

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ  
ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**

**ГОУ ВПО «КАЗАНСКИЙ (ПРИВОЛЖСКИЙ) ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ  
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

**Кафедра основ межкультурных коммуникаций**

**А.Н. Тарасова**

**А.Л. Кормильцева**

***Учебно-методическое пособие для  
студентов языковых факультетов высших  
учебных заведений ‘Travelling and Tourism’***

**Елабуга 2014**

---

# CONTENTS

---

## UNIT 1. Travelling and Tourism

<b>WORD BANK</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Text 1. Travelling</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Text 2. Holiday Making</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Text 3. International Tourism</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>Dialogue ‘Holiday Plans’</b> .....	<b>14</b>

## UNIT 2. Different Means of Travel

<b>1. Travelling on Foot</b> .....	<b>18</b>
<b>2. Travelling by Train</b> .....	<b>22</b>
<b>WORD BANK</b> .....	<b>22</b>
<b>3. Travelling by Air</b> .....	<b>32</b>
<b>WORD BANK</b> .....	<b>32</b>
<b>4. Travelling by Water</b> .....	<b>47</b>
<b>WORD BANK</b> .....	<b>47</b>
<b>5. Travelling by Coach</b> .....	<b>63</b>
<b>WORD BANK</b> .....	<b>63</b>
<b>6. Travelling by Car</b> .....	<b>68</b>
 <b>Comprehension Tasks</b> .....	 <b>76</b>
 <b>Bibliography</b> .....	 <b>80</b>

# UNIT 1. TRAVELLING AND TOURISM

## WORD BANK

holiday	accommodation
to be on holiday/on one's holiday	to arrange
to go somewhere for one's holiday	entertainment
to have a different kind of holiday	travel agency
a holiday-maker	travel bureau
vacation	to be travelsick
seaside	ads
beach, coast, shore a beach	arrangements
shore	in advance
coast	appointment
to be noted as	brochure
to be noted for	comprehensive information
to tour	customer
to sunbathe	destination
tan	discount
to become tanned	folder
to tan	high season
to splash about in the sea	low season
to laze around on the beach	mass media
a spoilsport killjoy homelover /stay-at-home	tour-package
to fix up	ready-made tour package
to deal with	tailor-made tour package
pier	tourist's guide
hitch-hiking	travel insurance
	travelogue

## TEXT 1. TRAVELLING

---

Twenty years ago not many people travelled overseas for their holidays. The majority of people stayed to have holidays in their country. Today the situation is different and the world seems much smaller.

It is possible to book a holiday to a seaside resort on the other side of the world. Staying at home, you can book it through the Internet or by phone. The plane takes you straight there and within some hours of leaving your country, you can be on a tropical beach, breathing a super clean air and swimming in crystal warm water of tropical sea.

We can travel by car, by train or plane, if we have got a long distance tour. Some young people prefer walking or hitch-hike travelling, when you travel, paying nearly nothing. You get new friends, lots of fun and have no idea where you will be tomorrow. It has great advantages for the tourists, who want to get the most out of exploring the world and give more back to the people and places visited. If you like mountains, you could climb any mountains around the globe and there is only one restriction. It is money. If you like travelling, you have got to have some money, because it is not a cheap hobby indeed. The economy of some countries is mainly based on tourism industry. Modern tourism has become a highly developed industry, because any human being is curious and inquisitive, we like leisure, visit other places. That is why tourism prospers.

People travel from the very beginning of their civilization. Thousands years ago all people were nomads and collectors. They roamed all their lives looking for food and better life. This way human beings populated the whole planet Earth. So, travelling and visiting other places are the part of our consciousness. That is why tourism and travelling are so popular.

Nowadays tourism has become a highly developed business. There are trains, cars and air jet liners, buses, ships that provide us with comfortable and secure travelling.

If we travel for pleasure, by all means one would like to enjoy picturesque places they are passing through; one would like seeing the places of interest, enjoying the sightseeing of the cities, towns and countries.

Nowadays people travel not only for pleasure but also on business. People have to go to other countries for taking part in different negotiations, for signing some very important documents, for participating in different exhibitions, in order to exhibit the goods of own firm or company. Travelling on business helps people to get more information about achievements of other companies, which will help making own business more successful.

There are a lot of means of travelling: travelling by ship, by plane, by car, walking. It depends on a person to decide which means of travelling one would prefer.

## **TEXT WORK**

### **1. Comprehension questions:**

1. Did the majority of people leave their country to spend holidays twenty years ago?
2. Can we book a holiday to a seaside resort on the other side of the world today?
3. Is it possible to book a holiday to a seaside resort on the other side of the world from home?
4. What means of travelling do you know?
5. What countries depend mainly on tourism?
6. Why does tourism prosper?
7. Where do people like going on vacation?
8. What is the most interesting means of travelling for you? Why?
9. Why do most travelers carry a camera with them?
10. What does travelling give us?

11. How does travelling on business help you?

12. What are the means of travelling?

**2. Find the words in the text and give their Russian equivalents:**

overseas	variety
majority	city-dweller
to seem	to take pictures
to book	castle
resorts	waterfall
straight	to remind
a tropical beach	picturesque
to breathe	to broaden one's mind
to hitchhike	to take part in negotiations
advantage	exhibition
to explore	in order to
to climb	to push the goods
restriction	achievement
indeed	successful
curious	advantages and disadvantages
inquisitive	according to
leisure	
jet-air liner	
security	

## TEXT 2. HOLIDAY MAKING

---

Normally people plan their holidays in advance. Holiday-making people, as a rule, prefer to stick to the same travel agency they have already used before and got their money's worth. On the one hand, they trust the travel agency they've got to know earlier, on the other, they expect to purchase a tour package at a reduced price as regular customers suppose you are not an experienced holiday-maker. You are at a loss which travel agency to choose out of a large amount of agencies offering similar services. You want an enjoyable holiday at some reasonable price, or at least you don't want to be trapped.

Here are some hints for you. Out of the travel agencies offering similar destinations and tours pick out 4 or 5. Their names should be familiar to you: their ads regularly appear in travelogues and in mass media. Compare the prices: they should be neither too high, nor too low. All the ad information should be clear to you: nothing should seem odd.

Call the travel agencies you have picked out, and if you lack some information or advice, don't hesitate to ask questions. Responding to the callers' queries is a part of travel agents' duty. If you are still not disappointed, make an appointment with the travel clerk at the agency office.

Efficient travel clerks will always help you to make a decision about where to go, what to see or where to stay in each area you plan to visit. Travel agents are sure to have the most comprehensive information at hand about the destinations they offer. There are usually lots of travelogues, brochures, folders, tourist's guides and maps available for customers.

You may either choose and obtain a ready-made tour package, or ask for a tailor-made tour package. Most of travel companies are able to arrange tailor-made tours according to their customers' requests.

Purchasing a tour you should pay in cash or by credit card. You will get a voucher for the services you have paid for, air tickets and other travel documents. Travel agents may offer you to pay for your travel insurance. Bear in mind that in

high season the prices are up to 25 per cent higher than in low season, party tours are cheaper than individual ones; children get discounts or even travel free.

## **TEXT WORK**

### **1. Comprehension questions:**

1. How do holiday-making people choose a travel agency?
2. Why are you at a loss when you are not an experienced holiday-maker?
3. There are some hints for an inexperienced holiday-maker, aren't there?
4. Why shouldn't you hesitate to ask questions?
5. What will efficient travel clerks always help you with?
6. What are most of travel companies able to arrange?
7. What do many travel agents offer you to pay for?
8. When are the prices higher?

### **2. Transcribe and pronounce correctly:**

Agency, purchase, amount, similar, query, efficient, area, brochure, voucher, insurance.

### **3. Give English equivalents from the text and use them in sentences of your own:**

- (1) придерживаться чего-либо
- (2) постоянные клиенты
- (3) растеряться
- (4) предлагать сходные услуги
- (5) регулярно появляться в каталогах путешествий
- (6) назначить встречу в офисе
- (7) помочь решить что-либо
- (8) платить наличными
- (9) высокий сезон

(10) групповой тур

**4. Give Russian equivalents for the following words and expressions from the text:**

- (1) to plan smth in advance
- (2) to purchase at a reduced price
- (3) an experienced holiday-maker
- (4) to pick out
- (5) travel agents' duty
- (6) an enjoyable holiday
- (7) the most comprehensive information
- (8) a travelogue
- (9) a folder
- (10) a ready-made tour package
- (11) a tailor-made tour
- (12) neither too high, nor too low
- (13) to travel free
- (14) to bear in mind

**5. Explain the parts in italics and reproduce the situations in which the sentences occur in the text:**

1. Holiday-making people prefer to stick to the same travel agency they have already used before and *got their money's worth*. .
2. Travel agents *are sure to have the most comprehensive information at hand* about the destinations they offer.
3. Most of travel companies *are to arrange tailor-made tours* according to their customers' requests.

**6. Give the detailed retelling of the text.**

**7. Fill in prepositions or adverbs where necessary:**

1. Normally people plan their holidays ... advance.
2. You are ... a loss which travel agency to choose a large amount ... agencies offering similar services.
3. You want an enjoyable holiday... some reasonable price.
4. Here are some hints... you.
5. Their names should be familiar ... you: their ads regularly appear... travelogues and... mass media.
6. If you are still not disappointed, make an appointment ... the travel clerk ... the agency office.
7. Purchasing a tour you should pay ... cash or ... credit card.
8. Bear ... mind that... high season the prices are 25 per cent higher than ... low season.

**8. Give synonyms to the following words:**

- (1) efficient
- (2) customer
- (3) holiday
- (4) to purchase
- (5) enjoyable

**9. Form antonyms with the help of negative prefixes:**

- (1) experienced
- (2) expected
- (3) regular
- (4) economic (al)
- (5) worthy

### TEXT 3. INTERNATIONAL TOURISM

---

Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient towns, they travel to enjoy picturesque places, or just for a change of scene. It is always interesting to discover new things, different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different musical rhythms.

Nowadays people travel not only for pleasure but also on business. You have to go to other countries to take part in different negotiations, to sign contacts, to participate in different exhibitions, in order to push the goods produced by your firm or company. Travelling on business helps you to get more information about achievements of other companies which will make your own business more successful.

Going abroad nowadays is a usual thing for many families. Some people, however, stay unsatisfied with the time they have spent in a foreign country. What are the advantages and disadvantages of travelling abroad or is it worth staying at home?

One of the main advantages is the experience you get from being in a foreign country. While being abroad you have the opportunity to practice the language and socialize with citizens of the country you visit. This is especially beneficial if your occupation is connected with a foreign language.

Furthermore, you get acquainted with a new place and that makes you relax and forget about your routine life.

On the other hand, pretravelling process might be very depressing because of all the documents you should collect in order to enter the chosen country. What is more, you can get into trouble if you are not acquainted with the laws of the country you want to visit. What you are used to doing at home is not always normal for foreigners. Or you can also stay unsatisfied if the country you have chosen does not fit your expectations.

To sum up, it seems that international tourism is a good way of having a rest, but do not be upset if there are some problems with getting a visa. However, it must be remembered that if you think positively your holidays are going to be terrific!

### **TEXT WORK**

#### **1. Comprehension questions:**

1. What do people travel for?
2. Is going abroad still unusual for many people?
3. What are the advantages of an international tourism?
4. What are the disadvantages of an international tourism?
5. What opportunities do you have while being abroad?
6. What are the troubles you can come across in the foreign country?
7. Is it easy to get a visa?
8. Do you really think your holidays depend on your positive mood?

#### **2. Give English equivalents from the text and use them in sentences of your own:**

- (1) современные города
- (2) руины античных городов
- (3) подписывать контракты
- (4) остаться недовольным
- (5) рутинное течение жизни
- (6) иметь неприятности
- (7) законы страны
- (8) соответствовать ожиданиям
- (9) мыслить позитивно

#### **3. Give Russian equivalents for the following words and expressions from the text:**

- (1) picturesque places
- (2) for a change of scene

- (3) negotiations
- (4) exhibitions
- (5) socialize with
- (6) citizens
- (7) pretravelling process
- (8) to enter the chosen country
- (9) getting a visa
- (10) terrific holidays

## DIALOGUE. HOLIDAY PLANS

**Mary:** Have you had your holiday for this year yet, Jane?

**Jane:** Not yet, I'm taking it at the end of September.

**Mary:** Where are you going? Have you made up your mind?

**Jane:** Not really. I thought of going to Spain again, but I've already been there twice and I'd like to try somewhere new.

**Mary:** My brother's just gone to Mexico for two weeks. I had a card from him yesterday and he seems having a good time. Why don't you go there?

**Jane:** That's O.K. for you, well-off people, but I couldn't possibly afford it. I'm much too hard up at the moment.

**Mary:** The air-fare is quite expensive. I admit, but you needn't spend a lot when you get there.

**Jane:** I've spent a lot of money this year. My flat was done up last month, so I haven't got much to spare for expensive holidays abroad.

**Mary:** Oh, I see.

**Jane:** Perhaps I'll just go to Scotland or Ireland in the end. I've heard they're both beautiful, and I haven't been to either of them.

**Mary:** We went to Ireland two years ago to pay Jill and her husband a visit. They are in Dublin now.

**Jane:** Oh, yes, so they are!

**Mary:** If you decide on Ireland, you can call in on them. Jill would willingly put you up for a few days. I'm sure.

**Jane:** That's a good idea. I haven't seen Jill for more than three years now and I'd like to know how she's getting on.

**1. Comprehension questions:**

1. Where is Mary taking her holiday?
2. Why do you think she doesn't want to go to Spain?
3. Where has Mary's brother gone for his holiday?
4. How long is he going to stay there?
5. Is he having a good time there?
6. Why doesn't Jane want to go to Mexico?
7. Does Jane like the idea of going to Scotland or Ireland? Why?

**2. What's the meaning of the following phrases as they are used in the text?**

- (1) to try somewhere new
- (2) well-off people
- (3) in the end
- (4) to put smb. up
- (5) to be hard up

**3. Memorize the Dialogue.**

**4. Working in pairs and making use of the word bank and the vocabulary from this dialogue, find out about each other's holiday plans.**

**5. Insert words or word combinations given in brackets below:**

1. I live ten miles from the ... .

2. We are ... round Italy for our holidays.
3. Sochi is a big lively seaside resort. It ... its sandy beaches.
4. I like lying on the ... looking at the sea.
5. The resort is simply packed with ....
6. I'm never tired of ... in the sea.
7. For months I've been looking forward to ....
8. We haven't ... where to stay.
9. Do you ... easily?
10. I worked on a farm during the college ....

*(beach, touring, fixed up, is noted as, sunbathing, vacation, holiday-makers, coast, tan, is noted for, splashing about)*

#### **6. Fill in the blanks with prepositions or adverbs:**

1. Where will you go ... your holidays?
2. I hope I'll do a lot of reading when ... holiday.
3. He's touring ... the country. All the seaside places are simply swarming ... holiday-makers.
4. The coast of the Crimea is noted ... its beauty.
5. We want to run ... ... a day or two to look ... .
6. This resort is packed ... people.
7. They'll be green ... envy.
8. Thousands ... people ... cars make their way... the coast.
9. Sometimes you have to wait ... hours ... the side ... the road.
10. Special staff looks ... their children.

#### **7. Translate into English:**

1. Какой у вас чудесный загар! — Спасибо за комплимент. Мне нравится бездельничать на пляже и плескаться в море.
2. Мы живем в десяти милях от побережья.
3. Я сыт по горло рыбалкой.
4. Мне нравится идея провести отпуск на море.

5. Он пишет книгу о своих путешествиях в Африке.
6. Вам придется совершить путешествие одному.
7. Это — трехдневное путешествие на поезде.
8. Мысль о путешествии по Атлантике приводила ее в ужас.
9. Круиз по Средиземному морю обещал много интересных впечатлений.
10. Ты получил удовольствие от своей недельной поездки на море?
11. Этот курорт знаменит песчаными пляжами.
12. Я с нетерпением жду поездки в Испанию. Я подумываю о посещении корриды.
13. Почему бы не провести каникулы где-нибудь на Черноморском побережье? — А что, если погода будет плохая? Отдых на море зависит от погоды.
14. Давай съездим на Гавайские острова. — Хорошая идея для обеспеченных людей. Я не могу себе этого позволить, так как только что закончил ремонт в квартире. Я уже потратил много денег в этом году.
15. Плата за перелет достаточно высока, но тебе не придется тратить большие деньги, когда ты доберешься туда.
16. Почему бы не попросить Тома составить вам компанию? — Тома? Он ведь портит удовольствие другим.

**8. Write a short essay on one of the following topics:**

1. The real purpose of a holiday.
2. Holidays! Does that mean lying in the sun or doing something exciting and energetic?
3. Why are holidays so important to many people? Is it just escapism?

**9. Comment on the proverbs:**

4. East or West, home is best.
5. One cannot be in two places at once.
6. By the street of “By and by” one arrives at the house of “Never”.

Recall examples from life or literature to prove the proverb.

## UNIT 2. DIFFERENT MEANS OF TRAVEL

---

### 1. TRAVELLING ON FOOT

---

#### TEXT. THE ONLY WAY TO TRAVEL IS ON FOOT

When anthropologists turn their attention to the twentieth century, they will surely choose the label “Legless Man”. His tones of the time will go something like this: in the twentieth century people forgot how to use their legs. Men and women moved about in cars, buses and trains from a very early age. The surprising thing is that they didn't use their legs even when they went on holiday. They built cable railways, ski-lifts and roads to the top of every huge mountain.

The future history books might also record that we did not use our eyes. In our hurry to get from one place to another, we failed to see anything on the way. Air travel gives you a bird's- eye view of the world. Car drivers in particular, never want to stop. The typical twentieth-century traveller is the man who always says “I've been there” — meaning, “I drove through it at 100 miles an hour on the way to somewhere else.”

When you travel at high speeds the present means nothing: you live mainly in the future, because you spend most of your time looking forward to arriving at some other place. But actual arrival when it is achieved is meaningless. You want to move on again. The traveller on foot, on the other hand, lives constantly in the present. He experiences the present moment with his eyes, his ears and whole of his body. At the end of his journey he feels a delicious physical weariness. He knows that sound satisfying sleep will be his: the just reward of all true travellers.

#### **TEXT WORK**

**1. Make up 10 questions to the text.**

**2. Think of some arguments and counter-arguments to carry on the discussion.**

**Make a list of the facts that prove that the only way to travel is on foot.**

For example:

Travelling on foot is exhausting: you get nowhere fast.

**3. Give antonyms to the following words:**

Early, huge, to forget, to give, never, high, end, delicious, true, weariness.

**4. Which words go together according to the text?**

air	sleep
cable	mountain
huge	weariness
physical	travelers
true	travel
satisfying	railways

**5. Are these statements true or false?**

- ✓ In the 20-th century people forgot how to use their ears.
- ✓ Men and women moved about in cars.
- ✓ The future history books might also record that we didn't use our arms.
- ✓ Air travel gives you a cat's-eye view of the world.
- ✓ When you travel at high speeds the present means everything.
- ✓ At the beginning of his journey a traveler feels a delicious physical weariness.
- ✓ He knows that sound satisfying sleep will be his.

**6. Render into English.**

## ПЕШКОМ И ПО ВОДЕ

---

Как отдыхает молодежь в России? Если ответить на этот вопрос одним словом, то можно сказать: по-разному. Это значит, что молодежь ездит в дома отдыха, в пансионаты и спортивные лагеря, ходит в походы, ездит на экскурсии в другие города, отдыхает на море и в горах. Но если говорить о самом распространенном и любимом виде отдыха, то надо говорить о туризме. Это туризм особый: больше всего молодежь любит ходить в походы по стране, плавать по рекам и озерам, отдыхать на турбазах,

откуда также можно совершать турпоходы. В походы ходят и на один- два дня в субботу и в воскресенье, и на 2—3 недели, уезжая далеко от дома.

Маршруты путешествий разнообразны: одни едут на север страны и в Карелию, путешествуют по северным рекам и озерам, другие отправляются на Кавказ или Крым, где теплое море, горы и много солнца. Есть туристические группы, которые из европейской части страны едут путешествовать по Дальнему Востоку, на остров Сахалин и Камчатку.

Походы по стране — это всегда новые, часто малонаселенные места, это жизнь в палатке на открытом воздухе, в лесу или на берегу реки, это костер вечером и туристские песни.

Именно среди этих юношей и девушек, которые с нетерпением ждут каждый год отпуска и каникул, чтобы отправиться в поход с рюкзаками за спиной, существует мнение, что туризм — лучший вид спорта.

## **7. Translate the following into English:**

1. Лагерь имеет прекрасный вид на море.
2. Где мы разобьем лагерь сегодня? — В лесу.
3. Мальчики решили провести отпуск в палатке этим летом.
4. Никогда не думала, что ему нравится путешествовать пешком. — Многие молодые люди в наши дни любят путешествовать пешком.
5. Это место переполнено туристами круглый год.
6. Наш переход через Гималаи оказался очень трудным.
7. Я прогуливался по холмам Йоркшира.
8. Мы разбили лагерь у подножия какой-то горы.
9. Они собираются разработать маршрут.
10. Какой тяжелый рюкзак! Ты действительно думаешь, что я его понесу?
11. Жалуется ли Лена на трудности? — Да. Турист из нее никакой. Надя, наоборот, терпеливо сносит невзгоды и даже мечтает заняться альпинизмом.

12. Домой он добирался Пешком, так как плата за проезд была слишком высока. Он не мог себе позволить ехать на поезде.
13. Когда вы путешествуете на высоких скоростях, вы не успеваете увидеть что-либо интересное вокруг.
14. Я люблю путешествовать пешком. Это дает мне чувство свободы и, кроме того, это лучший способ получше узнать, что творится вокруг, не так ли?
15. Автостоп не для меня. Я предпочитаю более комфортные способы передвижения.

## **8. Comment on the proverbs:**

The more haste, the less speed.

There is no place like home.

Bad news travels quickly.

## 2. TRAVELLING BY TRAIN

### WORD BANK

to book	dining-car steward
berth	direct train
return ticket	emergency brake
single ticket	engine
adult	fellow-passenger
direct flight	first class/standard class
outward journey	guard
to accept	itinerary
apart from	junction
conditions of the ticket	leaflet
economy class	make a reservation/an enquiry
monthly return	porter
rail ticket	to pull luggage
restriction	refreshments
to surcharge	season ticket
return journey	sleeper
an aisle seat/a window seat	smoking/non-smoking compartment
a booking-office	station-master
to board the train	through train
buffet/buffet car	ticket collector (Br)
carriage	ticket conductor (Am)
cloak-room	ticket inspector
<u>commuter</u>	timetable
compartment	tip
to confirm (reconfirm) tickets	to tip
couchette	to travel/go first class
dining-car	to travel/ go second (standard) class

## DIALOGUE 1

---

Peter and Mary Almar are in Istanbul, where they are buying goods for their shop in Zurich. They want to talk to the manager of an export company, but he is not there at the moment, so the Almars plan to go to Athens for three days and then back to Istanbul. Peter is enquiring at a travel agency about travel to Athens.

**Peter:** Good morning. I want to go to Athens. Could you tell me if there's a train today or tomorrow?

**Travel agent:** There's a train every evening at 22.30.

**Peter:** What time does it arrive in Athens, please?

**Travel agent:** The train leaving today arrives at 11.40 on Wednesday.

**Peter:** How much does it cost?

**Travel agent:** The single fare is TL 848 first class and TL 567 second class.

**Peter:** Sleeping accommodation is included, isn't it?

**Travel agent:** No, that's extra.

**Peter:** Oh. What sort of accommodation is there?

**Travel agent:** Well, that depends on whether you travel first or second class. There are single-berth compartments for first-class passengers and two or three- berth compartments for second-class passengers.

**Peter:** How much is a first-class berth?

**Travel agent:** TL 425 each night.

**Peter:** Can I book a berth in advance?

**Travel agent:** Yes, we can book a berth for you, if there's space, of course.

**Peter:** Well, I'll have to think about it first. I'll call back to book the tickets. Thank you.

**Travel agent:** Thank you, sir.

**Task. Learn the dialogue by heart and act it out in the class.**



## TEXT. TRAVELLING BY TRAIN

---

Should you ask me what kind of transport I like best I'd speak in support of the train. With a train you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined.

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 — 64.

You show your ticket to the guard and in you go into a most wonderful carriage. All is bustle and confusion, with people filing in, bumping into each other, and what not. At last you manage to stow away your luggage and get out on to the platform for fresh air and bid farewell to the well-wishers who have come to see you off.

But you have scarcely time to kiss and hug your friends when the station-master on duty, in a red cap, signals the train. You hear no shrill whistle of the engine — the train pulls out of the station noiselessly and without a jerk.

You are on your way. You start up a conversation with your fellow-passengers (people take to each other quickly when travelling) and soon you get to know who is who and what. 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 lunch or dinner, 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.

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 com, 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 world which men call sleep.

## **TEXTWORK**

### **1. Read the text and answer the questions:**

1. What have you combined with a train?
2. Why is a big station interesting?
3. What do the porters do ?
4. What is there on the platform?
5. Whom do you show your ticket to?
6. What do you manage to do at last?
7. Who are the well-wishers?

8. Who wears a red cap?
9. Do people take to each other quickly when travelling?
10. What does the dining-car steward do?
11. When do you decide to turn in?
12. How do men call sleep?

## **2. Phonetic Drill. Transcribe and pronounce correctly:**

Guard, carriage, bustle, farewell, scarcely, engine, steward, to absorb, delicious, mysterious.

## **3. Give English equivalents from the text and use them in sentences of your own:**

тащить багаж по платформе	проводник
касса	сделать
садиться в поезд	предварительный
протискиваться сквозь толпу	заказ на обед
железнодорожный путь	ложиться спать
позаботиться о багаже	

## **Translation exercises.**

### **1. Translate the following into English:**

1. Где я могу купить билет на поезд до Новороссийска? — Касса вон там.  
— Пожалуй, придется встать в очередь.
2. Подскажите, пожалуйста, в каком окне продают билеты на поезд до Калуги?
3. Не подскажете, где очередь к окну 8?
4. Интересно, есть ли еще билеты на завтрашний поезд? — Все билеты распроданы. Нет ни малейшей надежды достать билет на завтра.

5. Сколько стоит детский билет? — За детей до 14 лет платят половину стоимости билета. — Дайте мне два полных билета и два детских.
6. —Вы бы хотели место в вагоне для курящих или для некурящих? — Я бы предпочел для некурящих. Я бы хотел нижнее место. Я бы также предпочел место против движения поезда.
7. — Вы не подскажете, как поступить с багажом? Поручите багаж носильщику.
8. — Послушайте, носильщик, вы свободны? Позаботьтесь, пожалуйста, о моем багаже.
9. Я бы хотела взять это с собой. — Можете взять ручной багаж с собой в вагон.
10. Мы, пожалуй, возьмем с собой все, что при нас. — Доплата за багаж сверх нормы не будет велика.
11. В котором часу пойдет следующий поезд? — Сигнал к отправлению уже дан. Поезд отходит.
12. Когда мы отправляемся? — Поезд отправляется уже скоро. Точно в 9.50 согласно расписанию.
13. Поезд тронулся — мы опоздали.
14. Куда нам идти? — К дверям, где имеется надпись «К поездам». — Похоже, что придется пробиваться сквозь толпу.
15. Вы разве не слышали диктора? Время посадки уже было объявлено. — Здесь столько путей: на каком пути стоит наш поезд?
16. Не пора ли садиться в вагон? Видите, как все спешат занять свои места. — Наше купе через одно.
17. Не могли бы мы с вами поменяться местами? — Садитесь здесь. Мы подвинемся.
18. Не трогайте это. Это стоп-кран.
19. Давай твои вещи. Если поезд уже стоит, я пойду в вагон и займу места. А ты возьми билеты. — Хорошо. Только не забудь, что я не могу ехать против хода поезда. И не клади мои вещи на полку, я это сделаю сама.

20. Я буду ждать тебя через полчаса у камеры хранения. — Хорошо. А я пока сбегаю в киоск и куплю газету, ехать ведь долго.
21. Наш поезд стоял на большой станции, где было очень много платформ.
22. Наши места оказались в разных купе, и нам пришлось поменяться местами.
23. Поезд замедлил ход, но не остановился.

### TEXT. VIA RAIL CANADA

---

An unhurried journey through unspoilt terrain or a fast, frequent service to cross the country — since the pioneer days, when the iron road first linked the eastern seaboard to the Canadian Pacific, the ideal way to see this great dominion has always been VIA Rail. Perfected now in VIA Rail, everything from a short journey to a transcontinental adventure is enjoyed in style, aboard transport that blends the comfort and technology of today's world with the romance and service of the past.

No long miles of driving behind you or parking problems ahead, just a leisurely journey on a sleek silver train, from the centre of one city to the heart of the next.

#### The Canadian

Travel across Canada from Toronto to Vancouver and enjoy the superlative Silver and Blue class service.

Aboard the country's premier train you have exclusive access to three different salons, all serving complimentary tea and coffee throughout the day. There is the snug Bullet Lounge, the atmospheric Mural Lounge, and the Observation Dome, with its panoramic wrap-around windows. In addition, all meals are included. (Breakfast lunch and dinner — however, this does depend upon what time you join and depart from the train.) Silver and Blue class dining is a model of elegance and refinement: china, silverware, flowers, and linen adorn the dining car tables, which give you ample space: the menu matches the wine list in excellence and the service is friendly and efficient.

## Corridor Service

On the shorter routes across central Canada VIA Rail's Corridor Service offers a convenient way to cross such a vast country.

## Your accommodation

VIA Rail has refurbished some of its classic trains in all the rich fabrics, subtle colours, and polished wood of the art-deco era. Your choice of route and cabin accommodation is outlined below.

*Sleeping cars:* you have a choice of three levels of comfort. Roomette: ideal for one person, the little cabin has a comfy seat and turns into snug sleeping quarters at night (private facilities on western routes).

*Section:* semi-private with wide couch-style seats facing each other; these convert to bunk beds, with heavy curtains for privacy at night.

*Bedroom:* ideal for two adults, by day a private living room with two armchairs and a picture window, by night this converts to lower and upper berths. The cabins have a sink and WC.

*Coach class:* there is plenty of space to move around, comfortable reclining seats, and chair-side drinks and snacks service. On longer routes, Coach service seats are enhanced by foot rests and there's cafe and glass-domed observation car.

VIA 1: VIA Rail's first class service and adds to the coach car comfort with exclusive lounges at Montreal, Toronto, and Ottawa, pre-boarding privileges, distinctive decor, a cellular phone on board, delicious meals served at your seat, complimentary drinks, and a choice of wine and liquors with your meal.

## Discounted fares

VIA Rail offers discounted fares for the economy conscious. Senior (60 plus) and youth (up to 24 years) receive a 10 % discount across the VIA network. Applicable at any time, on all VIA services. This can be combined with seasonal fares, giving a possible total 50 % discount — to receive seasonal discounts, advance purchase may be necessary. Children aged 2-11 years are eligible for a 50 % discount on Coach class, and FREE travel is available for each child under two

years accompanied by one adult. (A second infant with just one adult pays 50 % of Coach class fare.)

**Task. Plan a similar rail holiday for a part of your country or an area you know well. Decide: the route, sight and scenery, the facilities on the train, meals and accommodation, different classes of passengers, discounts. Write out your plan in the form of a short article.**



## **TALKING POINTS**

### **Task 1.**

#### **What would you do if:**

- you were left behind at the station?
- you missed your train?
- you had to share your compartment with a party of very noisy children?
- you suddenly missed your ticket when the train began to pull out?
- you could not get a taxi to take you to the station and you had a colossal amount of luggage?
- you suddenly discovered that the bag containing your travelling things was gone?
- you found your berth occupied by another passenger?
- one of your fellow-passengers was suddenly taken ill?
- you had boarded the wrong train?
- you had changed trains at the wrong junction? k) you found it impossible to get sleeping accommodation on the train you were to go by?

- your fellow-passengers would not let you lower the window in your compartment on a hot summer day?

**Task 2. Think about a train journey you have been on.** In pairs, describe your journeys to each other. Make sure you include words from Word Bank — and any other train or rail vocabulary you can think of.

**Task 3. Discuss the following points:**

1. Why do people usually avoid changing trains?
2. What kinds of trains do you know?
3. What do people usually inquire about at a railway station inquiry office?
4. Do you prefer a lower or an upper berth? Give your reasons.

### 3. TRAVELLING BY AIR

#### WORDBANK

aircraft	international flight
air-hostess	to issue tickets
airline ticket	to land
aisle	landing
baggage allowance	leg
to board the aircraft	luggage tag
boarding pass	navigation
carrier	open round-the-world ticket
certificate of vaccination	outgoing
check-in desk	port (side)
consumption	porthole
crew	rear
customs	seat-belt
to delay an aircraft	shuttle flight
domestic flight	starboard
E.T.A. — Expected Time of Arrival	to take off
E.T.D. — Expected Time of Departure	tarmac
to embark	terminal
EU — European Union	waiting room
excess luggage	To be duty-free
excess baggage charge	customs inspector
formalities	customs office
to get a visa	customs regulations
to go first class/second class	departure gate
hand luggage	departure lounge
in transit	duty-free shop
incoming	entry visa
	examination of one's luggage

excess  
exit visa  
to go through the Customs  
green channel  
immigration office  
landing card  
landing formalities  
multiple visa  
red channel  
transit visa

## DIALOGUE 1

### BOOKING AIR TICKETS

---

**Travel agent:** Good morning, sir. May I help you?

**Traveller:** Good morning. I'd like an airline ticket from London to Paris, from Paris to New York, and from New York to London.

**Travel agent:** When are you planning to travel?

**Traveller:** On July, 8th from London to Paris. On July, 15<sup>th</sup> from Paris to New York. And on July, 22nd from New York to London.

**Travel agent:** First class or economy?

**Traveller:** Economy class is fine.

**Travel agent:** It will cost you \$1300, total price.

**Traveller:** That's fine with me.

**Travel agent:** Is the ticket in your name, sir?

**Traveller:** Yes, please.

**Travel agent:** Here you are, sir.

**Traveller:** Thank you.

Give a summary of the information.

## DIALOGUE 2

### FLIGHT RESERVATIONS

---

**Travel clerk:** Good morning. Can I help you?

**Tourist:** Good morning. I want to book a flight from Barcelona to Rome.

**Travel clerk:** Yes, sir. When would you like to travel?

**Tourist:** Is there a flight on Friday evening?

**Travel clerk:** Friday evening... Yes. Iberia fly to Rome on Friday evening.

**Tourist:** Oh, good. I've got an open round-the-world ticket, starting in New York.

**Travel clerk:** Have you got the ticket with you? There may be some restrictions.

**Tourist:** Sure. There you go.

**Travel clerk:** Thank you. Could you wait a minute while I'll check availability?

**Tourist:** Yes, sure.

**Travel clerk:** ... Yes, that's fine. There are no restrictions on this ticket. Can you give your contact address and telephone number in Barcelona?

**Tourist:** Yes. It's the Hotel Goya and the number's ... 2018550.

**Travel clerk:** Fine. The flight leaves at half past eight. Would you please check in one hour before departure? Here's your ticket. Have a good flight.

**Tourist:** Thank you very much.

**Task. Read and dramatize the dialogues.**



---

### TEXT. TRAVELLING BY AIR

---

There are four airports in London: Heathrow in the west, Gatwick in the south, Stansted in the north and the city airport in the City of London. Heathrow is the busiest international airport in the world with more than 1000 planes taking off and landing every day. They carry over a hundred thousand people to and from 85 countries. Heathrow airport opened on the 1st of January 1946.

If you are travelling into London, simply catch a FastTrain coach to Heathrow Junction outside your arrival terminal. You should look out for the

posters and bus information boards. The FastTrain service uses brand new, purpose-built trains which feature air-conditioning, ergonomically designed seating, generous luggage space, an on board information system and airline-style customer service. Tickets are available at the ticket offices at Paddington railway station, and at other outlets in London, including Rail, speed link and selected Bureaux de Change. Tickets may also be purchased with sterling or credit/debit cards on board FastTrain. In June 1998, Heathrow Express launched with a dedicated non-stop, high-speed service linking London with the world's leading airport every 15 minutes. In addition to the full range of facilities and services already offered on FastTrain, the new service which provided an exclusive First Class option with wider seats and tables. Since 1998 there is no faster way to travel between central London and Heathrow.

Within Britain there is a good network of domestic air routes. Scheduled flights connect major cities and islands. British Airways and British Midland operate shuttle flights between London and Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester and Belfast. Passengers on these flights need check in only ten minutes before departure.

A wide range of discount fares is available — travel agents have details. For example, most airlines offer standby fares, usually restricted to "off-peak" flights on weekdays and on flights at weekends.

The "Europe Airpass" is for travel on British Airways, Deutsch BA and Air UK direct flights within Europe (including the Channel Islands). It can be purchased from BA travel offices and their agents, but only in conjunction with scheduled intercontinental flights into Britain and at least seven days prior to arrival. The ticket is not available in Europe, Cyprus, Israel, Russia, Turkey, Tunisia, and Morocco. Individual sectors in Europe may not be travelled more than once in each direction, and reservations must be made when the ticket is issued. Just have your travel agent issue a ticket for your complete UK routing and book the first sector before arrival in Europe.

## **TEXT WORK**

### **Comprehension questions:**

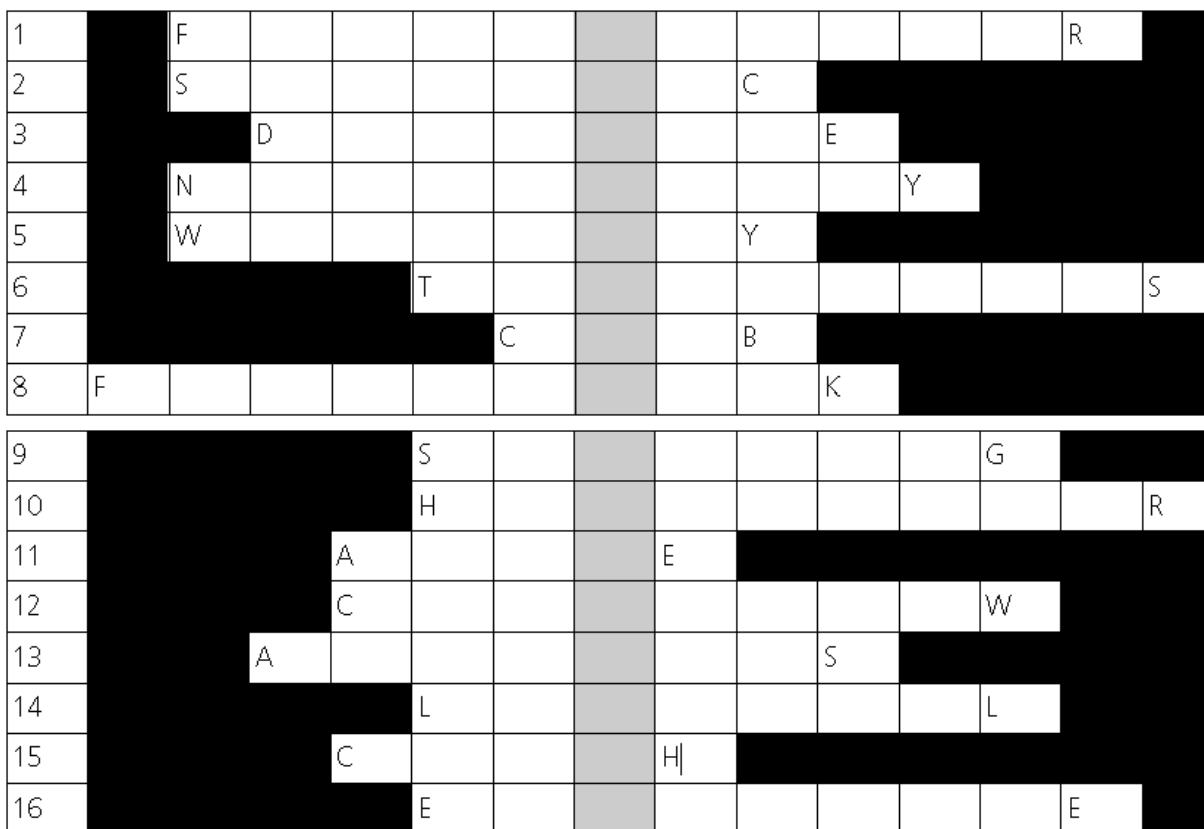
1. How many airports are there in London?
2. What is the busiest international airport in the world? Prove it.
3. What kind of trains does the Fast Train service use?
4. Where are tickets available?
5. What does the new service provide?
6. How much time before departure do passengers check in on domestic flights?
7. Are any discount fares available?
8. Where can the “Europe Airpass” be purchased?
9. How many times in each direction may individual sectors in Europe be travelled?

**Exercise 1. At an international airport you are sure to see the signs and notices given below. Study and then ask your fellow-students to explain their meaning:**

At the Airport	Departure Lounge
To the Customs	Duty Free
Check in	Withdrawals
Passport Control	Gate 2
Deposits	Security
Immigration	Arrivals concourse
Baggage reclaim	

**Exercise 2. Complete these sentences with one or two words, and write these words in the grid.** If you do this correctly, you will reveal the name of a system that is shared and run by several international airlines (including British Airways, Qantas and Cathay Pacific). The first and last letters of each word or word pair are already in the grid.

1. A captain on an airliner is helped by a co-pilot, who is also known as the \_\_\_\_\_ . (2 words)
2. Aircraft which fly faster than the speed of sound are called supersonic aircraft, and those that fly slower than the speed of sound are called \_\_\_\_\_ aircraft.
3. The airline equivalent of a bareboat charter (see On the Water on page 40) is called a \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(2 words)
4. Aircraft such as the Boeing 737 and 757, which have six seats or fewer across the cabin (in economy class), are called \_\_\_\_\_ aircraft. (2 words)
5. Aircraft such as the Boeing 747 and 767, which have more than six seats across the cabin, are called \_\_\_\_\_ aircraft. (2 words)
6. Most modern airliners are powered by jet engines, but smaller airliners are often powered by \_\_\_\_\_ , which are propellers driven by turbine engines.
7. Business class is often called \_\_\_\_\_ class.
8. The area at the front of an airliner where the pilots sit is called the \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(2 words).
9. When a lot of airliners are trying to land at an airport, \_\_\_\_\_ usually occurs. This means that the aircraft fly round in circles while they descend until they get permission to land.
10. A \_\_\_\_\_ is an aircraft with a large propeller (called rotor blades) on top which allows it to lift straight off the ground.
11. On an airliner, passengers can have a window seat, a middle seat or an \_\_\_\_\_ seat.



12. The \_\_\_\_\_ are the people who look after passengers on an airline. (2 words)

13. Small airliners (usually with fewer than 20 seats) which fly short routes between cities are often called \_\_\_\_\_. (2 words)

14. A flight that covers a big distance (for example, Tokyo to San Francisco, London to New York, etc) is called a \_\_\_\_\_ flight. (2 words)

15. In the USA, economy class is called \_\_\_\_\_ class.

16. A small jet (usually with fewer than 10 seats, and often used by businesspeople) is called an \_\_\_\_\_ jet.

## TEXT. AIRPORT FORMALITIES

According to the international standards passengers are to arrive at the airport two hours before departure time on international flights and one hour on

domestic flights. The reason is that passengers should have enough time to complete all necessary airport formalities.

At the airport passengers should check the time of the flight to make sure that it is not delayed, cancelled, or altered. This information is available on the flight information display or at the inquiry office.

Passengers are to fill in customs declarations in one of international languages or in the language of the country they depart from. They go to the Customs for an examination of their luggage. In some cases the Customs officer may ask you to open your bags and suitcases for inspection. This is one in order to prevent smuggling. After you are through with all Customs formalities the Customs officer puts a stamp on your Customs declaration, or on each piece of luggage, or chalks it off. The particular procedure depends on the country of departure.

Then passengers proceed to the check-in area. There they are to register their tickets, to weigh in and to check-in their luggage.

Most airlines have at least two classes of travel: first or business class and economy or tourist class. Business class is more expensive, while economy class is cheaper. Each passenger above two years of age has a free luggage allowance. As a rule, this limit is 20 kg for economy class passengers and 30 kg for business class passengers. Excess luggage must be paid for, but for some articles that can be carried free of charge, such as baby's food, articles of baby's care, baby's prams, wheelchairs of disabled passengers, and some personal effects.

Each passenger is given a boarding pass with his or her seat number. Passengers are asked if they want to sit by the window, and in the smoking or non-smoking area. A boarding pass is to be shown at the departure gate and to the hostess when boarding the plane.

Finally, passengers proceed to the passport control area. Passport control offices will check your passport and visa and put a stamp on them.

Customs, checking-in and passport formalities are more or less the same in all countries

## **TEXTWORK**

### **1. Phonetic Drill. Transcribe and pronounce correctly:**

To alter, inquiry, procedure, departure, to weigh, wheelchair, effect, charge, board, hostess.

### **2. Give Russian equivalents for the following word and expressions:**

Departure time; domestic flight; flight information display; to open bags and suitcases for inspection; in order to prevent smuggling; to be through with smth, to chalk smth off; to proceed to the check-in area; a free luggage allowance; free of charge, a boarding pass.

### **3. Fill in prepositions or adverbs where necessary:**

1. This information is available... the flight information display or ... the inquiry office.

2. They go ... the Customs ... an examination ... their luggage.

3. ... you are through ... all Customs formalities the Customs officer puts a stamp ... your Customs declaration, or ... each piece ... luggage, or chalks it....

4. Each passenger ... two years ... age has a free luggage allowance.

5. Passengers are asked if they want to sit... the window, and ... the smoking or non-smoking area,

6. A boarding pass is to be shown ... the departure gate and ... the hostess when boarding the plane.

7. Finally, passengers proceed ... the passport control area.

### **5. Make up a summary of the text.**

## **DIALOGUE**

### **GOING THROUGH THE CUSTOMS**

---

**Customs officer:** Would you like to put your luggage on here? ... Thank you. Where have you just come from?

**Traveller:** From Madrid.

**Customs officer:** Madrid. Are you resident in Spain, or do you live in the UK?

**Traveller:** I live in Spain.

**Customs officer:** Can I see your passport, please? ... Thank you. How long are you coming to the UK for?

**Traveller:** For a week.

**Customs officer:** On holiday, are you? Or business?

**Traveller:** Yes, on business.

**Customs officer:** I see. OK. Well then, you understand that you've come into the Green Channel, which means you have nothing to declare.

**Traveller:** Yes.

**Customs officer:** Is this all your luggage?

**Traveller:** This is all, yes.

**Customs officer:** Nobody else is travelling with you?

**Traveller:** No, I'm travelling alone.

**Customs officer:** OK, then. What type of goods have you got? Cigarettes, cigars?

**Traveller:** I've got just 200 cigarettes.

**Customs officer:** Nothing else at all in the tobacco line?

**Traveller:** No.

**Customs officer:** Any drink at all? Spirits? Liqueurs? Wine?

**Traveller:** Just this bottle of whisky.

**Customs officer:** Was that bought in the duty-free shop, or... ?

**Traveller:** Yes, at Madrid airport.

**Customs officer:** I see. Are you bringing any gifts at all for anybody in the UK?

**Traveller:** Well, the whisky is a present, but that's all.

**Customs officer:** I see. No other small items — watches, jewellery?

**Traveller:** No, just personal things.

**Customs officer:** OK. Right, sir. Would you let me have a look in there?... Is the calculator going back to Spain with you?

**Traveller:** Yes, it is. It's mine.

**Customs officer:** Do you have a camera at all?

**Traveller:** No, not with me.

**Customs officer:** OK, sir. Thank you very much.



### **Comprehension questions:**

1. Where has the traveller come from?
2. What country does he permanently reside in?
3. Why has he come to the UK?
4. What does it mean if he goes into the Green Channel?
5. Who else is travelling with him?
6. How many cigarettes has he got?
7. What drink has he got?
8. Is he bringing any gifts?
9. Has he got any jewellery?
10. Is he going to give the calculator to another person?

**Task. Act out a similar dialogue with your partner.**

### **Translation exercise. Translate from Russian into English:**

1. У меня при себе лишь вещи, необходимые мне самому, и несколько мелочей, купленных для семьи. Какую пошлину я должен заплатить? — Вы объявили ценность ваших вещей?
2. Не откроете ли вы свой сундук? Дайте подробные сведения о своих вещах. Есть ли у вас иностранная валюта?

3. Очень сожалею, но вам придется платить пошлину за это. Это не подлежит ввозу в страну. — Но у меня есть лицензия на ввоз. — Потрудитесь, пожалуйста, положить это на весы. Вы можете уплатить пошлину прямо на месте. — Могу ли я считать свой багаж проверенным? Почему вы ставите штампы на мои чемоданы?

4. В день отъезда мы поехали в аэропорт. Там мы зарегистрировали билеты и багаж и пошли в буфет выпить чашку кофе.

5. По радио объявили, что рейс 234 задерживается на два часа.

6. Вы не слышали, уже объявили о посадке на самолет?

7. У трапа пассажиров встречала стюардесса.

8. Через несколько минут самолет вырулил на взлетную полосу.

9. Над кабиной пилота зажглись надписи: «Не курить!», «Пристегнуть ремни!»

10. Стюардесса сообщила, на какой высоте и с какой скоростью летит самолет.

11. Пассажиры сидели в своих креслах, просматривали газеты, разговаривали. Многие смотрели в иллюминаторы.

12. Когда самолет пошел на снижение, снова вспыхнули надписи: «Не курить!», «Пристегнуть ремни!»

## **TALKING POINTS**



1. **Have you ever travelled in an airplane?**

*Divide into two groups — people who have flown before and people who have not.*

*The people who have flown before should discuss these questions:*

- 1) Who has had the longest flight?
- 2) Who has flown the most times?
- 3) Who gets bored and who gets excited on flights?
- 4) What part of the flight do you enjoy (dislike) most?
- 5) Has anyone had any frightening experiences on a flight?

*The people who haven't flown before should discuss these questions:*

- 1) Would you like to fly? What would you like (not like) about flying?
- 2) Which part of the flight do you think would be most exciting? Which part would take you most nervous?
- 3) What would be the best place to sit in an airplane — aisle seat, window seat or in the middle of the row? At the front or at the back of the plane?

*Discuss your answers with people from the other group.*

## **2. Discuss the following items with the group:**

- What do you think about airline food? Suppose you were in charge of the food for an airline. What menus would you plan for breakfast, lunch, and dinner flights? Work and write out three menus to present to the group.
- What are some ways to pass the time on long flight? Imagine you have four hours until your plane leaves. Write a paragraph about what you would do in that time.
- Name as many things as you can that airline employees do for passengers. Don't forget before take-off and after landing!



### 3. How many of these pieces of advice/recommendations are worth following?

**Why?**

- ✓ Never get to the airport too early in case the plane is late.
- ✓ Always take a good long book to read on a journey.
- ✓ Always try to get some sleep on the plane.
- ✓ Never take more than one suitcase on a journey.
- ✓ Always try to do some work on the plane — there won't be any phone calls to interrupt you.
- ✓ Never drink alcohol on a plane.

### 4. You and your friend are looking forward to a trip to ... in summer. You insist on flying, but your friend wants to travel by train. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by air and by train.

## 4. TRAVELLING BY WATER

---

### WORDBANK

anchor	in case of emergency
to be a good sailor	knot
to be not much of a sailor	to leak
board	life-belt
bunk=berth	life-boat
cabin	lighthouse
cabin boy	liner
cabin steward	packet-boat
to call at a port	rafting
to cast anchor	to ride at anchor
deck	river motor-vessel
to disembark	round-the-world cruise
dock	rowing boat
to embark	safety devices
(fam) familiarization trip	sea-voyage
ferry	side
first mate	speed boat
funnel	state-room
galley	steamer=steamship
gangway	trainee sailor
to go ashore	vessel
to go on shore	to weigh anchor
gondola	wharf
harbour	

## TEXT. TRAVELLING BY SEA

---

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **TEXT WORK**

#### **Comprehension questions:**

1. Why do people like travelling?
2. What adventures can you have while travelling on a cruise ship?
3. Where do people live during the cruise?
4. Where can you go during sea days?
5. What kind of tours do cruise companies offer?
6. What can you go sightseeing when you are on a cruise vacation?



## WINTER CRUISE

---

Captain Erdmann knew Miss Reid very little till the *Friedrich Weber* reached Haiti. She came on board at Plymouth, but by then he had taken on a number of passengers, French, Belgian and Haitian, many of whom had travelled with him before. The *Friedrich Weber* was a freighter sailing regularly from Hamburg to Cartagena on the Columbian coast and on the way touching at a number of islands in the West Indies. She carried phosphates and cement from Germany and took back coffee and timber, but her owners, the brothers Weber, were always willing to send her out of her route if a cargo of any sort made it worth their while. The *Friedrich Weber* was prepared to take cattle, mules, potatoes or anything else that offered the chance of earning an honest penny. She carried passengers. There were six cabins on the upper deck and six below. The accommodation was not luxurious, but the food was good, plain and abundant, and the fares were cheap. The round trip took nine weeks and was not costing Miss Reid more than forty-five pounds. She looked forward not only to seeing many

interesting places, with historical associations, but also to acquiring a great deal of information that would enrich her mind.

The agent had warned her that till the ship reached Port du Prince in Haiti she would have to share a cabin with another woman. Miss Reid did not mind that, she liked company and when the steward told her that her companion was Madame Bollin she thought at once that it would be a very good opportunity to rub up her French. She was only very slightly disconcerted when she found that Madame Bollin was coal-black; she told herself that one had to accept the rough with the smooth and that it takes all sorts to make a world. Miss Reid was a good sailor, as, indeed, was only to be expected, since her grandfather had been a naval officer, but after a couple of roughish days the weather was fine and in a very short while she knew all her fellow-passengers. She was a good mixer. That was one of the reasons why she had made a success of her business, she owned a tea-room at a celebrated beauty spot in the west of England and she always had a smile and a pleasant word for every customer who came in. She closed down in the winter and for the last four years had taken a cruise. You met such interesting people, she said, and you always learnt something. It was true that the passengers on the *Friedrich Weber* weren't of quite so good a class as those she had met the year before on her Mediterranean cruise, but Miss Reid was not a snob, and though the table manners of some of them shocked her somewhat, determined to look upon the bright side of things, she decided to make the best of them. She was a great reader and she was glad, on looking at the ship's library, to find that there were a lot of books by Phillip Oppenheim, Edgar Wallace and Agatha Christie, but with so many people to talk to she had no time for reading, and she made up her mind to leave them till the ship emptied herself at Haiti.

“After all,” she said, “human nature is more important than literature.”

Miss Reid had a great many interesting talks with her fellow-passengers and she was really sorry when the ship at length reached Port du Prince and the last of them disembarked. The *Friedrich* stopped two days there during which she visited the town and the neighborhood. When they sailed she was the only

passenger. The ship was skirting the coast of the island, stopping off at a variety of ports to discharge or take on cargo.

“I hope you will not feel embarrassed alone with so many men, Miss Reid,” said the captain heartily as they sat down to midday dinner. She was placed on his right hand and at table besides sat the first mate, the chief engineer and the doctor.

“I’m a woman of the world, Captain. I always think if a lady is a lady gentlemen will be gentlemen.”

(by Somerset Maugham)

### **Comprehension questions:**

9. Was the *Friedrich Weber* an ocean-going liner or a cargo ship?
10. What was the freighter’s regular route?
11. What were its ports of call on the way to Cartagena?
12. What did the *Friedrich Weber* carry from Germany and what cargo did she take back?
13. On what occasions were the brothers Weber willing to send the *Friedrich Weber* out of her route?
14. What was the accommodation and the food on board the *Friedrich Weber* like?
15. How long did the round trip take?
16. How much did it cost Miss Reid to make the round trip?
17. Where did Miss Reid go on board the ship?
18. How many passengers were there on board the *Friedrich Weber* when Miss Reid boarded the ship at Plymouth?
19. Would she have to share a cabin during the whole cruise or till the ship reached Port du Prince?
20. Why did Miss Reid not mind sharing a cabin?
21. Why was Miss Reid glad to hear that her companion’s name was Madame Bollin?
22. Was Miss Reid a poor sailor or a good one?
23. What was the weather like during the cruise?

24. How did Miss Reid earn her living?
25. Did Miss Reid feel embarrassed to find herself the only passenger left on board the ship?



## **TEXT WORK**

### **1. Phonetic Drill. Translate, transcribe and pronounce correctly:**

Freighter, phosphates, cement, timber, embarrassed, Mediterranean, acquire, rough, naval, neighborhood, mule, cattle.

### **2. Give English equivalents from the text and use them in the sentences of your own:**

верхняя палуба; ветреный день; неспокойное море; переезд по бурному морю; Средиземное море; поездка по Средиземному морю; поездка туда и обратно; садиться на пароход; заходить в порт (о пароходе); перевозить грузы; брать груз; разгружаться; отплыть; сойти с парохода; ехать в одной каюте с кем-л.; обогатить; проезд стоит дешево.

### **3. Give Russian equivalents for the following words and expressions from the text:**

freighter; steward; first mate; a celebrated beauty spot; to sail from ... to; to rub up one's French (English, etc.); she was a good mixer; she was a great reader; the accommodation was luxurious; the food was good, plain and abundant; the ship emptied herself; it takes all sorts to make a world; to accept the rough with the smooth; to look upon the bright side of things.

### **4. Give synonyms to the following adjectives:**

Plain, abundant, short, pleasant, rough

### **5. Insert prepositions and adverbs where necessary:**

- 1) She came ... board ... Plymouth.
- 2) The F.W. was a freighter sailing regularly ... Hamburg ... Cartagena ... the Columbian coast and ... the way touching ... a number ... islands ... the West Indies.
- 3) That was one ... the reasons why she had made a success ... her business, she owned a tea-room ... a celebrated beauty spot... the west... England and she always had a
- 4) smile and a pleasant word ... every customer who came
- 5) She closed the winter and ... the last four years had
- 6) taken a cruise.
- 7) She was a great reader and she was glad,... looking ... the ship's library, to find that there were a lot ... books ... Phillip Oppenheim, Edgar Wallace and Agatha Christie, but... so many people to talk ... she had no time ... reading, and she made ...her mind to leave them till the ship emptied herself at Haiti.
- 8) The ship was skirting the coast... the island, stopping ... ... a variety ... ports to discharge or take ... cargo.
- 9) How did you feel... board the ship?
- 10) The ship was crowded and we could not hope ... a cabin ... ourselves.
- 11) I could not walk ... the deck without his joining me.
- 12) I'm looking ... so much ... the cruise.
- 13) He had to call... a number ... ports to take ... cargo.
- 14) The steamer touched ... Naples.
- 15) The cruise began ... Odessa.. there the ship sailed ... Yalta, calling ... many Black Sea ports.
- 16) The boat sailed ... Southampton ... time this evening.
- 17) We are ... . they are getting ... the anchor now.
- 18) We stood ... deck gazing ... the distance.

**6. Arrange the points in logical order and reproduce the text using the key-words given below:**

- to be coal-black; to accept the rough with the smooth; to take all sorts to make a world;
- to be a great reader; to be glad; to make up one's mind;
- six cabins on the upper deck; to take nine weeks; to look forward to seeing many interesting places;
- to feel embarrassed; to be placed on one's right hand; to be a woman of the world;
- to come on board; to sail regularly; to send something out of its route;
- to be a naval officer; to make a success of one's business; to take a cruise;
- to be really sorry; the coast of the island; to take on cargo;
- to reach the port; to share a cabin with smb; to rub up one's French;
- not to be a snob; to look upon the bright side of things; to make the best of smth.

## DIALOGUE. CHOOSING A HOLIDAY TRIP

---

**Wife:** Well, any more news about our holiday prospects?

**Husband:** Yes, darling. There's a choice between a trip down the Volga on a first-class river motor-vessel and a Black Sea cruise on a luxury liner.

**Wife:** Sounds interesting, doesn't it? But I must say it's a difficult choice. Both trips have their attractions.

**Husband:** But I thought you were all for a Black Sea cruise this year?

**Wife:** You must agree there's a lot to be said for a Volga trip too. Besides being a very restful holiday it would give us an opportunity to see the new constructions all down the river.

**Husband:** I agree, that's very attractive. But I'm more in favour of the Black Sea. Just imagine yourself sitting in the bows of a luxury liner, the Crimea to port, the

Black Sea stretching for miles and miles to starboard, the screws churning up white foam at the stern, the sun shining on the blue sea all around.

**Wife:** But it's so hard to get accommodation. There's a very heavy demand on that line now.

**Husband:** If we make up our mind I can ring up tomorrow. There were still three or four first-class cabins for two available today and I asked the clerk to keep one for me till tomorrow.

**Wife:** That would be splendid, wouldn't it? But then, so would a Volga trip.

**Husband:** The cruise I am thinking of begins at Odessa. From there the ship sails to Batumi, calling at Sevastopol, Yalta, Novorossiisk, Sochi, and Sukhumi.

**Wife:** But suppose we are seasick. I'm a very poor sailor, you know, and I don't think you can claim to be a very good one either.

**Husband:** Oh, there's not much danger of that. Modern liners are stabilized, you know. Why, you can play tennis or badminton on deck! And then the ship has a swimming-pool, there are film shows and concerts pretty often and dancing almost every evening. Not to speak of sightseeing excursions at every port of call and bathing in the Black Sea at every stop.

**Wife:** Yes, dear, I think you are right. Ring up tomorrow and book that first-class cabin. We'll have a Volga trip another year.

**Husband:** Well, that's settled. You'll see, it will be a splendid holiday.

Task. Reproduce the dialogue in the form of a monologue in the third person singular.

Task. **Look at this list of sea and river trips. Put them in two different orders:**

**a) the order in which you would most like to go on them, and b) from most expensive to least expensive.**

a	b	Sea and river trips
		Mediterranean cruise

		Speedboat ride off the south coast of Spain
		Round-the world cruise
		Hovercraft trip across the Red Sea
		Rowing boat on a mountain lake
		Sightseeing trip down the Thames in London
		Gondola ride in Venice
		Canal holiday in Holland
		Transatlantic voyage to New York
		Rafting trip
		River Nile cruise

### TEXT. A SEA TRIP

“No”, said Harris, “if you want rest and change, you can’t beat a sea trip.”

I objected to the sea trip strongly. A sea trip does you good when you are going to have a couple of months of it, but, for a week, it is wicked.

You start on Monday with the idea that you are going to enjoy yourself. You wave an airy adieu to the boys on shore, light your biggest pipe and swagger about the deck as if you were Captain Cook, Sir Francis Drake, and Christopher Columbus all rolled into one. On Tuesday you wish you hadn’t come. On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, you wish you were dead. On Saturday you are able to swallow a little beef tea, and to sit up on deck, and answer with a wan, sweet smile when kind-hearted people ask you how you feel now. On Sunday, you begin to walk about again, and take solid food. And on Monday morning, as, with

your bag and umbrella in your hand, you stand by the gangway, waiting to step ashore, you begin to thoroughly like it.

I remember my brother-in-law going for a short sea trip once for the benefit of his health. He took a return berth from London to Liverpool; and when he got to Liverpool, the only thing he was anxious about was to sell that return ticket.

It was offered round the town at a tremendous reduction so I am told; and was eventually sold for eighteen pence to a youth who had just been advised by his medical man to go to the seaside, and take exercise,

“Seaside!” said my brother-in-law, pressing the ticket affectionately into his hand; “why, you’ll get enough to last you a lifetime; and as for exercise! why, you’ll get more exercise, sitting down on that ship, than you would turning somersaults on dry land.”

He himself — my brother-in-law — came back by train. He said the North-Western Railway was healthy enough for him.

*(From “Three Men in a Boat” by Jerome K. Jerome. Adapted)*

## **TEXTWORK**

### **1. Answer the following questions:**

- What made the narrator object to the sea trip?
- Why did his brother-in-law sell his return ticket?
- How did he describe the advantages of a sea trip to the youth who bought his ticket?
- Point out the lines and passages that you consider humorous.

### **2. Make up a dialogue.** A person who has just returned from a foreign cruise is answering the questions of an eager listener.

Use the following: a most exciting experience; I really envy you; do tell me all about it; where did you sail from? What were your ports of call? Go ashore; go sightseeing; what was the place that impressed you most? I didn’t think much of...; the journey was tiring; but you did enjoy it, didn’t you?

### **3. Give English equivalents of the following:**

пароход (3); пассажирский пароход; грузовой пароход; океанский лайнер; каюта; каюта-люкс; место в каюте; иллюминатор; палуба; верхняя (нижняя) палуба; на палубе; борт; правый (левый) борт; на борту парохода; (пароходная) труба; мачта; якорь; бросать якорь, поднимать якорь; стоять на якоре; трап; порт; гавань; пристань; путешествие по морю; (увеселительная) поездка по морю; ехать морем; ехать пароходом; садиться на пароход (3); сходить с парохода; заказывать (покупать) билет на пароход (2); причаливать; заходить в порт; выходить из гавани; брать груз; грузиться, выгружаться; высаживать пассажиров (о пароходе); брать пассажиров; переехать (океан и т. д.); хорошо (плохо) переносить качку; капитан; первый помощник капитана; стюардесса; курсировать (о пароходе); морская линия; первый рейс парохода (2); (не)спокойное море; путешествие (поездка) туда и обратно; прибывать (о пароходе); отходить (о пароходе); кораблекрушение; путешествие (поездка) морем, когда оно (не)спокойно; не поспеть (опоздать) на пароход; приехать вовремя на пароход; прибыть вовремя (о пароходе).

### **4. Give antonyms to the following words:**

To object, strongly, wicked, dead, wan, solid, benefit, to be anxious, reduction, dry.

### **5. What phrases with the following words do you know?**

Beat; trip; come; heart; hand; stand.

### **6. What nouns can be used with the following adjectives?**

Airy, sweet, solid, tremendous, medical.

### **7. Supply articles or possessive pronouns wherever necessary:**

1. If... captain wishes to keep ... ship in ... middle of... harbour, he must drop anchor.
2. Many ocean-going liners are driven not by ...coal, but by ... oil, because this is lighter and more economical.
3. Would you like to stay up on ... deck or go down below?
4. I'm not much of... sailor.

5. ... sea is quite smooth and we shall have a good crossing.
6. Pass up ... gangway, please!—First class on ... right,—second class on ... left.
7. We went on ... board at Sochi.
8. It's time to get on ... board,... boat will be sailing soon.
9. I took ... return berth from London to Liverpool and when I got to Liverpool... only thing 1 was anxious about was to sell... return ticket. ‘
10. Have you ever taken ... journey by ... boat.
11. We have made up our minds to go on ... sea-voyage next summer.
12. I'm looking forward to ... Black Sea cruise so much.
13. Can I book ... passage on ... next boat to Southampton?
14. Which is more expensive, ... cabin or ... stateroom?
15. What are... duties of... steward on ... board... ship?
16. She was ... good mixer and in ... short time she knew all the passengers on ... board ... ship.
17. He missed ... moment... ship dropped ... anchor.

## WRITING

### 1. Translate the following into Russian:

Steamer; liner; cargo steamer; ocean liner; cabin; stateroom; bunk; porthole; deck; upper (lower) deck; on deck; board side; on board a ship; flannel; mast; anchor; to cast anchor; to weigh anchor; to ride at anchor; gangway; port; harbour; pier; voyage; travel by sea; by ship; to embark a ship (to go on board a ship); to disembark (to get on shore from a ship; to land); to dock; to touch at (to call at a port); to sail out; to take on cargo; to unload; to disembark passengers; to embark passengers; to cross; to be seasick (to suffer from seasickness); captain; first mate; to cruise; calm sea; rough sea.

### 2. Translate the following fragment into Russian in written form:

When your ship leaves Honolulu they hang “leis” round your neck, garlands of sweet-smelling flowers. The wharf is crowded and the band plays a melting

Hawaiian tune. The people on board throw coloured streamers to those standing below, and the side of the ship is gay with the thin lines of paper, red and green and yellow and blue. When the ship moves slowly away the streamers break softly, and it is like the breaking of human ties. Men and women are joined together for a moment, by a gaily coloured strip of paper, red and blue and green and yellow, and then life separates them and the paper is sundered, so easily, with a little sham snap. For an hour the fragments trail down the hull and then they blow away. The flowers of your garlands fade and their scent is oppressive. You throw them overboard.

### **3. Translate into English:**

1. В котором часу прибывает пароход? — Пароход будет не раньше 9.30.
2. Пароход опаздывает.
3. Пароход благополучно достиг гавани, хотя море было бурным. Вскоре после того как я сошел на берег, у меня было такое чувство, словно все вертится у меня перед глазами.
4. Интересно, когда будет спущен трап? Когда мы можем сойти на берег?
5. Я вынужден обратиться к капитану. Сколько времени пароход будет стоять здесь на якоре? Могу ли я высадиться на берег?
6. Я плохо переношу качку. Меня тошнит. — Не тревожьтесь, от морской болезни не умирают. Пойдемте на палубу, свежий воздух вам поможет. Море скоро успокоится. Буря улеглась.
7. Какой чудесный легкий ветерок! — В это время года на море ожидается штиль.
8. Судно покачивало немного, и пассажиры легли на койки.
9. Он должен был сойти на берег в следующем порту.
10. Всякий раз, когда судно сильно покачивало, я терял равновесие.
11. Где можно в случае необходимости достать спасательный пояс? Удержит ли спасательный пояс человека на воде? Какие другие спасательные приспособления имеются на судне?

12. Буря была такой сильной, что судно бросало из стороны в сторону, как скорлупку.
13. Пароход зайдет в Туапсе разгружаться .
14. Широкая палуба была заполнена людьми.
15. С какой скоростью идет пароход? — 30 узлов в час.
16. Полный ход вперед. Мы выходим в открытое море.
17. Мы стояли на палубе, пристально всматриваясь вдаль. Вид на гавань был великолепный.
18. Судно имеет течь.
19. Держитесь крепче, я провожу вас в каюту. Ветер еще не ослаб.
20. Мы должны были плыть дальше вдоль побережья.
21. Я хотел бы каюту «люкс» с отдельной ванной.
22. Забронируйте, пожалуйста, двухместную каюту по правому борту.
23. Каюты второго класса на нижней палубе значительно дешевле.

**4. Match the types of water vessel in the first box with an appropriate definition in the second box:**

Bumboat	cabin	cruiser	canoe	dinghy	ferry	gondola	hovercraft	
hydrofoil	jet foil	lifeboat	(ocean) liner	motor boat / speedboat	narrow	boat	ship	yacht

1. A boat used to rescue passengers from a sinking ship.
2. A small boat powered by an engine. These can usually go quite fast.
3. A small boat for two or three people, with either sails or oars.
4. A boat which moves quickly over water on thin, retractable legs.
5. Similar to the boat described above, but with a gas turbine engine to make it go faster.
6. A sailing boat, or a boat used for pleasure and sport.
7. A general word for a large boat that carries passengers or cargo across the sea.

8. A vehicle which moves over water or land on a cushion of air.
9. A small boat which is moved forward by one or two people using paddles.
10. A large boat with special areas for people to sleep in.
11. A large boat that carries people and (often) cars and trucks to and fro across a stretch of water.
12. A large ship which is used to carry passengers on a cruise.
13. A long narrow boat with high ends which is moved forward by one person standing at the back  
(this boat is usually associated with Venice)
14. A boat that sells food and other provisions to bigger boats.
15. A long narrow boat used as a holiday home (usually on a canal).

## 5. TRAVELLING BY COACH

---

### WORDBANK

---

to arrive	to pull in
broken-down	to pull out
coach	to pull up
to change coaches	to ride
condensation	road
driving licence	terminus
escort	traffic
to get about	traffic jam
to get on (in; into) a bus	traffic lights
kerb (curb)	traffic policeman
luggage compartment	traffic sign
mileage	tyre
to park	vehicle

---

### TEXT. TOURING BY COACH IN BRITAIN

---

Sit back, relax, and watch the British countryside roll by, through big picture windows. There is an incredible variety of tours available, ranging from a one-day trip into London's countryside, to comprehensive touring holidays of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

#### Mini-tours

If you don't want to be tied to a schedule throughout your stay, why not book a mini-tour to complement your independent sightseeing. These last from two to five days (one to four nights) and are run by many of the big coach companies.

Even shorter, are the one-day tours which go from London to popular places of interest such as Stratford-upon-Avon, the Cotswold Hills, Oxford and

'VHndsr. Day tours also depart from other major towns to local historic and scenic attractions.

#### Full tours

These comprehensive tours are an ideal way of seeing a lot of Britain, visiting stately homes, cathedrals, historic cities and scenic National Parks. Everything is arranged for you — accommodation in good, normally centrally located hotels, breakfasts and dinners, and many admission charges are included in the cost of your tour.

Choose a four-day tour from London, visiting York, Edinburgh, the Lake District and Stratford-upon-Avon, or a spectacular 10-day Grand Tour of Britain, travelling from London in the south, across to Wales, and northwards as far as Grantown-on-Spey at the heart of Scotland's whisky distilling area, taking in historic places in between. Or a seven-day exploration of Scotland, visiting Edinburgh, St. Andrews (the home of golf), the Trossachs and the beautiful coastal, mountain and Lakeland scenery of the Highlands, including the Isle of Skye. These are just three examples.

Whatever tour you take, rest assured that British coaches are modern, comfortable and operated by an experienced, qualified driver/courier. Hotels are carefully selected, and very often you will find a private bathroom attached to your room. Ask the British Travel Centre in London, for details on coach operators and tours.



**Task. Look at this promotional leaflet about an imaginary coach tour in Europe. Use them and make up your own advertisement.**

Sunsearcher Tours — why we're the ones for you

Our coaches...

- ✓ spacious, modern, and reliable
- ✓ air-conditioning on all coaches
- ✓ on-board toilet facilities
- ✓ comfortable reclining seats
- ✓ panoramic windows
- ✓ daily seat rotation

Our staff...

- ✓ highly-trained and courteous drivers
- ✓ efficient and knowledgeable escorts
- ✓ local English-speaking guides in all cities

Our accommodation...

- ✓ good quality three-star hotels
- ✓ convenient central locations
- ✓ all rooms have private facilities
- ✓ breakfast included



---

### DIALOGUE. A DISASTROUS TOUR

---

**Read a conversation between two friends, one of whom was on the coach tour. As you read, identify which of the advertised features were problematic. Note down the details of exactly what was wrong.**

Features	Details of problem

**Jude:** Hi, Lucy.

**Lucy:** Hi, Jude. How was your holiday?

**Jude:** Don't ask — it was a complete and utter disaster.

**Lucy:** Why? What happened? Was it the weather? It wasn't very nice here.

**Jude:** No, the weather was fine. The places we visited were fine — the cities, the scenery were all fine. The hotels were fine — more or less. Even the coach was fine, if you don't mind travelling on an out of date, broken down, rusty museum-piece!

**Lucy:** Oh, dear. But I thought you said it was going to be a luxury coach.

**Jude:** That was what the brochure said — spacious, modern, and reliable. In fact it was over ten years old. It did have air-conditioning, and that was fine at first — when we really didn't need it. But as soon as we got to the hotter places, just before Barcelona, it broke down.

**Lucy:** Oh dear, that must have been awful.

**Jude:** And worse than that, the on-board toilets were filthy and disgusting — they didn't work properly and no one ever seemed to clean them out.

**Lucy:** Oh, no! That's the last thing you want. But the view was OK?

**Jude:** No, the windows all steamed up with condensation and you couldn't see a thing most of the time.

**Lucy:** Oh Jude, it sounds terrible. Weren't there any good points?

**Jude:** Well, the escort was very nice. We all felt so sorry for her. She really did her best, but she was faced with such problems. The local guides were a different kettle of fish — they hardly spoke English and we couldn't understand a word. Jane, the escort, ended up interpreting a lot of the time.

**Lucy:** It sounds like she had as bad a time as you.

**Jude:** She did. Oh, and the worst thing was the driver. He was just so unbelievably rude and ignorant. Every morning he was miserable and he swore at one of the

passengers who was five minutes late one day. Then another day he left all the luggage at the hotel.

**Lucy:** That's terrible. Did you get it back?

**Jude:** Yes, but only after there was nearly a riot. And there was one more thing. We lost two people, an American couple. We left them behind Barcelona. We waited ages. Jane searched everywhere, phoned various places. You can imagine what mood the driver was in. After about three hours sitting on the hot sticky coach we left — it meant we had to miss out on one of the visits.

**Lucy:** Do you know what happened to them?

**Jude:** No, they must have made their own way back. Actually, I prefer to think that they escaped!

**Lucy:** Yes, probably glad to get away

**Jude:** I tell you, it was the coach tour from hell! I need another holiday to get over that one.

**Lucy:** Poor you! You'll have to complain.

**Jude:** Of course — I've already sent a long letter.

**Lucy:** Come and have a coffee and we can talk about something else....

(by Keith Harding)

## **TALKING POINTS**

- ✓ **What are the advantages and disadvantages of traveling by coach and traveling by train?**
- ✓ **Think about a coach journey you have been on. Describe it. Make sure you include words from the Word Bank.**

## 6. TRAVELLING BY CAR

---

### WORDBANK

---

air-conditioning	petrol
to apply the brake	to put on (out) the headlights
to be at the wheel	to run out of petrol
car accident	saloon car
carburetor	to set off
to change gear	to set smb down —
deposit	to sound a horn
driving licence	step in (Get in)
exceeding the regulation speed	to step on it
filling station	tank
filling up	taxi-rank
fitted with (a radio)	windscreen
gear	windscreen-wiper
to give smb a lift	wrench
hood	
ignition	
in gear	
to jack up	
joy-ride	
mechanic	
mileage	
motor-car	
out of gear	

## TEXT. THE TORTURES OF DRIVING

---

Owing to John's slightly-strained wrist, Gerda, his wife, would have to drive, and Gerda, God help her, had never been able to begin to drive a car! Every time she changed gear, John would sit silent managing not to say anything, because he knew by bitter experience that when he did say anything Gerda became immediately worse. Curious that no one had ever been able to teach Gerda to change gear.

Gerda got into the driving seat and nervously pressed the starter. She pressed it again and again. John said:

“The car will start better, Gerda, if you switch on the engine.”

“Oh, dear, how stupid of me!” She shot a quick alarmed glance at him, but to her relief he was smiling, and remembering the conversation at lunch, she let in the clutch rather too suddenly, so that the car leapt forward from the kerb.

“Oh, God,” said John.

Gerda was momentarily deflected. The traffic lights she was approaching had been green for a long time. They were almost sure, she thought, to change before she got to them. She began to slow down. Still green.

John Christow forgot his resolution of keeping silent about Gerda's driving and said: “What are you stopping for?”

“I thought the lights might change...” She pressed her foot on the accelerator, the car moved forward a little, just beyond the lights, then, unable to pick up, the engine stalled. The lights Changed.

The cross-traffic hooted angrily.

John said, but quite pleasantly:

“You really are the worst driver in the world, Gerda!”

“I always find traffic lights so worrying. One doesn't know just when they are going to change.”

John cast a quick sideways look at Gerda's anxious unhappy face. “Everything worries Gerda”, he thought, and tried to imagine what it must feel like

to live in that state. But since he was not a man of much imagination, he could not picture it at all.

Gerda was relieved at John's silence. She could cope with driving better if she were not distracted by conversation. Besides, if John was absorbed in thought, he was not so likely to notice that jarring noise of her occasional forced changes of gear. (She never changed if she could help it.)

There were times, Gerda knew, when she changed gear quite well (though never with confidence), but it never happened if John were in the car. Her nervous determination to do it right this time *was* almost disastrous, her hand fumbled, she accelerated too much or not enough, and she pushed the gear lever quickly and clumsily so that it shrieked in protest.

"Cars ought to be made so that you didn't have that horrible grinding noise!"

But, on the whole, thought Gerda, as she began the ascent of Mersham Hill, this drive wasn't going too badly. John was still absorbed in thought and he hadn't noticed rather a bad crashing of gears in Croydon. Optimistically, as the car gained speed, she changed up into third and immediately the car slackened. John, as it were, woke up.

"What on earth's the point of changing up just when you're coming to a steep bit?"

Gerda set her jaw. Not very much farther now. Not that she wanted to get there. No, indeed, she'd much rather drive on for hours and hours, even if John did lose his temper with her!

But now they were driving along Shovel, down flaming autumn woods all round them.

(by A.Christie)

### **Comprehension questions:**

1. Was Gerda the best driver or the worst driver John ever saw in his life?
2. What had Gerda never been able to begin to do?

3. Did Jonn's remarks make his wife nervous and unhappy or did she take no notice of them?
4. Why did Gerda keep pressing the starter again and again?
5. Why did the car leap forward with a jerk?
6. What was Gerda stopping for?
7. Why did the cross-traffic hoot angrily?
8. Why did Gerda always find the traffic lights so worrying?
9. Why was Gerda relieved at John's silence?
10. Did John keep silent because he was enjoying the beauty of the autumn woods around them or for some other reason?

### TEXT. TRAVELLING BY CAR

---

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

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

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

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

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

Suppose you are on vacation and have decided to take a trip in a car. What magnificent views you behold on your way — green fields, a road winding its

way up the mountain with steep, grey cliffs on one side and a deep precipice on the other, a shining expanse of the sea wrapped in a blue noonday haze, the woods, the rows of acacia that stretch along the streets of the towns you pass through. Indeed your impressions are unforgettable.

### **TALKING POINTS**

- ✓ What are advantages of travelling by car?
- ✓ What are disadvantages of driving a car?
- ✓ Why are the impressions of a spin in a car unforgettable?



### **DIALOGUE 1**

---

Mary Almar is going to hire a car so that she and her husband can go on a trip to Delphi. She is at the Self-Drive car Rental Company.

**Mary:** Good afternoon.

**Assistant:** Good afternoon, madam.

**Mary:** I want to hire a car tomorrow. Do you have any available?

**Assistant:** We have a Fiat 124.

**Mary:** How much would that cost?

**Assistant:** It's \$12 a day plus 12 cents a kilometer.

**Mary:** And that includes insurance, presumably.

**Assistant:** Yes, insurance is included.

**Mary:** But I have to pay extra for the petrol, don't I?

**Assistant:** Yes, you buy your own petrol, but we check the car and put some oil in before you start.

**Mary:** Do I have to pay a deposit?

**Assistant:** Yes, we require a deposit of 20\$.

**Mary:** And do you accept American Express?

**Assistant:** Yes, that'll be all right. And we need to see your driving licence.

**Mary:** Right. Can I see the car, please?

**Assistant:** Certainly, madam. This way, please.

## DIALOGUE 2 AT A GARAGE

---

**Mechanic:** Can I help you?,

**Motorist:** Yes, there's something wrong with my car.

**Mechanic:** What's the matter with it?

**Motorist:** Well, it won't go very fast and the engine makes a coughing noise all the time.

**Mechanic:** You've probably got dirt in the carburettor. I'll have a look at it for you.

**Motorist:** You can look at it now, can't you?

**Mechanic:** Yes, in a few minutes.

**Motorist:** Can I wait here, please?

**Mechanic:** Yes, take a seat.

**Motorist:** Thank you.

## DIALOGUE 3 AT A PETROL STATION

---

**Motorist:** Might I have a full tank, please?

**Clerk:** What kind of petrol do you need? Regular, unleaded or premium?

**Motorist:** Unleaded, please. Here is the key to the tank.

**Clerk:** Would you like me to check the oil for you?

**Motorist:** Yes, please. And the tyres, will you?

**Clerk:** Certainly, madam. Might I ask you to open the hood for me?

**Motorist:** Oh, I'm not sure if I can do it.

**Clerk:** There's a lever inside there... thanks. Now — the tires... they are a bit low on air, I'm afraid...

**Motorist:** How much does it?

**Clerk:** That'll be 18 pounds worth.

**Motorist:** Here you are.

**Clerk:** Thank you. Happy journey.

**Task. Read, translate and dramatize one of the dialogues.**

## **WRITING**

**Translate into English:**

1. Если погода будет хорошей, мы совершим на машине увеселительную поездку.
2. Вас подвезти? Садитесь. — Вы держите баранку как профессионал. — Я проехал около десяти тысяч миль на своей машине. Где вас высадить?
3. Хотите сесть за руль? Не превышайте установленную скорость.
4. Машина набирает скорость. Теперь мы едем на предельной скорости.
5. Почему вы не дали сигнал?
6. Вам следовало затормозить. — Тормоз не работает.
7. Можно здесь поставить машину? — Разве вы не видите знака «стоянка запрещена»?
8. Мы подождем, пока ты поставишь машину в гараж.
9. Вы собираетесь менять эту шину?
10. Я собираюсь выпустить воздух и снова накачать шину.
11. Если я не перезаряжу аккумулятор, мы никуда не поедем.
12. Как только подъеду, просигналю,
13. Я не уйду, пока не поговорю с механиком.
14. Я собираюсь поставить машину на той стороне улицы.
15. После того как я выйду, выключи мотор.

16. Вы не собираетесь выключить фары?
17. Если у меня закончится бензин, я воспользуюсь запасами из багажника.
18. Машина не в порядке — что-то случилось с зажиганием.
19. На днях я потерпел аварию.

# COMPREHENSION TASKS

---

## **TALKING POINTS**

- 1. Speak about your going on a holiday trip once.**
- 2. Tell your friend that he/she should or should not go:**
  1. to the Crimea in June;
  2. to the Baltic Sea in November;
  3. to the Black Sea in August;
  4. to the country in January.
- 3. Act out the following situation.**

A family is discussing where they will go for their summer holidays...

Even though their tastes are different the family wants to go on holiday together. They are looking at the holiday pages in the papers. They are trying to choose a holiday they all can agree to. They are at home in London on a wet Sunday afternoon.

- 4. Read the following text:**

"I never thought it was going to be like this," John said. He was talking about his honeymoon and he looked very disappointed.

John and Anna, his bride, were walking along the beach. It was drizzling, a strong wind was blowing. Although it was the middle of summer, it seemed like late autumn.

Everything was wrong. First of all, Bascome, the town they had come to, was not at all like the description they had read in the holiday brochure. It was an ugly seaside town on the East Coast of England. The beach was full of litter. The cafes and pubs in the town itself were all in the worst sort of 'modern' style, with loud music and plastic flowers.

Secondly, the weather had been dreadful all the five days they had been there. Thirdly, the hotel they were staying at was awful and in addition the food was disgusting. Their room was small and dark. The bed creaked loudly each time they moved. Breakfast was a greasy fried egg and one thin slice of toast. Dinner was even worse; the meat was always tough and tasteless and the vegetables were overcooked and watery.

Last but not least, the hotel was managed by a stout and terrifying lady with the voice and appearance of a sergeant. Nobody ever dared complain to her. John and Anna were unlucky to have booked for two weeks.

On the sixth day they went for a long walk along the coast. At first the sky was overcast as usual. But after a while it began to brighten up. The clouds cleared and suddenly the sun came out.

About lunch time they got to a small, very pleasant fishing village. It possessed a good old-fashioned pub with a fine view of the harbour. They had some good beer and sandwiches for lunch. They began to cheer up and started talking to the friendly landlord. Then they sat for a time outside the pub in the warm sunlight and watched the fishing boats sail past them.

Anna noticed a sign in the pub window saying, "Bed and Breakfast. Reasonable Prices". Then she said, "Why don't we spend the second week here instead of that ghastly hotel in Bascome?"

John began to think of excuses he could use with the terrifying woman back at the hotel. What, he wondered, would she do if he told her they were leaving early?

*As John and Anna had finally decided to spend the second week of their honeymoon in the fishing village, John is seeing Mis Fox.*

John (nervously): Mis Fox. Could I speak to you for a moment?

Fox (barking): I'm busy! Can't it wait?

John: Well ... I'm sorry to disturb you, but it's important. I mean, er ... I've got to tell you now.

Fox: Tell me what?

John: About next week, I mean, er ... my wife and I have to leave tomorrow.

Fox: Tomorrow? But that's only the end of the first week. You've booked for two.

John: Yes, I know. I mean, er ... that's what I'm trying to explain. We can't stay for the two weeks. You see ... it's my mother-in-law. You know. My wife's mother.

Fox (suspiciously): Your mother-in-law?

John: Yes, she's, er ... she's fallen ill. She's in hospital and we have to go back.

Fox: I see. And?

John: And ... er ... we can't stay the second week! As I've just told you! (firmly) So I'd like to settle the bill now, please.

Fox: Settle the bill? Pay?

John: Yes, exactly. We're leaving very early in the morning!

Fox: Very well. (opens account book, adds a few figures on the calculator) \$30 per person for the first week. That's \$60. And then 10 per cent cancellation fee.

John: Ten per cent cancellation what?

Fox: Just a moment, please. That'll be \$66 altogether, please.

John: What's the extra \$6 for?

Fox: Cancellation fee. You booked for two weeks! I've reserved the room for you!

John: But ... but we're not going to use it the second week.

Fox: I'm very sorry but you'll have to pay the cancellation fee. (threateningly) I could charge you for the whole of next week, you know!

### **DIALOGUE to be completed by you, the student.**

***What is Mis Fox saying?***

Fox: ...

John: I don't care if all hotels do it!

Fox: ...

John: Booking form? What booking form are you talking about?

Fox: ...

John: But I booked by letter.

Fox: ...

John: Of course I remember signing something when we came here.

Fox: ...

John: Does it really? Well, I never noticed it!

Fox: ...

John: But it's such small print I can hardly read it! That's not fair.

(E. Mansi "Английский язык. Разговорные темы")

---

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

---

1. Королева Н. Е. Английский язык. Сервис и туризм. English For Tourism : учебное пособие. — Изд. 2-е. — Ростов н/Д : Феникс, 2007. — 407с.
2. Манси Е. М. Английский язык: Разговорные темы (тексты, диалоги). Для школьников, абитуриентов, студентов. — К.: А.С.К., 2000 — ч. 1. — 400 с.
3. Christie Agata. Short Stories, M.: Айрис-пресс, 2008. — 224 с.
4. Maugham Somerset. Sixty-Five Short Stories, London, Heinemann\Octopus, 1988. — 937 p.
5. Jerome K. Jerome. Three Men in a Boat, София, 1959. — 228 p.
6. John Eastwood. English for travel, Oxford University Press, 1980. — 113 p.
7. Rawdon Wyatt. Check Your English Vocabulary for Leisure, Travel and Tourism, Bloomsbury Publishing, 2005. — 76 p.