of soup, a meat course, a sweet or pudding, and tea.

MEMBERS' KITCHEN – At all hostels except one, there are facilities for members to cook their own meals, including cooking points, and pots and pans.

CUTLERY AND CROCKERY – These are supplied.

1. One of the delights of British youth hostelling is that each hostel is different ('from cottage to castle') and the hostler has little idea of the building awaiting him at the end of the day. What kinds of buildings do you think could best be used as hostels?
2. What do you think are the essential features of a good youth hostel? Supposing you were planning a youth hostel which should be simple but practical and pleasant. What rooms would there be? How would they be furnished? Give a general idea of the situation and design of the hostel you plan.
3. What are some of the drawbacks to sleeping in dormitories?
4. How would breakfast and supper differ in a hostel in your country (A breakfast cereal is usually some kind of packet breakfast food made from wheat, maize, rice, etc. A sweet is here some kind of dessert. A pudding's made of flour, fat, egg and sugar.)
5. Why do you think some people prefer to cook their own meals?
6. What are 'pots and pans' and 'cutlery and crockery'?
7. What do you think are the duties of a warden? Why would you enjoy or dislike a job of this kind? What qualities of character should a warden have?
8. Describe an ideal hostel common room.

11. Students' project.

Imagine that you are a travel agent. Organize a trip to any country. Make up a presentation.

TRAVELLING TO MALTA

Planning to leave the grey skies of Britain behind this year? Well, there's no better way to relax than sunning yourself on the Mediterranean island of Malta. What's even better: pay for two weeks and you can have a third week free on B&B basis. You'll stay at the three – star Primera hotel in the lively resort of Bugibba. The hotel has an indoor and outdoor pool, restaurant, bar and fitness/exercise room. The comfortable bedrooms have private facilities, central heating; color TV, radio and hairdryer. Entertainment is included on most evenings and there's no single room supplement. In Bugibba you'll find a variety of shops, restaurants, entertainment spots and a lovely rocky beach. Malta is just 17 miles long and nine miles wide, so it's easy to get round. You can easily plan your holiday to take in the island's magnificent churches, ancient villages and prehistoric sites. If shopping is a must, you'll find smart shops and interesting village markets. The landscape of the island has an almost biblical feel. Its flat-topped houses in honey colored limestone set against the stony hills contrast with the brilliant blue sky and sea. You can spend your holiday just relaxing or taking in some of Malta's other attractions. There's the capital Valletta, with its magnificent architecture and Grand Harbor. The sophisticated resort and shops of Sliema; the former capital,

Mdina, known as the silent city; the famous Blue Grotto; and the impressive Rotunda church at Mosta, which boasts the third-largest dome in Christendom. You can't leave Malta without taking a short boat ride to the beautiful neighboring island of Gozo, which has an impressive ancient Citadel. Flights are from Gatwick, but at a supplement you can also fly from Heathrow, Stansted, Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, Newcastle, Bournemouth, Bristol, East Midlands and Exeter. Departure dates are from November 1998 to April 1999 *Price are per person, based on 1-4 December 1998 departure dates from Gatwick. They don't include: holiday insurance, passport costs; optional excursions; lunches; drinks and personal expenses. This holiday is organized by Mercury Holidays.

IX REVISION EXERCISES I.

Match the words and phrases in column A with those in column B.

1. What do we call.

1. the part of a ship where passenger cabins are located; 2. a person who meets you at the car of a train; 3. a person who is usually sea-sick; 4. items which are not liable to duty; 5. a person who makes up your room at the hotel; 6. part of the flight when the plane touches the; 7. the windows on a ship; 8. a person who helps you with your luggage; 9. the part of a ship where cargo is kept; 10. a person who checks you in at the hotel.

2. Fill in the blanks with the corresponding English word or phrases.

Don't you want a for your luggage, miss? 2) The sea was and many passengers 3) The plane and soon we were high in the sky. 4) Though we rooms in the hotel there were no 5) there was no and we for 5 minutes. 6) Sea is always pleasant especially if you have nice 7) Are we going to anywhere or it will be flight? 8) The pilot was forced to make 9) Shut the, please. It is getting cold in the 10) Unfortunately there was no on the train and we had to take a lot food along with us. 11) We managed to get only 12) As the compartment was for two there was no 13) I hate flying and always prefer to travel 14) It is always more convenient to book tickets 15) The evening was nice and lots of passengers were walking

3. Fill in preposition or adverbs where necessary.

The taxi ... Mary and Peter had hardly stopped ... the entrance of the Europe Grand Hotel when the doorman opened the door and helped them 2) I'd like a double room ... bah ... one night. 3) Passengers planes usually fly ... a speed 800 km ... hour ... an altitude ... 2000 m. 4) When I got there the passengers had already boarded ... the plane. I only saw it taxiing ... the filed 5) The receptionist handed ... us an arrival card (registration form) which we filled 6) I'll need my passport badly tomorrow ... the afternoon. 7) When do you expect to be checking ... ? 8) The passengers ... deck were waving ... friends ... the pier. 9) She leaned ... the rail to watch the rising sun. 10) He was a good mixer and knew everyone ... board. 11) There were only two bunks ... the cabin, so we had nobody to share our cabin 12) It is the porter who usually carries the passenger's luggage ... the customs house ... an inspection. 13) Dutiable articles not paid for ... the spot during a customs inspection are left ... the care ... the Custom house. 14) The plane was delayed because ... heavy head winds. 15) I was lucky to get tickets ... the fast train ... Moscow.

4. Choose the words or that best complete the sentences from the list below.

1) As accommodation for a trip to Helsinki by boat is impossible to get we shall have to ... 2) Where is the check-room here, I wonder. I want to ... 3) They tied a ... on my handbag after they had weighed it. 4) As soon as the passengers had taken their seats the plane began to ... 5) We flew at the ... of the ... 3000 m. 6) I want to reserve a ... with bath for a week. 7) When my husband comes to London he always ... at the Hilton Hotel. 8) If I need some extra blankets or pillows in the hotel I call a ... 9) I don't know why but I am a little bit nervous when I ... the Customs. 10) Every passenger ship is filled with 11) I would like to know if there is any difference in the charge of a ... and a cabin? 12) ... is an offence punishable by law. Smuggling; chambermaid; special tag; life-belts and life-boats; go by plain; double room; go through state-room; stays; pick up speed; have my luggage checked; altitude.

5. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. У якому аеропорту приземляються літаки з Гамбурга? 2. Оскільки правий двигун вийшов з ладу, літак здійснив вимушену посадку. 3. Коли я приїхав в аеропорт, то зрозумів, що запізнився. Усі пасажири були вже на борту літака, і він вирулював на злітну смугу. 4. Ці три місця ми здамо в багаж у трюм, інші візьмемо із собою в каюту. 5. Це судно заходить у які-небудь порти до Кіля? 6. Трап було піднято; пасажири стояли на палубі й махали своїм родичам і друзям, які прийшли проводити їх. 7. Усі терпляче чекали моменту, коли судно кине якір. 8. Поїзд іде строго за розкладом і прибуде до Петербурга хвилина в хвилину. 9. На жаль, моя дружина захворіла, і нам довелося анулювати попереднє замовлення на квитки. 10. Мої валізи були дуже важкі, і мені довелося взяти носія. 11. У вас є вільні на двох із ванною та холодильником? 12. Заповніть цей реєстраційний бланк, будь ласка, і не забудьте розписатися внизу. 13. У номері було досить прохолодно, і я попросив покоївку принести ще одну ковдру. 14. Як довго ви збираєтеся пробути в нашому готелі? Вкажіть, будь ласка, дату приїзду і передбачувану дату від'їзду. 15. Серед моїх особистих речей немає нічого, що підлягало б обкладенню митом. 16. Я прошу вас якнайшвидше оглянути мій багаж. Мій літак злітає через 30 хвилин. 17. митні обмеження поширюються на всі ці речі: картини, коштовності тощо. 18. У всіх країнах контрабандне провезення заборонених товарів через кордон є злочином. 19. Я заповнив митну декларацію і підійшов до митного інспектора для огляду багажу. 20. Я люблю подорожувати без нічого і тому зазвичай беру з собою в поїздки тільки найнеобхідніші речі.

6. What do we say when.

1. you want to book a ticket by phone; 2. you are buying a ticket for a long-distance train for an elderly woman; 3. want to find out about the accommodation

the hotel can offer; 4. you don't know what items are allowed when crossing the border; 5. you don't know the number of the Platform where your train arrives; 6. you have a long trip by train and you have no food with you; 7. your luggage is heavy; 8. weather forecast is unfavourable and you are going to take a sea voyage; 9. you have something prohibited in your case; 10. you want to find out about the time of plane landing.

8. Make up stories for the following situations.

1. You've just arrived from Moscow. The flight has been your first journey by air and you are still feeling very excited about it. Now you are describing the flight to your parents (or friends).
2. You had come to the airport to meet an old friend arriving from some distant city & found that his plane had been delayed. Say what you did to pass the time until your friend's plane arrived.
3. A porter has taken your luggage & disappeared & you don't even remember what he looks like. Five minutes before the train is due to leave he is still missing.
4. You have a friend who has never travelled on board a ship & he wants to know what it is like. Describe a crossing when the sea is rough.
5. You are going through the Customs & the Customs officer has found in your case some prohibited articles.

X TOURISM 1. Read the text and be ready to discuss it.

KILLING THE GOOSE

Tourism has grown so quickly during the last quarter of a century that it has become a problem in both industrialised and developing nations. And it is only during the 1980s that the problems of poor, or nonexistent planning have been seen and tackled. In short the problem is this: tourism as it developed in the sixties and seventies is self-destructive. It destroys the very things tourists come for. It is a classic case of killing the goose that lays the golden egg. In Europe the damage is largely environmental: polluted beaches and lakes, erosion of mountain paths, traffic jams, air pollution and unsympathetic architecture. But there has also been a negative impact on the cultural and social life of communities. Some of the best-known and obviously visible examples are certain Mediterranean resorts. Previously quiet fishing villages have been overrun with poorly planned and shoddily built hotels and apartment blocks, which are now just twenty years later - no longer acceptable or fashionable. The life-style of the locals has changed beyond recognition, and although many are richer, they are not necessarily happier as a result. Environmental damage caused by tourism manifests itself in many different ways. Skiing, now a major winter sport in Europe is causing many problems in the Alps. Hundreds of square kilometres of forest have been destroyed to make way for ski posts, cable cars, buildings and access roads. Pollution of the Mediterranean caused at least partly by untreated sewage from tourist developments makes it a potential health hazard in some areas. This undermines the very notion of a beach holiday and in Hungary, tourism and industrial development around the shores of Lake Balaton have rendered the lake biologically dead. Fishing is one activity no longer on the tourist agenda. The potential for damage in the Third World is infinitely greater than that in the industrialised nations. Environmental issues are really high on the lists of Third World governments, many of which have viewed tourism as a panacea for economic ills - often with disastrous results, Tourism seems on the face of it to be a big earner of foreign currency, but the effective economic gains by the host nations are usually rather less than might be expected. This is particularly true of mass package organised from industrialised countries. Valuable foreign exchange is lost by importing foreign foods, drinks and other luxury goods. This "leakage" of foreign exchange is very difficult to quantify but can mean that the host nation ends up with practically no gain. An analysis of 1980 data by the World Bank showed that on average only 9.1 per cent of all gross foreign exchange earnings were retained in the host country when typical "leakage" was taken into account. It is the change in traditional lifestyles that alarms many anthropologists. Even small-scale development of tourism in some societies can have an adverse effect on local population. The young are keen to adopt the "Coca-cola culture", and leave behind their rural homes and traditional lifestyle. Yet it is often these traditional lifestyles, arts, crafts, and culture which tourists come to see. In some cases tourism can help

a country rediscover and focus on its own heritage, and can revitalise indigenous arts and crafts by providing new markets. But "culture" in this sense becomes divorced from its true role as part of everyday life. And it's worst, it can become fossilised and adapted to suit the needs of tourists, As one ex-president of the Hawaiian Visitors Bureau confessed: "Since real cultural events do not always occur on schedule, we invent pseudo-events for the tour operators who must have a dance of the vestal virgins precisely at 10 p.m. every Wednesday." The same sort of thing can be seen on tours to more offbeat destinations like Borneo and Papua New Guinea. Tourists generally learn very little about what real everyday life is like.

1. Is tourism in your opinion of any good to the country? What countries can benefit from it? 2. Do you agree that what you meet in a country, as a tourist is a non-existent, artificial atmosphere created solely for you that never reflect the traditional lifestyle?

Ideas for discussion

A. Thought collection When a place becomes a popular tourist resort, many things about it change fast. Tourism brings money in various ways. Industries develop or expand. The environment changes and so do people's habits. 1. How does the country manage? How do the inhabitants of the country adjust? Are all changes good or are there some unpleasant ones, too? 2. Has your country changed because of tourism? How? What do you think are some problems caused by tourism in your country? 3. Do you think your country would have been better off without tourism? 4. Is your country considered to be especially good for holidays? What reasons are there?

B. Discussion 1. What types of people come to your country as tourists? (Consider character, behaviour, attitudes, and relationships with local people) 2. What effect does tourism have on a) people (have opened up, have come into contact with people with other countries, have learnt to mix, have become more open minded, have become tolerant, aware of world attitude, look more relaxed, free and sociable); b) daily life (market offers a variety of goods to customers, people have wider choice, economy, people sell goods and services, creativity, taste has been cultivated, handicrafts, local artefacts and souvenirs arts, more ambitious, enterprising, organised clubs and groups are doing things, employment of many people in Hotel and Tourist related industries, travel agencies, guides, car rentals) 3. Industries that have developed as a direct result of tourism. 4. What effect does tourism have on a country's national income and it's economy?

C. Suggested titles for written work 1. Tourism and its positive effects on your country. 2. "Successful tourism: a blessing or a curse?" 3. What are the effects of tourism on the environment? 4 Tourism contributes absolutely nothing to increase understanding between nations.

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