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*Учебно-методическое пособие для
студентов языковых факультетов высших
учебных заведений 'Holidays. Ways of Holiday-
Making'*

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Настоящее учебно-методическое пособие ставит своей целью активное овладение лексикой по темам «отпуск», «каникулы». Материал пособия нацелен на обеспечение руководства как аудиторной, так и самостоятельной работой студентов. Данное пособие является комплексным и коммуникативно-ориентированным, способствует развитию умений и навыков во всех видах речевой деятельности. Пособие предназначено для студентов высших учебных заведений, может быть использовано для работы со студентами АО, НО на продвинутом этапе обучения.

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UNIT I. Planning holidays

Text 1 Planning Holidays

Man must have just enough faith in himself to have adventures, and just enough doubt to enjoy them. G.K. Chesterton, England

Travel is not about getting from point A to point B. At best that's tourism – at worst transportation – across a more or less sterile landscape. Real travel is about soaking up the local flavor, getting a sense of other people's lives, and their history.

Everyone needs at least one holiday a year, so when you begin spending sleepless nights thinking about the sun and the sea, when you think longingly of the green countryside and forget the mosquitoes and the boredom, there's no doubt about it – you're ready for the holiday.

Even a week-end is better than nothing. You need to get away from all your usual routines and get some fresh air and a change of perspective.

You should also take occasional holidays without the family. Husbands and children can do very well without you for a limited time and, if they cannot, they must learn to. It will be good for them to realize how much you do for them during the rest of the year. It is necessary for children to realize at a very young age that they can do without their parents. It teaches them independence.

Go somewhere quiet, where the climate is pleasant and invigorating. For the first couple of days, rest and sleep as much as you can. If you are in the mountains, give yourself a day or two to get used to altitude; by the sea, have a daily swim.

Do things the way they are done in the country you are staying and eat the local food. Get to know the natives and their customs. Do a little sightseeing, even if you do not like it. Always have a dictionary of the local language, and pick up a few words. It is a good idea to get to know the place as well as you can.

If you prefer complete solitude, take some books and catch up on your reading.

You should try to store up energy and vitality to see you through the winter months. Be willing to put up with small inconveniences, and don't allow yourself

to be annoyed. Things will not be done in the way you do them; so much the better. Take note of the good, and pass over the bad in silence.

Try to learn something useful from your holiday. Bring back an unusual peasant recipe or a local pottery jug. Don't burden yourself with a camera unless you are a genuine enthusiast; you will be always looking through it instead of directly at what is around you. And don't indulge in that useless habit of sending holiday postcards – if you forget all about home, you will come back with far more interesting tales to tell.

Exercises

Ex. 1. Find in text 1

a) synonyms to:

to receive; to help; to stand; to get to know; to load with; to realize; to return; to manage; to call on;

b) antonyms to:

to pay attention; to remember; unpleasant; fun; a working day; longitude.

Ex. 2. Find in text 1 equivalents to the following words and phrases.

1) бессонные ночи; 2) забыть о комарах и скуке; 3) повседневные дела; 4) предстоящие изменения; 5) взять временный отпуск; 6) в течение ограниченного времени; 7) приятный и придающий силы; 8) привыкнуть к высоте; 9) узнать местное население; 10) полное уединение; 11) погрузиться в чтение; 12) накапливать энергию и жизненные силы; 13) небольшие неудобства; 14) необычный крестьянский рецепт; 15) нагружать себя чем-либо; 16) истинный энтузиаст; 17) бесполезная привычка.

Ex. 3. Give English equivalents to the word-combinations.

планировать отпуск; уехать в отпуск; в отпуске/ на каникулах; взять месячный отпуск; дать себе отпуск от домашней работы; организованный отдых; официальный нерабочий день (установленный законом); отпуск, проведённый в деревне на берегу моря; общенародный праздник; идеальное место отдыха; оплаченный отпуск.

Ex. 4. Answer the following questions.

1. How can one get to know that he needs a holiday?
2. Why should relaxation be a part of our daily routine?
3. Why do people need to get away from their usual routines?
4. What is the idea of taking holiday without the family?
5. What is the definition of a complete solitude?
6. What advice will you give to someone who is ready for a holiday?

Ex. 5. Complete the following sentences using the words from the texts.

1. If you want to put up with ... take occasional holiday at least once a year.
2. Choose the places where the climate is
3. Never overlook the They are always proud of their country, their town, and their
4. Stop thinking about children and husband. They can ... you.
5. We offer one of the last true escapes for real
6. It's much better to ... yourself with a camera.
7. One should ... to feel happy and balanced.

Ex. 6. Mix and match the definitions of two columns.

1. Industrial workers have two weeks holiday
 2. Most professional workers have
 3. Factory holidays are concentrated in the period
 4. State schools usually have
 5. For their annual holiday English people
 6. Few English people
 7. The traditional way of spending a summer holiday is
 8. The British have shown themselves
-
- a) six weeks off in summer.
 - b) seaside resorts.
 - c) to take new places.
 - d) with pay each other.

- e) between mid-July and mid-August.
- f) rent houses or flats for their holidays.
- g) a month holiday or more.
- h) a boarding-house with it's window advertising "apartments" or " B & B".

Text 2 English and American Holidays

The use of travelling is to regulate imagination by reality, and instead of thinking how things may be, to see them as they are. Samuel Johnson, England

Attitudes to leisure have been much influenced by the modern love of moving around and by the ease of travel. Industrial workers have two week's holiday with pay each year, most professional workers a month or more. Factory holidays are much concentrated in the period between mid-July and mid-August, and those who look for rationalization are always wishing that the annual holiday could be spread over a longer period; but to make this convenient it would be necessary to make changes in the school holiday too. State schools usually only have six weeks off in summer, from about mid-July to the end of August.

The coast is the most popular objective of English people for their annual holiday, and seaside resorts have many hotels. Food in British hotels and restaurants is reasonably cheap, but rooms are not. Few English people rent houses or flats for their holidays, but one of the traditional ways of spending a summer holiday is in a boarding-house, which may have a card in its window advertising "apartments", or "bed and breakfast". In seaside towns there are whole streets of houses almost every one of which has such a notice in its window. Some boarding-house keepers provide all meals (board residence) for their guests, others provide breakfast only. In recent years several new holiday habits have developed, of which the most interesting is the institution of the so-called holiday camps. Their name is misleading; they are really holiday towns or villages. They consist usually of great numbers of small, and often quite comfortable, chalets, rather like those of a "motel", together with central dining halls, dance halls and swimming pools. The

camps are mostly outside established towns, and aim at providing most of the things that people want on holiday within their own areas.

The British may be conservative about the times at which they take their holidays, but they have shown themselves very ready to take to new places. Each year more English men, women and children become familiar with some part of continental Europe. Many take their cars, often with tents or caravans, crossing the Channel in ferries; others use the travel agents' schemes for group travel and hotel booking, some of them, regrettably, being taken to hotels which have been trained to provide English food.

Paid holidays

People in the US get 2 weeks a year paid vacation from their job. Most British people have four or five weeks paid holiday a year. Americans often complain that two weeks is not enough holiday, especially when hear about the longer holidays that EUROPEANS get. In addition, there are 8 days in each country which are public holidays (BrE = Bank holiday) and many of these fall on a Monday giving people a long weekend (also called Three-Day Weekend In AmE or Bank Holiday weekend in BrE). In Britain, so many people drive to another part of the country, especially the coast, on Bank Holiday weekends that there are serious traffic jams which may stretch for many miles.

Exercises

Ex. 1. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Вы можете устроить себе отпуск? Взять напрокат машину и уехать куда-нибудь далеко-далеко?

2. Мы все радовались в предвкушении приближающихся каникул: купили рюкзаки и спортивный инвентарь, выбрали маршрут и подумали о дорожных чеках.

3. Погода и окружающая обстановка благоприятствовали нашему отдыху: мы понежились на солнце, хорошо загорели, насладились спокойной обстановкой, надышались свежим воздухом.

4. У меня в этом году не будет отпуска. Я зря купила фотоаппарат и у меня не будет возможности сменить обстановку и убежать от привычной жизни.

5. Мы восхитительно провели время: много фотографировали живописные окрестности, любовались захватывающим видом гор, пробовали чистую воду горных ручьёв, словом, ушли от трудностей городской жизни.

6. С радостью пожил бы в деревне на берегу моря! Много бы ходил, купался, загорал, занимался рыбной ловлей.

7. Всем известно, что деревня имеет преимущества благодаря свежему и чистому воздуху, спокойной обстановке.

8. Они навязались ему в компанию и испортили весь отдых. Ему так и не удалось испытать удовольствия от уединения, почувствовать свободу и независимость.

Ex. 2. Topics for discussion.

1. I have nothing against spending holiday in the mountains.
2. I wish I was on holiday now enjoying nature.
3. I'd be happy to stay out of town, camping, hiking, fishing.

Ex. 3. Develop the situation.

1. You are a holiday-maker. What you want is to get away from your usual routine. You want to be as free as a bird.

2. Close you eyes and dream of islands and vacations – bright blue skies, sun-dappled waters, pure white sand and splendid sunsets.

3. You want to see a stunning array of tropical marine life, including colorful corals, blue angelfish, sea turtles and manta rays. Come on and take the plunge. You will take home a different kind of treasure. The kind you can save forever in your mind.

Dialogues

Ex. 1. On the basis of the dialogue make another one concentrating your attention on planning your holiday. Add more formulas to the dialogue minding

that they express asking for advice, giving advice, saying what one wants or does not want, what one prefers, expressing likes and dislikes, intentions, various attitudes to things.

A: I'm going to hitchhike round the world.

B: Oh, that's very dangerous.

A: No, it isn't. I'll be all right.

B: Where will you sleep?

A: Oh' I don't know. In youth hostels. Cheap hotels.

B: You'll get lost.

A: No, I won't.

B: You won't get lifts.

A: Yes, I will.

B: What will you do for money?

A: I'll take money with me.

B: You haven't got enough.

A: I'll find jobs.

B: Well ... are you sure you'll be all right?

A: Of course I'll be all right.

Ex. 2. Make up a dialogue of the similar type of dialogue below about your own experience.

Inquiring about a Package Holiday

A: Aston Tours and Travel. Could you hold on a minute? I'll be with you right away... Sorry to have kept you waiting. I was on the other line. How can help you?

G: Well, I've got your catalogue, and I think I'd like to go to Spain this Christmas, to the Costa del Sol.

A: The Costa del Sol? Well, we can certainly arrange a wonderful holiday for you there, especially as you're booking quite early. Is it for one person, sir, or more?

G: It's for three actually. My wife and me, and our son.

A: So you'd like a double room and a single. Could I have your name, please?

G: Gordon. Michael Gordon.

A: O.K. Thank you.

G: Hang on just a minute. Your catalogue say there are self-catering apartments, too

A: That's right. Have you found anything that appeals to you?

G: Well, my wife likes the description of those apartments at Marbella, I think it is.

A: A very good choice, if I may say so.

G: But I think they're rather a long way from the centre, the golf courses and so on.

A: That's true, but there's a wonderful beach at Marbella, and transport facilities are a good in the area.

G: What about the holiday bungalows at Torremolinos? They're on the next page...

Ex. 3. Read the dialogue.

Today before the talks at the Russian Trade Delegation Voronin and Mr Blake are speaking about their holidays.

Blake: What are your plans for the holiday, Mr Voronin?

Voronin: I don't know yet. Last year I went to Gagra in the Caucasus. It's a beautiful place on the coast of the Black Sea. The weather is usually fine and the water is warm there in the summer season.

Blake: Yes, I've heard a lot about your resorts in the Caucasus and the Crimea. We've got a lot of beautiful holiday places too. Have you ever been to Brighton, Mr Voronin?

Voronin: I know it's a popular resort, but I've never been there.

Blake: Oh, it's a lovely place and I like spending my holiday in Brighton. Last summer I went there with my family.

Voronin: Was the weather good?

Blake: Yes, very hot and dry all the time. It was nice to sunbathe and swim in the sea.

Voronin: Did your children enjoy the holiday too?

Blake: They certainly did. They played on the beach and swam a lot. Brighton is close to London and it's very easy to get there by train. I recommend you to go and see the place.

Voronin: Thank you. That's a good idea.

a) Agree or disagree. Give your reasons.

1. Voronin likes spending his holidays in the Caucasus.
2. Mr. Blake hasn't heard about Russian resorts.
3. Brighton is a popular resort in Great Britain.
4. Last summer the Blakes went to France to spend their holidays.

b) Think and answer.

1. Why do people go on camping holidays?
2. Why did Voronin spend his last holiday in the Caucasus?
3. Why did the Blakes spend their last holiday in Brighton?
4. Why did the Blakes take their children to Brighton?
5. Why did Mr. Blake recommend Voronin to go to Brighton?

c) Make up a dialogue.

Two friends are going to have a rest in summer. One of them is for spending holiday in Sochi, and the other one – in London. Both of them have the reasons of their own. Discuss advantages and disadvantages of having vacations in Sochi and in London.

Ex. 4. Learn the dialogue "Planning spring vacation" by heart.

Planning Spring Vacation

A: What do you want to do over spring vacation?

B: Why don't we go camping, since we could use some fresh air and peace and quiet.

A: Camping? That doesn't sound very interesting. I thought we might take a trip along the eastern coast and stay at motels. It's so beautiful there in the spring.

B: That would be pretty expensive, wouldn't it? The motel would probably cost us at least 65 dollars a night.

A: I know, but vacations are a good time to splurge a little. We could travel comfortably, see different places, and meet new people.

B: I get tired of talking to people every day, and driving from place to place makes me crazy. Aren't you interested in exploring nature and getting some exercise or just getting away from it all?

A: Well, we can explore the towns that we visit. That way, we won't have to sleep on the ground and freeze to death. Besides, seeing new places and learning about new people is a good experience. We can learn more about life that way than you can by going to the woods or the mountains.

B: I guess we're just not on the same wavelength. Looks like we are on our own. Anyway, have a good time.

A: Yeah, you too. Good luck with the weather.

Unit II. Ways of Spending Holidays

Text Different Types of Holidays (Part 1)

Even if you already think you know where you're going, milk the decision for all it's worth. Get yourself a good map or globe, and let your eye and mind wander. Assuming you have the money and haven't absolutely committed yourself, the whole world is open to you. Some countries require more effort and fortitude than others, but wherever it is (outside war torn or otherwise ravaged areas), you can bet there are other backpackers leading the way. Maureen, County Wicklow, Ireland

Types of holidays

British tourists are attracted to a wide variety of holidays. Holidays range from the sport and activity, city breaks and mass tourist holidays which are open to everyone, to the age oriented "teens and 20s" and "over 55" markets. Business and conference travellers are lucrative source of income for the travel trade. "Elite" travellers are those who have both the time and money to pursue exotic and unusual destinations, which very often become in later years the "new" resorts of the mass tourist industry.

Ease of access to destinations can vary from mass charter transport, which keeps the cost down for "teens and 20s", to excellent business-class travel for delegates to conferences or the elite, independent travellers. Once at their destination, tourists' requirements with regard to scenery and climate will depend on their reason for travelling. Not everyone goes on holiday for the sun; in fact snow, sea and wind may be far more important for a sporting holiday, while the scenery and weather would be unimportant to a group of enthusiastic amateur historians visiting museums and art galleries during a city break.

Amenities and accommodation requirements also vary, with groups needing good facilities in a larger hotel, families possibly requiring self-catering or good entertainment, and pilgrims being satisfied with basic to good facilities which offer some degree of comfort. The length of stay can vary, depending on the time and money available and also on the distance travelled to reach the destination.

Types of package holidays

There are four main types: single and multi-centre holidays; special interest holidays; touring holidays; fly/drive holidays.

Single and multi-centre holidays

Many package holidays are to a single destination where the client stays in the same accommodation for the full week, fortnight or however long the holiday lasts. The most common single destination holidays are offered in the summer and winter. Single centre holiday may be organized with a particular group, such as young people under 30, or older people over 55. The destinations, hotels and entertainment offered are all planned with that particular age group. Multi-centre holidays are those where the client stays in two or more hotels or other accommodation, usually in contrasting areas. For example a client might book a week on a quiet island followed by another week in a vibrant resort with plenty of nightlife and entertainment.

Special interest holidays

Different tours may cater for special interests as varied as golf or painting. They also offer all kinds of activity or sporting holidays. The largest group of these is the skiing holidays.

Touring holidays

Some tour operators offer touring holidays for clients to see all the sights of an area. Tours of the Far East can involve a client in spending three or four nights in each of several different countries. For example it is possible within a three week holiday to visit Egypt, India and Thailand. Cruising is a special form of touring with the possibility of three months sailing right around the world or a shorter trip to the Mediterranean or the Canary islands. Several companies offer fly/cruise holidays to the Caribbean where it is possible to fly out from the UK and then cruise around the islands for a week or two before flying home.

Fly/drive holidays

Some tour operators package holidays which include the flight from UK, hire of a camper or car, and vouchers for hotel accommodation to be used as and

when the client wishes. Such touring holidays are particularly popular in the USA and Australia and are referred to as fly/drive holidays.

Specialist holidays

There is a great variety of specialist holidays from skiing to golf, from wine tasting to honeymoons. Only a selection can be considered in this text:

age orientated holidays, skiing holidays, wedding and honeymoons, safari holidays

Age-orientated holidays

The two main groups which are targeted are the 18-30 and the 55-plus groups. Summer holidays for 18-30s are described as "the pleasure zone" or "outrageous holidays" while the 55-plus promote winter holidays for the "young at heart" or those in their "golden years".

Family ski holidays

If a client is booking a family holiday where not everyone is a skier, the travel agent needs to consider the surroundings of the resort and whether or not there will be enough in the way of sightseeing, shopping and other sports, such as skating or swimming, for the non-skiing members of the family. Where there are children in the party the provision of a kindergarten or children's ski school can be crucial to ensure the enjoyment of the entire family. Older children in a family are more likely to be happy with lively Italian resorts or varied Canadian and American resorts where the après-ski may be more to their taste.

Types of ski resorts

Ski resorts vary in type from traditional picturesque villages in Switzerland and Austria to purpose built resorts in France and the USA.

Traditional resorts

Traditional picturesque resorts have very often grown around a small village, the hotels and guest houses are quaint, at least on the outside, and there are shops and restaurants to visit within the village. However, such traditional resorts can have drawbacks for skiers in that they have not been designed for the large numbers of people who gather there for winter.

The main lift in a traditional resort takes skiers out of the village and up the mountainside, from where various lift systems fan out. Such a pattern can cause congestion and long queues for the lifts. This can be frustrating for good skiers who are wasting time, and it can be costly for first time skiers who may have been able to ski closer to the village without using the lifts, in a purpose built resort. Mayrhofen in Austria is a typical traditional resort which appeals to all grades of skiers and has a pleasant mountain village atmosphere.

Note: après-ski – лыжные ботинки

Weddings and honeymoons

Weddings and honeymoons are increasing in popularity. Weddings tend to be organized in countries such as Jamaica, the British Virgin Islands or Sri Lanka, which have historical connections with UK. Other countries market themselves as ideal destinations, although they may not offer a complete wedding package. In Tonga for instance the bride and groom have to be present at least twelve months to a wedding.

Safari holidays

Safari holidays come in a variety of packages, from the basic economy holiday which is recommended for the young, or at least "young at heart", who can live without Western luxuries, to air conditioned, inspect proofed holidays in the lap of luxury, living in modern chalets and viewing the wildlife from supper deluxe four-wheel drive vehicles.

The main African destinations for safaris are in east and southern Africa. The ideal time of the year to take a safari holiday is from April to November, although the nights in June can sometimes be cold.

Safari details. Game

Safari game in Africa may be the "Big Five" of elephant, rhino, lion, buffalo and leopard or the plains game such as giraffe, zebra and cheetah. Safaris are an opportunity to observe and photograph the game in their natural habitat.

Vocabulary notes:

1. **rhino** (ceros) – носорог

2. **plains** – обыкн. пл. амер., австрал. безлесная равнина; прерия
3. **cheetah** – гепард

Cruising

Cruising can be regarded as the ultimate package holiday in a floating hotel. All arrangements are made for the client. The total relaxation and variety of ports of call are said to be addictive to some people, and cruise companies claim a high percentage of repeat booking. There is a very lucrative market here for the travel agent because, with the high prices involved, the commission can be very worthwhile. Cruise ships provide:

all meals, 24 hours a day, from a sumptuous breakfast to a midnight feast, cabin and table stewards for each passenger with a ratio of one crew member to every two passengers on the more luxurious ships, public entertaining rooms with a choice of bars, restaurants, and facilities such as a ballroom, fitness centre, cinema and casino.

The entertainment is organized by the cruise director or entertainments officer and a programme for the day is placed in each cabin every morning. There is of course no compulsion to join in the activities. Nor all ships encourage children, but those who do, provide a play room and nurse, as well as reasonable reductions.

Vocabulary notes:

1. **addictive** – привычный
2. **lucrative** – прибыльный, выгодный
3. **sumptuous breakfast** – пышный (обильный, дорогостоящий) завтрак
4. **compulsion** – принуждение.

Caravanning

He who sits still in a house all the time may be the greatest vagrant of all; but the saunterer, in the good sense, is no more vagrant than the meandering river, which is all the while sedulously seeking the shortest course to the sea. Henry David Thoreau, USA

Crash! Down collapses the table. The sugar slides gracefully into your wife's lap, and with squeals of delight from the little so-and-so who has caused it all, chaos comes again in the kitchen.

Ah caravanning! The joys of the open air, the independent life and one's own cosy, tidy little home. If only the blasted folding table would anchor more firmly and the available space were just a little bigger and the child were not such a bouncy, heaving menace ...

The family who persuaded us to try caravanning have, like ourselves, three children, none of them exactly delicate little fauns. They enjoy it vastly every year, and would no more dream of going to a boarding house or a hotel than fly in the air.

Firstly, it is a relatively cheap holiday. Earlier in the year we put down £ 5 deposit. We had a caravan with five berths for £ 10 a week, and as two of the older children opted out at last minute, we were really well off for space. We went there by car, so at no stage was there really any enormous laying out cash.

The site, in South Devon, was in a lovely spot, overlooking gentle hills and wooded valleys and lying just above a farm. There were nine other caravans round the edge of the field, so we were far from being cramped in.

Nearby was another camping site. Water was 100 yards away and the toilet facilities were quite ample, though in a period of drought the tank, which fed the tap and the toilets, was often empty during certain parts of the day and we had to walk down to the farm for water supplies. But this was no hardship.

The nearest beach was about a mile away, and within half an hour's car journey there were four other beaches. The modern holiday caravans used on these semi-permanent sites are different from the larger, permanent home type of caravans. But they are still a small miracle of organization with a large number of cupboards and drawers. Theoretically, I suppose, the beds fold in and out smoothly, but we had a certain amount of struggling with ours. Comfortable? Well, not like home, nor the Savoy, of course, and rather a tight fit, but not too bad. Most

caravans divide into three, with a small back bedroom, a large room in the centre and a smallish kitchen, also holding a bed.

We were about a mile from the nearest village and four miles from the town. A hygienic-looking self-service store had just opened in the village and here we bought nearly all our food, including meat and vegetables.

The weather was sunny and this naturally made a vast difference. I would say it turned out an ideal holiday except for one snag, which wouldn't, however, apply to everyone. In a boarding house or a hotel you generally feel quite happy about leaving a six-year-old sleeping for an hour or so by himself, knowing that if he cries someone will hear and pay attention. But on a caravan site this is not usually possible. So after getting him to bed at a reasonable hour one tends to be at a loss what to do or where to go. I found gas lightning tiring on the eyes and reading for any length of time was not practical. So the lights of the distant innwink alluringly, but in vain, and the evening walk as the sun goes down is out.

Thousands of people have holidays in their own caravan, hitching it on to their car like a trailer and moving from place to place. The Caravan Club of Britain has a Code of Conduct, one of which is that on the road the caravanner causes as little inconvenience as possible by looking out for, and giving way to, faster traffic. Having suffered in long crawling queues behind travelling caravans I can only assume that the drivers had hardly ever heard of this suggestion. On an organized site "he keeps his dog under proper control, drives very slowly through the caravan lines, and avoids singing, loud radio, electric generator or other noises at an hour when it would reasonably annoy others." He is also asked to hang his laundry outside his van "discreetly". You may think at times the caravan site is an eyesore in the countryside, and occasionally it is. But for lots of people it means a great deal in terms of a holiday at a reasonable cost.

Vocabulary notes

1. **to collapse** – (здесь) свалиться, сложиться пополам
2. **with squeals of delight** – визжа от радости
3. **so-and-so** – такой-то; такой-сякой; такой-растаккой

4. **blasted folding table** – (здесь) проклятый складной столик
5. **bouncy** – оживлённые
6. **heaving menace** – неся угрозу
7. **a foun** – (мифол.) фавн
8. **to put down £ 5 deposit** – положить 5 фунтов в банк
9. **to opt out** – отказаться от участия; устранился
10. **to be cramped in** – быть стеснённым, ограниченным в чём-либо;
быть в тесноте
11. **quite ample** – вполне достаточны
12. **within half an hour's car journey** – в тридцати минутах езды на
машине
13. **semi-permanent sites** – (здесь) почти временные участки
14. **a small miracle** – маленькое чудо
15. **a hygienic-looking self-service store** – чистенький магазин
самообслуживания
16. **except for one snag** – если бы не одно "но" (если бы не одна
загвоздка, затруднение)
17. **to wink alluringly** – заманчиво мерцать
18. **long crawling queues** – медленно передвигающиеся очереди
19. **had hardly heard of ...** – едва ли слышали о ...
20. **discreetly** – благоразумно; осмотрительно
21. **to be an eyesore in the countryside** – (здесь) быть бельмом на глазу
у местных жителей

Exercises

Ex. 1. Give synonyms.

to fall (fold); disorder; to fix; to urge (induce); cultured; enormously;
inexpensive; place; site; unoccupied; adversity; shore; fixed (long-lasting);
miniature; attach; yell (shout); notice; to be confused; far; to fasten; discomfort;
supervision; to evade; to irritate; price.

Ex. 2. Give antonyms.

expansive; ease, luxury; close; to loosen; advantage; to please.

Ex. 3. Find in the text the words that correspond in meaning to the following.

просыпать сахар; беспорядок в кухне; прочно фиксировать/закреплять; автотуризм с проживанием в автофургонах; недорогая гостиница с ограниченным количеством услуг; относительно дешёвый отдых; расположиться кругом по краю поля; запасы воды; в миле от воды; кровати легко складываются и раскладываются; обратиться к любому человеку; не знать что делать или куда пойти; отдалённая гостиница; в четырёх милях от города; превратиться в идеальный отдых; сцеплять с машиной; держать собаку под присмотром; избегать пения; надоедать другим людям; маленькое неудобство; "осмотрительно " вешать бельё; бельмо на глазу у местных жителей; разумная цена.

Ex. 4. Fill in the blanks with the verbs, given below:

to collapse; to anchor; to squeal; to put down; to opt out; to overlook; to cramp; to turn out.

1. It had all ... just exactly as he expected. 2. The caravanner ... the tent firmly. 3. Crossing the road the old man heard the breaks 4. The weight of the snow caused the tent to 5. The hotel ... uncrowded beach where you can renew your spirit and soothe your soul. 6. He asked the telephone directory and ... the exact address. 7. She hated to be ... for room. 8. Slow learners used to ... of home task.

Ex. 5. Use the ideas below to make more sentences.

1. Enjoy a variety of sports and activities for all ages. It's uncrowded, unhurried, unspoiled, and uncommon place.

2. Come enjoy the cool, clean mountain air. Golf, tennis, hiking, boating, everything for the family.

Ex. 6. Expand the situation introduced by the opening sentences.

Once our family decided to have a holiday in our own caravan. We had a caravan with four berths ...

Text Different Types of Holidays (Part 2)

Camping in Europe

For every hostel in Europe there are four or five legal places to erect a tent, ranging from delightful municipal campgrounds in city parks, to gigantic caravan parks. Many small towns and villages, and nearly all medium-sized and larger towns, have a campground, usually within the city limits. Norway, Sweden, and Finland have an "Everyman's Right" law. This means campers are allowed one or two nights on private lands outside city limits as long as they stay out of sight and leave without a trace. Ireland, with its long tradition of tinkers (traveling menders), has many accommodating farmers if you ask permission. Many hostels have a lawn area where campers are allowed to set up at half-price, but with full use of all facilities.

While some campgrounds may be extremely crowded in the summer tourist season, if you arrive at the reception on foot with a pack on your back and perhaps a tired look in your eye, you probably won't be turned away, even if the sign says "full" in five languages. Most campgrounds only turn away campers with vehicles. This is a major consideration if you have ever raced around all afternoon to win the right to pay a lot of money for a bit of hotel space.

Many European campgrounds are open from early May to the end of September, others an extra month or two on each end, and some all year. Some city-sponsored campgrounds are only open in July and August. More campgrounds are open year-round in Spain than elsewhere.

France is a camper's paradise, with private campgrounds practically everywhere, and municipal campgrounds often located in central park areas. In Greece summertime weather is so comfortable and predictable it's easy to throw down your sleeping bag on a beach for a great snooze. Many Mediterranean

hostels and backpacker hotels also sell sleeping bag space on the roof for \$5 or less.

Camping in Europe is by no means roughing it. To my way of thinking it's the cheap and easy way, ideal for many couples. Indeed European campgrounds are filled with frolicking young lovers. Many European campgrounds have a store, cafe, swimming area, playground, kitchen, laundry facilities, and hot showers, some even a bar and disco.

Wild Camping

Wild camping is camping away from any campground, and probably where some regulation says you shouldn't, but because you are tired, stranded, or broke, you do anyway.

When I wild camp, I prefer not to set up a tent. I feel safer and more comfortable sleeping in the open, it's less bother, and I can hit the road faster in the morning. If you do set up a tent when wild camping, wait until dark, or just before. Try not to let anyone see you making camp, and keep the lowest possible profile. If no one knows you are camped somewhere, no one is likely to come calling.

Exercises

Ex. 1. Define the adjectives to the word "holiday".

a land lying close to sea; any rural district; living in a tent; an excursion in a vehicle; a journey on foot; a journey from place to place in a country; a spectacle journey; remaining or continuing to stay in one's fixed residence.

Ex. 2. Match the definitions of words in column A with these in column B.

A

1. a dwelling-place where a visitor can stay;
2. the area of ground where people are lodged in tents;
3. a lodging place for young people who are hiking or travelling;
4. parties of people travelling together;
5. a vacation spot where one can restore health;
6. a dwelling place where one may rest;

7. a rental flat where you can cook for yourself

B

a) a self-catering flat

b) a camp-site

c) a guest house

d) a health resort

e) a caravan

f) a holiday home

g) a hostel

Ex. 3. Finish the sentences.

1. If you prefer complete solitude ... 2. A lot of people are obliged to spend their holidays ... 3. If you have used your holiday well ... 4. Don't burden yourself ... 5. You will come back with more interesting tales to tell if ... 6. If you don't like ... 6. If you are tired of your daily routine ... 7. Not everybody is a professional ... 8. There are many other things to do besides...

Ex. 4. Think about.

1. Why do most of people try to be away on holidays?
2. What are the recreational activities during the holidays?
3. Which is better for you to take a fly-drive tour or walking holiday (a single or multi-centre holiday; ski holiday or safari holiday)?
4. How will you choose a route for a coming holiday?
5. Is it necessary to stop the mail while being away?
6. What problems do we all have to face while dreaming of a holiday?

Ex. 5. Ponder over.

Why you go on holiday and why you think other people go on holiday.

Use in your speech such idioms as:

to feel free; as free as a bird; to be on one's own; to calm down.

Ex. 6. What type of holidays will you choose when:

you want to see the sights of an area;

you want to stay in the same accommodation for the full week;

you want to stay in two or more hotels;

you are 20;

you go on holiday in winter;

you want first to fly, then to hire a car.

Ex. 8. Topics for discussion.

1. Spending holiday at a camp-site teaches the young how to survive.
2. Which sort of holiday gives you an excellent way of taking exercise?
3. It isn't new that seaside is definitely bad for some people.
4. Time and money is a real problem all have to face while planning holiday.
5. Describe a sort of holiday you will be thoroughly relaxed.

Unit III. Deciding Where to Travel

Dialogue 1 Jim and Maggie Discuss their Summer Holidays

Maggie thinks it is high time to make some plans for the summer holidays. She would like to go abroad but Jim is afraid they will not be able to afford it.

Maggie: I've been thinking about the summer holidays, Jim. I should like to go somewhere really interesting! this year.

Jim: Aren't we going down to Eastbourne as usual?

Maggie: Jim! If you make me go there just once, more, I'll walk out on you.

Jim: Have you any better ideas, then?

Maggie: I was passing Jane's travel agency this morning, so I collected some leaflets. If you're not too busy, perhaps we can have a look at them now.

Jim: I'll look at anything, but what about the money? Even if we don't have any special expenses this term, there won't be much left over for a holiday abroad.

Maggie: If only you were an engineer, Jim, instead of a teacher, we wouldn't always be worrying about money.

Jim: Ah, but if I weren't a schoolmaster, I wouldn't have such long holidays to go abroad in.

Maggie: But if you were an engineer, your firm might send you abroad.

Jim: And you would have to stay at home. You wouldn't like that at all.

Maggie: Well, no, I wouldn't. But look, here's an interesting one: two weeks in the Austrian Alps. "Glorious mountain scenery and every home comfort" it says.

Jim: But it always rains in the mountains in July, Maggie. And if it rains, the whole holiday will be spoilt.

Maggie: Here's a better one then: "Sunshine cruise round the Balearic Islands" only £ 55. If we saved a little harder we could just manage, couldn't we?

Jim: Well, I suppose we could.

Maggie: Oh, how lovely, Jim! Nothing to do all day except lie in the sun and get a gorgeous tan. I must ring up Jane right away, and ask her to book it for us first thing tomorrow morning.

Jim: Mmm... Maggie, just a minute. I'm afraid you didn't look at the leaflet very carefully. "£ 55 special reduced off-season price" it says. I expect it'll be much more at the height of the season.

Maggie: Oh, Jim. And I was so looking forward to our cruise! But suppose we saved really hard, perhaps we could just ...

Jim: No, we couldn't. It's not worth it.

Maggie: But I'm not going to Eastbourne, that's final.

Vocabulary Notes:

somewhere really interesting = to some really interesting place

go down; слово **down** подчёркивает, что выезжают из большого города, из местности более важной (Лондон) в более маленький город, в менее важную местность (Eastbourne) Кроме того, есть еще одна причина использования слова **down:** речь идёт о путешествии из глубины материка в сторону моря. Антонимом слова **down** в его двух значениях является слово **up**.

Eastbourne дачная местность на берегу моря в графстве Sussex (Сассекс) на южном берегу Англии

just once more хотя бы ещё раз

I'll walk out on you я брошу тебя

leaflets брошюры, справочники

I'll look at anything я просмотрю всё, что ты захочешь

there won't be much left over немного останется

such long holidays to go abroad in = such long holidays in which I can go abroad

every home comfort все удобства, как дома

the Balearic Islands Балеарские острова (на Средиземном море, недалеко от берегов Испании)

if I took on an extra evening class... если бы я взял занятия на дополнительном вечернем курсе

between us здесь: вместе, оба

get a gorgeous tan великолепно загореть

right away сразу

to book it for us заказать билеты (на экскурсию парходом), забронировать места для нас

first thing tomorrow morning завтра с раннего утра

special reduced off-season price специальная сниженная цена вне сезона

at the height of the season в разгар сезона

suppose we saved = if we saved.

Exercises

Ex. 1. Mark the intonation and learn the dialogue by heart.

Ex 2. Answer the questions.

1. How many participants are there in the dialogue? Who are they?
2. What are the relationships between them?
3. What is the discussion about?
4. What is the main problem between them?
5. What is Jim's profession? Salary?
6. What is the usual place they have a rest?
7. Do they like it?
8. What ideas does Maggie have for their summer?
9. Can they afford it?
10. What is the end of their conversation? Did they find any way out?
11. What is the way out Maggie suggests?

Ex 3. Render the dialogue in English.

Dialogue 2 Bike Hike

Pam and Ted are about to go on an unusual holiday. They are going to travel from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego, a distance of 25,665 kilometers – on motobikes.

Pam: We fly to Anchorage at ten o'clock tomorrow morning and this time next week we'll be travelling down the Canadian coast. We're taking the shortest route along the west coast.

Ted: I expect we'll have problems with bad weather and bad roads. We'll break down, of course, so we're taking spare parts with us.

Pam: The weather forecast for Alaska is fine at the moment, so we're going to have a good start.

Ted: We will be travelling up to 250 kilometers a day on good roads, but on bad roads we won't be able to get very far. We know that it won't be an easy trip. We'd like to spend Christmas at home, but we won't have arrived in England by then.

Pam: When we get back, we will have been travelling for over a year. That's a long time, but we will have made a dream come true.

Ted: That's right. But we'll probably never want to ride a motorbike again!

Exercises

Ex. 1. Say whether the statements are right or wrong. Correct the wrong statements.

1. They are flying to Vancouver.
2. Their flight leaves at eight o'clock tomorrow.
3. They will be travelling by bicycle.
4. The weather in Alaska is going to be bad.
5. They are taking spare parts for the motorbikes.
6. They will be travelling over 200 kilometers a day.
7. They will be away for over a year.
8. They will have arrived home by Christmas.
9. By the end of their trip, they will have driven 10,000 kilometers.
10. They are planning to go on another trip.

Ex. 2. Work with a partner. You are going to cross your country on foot, by bicycle, on camels etc. Plan your route, then discuss it.

Dialogue 3 An Interview

Interviewer: Now you're going on holiday shortly. Where are you going to go?

Elizabeth: To Winnipeg, Manitoba in Canada.

Interviewer: And how are you going to travel there?

Elizabeth: We'll take a car to the airport, and then fly Air Canada to Winnipeg, and then we have a 5000 mile drive to Banff in the Rockies.

Interviewer: And how long are you going to spend there?

Elizabeth: Just under three weeks, from the 15th of December to the 2nd of January.

Interviewer: And where are you going to stay in Banff?

Elizabeth: When we first get there we'll be staying with a family – friends that stayed with us in the summer in this country.

Interviewer: And what are you going to do whilst you're there, then?

Elizabeth: Um, well, when we're in Winnipeg, we'll just be visiting friends and relatives but when we're in Banff, we'll be skiing. There are some hot water springs, so we'll go swimming and we're going to go across to America as well for a week.

Exercises

Ex. 1. Answer the questions.

1. Where is Elizabeth going for her holidays?
2. How are they going to get there?
3. How long are they going to stay in Canada?
4. Where are they going to stay in Banff?
5. What are they going to do during their holidays?

Ex. 2. Make the dialogue longer by adding more questions and answers concerning the theme. Learn it by heart.

Ex. 3. Role play the dialogue.

Dialogue 4 Camping

GEORGE: Hello, Bob!

BOB: How d'you do, George? Have you been back long from your holidays?

G: No, I only came back yesterday.

B: You look splendid. Where did you get your tan?

G: I was at Lake N.

B: At Lake N.? It's pretty far from here, isn't it? How did you get there?

G: Well, we trained it as far as M., and from there we went by a lorry as far as the village K.

B: And how did you get to the lake?

G: We roughed the rest of the way. We made a short cut over the N. Mountains.

B: You had to foot it a great deal, I see. How many days did it take you to cross the mountains?

G: Four days. Generally we got up at 5. We always pitched our tents near some water, so it was no trouble to go there and wash first thing in the morning. Afterwards we prepared our breakfast, broke up camp, and started on our way.

B: You had pretty much to carry with you, hadn't you?

G: Oh, we took only things of necessity, of course. We stowed them away in our rucksacks.

B: Did you cook your own meals?

G: Yes, we did. But when on the move one has to keep cooking and washing up to the smallest amount possible, you know, otherwise he'd find himself breakfasting at 9 a.m., having dinner at 6 or 7.

B: And never getting round to supper at all, eh?

G: Quite right. The concentrated type of food comes in very handy in such cases.

B: It does, indeed. Besides it's tasty, nourishing, varied and easy to cook, isn't it?

G: Yes, a concentrated soup can be prepared even on a methylated spirit stove.

B: Whom did you go with, if I may ask?

G: There were four of us, three men and a girl.

B: A girl on a tour like that?

G: Why, what fault do you find with girls?

B: As a rule girls are awful drags on such long tours.

G: There you are wrong, I dare say. You wouldn't believe it, but in many things she did better than the men. Always the first up in the morning and the last in at night.

B: She did the cooking, I suppose.

G: And the washing up as well. A real sport, that's what she is.

B: I suppose she is. Did you come back the same way?

G: Oh, no. We had two rubber boats with us and we.

B: Two rubber boats? You don't mean to say that you carried the boats on top of all the camping outfit all over the mountains?

G: The idea! Certainly not. Most of the outfit, above all the boats, were sent ahead in a lorry, right up to the lake.

B: And so you came back by water. Why, you must have had a most wonderful time!

G: Oh, yes. You can't imagine how pleasant it was to drift down the river and watch the changing scenes that float by. There at the lake we had a fine time too.

B: I can't tell you how much I envy you. What about going there next year?

G: Well, I don't mind if we do.

B: I can hardly tell you how much I'm looking forward to that trip! I'm going to dream of nothing but this tour next summer.

Vocabulary Notes:

1. **to rough it (coll.)** – обходиться без обычных удобств

2. **methyated spirit stove** – походная спиртовая печка

Exercises

Ex. 1. Make up your own dialogue using the words and word-combinations from Supplementary List.

Supplementary List

1. **an experienced forest wanderer** – опытный "таёжник"
2. **a complete camping outfit** – полное походное снаряжение
3. **fishing tackle** – рыболовная снасть
4. **hunting kit** – охотничье снаряжение
5. **furniture of the folding type** – походная складная мебель
6. **a folding boat** – складная лодка
7. **an emergency (reserve) supply** – аварийный запас продуктов
8. **to map the route** – наносить маршрут на карту
9. **to map out one's time** – распределять своё время
10. **to camp out** – ночевать на открытом воздухе
11. **to camp** – устроить место привала
12. **to break up camp** – свернуть лагерь (палатку)
13. **to tent** – жить в палатках
14. **to take (lose) one's bearing in the forest** – ориентироваться в лесу
15. **to distribute all the duties according to one's abilities** –
распределять обязанности по способностям каждого
16. **to cook and wash up the dishes alternatively** – готовить пищу и
мыть посуду поочередно
17. **to build an open fire in the forest** – разводить костёр в лесу
18. **to keep a spark in the fire** – поддерживать огонь в костре
19. **to rig up a table** – строить стол наспех
20. **to get everything shipshape** – приводить всё в полный порядок
21. **to inflate a rubber mattress with a pump** – накачивать резиновый
матрац воздухом при помощи насоса

Text Let's have a picnic

Picnics are popular with women and children and some men who know how to make a fire and have beefy calves that look very well in shorts. Children are fond of picnics chiefly because, as a rule, there are no tables at picnics and consequently no table manners and because they have an excellent opportunity to eat things that do not agree with them. Since picnic lunches are always just about the same and therefore require little imagination, women don't have trouble about thinking up a meal.

Much depends, of course, upon the day. Typical picnic weather is of three kinds. Either it is dark and threatening with occasional showers in the morning, clearing in the afternoon; or it is hot and clear in the morning, with thunder showers in the afternoon, or there is a steady drizzle all day long. But as most of the lunch is prepared ahead of time, nothing much can be done about it. After all, there is not much choice between eating a picnic lunch that has waited a day or two and getting a soaking.

Picnic grounds are usually situated on a body of water at some high altitude. One of these features is essential, for no picnic can be a success unless the children have something to fall into, or fall off. Also, a body of water naturally suggests taking fishing tackle along. No fish was ever known to have been caught on a picnic, but fishing serves as an excellent excuse for getting out of the way while the heavy work is being done.

Quite the most important feature of a picnic is the lunch. It is advisable to know in advance if the lunches are to be pooled or eaten separately. If they are pooled you can afford to contribute peanut-butter sandwiches in the expectation of drawing something more worth while from the common pile.

Fried chicken is always popular. The pieces should be wrapped with great care so that backs and wings look as much like legs and breasts as possible. This will give everyone a fair chance. Then there should be hard-boiled eggs. Not that anyone enjoys the choking sensation they give, but they serve as an excuse for bringing little wads of pepper and salt mixed which come open and spill on the

cake. Almost anything else that comes in a can or paper bag is good for a picnic lunch. These containers are very important as, after the contents have been eaten, they are strewn about and identify the picnic ground.

As soon as the food and other equipment have been unpacked it is in order to start a fire. Collecting wood provides occupation for people who do not know how to amuse themselves. Then the smoke keeps the others busy shifting their positions after they have settled themselves comfortably. Some consolation may be had from the universal belief that smoke keeps off mosquitoes. Unfortunately smoke appears to have no virtue whatever in driving ants off the jam sandwiches. The fire also will be needed for drying the clothes of the children who have gone wading, and for roasting potatoes and corn. Vegetables roasted in a picnic fire are said to taste like a different thing, probably because ordinary home cooking is free from sand and cinders. When lunch is ready the picnickers suddenly become aware of the inconvenience of having legs. If you stretch them out they get into someone else's lap and if you sit with your knees against your chin your reach is considerably shortened, which puts you at a great disadvantage. You can also fold them under you with comfort, but you are more likely to suffer agony.

After the lunch has been eaten a picnic is mostly anticlimax. But there is always the possibility of someone nearly getting drowned or running into hornets' nest or twisting an ankle. Or a fine thunderstorm may come up with a good snappy lightning. However, you must remain until well into afternoon, or you may not appear to have had a good time. To take matters worse, someone will suggest singing.

Picnics, whatever may be said against them, have their advantages. At least they reawaken in the hearts of many the truth of the old saying that there is no place like home.

Vocabulary Notes:

1. **to make a fire** – разжигать костёр
2. **beefy calves** – икры
3. **there is not much choice between ... and** – неизвестно, что хуже

4. **peanut-butter sandwiches** – бутерброды с арахисовым маслом
5. **to have no virture whatever** – быть бесполезным
6. **to go wading** – перейти вброд
7. **you are more likely to suffer agony** – ВПОЛНЕ ВОЗМОЖНО ВЫ
почувствуете сильную боль

Exercises

Ex. 1. Replace the italicized parts of the sentences by words and word-combinations from the text.

Children *like* picnics for various reasons, one of them being that they have a *splendid chance* of eating things that *are not good for them* and that they are not allowed to have at home. Besides nobody pays much attention to *the way they behave during the meal and how they use the knife and the fork*. It's a comfort to know that while your Papa is busy with his *fishing rods, etc.*, and your Mama is engaged in *gathering dry branches* to make a fire (Papa always *escapes doing the heavy work*) you can slip away and go wading.

Ex. 2. Find in the text English equivalents for the following and use them in sentences of your own.

Яйца вкрутую; грудка и крылышки; жареная курица; бутерброд с вареньем; печёная картошка; утонуть; растянуть связки; менять положение; удобно усесться; иметь успех; зависеть (от); отличная поговорка; что-нибудь стоящее; тщательно завернутое; ливень; мелкий дождик; промокнуть; не попадаться на глаза; хорошо провести время; рыболовные принадлежности; заблаговременно; как правило; распространённое убеждение; преимущество; быть в невыгодном положении.

Ex. 3. Fill in the blanks with prepositions and adverbs.

1. Are you aware ... the situation? True, the fire is keeping ... the wild animals; but there is very little wood left. The growing darkness will put us ... a disadvantage. If we don't set once we may find ourselves ... great danger.
2. He is fond ... roast meat, but it doesn't agree ... him, so he hardly ever eats it.

3. Most ... the meal was cooked ahead ... time. And when the hunting party arrived, dinner was served ... once. 4. He lives far ... town and this sometimes puts him ... a disadvantage. 5. Betty was a gifted young singer, very popular ... the public. His concerts were always a success and sometimes lasted until ... the night.

Ex. 4. Answer the following questions.

1. Why are picnics popular with men who have beefy calves? 2. Whom are picnics popular with? 3. Why are children fond of picnics? 4. What makes picnics popular with women? 5. What kind of weather is typical picnic weather? 6. Why is the picnic not put off, as a rule, when the weather is unfavourable? 7. Where are picnic grounds usually situated? 8. Why is it important that there should be a river or a lake near the picnic ground? 9. What does a river or a lake naturally suggest? 10. Why do some of the picnickers insist on taking fishing tackle along? 11. Is fishing done for the purpose of catching fish or does it serve as an excellent excuse for not doing heavy work? 12. What is the most important feature of a picnic? 13. What is it advisable to know in advance about the lunch? 14. What is it advisable to contribute if the lunches are pooled? 15. How should pieces of fried chicken be wrapped? 16. Why should pieces of fried chicken be wrapped with great care? 17. Why should hard-boiled eggs be brought along? 18. What else is good for a picnic lunch? 19. In what way are cans and paper bags important? 20. What is the next thing to do as soon as everything is unpacked? 21. What provides occupation for people who do not know how to amuse themselves? 22. Why is it necessary to make a fire at a picnic? 23. Does the smoke keep off mosquitoes and drive off the ants? 24. What will the fire be needed for? 25. What are the advantages of roasting vegetables in a picnic fire? 26. What do the picnickers become aware of when lunch is ready? 27. What change comes over the picnickers after the lunch is eaten? 28. What may happen after lunch? 29. Is there anything that may keep them interested? 30. Is it possible to leave soon after lunch or must people remain where they are until well into the afternoon? 31. What are the advantages of picnic?

Ex. 5. Retell the text using the following words and word-combinations.

popular with; to make a fire; table manners; do not agree with; little imagination; to trouble about; to depend upon; occasional showers; steady drizzle; ahead of time; to be a success; to suggest; excellent excuse; to get out of the way; advisable; to contribute; something worth while; fried chicken; to wrap with care; wings; breasts; hard-boiled eggs; can; paper bag; to be strewn about; to keep busy; to shift one's position; to settle oneself comfortably; to roast potatoes; to become aware of; to stretch out one's legs; to put somebody at a disadvantage; to get drowned; to twist an ankle; to have a good time; to make matters worse; to have one's advantages.

Ex. 6. Topics for discussion.

1. Speak on the advantages and disadvantages of a picnic.
2. Describe a picnic that was a success.
3. Describe an outing.
4. How can a person's true character reveal itself at a picnic or in similar circumstances (when you go hiking, on an expedition, etc.)?

UNIT IV. Advantages and disadvantages of different ways of holiday-making

Text 1 Travelling Alone

Read the text and find the answers to the following questions.

1. Why do many people are nervous about travelling alone?
2. What's too daunting for them?
3. Do you agree with the saying "if we don't travel alone, we aren't going to travel"?
4. What is the whole point of travel?

Traveling Alone

Many people are nervous about traveling alone. They have the idea that overseas travel is too daunting to be tackled by themselves. For many of us, however, if we don't travel alone, we aren't going to travel. It's difficult for most people to find a travel partner who is not only compatible, but also has the same time, money, and goals. Fortunately, most travelers will find themselves constantly meeting other solo travelers, many of whom will also be looking for companionship, to exchange information, or to have a few beers. By no means is traveling alone the same as traveling lonely.

Of course, the solo traveler will likely be alone some or much of the time. This can be a good thing, however, since a companion might insulate you too much from the local culture or other travelers, and the whole point of travel (I believe) is experiencing strange new people and cultures.

Furthermore, there is no better or faster way to learn about yourself than by traveling by yourself. Goethe said he traveled not for pleasure, but to achieve his full development as a man by the time he was forty. And one venerable Swedish doctor (who for good luck picked up every hitchhiker in sight while his son was hitchhiking in Asia, and who eventually – after five or ten stops – took me to his summer cabin to meet his beautiful wife) waxed almost mystical in saying he didn't feel he was really traveling unless he was doing so alone.

Vocabulary notes:

1. **oversea(s) travel** – путешествие через океан
2. **is too daunting** – слишком пугает/страшит/
3. **to tackle** – энергично браться за что-либо; заниматься чем-либо
4. **compatible travel partner** – (психологически) совместимый в путешествии партнёр
5. **solo traveler** – путешествующий в одиночку (самостоятельно) человек
6. **to insulate** – отделять, обособлять, изолировать, ограждать

Won't I look funny dining alone?

Depends on how you eat. Lone diners are more common in Europe than the States, but you will probably meet dining companions at some point.

But who do I talk to when I'm alone?

To yourself, of course! Write letters and keep a journal. Think about what you've experienced. Study the language. Observe people. Play with children. Make friends. Hit on German backpacker gals/guys. If you're an American you may already be world class when it comes to talking to strangers.

I want to travel, but I don't like the idea of going alone.

This is the biggest hurdle (препятствие) for many would-be-travelers. The hard reality for many of us is if we don't go backpacking alone, we aren't going backpacking. You have to be lucky to have a travel partner with similar goals, time, and money as yourself. Plus, can you realistically expect to have a travel partner with whom you want to spend almost twenty-four hours per day? Traveling alone will force you to meet other people, and will probably expose you much more to the real experiences of travel.

If you feel you must travel with someone, there's a good chance you will meet another person in similar circumstances as you travel. I have traveled with dozens of backpackers for periods long and short-from a few months to a few weeks, a few days, even a few hours. It's fun, and you can go off on your own again whenever you want.

Is it safe to travel?

There are risks to travel, just as there are in everything you do. Risk is determined by two factors, the first of which is where you travel.

For example, an average backpacker is many times more likely to be pickpocketed in Managua than London. Fortunately, "average" backpackers don't usually go to Managua. The ones that do keep their money in a hidden money belt, and are wary with their wallets and packs. Backpackers in Central America are a self-selected group who are overall more "world-wise" than average backpackers in Europe or Australia. These travelers mostly navigate Managua without incident.

But there are plenty of pickpockets in London, and backpackers can get just as run-over (задавить) by a bus there as in any developing world city. Indeed I consider myself at a greater serious health risk in left-side driving countries like Britain than in proper-side driving countries like Nicaragua-it's easy to forget where you are.

The other factor is you and how you travel. Your risks skyrocket if you don't wear a seat belt, if you don't take the proper health precautions, or if you walk alone at night in dangerous areas of medieval countries in a miniskirt. If you are sensible, like most backpackers, your risks are reduced wherever you travel. As with everything, you must weigh the benefits against the risks.

Is it safe for women to travel alone?

The fact is there are a great many women all over the world backpacking alone. Of course many join up with other women backpackers some time during their journey. Everyone knows there's safety in numbers, and it's fun to share experiences. Nevertheless, any lone backpacker will spend time alone, so she should know how to handle herself.

Some countries are more threatening to women than others. While Italy is a thousand times more hassle than northern Europe in terms of pinches, whistles, strange men pounding on your door and sweetly asking Morocco, on the other hand, is three hundred years behind even Italy in its treatment of women. Women traveling in developing countries must understand their western status does

not make them immune to the sexual relations. Indeed, in some countries the woman traveler is a prized sexual target for local men. Fortunately, this usually means nothing more than an uninvited man sitting at your table and asking pointed questions while you're trying to eat.

Women can travel safer in these areas by wearing clothing that hides their curves and covers their skin. They should also avoid going out alone at night in seedy areas. And, unless it's recommended by your guidebook or there are other backpackers there, it may not be the smartest move to stay in the absolutely cheapest accommodation.

Women backpackers say aloofness is one of their best defenses. You may want to avoid eye contact with some individuals by wearing dark sunglasses. Good defenses for a man who sits at your table and won't take no for answer include pretending to read something, saying something to the waiter, and slamming your fist down and angrily exclaiming for all to hear, "Get out!"

For every backpacker there could come a time when she needs to aggressively defend herself. Usually this takes the form of sharp words and a hostile manner as above, but she may also need to become physical, and do so effectively by using sharp and surprising force. Every woman can do this.

My own estimate is there are more women than men travel backpackers. And I have not seen any statistics saying travel is more dangerous for women than men. Indeed I think it's probable that women are able to avoid trouble better than men due to greater reliance on instinct and brainpower.

Vocabulary notes:

1. **a pinch** – щипок
2. **to pound on the door** – колотить в дверь
3. **treatment of woman** – обхождение с женщиной
4. **to make immunue** – выработать иммунитет
5. **seedy** – подозрительный; сомнительный
6. **aloofness** – холодность; равнодушие; необщительность
7. **brainpower** – мыслительные способности

Exercises

Ex. 1. Find in the text

a) synonyms:

to join, lone, to handle, to pound, hassle, status, target, to wear, to avoid, individual, defence, to pretend, estimate, instinct, position, to beat, single, to unite, to be closed in, goal, to direct, to prevent, person, judgement, intuition, preservation, to make believe, annoying;

b) antonyms:

to join, hostile, status, fortunately, defence, dangerous, to recommend, cheap, unimportance, unfortunately, dear, safe, aggression, to disapprove, friendly, to separate.

Ex. 2. Comment on the following.

1. There's safety in numbers.
2. There's safety in wearing clothing.
3. Aloofness is women's best defence.

Ex. 3. Speak on the advantages and disadvantages of traveling alone.

Ex. 4. Give your reasons to the saying "travel isn't more dangerous for women than men".

Text 2 Traveling With Someone

Traveling with someone demands you know yourself *and* your partner. Traveling with someone is an intense experience. Rarely in normal life do people spend so much time together, and make so many decisions, often based on little information. Selecting restaurants, taking buses, choosing museums, finding accommodation – all can cause great stress among couples. As a friend wrote, "*Finding out you are hopelessly, completely, absolutely incompatible in a tent at 8000 feet and it's thirty-two degrees outside is not a good situation.*"

Just because someone is a good friend doesn't mean he would automatically be a good travel partner. Traveling with someone with whom goals, money, and even personal habits have not been fully discussed can be a relationship-destroyer

and trip-ruiner. Get everything in the open before you commit yourself to a *backpacking trip to hell*.

The three basic categories of travel friction are:

1. One has an hourly itinerary, the other doesn't own a watch.
2. One prefers first-class, the other prefers the back of the bus.
3. One's makeup case is heavier than the other's backpack.

Do not underestimate profound differences such as these.

If you and your travel partner are not quite perfectly meshing, try taking turns being the chief decision-maker. The first day one chooses the restaurants and museums; the next day the other. (Me Chief today, you Chief tomorrow.) Also give each other time to explore alone, perhaps meeting for dinner, or next week in Paris. (But always have a standard plan for getting in touch if the original rendezvous fails, such as three or twenty-four hours later at the same place.)

Both must understand a good travel relationship requires compromise on both sides to achieve a greater whole. Whining and nagging is usually the result of one partner feeling like he or she is not being treated fairly. Listening is the most important skill between people.

Vocabulary Notes:

1. **to commit onyself** – связывать себя обязательствами
2. **travel frictions** – трения, разногласия, возникшие во время во время путешествия
3. **to underestimate profound differences** – недооценивать глубокие разногласия
4. **to be not quite meshing** – не вполне подходить друг другу (не ладить)
5. **try taking turns being the chief decision maker** – попробуй взять инициативу в свои руки
6. **rendezvous (фр.)** – рандеву, свидание; место свидания, место встреч

7. **... to achieve a greater whole** – чтобы достичь чего-то большего
8. **to whine** – ныть, хныкать; плакаться
9. **to nag** – придирааться, ворчать, пилить
10. **she is not being treated fairly** – с ней обращаются несправедливо

Exercises

Ex. 1. Find in the text equivalents to the following words and phrases.

in usual life; great experience; to choose restaurants; to find lodgings; to like better; to undervalue; intense differences; to travel alone; typical plan; meeting; to learn; accord on both sides; ability.

Ex. 2. Organize a round-table discussion.

The round-table is a form of group discussion in which the participants exchange views around the table (not necessary round!) under the leadership of a chairman. The number of participants usually does not exceed a dozen.

Topics for discussion.

1. Travelling with someone is an intense experience.
2. A good friend doesn't mean he would be a good travel partner.
3. Give your reasons for and against travelling with someone.
4. Speak on the advantages and disadvantages of backpacking.

Ex. 3. Compose the dialogues giving preferences for spending a holiday.

1. picnicing; 2. caravanning; 3. camping; 4. backpacking

Text 3 Why Live Out of One Bag?

On a long journey even a straw weighs heavy. Spanish proverb

There are many reasons to "travel light", the principal ones being...

Security: By not having to check baggage (or otherwise entrust it to the care of others), you are much less likely to lose same (or its contents) to theft, damage, or misrouting. Would that peace of mind were always so easily acquired!

Economy: You don't have to pay porters and the like to carry stuff around for you, and you will be more able to take public transportation, rather than taxis

and limos (where you often pay extra for luggage). You can even walk. All of which will also bring you into more intimate (and thus rewarding) contact with the places you have come to visit.

Mobility: You needn't get to the airport as early. You can more easily deal with delayed flights and missed connections (because you can take alternate flights without worrying about what will happen to your belongings). You can travel as an air courier. You can sell your seat (by volunteering to be "bumped") on full flights. You will be among the first to leave the airport for your destination, while others wait for baggage delivery and long customs inspection queues. You can board trains with alacrity. And you won't feel compelled to take the first hotel room offered; you can easily walk out when the person at the reception counter quotes too high a price.

Arguably the most important aspect of intelligent traveling is the issue of what to take. This, more than anything else, will determine the size of your luggage, the weight of your load, and the state of your happiness. *Your top priority, then, should be the acquisition, personalization, and use of a good packing list.* "What to take" isn't something you make up as you go along!

The world is awash with packing lists. Almost any travel store will happily supply you with what usually amounts to a list of the many things you might buy from them. And therein lies the fault of most lists: they enumerate the possibilities, rather than eliminate the liabilities. A list of stuff you might want to take is very different from a list of things you can't travel (comfortably) without. Eliminate items from the list whenever you can: parkas aren't necessary in North Africa, nor are shorts in the Andes. For that matter, shorts are culturally inappropriate in many countries. Add items if you must, to complement your particular hobbies, interests, etc., but resist the temptation to add non-essentials. If you're thinking "I might need this", you're likely mistaken; if it's "I can't survive without this", you may be right. But will the joys of listening to Radio America really warrant lugging that short-wave radio? Do you truly need that 200mm lens? Perhaps, though I have yet to

hear someone returning from an extended trip who vows to take more stuff next time!

Choosing Clothing

Minimize clothing by selecting a uniform (one or two) colour scheme. Choose fabrics carefully: natural fabrics can be cooler, but wrinkle more easily (“bundle folding” helps considerably, by avoiding hard creases), dry more slowly, and are generally heavier than synthetics. Knitted fabrics are less prone to creasing.

Deal with temperature variations by *layering*, not by packing heavier clothing; a set of long underwear (especially the newer technical varieties) is much more weight/bulk-efficient than a heavy coat. The following list offers 5-7 layers of insulation for your upper body, enough for anything short of an arctic expedition.

Avoid military-styled clothing, which in some parts of the world can definitely send the wrong message. This includes anything with a camouflage pattern, or coloured green! Sounds extreme, but even green backpacks were once confiscated in Nicaragua.

Pay particular attention to underwear and socks, especially on longer trips. They will have a significant effect on your comfort, and likely be much more difficult (if not impossible) to replace than your outerwear, especially in third world countries, or areas where the local people have body shapes much different than yours. It's always possible to purchase appropriate outerwear locally (it may well be *more* appropriate than what you brought with you, and often makes for good souvenirs); the same is not true of undergarments. Finally, white socks and underwear are unlikely to stay that way, so unless you prefer surprises, start off with a colour choice of your own!

Exercises

Ex. 1. Analyse the questions.

1. What is the most important aspect of intelligent travelling? 2. What are the principle reasons to travel light? 3. Does a list of stuff you might want take

differ from a list of things you can't travel without? 4. What items should you eliminate travelling in North America/ in the Andes? 5. What do people mean saying "I can't survive without this" while packing their suitcases? 6. Why should one choose fabrics carefully going on holiday? 7. They say it's better to avoid military-styled clothing. Why? 8. Is it necessary to pay particular attention to underwear and socks? 9. What's the way out when your clothing differs greatly from the one of the local people?

Ex. 2. Solve the problems of packing things according to the situations.

1. You are going to a unique horse ride on miles of white, sandy beaches, and unhabitated barrier islands.
2. You dream of enjoying whitewater rafting, cave exploration and hiking.
3. You are going to relax at a resort island with a family atmosphere with seven miles of spectacular beach, luxurious accommodations, unique shopping surrounded by the finest golf courses.
4. You are ready to enjoy speactacular scenery, picniking and hiking. There's downhill skiing in winter. The picture below will help you.



Ex. 3. Render into English.

Не знаю, как вы, но я очень люблю путешествовать и делаю это по возможности часто. Мне совершенно всё равно, в каком направлении и с какой целью путешествовать. И имея в этом деле уже довольно большой опыт, знаю, что редкая поездка обходится без того, чтобы, уже усевшись в самолёт, поезд или туристический автобус, не вспомнить, что какая-то самая важная вещь осталась дома – аккуратно сложенная и приготовленная или просто банально забытая где-то в глубинах шкафа. Давайте же вместе составим список предметов, которые нужно не забыть, отправляясь в отпуск. Начнём со средств передвижения.

В поезде

Кроме курицы в фольге с собой в поезд нужно взять мыло, зубную пасту и туалетную бумагу. Надеяться на полотенца тоже лучше не надо, потому что вытирать ими своё любимое лицо по меньшей мере тревожно.

Когда за окном вагона зима, хорошо бы иметь с собой уютные тапочки, потому что натягивать на ноги лыжные ботинки каждый раз, когда захочется поставить ноги на пол или выйти в тамбур подышать, – это, по опыту, не очень приятно. Ну и, конечно, у модных людей с собой в поезде есть сменный наряд – что-нибудь спортивное и удобное, особенно если в поезде предстоит провести ночь.

На летнем курорте в заграничной гостинице

Сюда хорошо бы привезти с собой маленький утюжок, потому что в нормальных недорогих гостиницах утюгов и гладильных комнат не держат (если только это не молодёжная турбаза). Ещё лично я не появляюсь в гостинице без фена, кипятильника, кружки и пакетиков чая. И хотя каждый раз убеждаю себя, что глупо брать с собой верёвку и прищепки, всё равно в результате покупаю их в какой-нибудь соседствующей с гостиницей лавочке, потому что обычно сушить купальник, пляжное полотенце, не говоря уже о какой-нибудь случившейся стирке, в заграничных гостиницах негде.

Кстати о полотенцах. В тех местах, о которых идёт речь, полотенца дают в достаточном количестве и регулярно меняют. Но если гостиница стоит на каком-нибудь берегу и вам предстоит ходить на пляж? Лучше привезите с собой какое-нибудь полотенце для окунания в песок.

В доме отдыха

Сюда с собой нужно взять всё, кроме утюга. Есть в наших домах отдыха такая безотказная и исключительная радость – сёстры-хозяйки, раздающие утюги или целые гладильные комнаты. Здесь же можно обойтись и без полотенца, если вы не собираетесь ходить купаться, но оно будет только одним и незаменимым.

На зимнем курорте

Возьмите с собой побольше сменных шерстяных носков и спортивных брюк – наверняка в первый же день вся имеющаяся у вас одежда вывалится в снег. И будете потом всю дорогу сохнуть с ней на батарее. Опять, в зависимости от места нахождения курорта и стоимости путёвки, подумайте, не сможет ли вам там пригодиться кипятильник и пакетики с чаем. А фен в данном случае будет нужен вам не для нарядной укладки волос, а в целях сугубо практических – чтобы не простудиться.

Общие советы

Проверяя сумку, я всегда боюсь забыть:

маникюрные ножницы и пилочку для ногтей, бритвенный станок, свою любимую мочалку, без которой не могу жить, не менее любимый дезодорант с тальком.

Вот теперь, кажется, ничего не забыли. Счастливого пути!

Text 4 Drawbacks of Camping

A tent adds significant weight and bulk to your pack, so you don't want to be hauling one around without good reason. Most backpackers always stay in hostels or hotels and therefore don't carry a tent.

On the other hand I carried a tent on four tours: twice in Europe where it saved money and hassled in finding accommodation; once in Central America where I used it mostly for mosquito protection in national parks and archaeological sites; and in New Zealand and Australia where its best use was a few weeks camped on the grounds of my all-time favorite hostel. (An English manor-style house with a great front porch where I drank tea and beer, made conversation, and observed international co-ed volleyball on the front lawn.)

Some campgrounds in major cities are far from the center, which adds to costs in money and time. On the other hand some major city camping areas are amazingly central, and in small and medium-sized towns it's usually easy to get to the campground. There will always be a bus stop nearby.

If it rains you don't have to spend a lot of time inside a cramped tent. Nearly all campgrounds have a covered area to hang out, if not a cafe. Rain will only get you down if you let it dictate your activities. I pack a mini-umbrella and a long rainjacket, and go about my business.

Vocabulary Notes:

1. **to haul** – тянуть, тащить
2. **and hassled in finding accommodation** – (здесь) измучился в поисках жилья
3. **manor-style house** – помещичий, барский дом
4. **porch** – веранда, терраса
5. **co-ed (сокр. от co-educated)** – учащиеся, студенты (учебного заведения для лиц обоего пола)
6. **to hang out** – (разг.) постоянно бывать, околачиваться; "ошиваться"
7. **rain will only get you down** – дождь всего лишь испортит вам настроение

Exercises

Ex. 1. Paraphrase the following.

mass (size); to pull; to transport; to store money; to bother; to watch; yard; a narrow tent.

Ex. 2. Use the following phrases to speak more about advantages and disadvantages of camping.

Advantages

absolute freedom

no need to book a hotel

no tipping

no cold breakfasts

tremendous mobility

have good appetite

comforts for a small sum

have good appetite

you can stay as long as you can

meet different people (of different nationalities)

completely different way of life

Disadvantages

rain, cold mosquitoes

packing and re-erecting a wet tent

a lot of things to carry

a lot of people

no amenities

no running water

a diet of fried food

cooking food by yourself

Ex. 3. Translate from Russian into English.

Летний отдых

Скоро лето. Вы решили, где вы будете отдыхать? Поедете на юг или всё лето будете жить на даче? Ещё не решили?

А мы думаем провести свой отпуск в Прибалтике. В прошлом году там отдыхали мои родители. Зимой отец перенёс тяжёлую болезнь, и врачи советовали ему отдохнуть в санатории. Санаторий им очень понравился. Он расположен на самом берегу Балтийского моря, в большом сосновом парке. Родители так много рассказывали о Прибалтике, что и нам захотелось побывать там. Захотелось понежиться на солнышке на прекрасных пляжах, подышать здоровым сосновым воздухом, полюбоваться красотой старинных литовских городов. Мы поедем туда на своей машине, будем останавливаться в пансионатах и жить по нескольку дней в одном месте. В такое удивительное путешествие на машине мы отправляемся впервые. До сих пор каждое лето мы проводили в туристических походах. Мы были на Алтае, на Кавказе, в Карпатах, в Крыму. Последний свой отпуск мы провели на Кавказе, в незабываемом путешествии по Военно-Грузинской дороге. Нам предоставилась возможность лазать по горам, подниматься на ледники, любоваться потрясающими снежными вершинами, захватывающими дух горными реками и озёрами. Чудесными вечерами мы сидели у костра, пели туристические песни. Потом мы спустились с гор, вышли на побережье Чёрного моря и две недели жили в спокойной обстановке маленького курортного городка Новый Афон. Это идеальное место для отдыха! Там с утра до вечера мы были на море – купались, катались на лодке, загорали на великолепном пляже, играли в весёлые игры. И очень скучали без гор, палаток и рюкзаков... Мы хорошо отдохнули тем летом – поправились, загорели, набрались сил на целый год. Ещё мы расширили свой кругозор, познакомились с обычаями и традициями местных жителей, много фотографировали живописные окрестности. Словом, наполнили свою жизнь новым содержанием!

Ex. 4. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of different ways of having holidays.

Ex. 5. Dramatize the situation.

1. Your friend and you decided to spend a week together. But you prefer rafting and he – caving. Make your friend sure that it is more interesting to raft.

2. It happened so that you don't have enough money to spend your holidays abroad. You decided to have 2 weeks vocations camping. Prove that you'll have a good time.

3. Your friend dislikes hiking. He dreams to spend his summer vocations gambling. You will persuade him out of his plan.

Ex. 6. Make up a dialogue.

Your parents don't want you to spend your holidays cruising. Persuade them that this is your real vacation.

UNIT V. Holidays in the Country

Text 1 A Holiday in the Country

If you want to have a really quiet and healthy holiday, you must go and stay on a farm. Last year we went to my brother-in-law's farm in Devonshire. We enjoyed ourselves immensely. But the farmer's life though healthy is by no means an easy one. There's always plenty to do. He must look after his stable and horses. He must breed the cows and clean the cowsheds. Then he has to take great care of the young animals: the lambs and calves. Goats and sheep must be fed and the pigs fattened. You can see the pigs in their sty, the ewes with their lambs in the sheep-pen and somebody has to go around the fowl houses to collect the eggs. Cocks and hens, ducks and drakes, turkeys and geese must all be fed and fattened for the market. We all like to have a roast turkey or at least a goose for Christmas, don't we?

When we stay at my brother-in-law's we have to work very hard. But we don't mind. We really enjoy it, particularly if the weather is fine. In the early days most of the work on the farm was done by hands or with the aid of horses, but now things are altogether different.

Ploughing is done with a tractor and the eggs are taken to the market in motovans. Cows are milked by electricity and the chickens are bred in incubators.

So you see a farmer's life is not what it used to be.

Exercises

Ex. 1. Find in the text the English for:

при помощи лошадей, выращивать коров, собирать яйца, много работы, отдохнуть спокойно и с пользой для здоровья, побывать на ферме, конюшня (стойло), чистить коровник, откармливать, для продажи, делать руками, доить коров, не возражать.

Ex. 2. Answer the following questions.

1. Where do you like to spend your holidays? Why?
2. How do you spend your holidays in the country? What do you do there?

3. Do you enjoy staying on a farm? Why?
4. Is the farmer's life an easy one?
5. What is the farmer's life?
6. Who takes care of the young animals?
7. Where can you see pigs and ewes?
8. What poultry must be fed and fattened for the market?
9. Was all the work on a farm done by hands in the early days?
10. How is ploughing done nowadays?
11. Is the farmer's life now different from what it used to be?
12. Is farming a profitable way of earning one's living? Why do you think so?

Ex. 3. Render the text in English.

Dialogue A Bit of Gardening

Nora: What are you going to do on this beautiful warm Sunday, Harry?

Harry: I think I shall do a bit of gardening. Will you help me, Nora?

Nora: Of course I will. Shall I put on my gardening boots?

Harry: Yes, do - and so will I. I'm going to dig up that dead tree at the bottom of the garden.

Nora: Shall I be able to help you?

Harry: No, I don't think you will. You can be cutting off the tops of the dead flowers, they make the garden look so untidy. And all those flowers by the wall you can pull up by the roots. We want the ground to be quite clear before the winter. You will see when I have finished - or I'll see when you have - and then we'll think of something we can do together.

Nora: Oh, Harry - will you please paint the roof of the shed? That really does make the garden look untidy.

Harry: It shall be painted! - but not till next weekend.

Nora: And you shall have a glass of beer when the tree is dug up. I'll bring it out to you.

Harry: That'll be very nice - I shall certainly be ready for it.

Nora: Are you going to water those new fruit-trees?

Harry: No, I shan't do that, because I think it will rain tomorrow. But I'm going to cut the grass.

Nora: I'll cut it if you like.

Harry: No, you just clear the flower-beds and then we'll see. Now, what tools shall we need?

Nora: You will want the spade and fork, and I shall want the trowel.

Harry: I say, how black those clouds are getting. I think it's going to rain.

Nora: Then we shall have to put off our gardening until this afternoon.

Harry: I hope I can still have my glass of beer!

Exercises

Ex. 1. Answer the questions.

1. What is the day and what is the weather like?
2. What is Harry going to do this beautiful warm Sunday?
3. What is Nora going to do?
4. What does Harry want to do in the garden?
5. Harry wants Nora to cut off the tops of the dead flowers, doesn't he?
6. Does Nora suggest to paint the roof of the shed or of the house?
7. Does Nora want to bring up a glass of milk to Harry?
8. They are surely going to water those new fruit trees, aren't they?
9. Who will cul the grass and clear the flower-beds?

Ex. 2. Mark the intonation and learn the dialogue by heart.

Ex. 3. Render the dialogue in English.

Text 2 Farms in Britain

British agriculture is based on high-quality farm machinery and utilization of fertilizers. It is greatly influenced by the climate. Britain has a mild climate. The temperature seldom exceeds 32°C or falls below zero. Thus the farmers work in the fields all the year round.

Most of the farms are less than 50 acres each. The type of farms depends on many factors: climate, soil, slope and altitude. They are divided into four types: arable farms, dairy farms and mixed farms. In the eastern part of Great Britain most farms are arable. The farmers having such farms grow different crops: wheat, barley, oats. In the western part of the country most farms are dairy. Farmers keep milking cows, sheep, pigs or poultry on their farms. Sheep-breeding is spread in Wales and Scotland, cattle-rearing in the south-east of England (Kent), horticulture in Cornwall and Yorkshire.

Small farms in Britain are usually mixed farms on which farmers grow crops and keep animals as well.

Today the main tendency in agricultural development of Great Britain is that small farms are gradually disappearing because they cannot compete with modern industrial farms based on up-to-date agricultural machinery. British farmers are working hard to earn their living, to maximize the yield and minimize the cost of production, to supply the population of the country with various foodstuffs of high quality, to ensure further progress in all agricultural branches.

Exercises

Ex. 1. Find in the text the English for:

высококачественная техника, удобрение, круглый год, довести до минимума стоимость продукции, продукты питания.

Ex. 2. Continue the sentences:

1. We have ... farms in our region.
2. Our farm has ... hectares of arable land.
3. The farm grows ...

Ex. 3. Make up dialogues on the following situations:

1. A visitor and a farmer.
2. Two friends are talking about their visit to the farm for the holidays.

UNIT VI. Personal Experience in Spending Holidays

Text 1 Walking and Backpacks

It is a great art to saunter. The swiftest traveler is he that goes afoot. Most of the luxuries, and many of the so-called comforts, of life are not only not indispensable, but positive hindrances to the elevation of mankind. Henry David Thoreau, USA

MY FAVORITE METHOD of travel is not by train, bus, or hang glider, but by placing one foot in front of the other in an easy manner. With comfortable shoes, a light pack, and an interesting environment, this is matchless pleasure. My eyes have the time to focus on anything or anyone, my ears to discern the many sounds, and my nose to smell what's cooking.

Walking takes you where the people are. Shopkeepers behind their counters. Children playing games or looking at you slyly. Weddings being wed. Happy people. Sad people. Brow-raising outbursts of emotion. Walking is travel on the human scale.

When your pack is heavy and cumbersome you are never a happy traveler. All-consumed with the singular demand of transporting your burden to its destination, you will mostly see and experience the ground in front of you.

Indeed as the sweat pours over your brow and as your shoulders ache from the cutting weight you will more resemble a godforsaken soul in a chain gang than a happy-go-lucky traveler.

But even that isn't the worst scenario. Many travelers pack and accumulate so much their effective range is limited to a hundred yards--and only with bursts of superhuman effort. They wait for time to pass and help to arrive.

Perhaps someday as you skip through a faraway train station you'll come across one of these forlorn and weary travelers, and hear his or her version of the Heavy Packer's Refrain, which goes something like this: "I've got so much junk I'm always sitting around guarding it while everyone else is off having fun!"

Vocabulary notes:

1. **by hang glider** – на дельтаплане
2. **a matchless pleasure** – ни с чем не сравнимое удовольствие
3. **to discern the many sounds** – слышать (различать) многие звуки
4. **slyly** – хитро, лукаво
5. **outbursts of emotion** – поток эмоций
6. **a cumbersome pack** – тяжёлый, громоздкий рюкзак
7. **all-consumed** – израсходовав все силы
8. **a burden** – ноша
9. **a happy-go-lucky traveler** – беспечный, беззаботный, весёлый

путешественник

10. **in a chain gang** – скованные одной цепью
11. **effective range** – фактические возможности
12. **a forlorn and weary traveler** – одинокий и усталый путник
13. **Heavy Packer's Refrain** – припев песни туриста с тяжёлым,

увесистым рюкзаком

14. **junk** – хлам

Exercises

Ex. 1. Analyse the questions.

1. What's the favourite method of travelling of the author of the text? 2. What's his matchless pleasure? 3. How does he understand walking? 4. When does he think you are an unhappy traveler? 5. What differentiate a happy-go-lucky traveler from a forlorn and weary traveler? 6. What's the meaning of a Heavy Packer's Refrain?

Ex. 2. Make up a dialogue between a happy-go-lucky traveler and a heavy packer traveler.

Ex. 3. Comment on the author's view of backpacking.

Ex. 4. Argue the viewpoint that to travel is not to go anywhere but to go.

Ex. 5. Topics for discussion.

1. I travel for travel's sake.
2. All travel is good for the human spirit.
3. Share your opinion about the best travel.

Text 2 People and Diplomacy

One of the many paths to enlightenment is the discovery of ourselves, and this can be achieved whenever one truly knows others who are different. Edward T. Hall, USA, from The Dance of Life

THE GREAT REWARD of backpacking independently on a low budget is the people you meet. Because all roads have not been smoothed before you, because your feathers are likely to be ruffled when things don't turn out exactly as expected, and because you are likely to be left in somewhat of a lurch now and then, you are going to have far greater opportunity to mix with local people, as well as other backpackers from all over the world, than any tour group or first-class traveler.

Those spending big bucks for guided travel get peace-of-mind in return. They are guaranteed no worries, no hassles, an experience as close as possible to being home, without being home. They get an hour and fifteen minutes for the guaranteed-to-be-open museum, then a two-hour sightseeing ride that catches all the picture-postcard highlights. They break for lunch at a "recommended" restaurant, where the food is reasonable and ordering is easy. And as the next bus pulls in they reboard theirs to begin the routine again, ending with a no-hassle check-in at a reasonably good hotel, populated with plenty of other tourists, pretty much like themselves.

I don't want to knock that kind of travel, because all travel is good for the human spirit. But budget backpacker travel is unparalleled for meeting people and experiencing worlds on their own intimate terms. There are many travelers who have the resources to go pampered-class but choose to strap on a backpack and see

the world via the seat-of-their-pants, because they know it's the best way to experience cultures and interact with local people.

The best travel is not about seeing a list of monuments, museums, and landscapes. The best travel is about people, and if you travel well it is people that you are going to remember most. People that are strange, unique, foreign, similar, friendly, nice, hospitable, loving, kind, rude, outrageous, and normal. These will be the memories and experiences that stay with you forever, that no postcard can ever reproduce.

Exercises

Ex. 1. Find pairs of synonyms.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. strange | a) different |
| 2. unique | b) unusual |
| 3. foreign | c) amorous |
| 4. similar | d) ordinary |
| 5. friendly | e) unbalanced |
| 6. nice | f) alike |
| 7. hospitable | g) notorious |
| 8. loving | h) delightful |
| 9. kind | i) considerate |
| 10. rude | j) open |
| 11. outrageous | k) ill-mannered |
| 12. normal | l) sociable |

Ex. 2. a) Develop the situation: your friend wants to be a guided traveler and you are the one who thinks the best way to travel is to experience cultures and interact with local people. Argue the opposite viewpoint.

b) Role play the conversation between them.

Ex. 3. Express your opinion on the points declared in the text.

Text 3 How to Meet People

Simply by being an independent backpacker traveler you will meet many people from all walks of life. As a group passenger/tourist you will be lucky to exchange more than a few pleasantries with other group passenger/tourists.

Of course the cardinal rule is you must reach out. This can be as simple as smiling, saying "Hello!" and taking an interest. Some people will respond, and some won't, but if they don't you shouldn't take it personally. We all have our humbling moments.

One backpacker went to Europe in 1992 with \$4000 and half-a-dozen addresses. He parlayed that into ten months, and paid for only two nights accommodation. He was invited to a number of social events, and had one of the best experiences of any I know. Of course he is a gifted traveler and communicator, but you probably have talent, too.

A good way to meet people while traveling is to do something. If you play an instrument well, bring it and make street music. (Personally I think the market is oversaturated with 60's and 70's American radio hits--but don't let that stop you.) If your art is making discordant static noises, bring your static noise makers, ask around, and put on some performances.

Vocabulary notes:

1. **people from all walks of life** – представители всех слоёв общества
2. **pleasantry** – шутка, шутовское замечание
3. **to reach out the cardinal rule** – не упустить основное правило
4. **We all have our humbling moments** – в жизни каждого человека бывают моменты, от которых ему становится неловко
5. **to parlay money** – умело использовать деньги
6. **to make discordant static noises** – издавать диссонирующие (нестройные) громкие звуки

Exercises

Ex. 1. Translate the text in writing.

Never overlook the local people. They are always proud of their town, their county, their country, and their heritage. And every little town has a little something somewhere that's interesting, that you can only find through the local people. If you recognize them by being friendly and saying, "Hello, I'm not from around here," you'll be surprised what you get back in return. They'll often bend over backward to help, simply because you're not a typical Joe Blow tourist blowing through town. Shaun, Bandera, Texas Shaun, Bandera, Texas

Travel theorist Stanley Plogg places the personalities of tourists and travelers along a broad scale. On one end are people who want their travel experience to be as "like home" as possible. They want to take it easy and not be faced with stressful situations and decision-making. They want everything to "go right." These are frequently (but not always) the people found at posh resorts, or on group tours.

On the other end are those travelers who enjoy new situations, dig deeply into local culture, and travel as if they were natives of the land. They find lodging where the locals sleep, eat where the locals dine, and use their transportation. They may hitch rides to get from place to place, not only as a means of saving money, but as a way to meet local people. Most of these travelers are backpackers.

So get out while the traveling is still good!

Traveler: Accepts and adjusts to local culture.

Tourist: Makes local culture meet his or her needs.

Ex. 2. Give reasons for and against being a traveler.

- a) who wants his travel to be as "like home";
- b) who enjoys new situations.

Ex. 3. Make up a dialogue. Make use of Ex.1.

Text 4 Traveller's Notes

Travelling is almost like talking with men of other centuries. Rene Descartes, France.

On my fourth backpacking tour I met a twenty-eight-year-old American backpacker from Wisconsin on his first trip into Mexico and Central America. In an evening of revelry in the Coyocan section of Mexico City I learned something very important about travel.

This long-haired and hippyish backpacker had an extraordinary sense of playfulness and fun, evident in his voice, manner, and movement. He was completely happy to be traveling. He had a profound sense of connectedness with his fellows on this small planet, and they immediately sensed it. He wasn't shy about talking the weather with shopkeepers, telling funny stories to children, commenting to attractive women. Travel for him was like a dance--his partners were the many friendly people of the world, and they were attracted to him by his good spirit. He was probably the most natural traveler I've met.

A few days after this encounter it hit me that people are only going to get out of travel what they put into it. If you perceive the world as a friendly, happy, hopeful place, and act accordingly, you are likely to have more interesting experiences than someone who carefully measures his distance from the world, and considers minding his own business a meaningful art.

Exercises

Ex. 1. Explain the following quotation:

"if a person perceives the world friendly and happy, he will be able to have more interesting experiences."

Ex. 2. Be ready to talk about natural travelers. Emphasize the details you'll find most exciting and unusual.

Text 5 Caravan Site

We read through the booklet, and decided that nothing could be more attractive than the Sunnysea caravan site. The pleasant, roomy caravans, we were told, were spaced over a wide, breezy down. Each caravan was equipped with comfortable sleeping-bunks, dining-table and seats, fascinating tiny kitchenette,

gas-operated cooking-stove, and gas heating and lightning. "As you sit in this gay caravan," went on the booklet, "it is easy to imagine that you are actually in motion, and are sitting forth upon the vagrant gipsy life. Your outlook is on to a slope of sunlit grass, which gives way to a spacious beach, where the kiddies may romp and you yourself may sun-laze all day. " The booklet went on to describe the other facilities: the piped water supply available on the site; the nearby shops and the cinema, the travelling salesmen who brought goods to your very door. "This is the life for us," we said. "We'll go." And we went.

Arriving during a rain-storm, we found about a hundred caravans ranged in close rows on a slope of mud. We were conducted to our caravan: we entered shivering, and found that we could not have lightning, heating or cooking until a new cylinder of gas had been delivered. We set to work to clear from the bunks, table and seats the crumbs, grease and rubbish left by the previous occupants. After eating a cold meal, we walked out in a strong wind and made our way to the beach. We found a shore of mixed sand and mud, with huge, slippery boulders of what we discovered to be harder mud. We returned disconsolately to the site, and went in search of the "shops", one miserable general store which was shut for the half-day. Going back to our caravan we saw that a fish-and-chip van had drawn up close by, and that various of the campares, looking cold and blue in their muddy and bedraggled beach-wear, were forming a queue in order to collect their midday meal. We now perceived how sordid and mean our life was to be for the next two weeks; and we saw, too what an eyesore, what an offence this caravan-site was, placed where it could only uglify a once-attractive stretch of coast and countryside.

Exercises

Ex. 1. Say the following in one word.

a small book; to make up one's mind about; spacious; a small kitchen; to form in the mind the idea; wandering from place to place without certain direction; a person's point of view; to leap and frisk about in play; to set in a row; a source of

illumination; a small particle; anything worthless; one who is in possession; an object offensive to the eye; to make ugly; a long line.

Ex. 2. Make up a story.

Ex. 3. Topics for discussion.

1. I'd like to go somewhere off the beaten track.
2. I know only the one place that will suit us.
3. Even a weekend is better than nothing.

ADDITIONAL TEXTS

Cycling in Bohemia – Peter Skala

...my front wheel hung in there well into the evening, and I stopped in the tiny hamlet of Neveklov. In my typical broken Czech, I asked a man in front of what appeared to be an abandoned house where I might find a good restaurant. He pointed to the building and said, "this is a great restaurant!"

I went into what was basically a kitchen with a few tables in it. There were several other patrons sitting at the tables when I arrived, and 'Marta' (the apparent proprietor) threw in some potatoes into a pot of boiling water. Patrons continued to trickle in until about 15 of us were sitting around tables in this poor woman's kitchen – a bunch of local characters and an American with a Czech name who had just ridden in on a bike.

By this time, we were working at least four "slovníky" (Czech-English dictionaries) – my two, and two of Marta's (one of which was a huge, mother of all slovníky that she practically had to wheel out on a dolly!)

One older man disappeared for a short while and returned with his guitar, and the Czech folk songs began! My "dinner" went far into the night... music, schnapps, beer, rum, and an incredible potato/ham/cheese/garlic/ketchup mush on crusty bread (some of which Marta made without the ham for the crazy American who, for reasons he simply could not explain in the Czech language, didn't eat meat). When we had all finally had enough, Marta wouldn't take any money from me! (I had to hide some under my plate). Several visiting construction workers walked (carried?) me to their autobus – completely decked out for life on the road – and tossed me on a bunk for the night.

Ten kilometers out of Neveklov, my bike finally shit the bed. The derailleur actually snapped in two! There I was – out in the middle of nowhere in southern Bohemia in need of a high tech Japanese derailleur and a bike mechanic who would know how to install one! First things first. I thumbed a ride with a man who

appeared to peddle eggs and batteries. He just laid my bike in the back of his egg truck, right on top of a good 20-dozen eggs.

When we got to the next town, the egg man tried to locate the nearest bike shop. Evidently, there wasn't one anywhere close, but the egg man got the name and address of a guy who was pretty good with bikes...

So, we went to the bike mechanic's home, and his mom was there baby-sitting. The mechanic, Karle, was at his day job in a local factory. Off to the factory, where the egg man, who seemed completely shameless by this point, strutted into the office and asked to speak to Karle. The egg man explained the situation, and Karle agreed to meet me back at his house after work in a few hours. The egg man dropped me off back at Karle's and went on his merry way. I hung out with Karle's mom (who, in what I had come to know as typical Czech style, served me tea and cookies on a tray).

Karle arrived, and needless to say, he couldn't pronounce "Shimano", much less produce one. So he threw a rather low tech Czech derailleur on, and gave my bike a quick tune-up free of charge. Of course, they insisted on feeding me before I left... and the derailleur treated me splendidly for the remaining week and a half of my trip.

Hanging Outside a Tourist Office Right Now?

The first part of my first trip to Europe was an escorted tour, the latter a backpacking trip to Spain, Morocco, Greece, and Turkey. I took a flight from Madrid to Istanbul expecting an afternoon arrival. The flight was delayed, however, so I didn't land until eight. I went to the tourist office at the airport to find out how to get into the city. There I met a man who said he was a reporter – he had the right identification.

He told me how to get into the city and what places to visit, etc. After that I went for coffee – he followed and sat down with me. I believe I was vulnerable as I had not met anybody speaking English for a week. As we chatted I missed the last bus. He offered a ride and I did something I never should have – I accepted.

On the way he said we had to stop at his house before dropping me at the hostel. I told him I was tired but he insisted. When we got there he started coming on to me and I had to be really smart and firm. Finally he took me to the hostel. Believe me I could not sleep the whole night thinking of all that could have happened.

Normally I would never go with a stranger, but in this situation I was vulnerable – perhaps I was needing the company, I don't know. I was really lucky. Angela, Canada.

Mountain Madness

In 1994, Alexander Colhoun wanted to travel. Instead of the usual beach trip he decided to try something a little more adventurous. Nine months later, his passport is covered with multi-colored visa stamps. He travelled through Japan, Russia, China, Mongolia, Tibet, the Himalayas, Nepal, Northern India, Thailand and Vietnam, taking over 17 000 photographs on his travels. Taking pictures wasn't enough for this photographer from Maryland in the USA. He also loves climbing mountains. In the middle of his trip, he took some time off to climb Imja tsar, (Island peak) a six-thousand-metre mountain in the Himalayas.

How did you decide to travel to Nepal and how much money did it cost?

I like to go out and challenge myself by doing new and different things. The trip cost about \$2000 for the mountaineering, including the equipment. It's not expensive if that's what you love doing.

It was also lucky to get some sponsorship. I made an arrangement with a Japanese company called Goldwin Inc. In exchange for my photographs of the trip, they provided me with some excellent equipment. I got clothes, boots, tents, sleeping bags and ropes, etc.

What's the most difficult thing about climbing?

The most important thing for a climber is to have total trust in their climbing partner. When you are tied together on a rope. You must trust that person to help you.

What happens if someone makes a mistake?

The other people have to react very quickly. Near the top of the mountain there is a narrow ridge, leading up to the summit. There is a small path, about half a metre wide, where you can walk. On both sides, there is nothing, only rocks and snow for thousands of metres down. Imagine that my partner made a mistake and fell off one side.

Immediately my reaction would be to jump off the other side of the mountain to balance out his fall.

My first reaction in that situation would be to try to hold the rope and stop him from falling!

No, you couldn't hold his weight. You have to actually jump off the mountain, if you don't jump, you're really dead. That's a strange thought.

What was the most dangerous moment on the climb?

Coming down from the summit, some snow melted and the ice wall that I was climbing collapsed. I was swinging around on the rope wondering if it would hold, luckily it did. I'm here today.

How did you feel when you reached the top?

It was like nothing I've ever experienced, clear skies and beautiful sun, sparkling in the distance, like nothing I'd ever seen before.

Popular holiday places

Within the US, outdoor vacations are popular, for example at the Grand Canyon or Yosemite or Yellowstone or other national parks or forests. Young people may go walking or camping in the mountains. Many people have **campers** or small **trailers** in which to travel, or if they are in a car, they may stay at motels on the journey. Disneyland or Disneyworld are also popular and people can go skiing in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, Wyoming and Montana.

It is also very common to use vacations to visit relatives who may live in states a long distance away. Some children go to **summer camp** for holiday during

the summer vacation from school, where they do special activities such as sports or crafts (eg. making things from wood or cloth).

When Americans want a holiday for sun and rest, they usually go to Florida, Hawaii, Mexico or the Caribbean. They may go to Europe for culture (for example to see art, plays, and places of historic interest).

In Britain, many people like to go to the seaside for holidays. There are places near the sea, such as Blackpool, Scarborough and Bournemouth, where there is plenty to do even if it rains. In a traditional British seaside holiday, the children can watch a punch and judy show, eat candy floss and rock and make sandcastles, while older people can hire a deckchair to sit on the beach. People also like to go to the country, especially to walk, in the places like Scotland, Wales and the Lake Distric.

When the British go abroad they usually want to go somewhere warm. Spain and Spanish islands of Majorca and Ibiza are popular as are other places in southern Europe. For skiing, people often go to the Alps.

Look for a good lobby in inexpensive hotels. It's great to have a reasonably large and comfortable area to hang out, read, and watch and meet people as they come and go. In the old days every hotel had to have a decent lobby, but now many older, inexpensive hotels are pressured to turn such areas into moneymaking rooms. Jim, Atlanta

Hostels

HOSTELS ARE TRADITIONAL backpacker accommodation, providing cheap beds in a communal atmosphere. Most have rooms with four to ten bunks each, kitchen facilities for individual use, showers, a common room with television, and clothes washers. Some have swimming pools, gardens, camping areas, game rooms, and other amenities.

Some hostels are in truly magnificent settings – I've stayed in a few castles transformed into impressive backpacker quarters, and were practically the highlight of my trip. In Prague you can even stay in Vaclav Havel's old cell in the

former political prison. Of course some hostels are better than others, but backpackers will regularly recommend ones they have enjoyed. Almost all are good places to meet other travelers.

While some – especially European – hostels are extremely crowded and hectic during summer tourist season, they can be delightful and casual the rest of the year. You may get a room to yourself, and it will be easier to meet and get to know fellow travelers.

Hostels are open to people of any age. Only in Bavaria during the summer are they limited to persons under twenty-six. Otherwise plenty of older folks go the hostel route. Some people tire of hostels because of the almost hyper-social atmosphere, but I generally enjoy meeting people when traveling.

Some Scandinavian hostels cost over \$20 per night/per person, but most European, U.S., and other western hostels average around \$7 to \$15 per night. Eastern European and developing-country hostels – where available – are less.

Many hostels require use of a sleepsheet, which you can rent, buy, or make by sewing up one regular sheet into a kind of sleeping bag. This may be to protect you from some hostel bedding, which is apparently attended to only in the initial euphoria when new owners take over. "Yah, Gert, when I buy that hostel the first thing I'm gonna do is wash all the blankets!"

Once you begin traveling you will probably enjoy the freedom and flexibility of planning your trip as you go.

Spending Money

In my experience the people who have the most trouble traveling are the ones spending the most bucks. Travelers on a tight budget get along better because they know everything is not going to be perfect all the time. Robin, Brownsville, Texas

Some budget travelers may become obsessed with always spending as little as possible. This is especially true for those who have the time to travel as long as the money holds out. From my experience this is not the best attitude. The traveler

is spending plenty of money to get wherever he or she is, but sometimes it costs a little more to get the most out of there.

While I usually pay for any museums and cultural events that interest me, in my early travels I overlooked terrific opportunities. On my first backpacking tour of France I never once splurged on a truly excellent restaurant meal. I was too caught-up in going as far as possible on as little as possible. Now I have to cope with the silly fact that while I spent all that time and money in France, I completely missed what many consider her essence--and which isn't fresh baguettes.

On the other hand spending as little as possible can have a positive affect on travels. You may find it enjoyable to sit in a town square for hours, making conversation and observing daily life, as opposed to getting drunk in a bar. (Which, with discretion, you can also do cheaper in the town square.) If you're not on a tour or eating a fancy meal, you should have more time to talk to people, play with children, and pet dogs.

Many backpackers spend more at the beginning of their trip, moderate in the middle, and then taper-off to as little as humanly possible as the reality of going home looms colossal. As an alternative you might try a daily or weekly spending limit from the beginning, which only requires forethought, discipline, and light mathematics.

Partially as an experiment I went without spending money or eating for 66 hours in a Greek industrial city, except for water, two scrounged cucumbers, and a few chocolate crackers procured with a found twenty drachma coin. While it was a profoundly interesting experience (mostly characterized by thoughts of food and very careful shopping), I don't care to repeat it soon.

TEST

Are you a survivor?

Find out whether you would survive a hiking and mountaineering expedition in the Himalayas.

1. Your rucksack has fallen in the river. You:

- A. fish it out
- B. let it float down the river
- C. ask your pal to go in and get it for you

2. You're on your own and you have lost your compass! You:

- A. look at the sun or stars and manage to orientate yourself
- B. burst into tears
- C. scream and shout until someone comes

3. You hurt your ankle on the first day. You decide to:

- A. carry on anyway, it doesn't hurt much
- B. pack it immediately
- C. wait a while and then decide what to do

4. Your instructor shouts at you to jump down the side of a steep rock face.

You:

- A. do it straight away
- B. baulk this issue and conveniently wander off
- C. you ask if you can double check the rope for safety first

5. You're down to your last tin of beans. You:

- A. offer your food to the others and go without
- B. gulp it all down, after all, who knows when you'll have your next meal
- C. offer to share some of it with your mates

Profile

Mostly As: You are a genuine mountaineer! With your courage and determination, you can climb the highest mountain easily!

Mostly Bs: Adventure in the mountains seems to be a difficult obstacle but you could always try your hand at some sport like rafting or canoeing which is less difficult.

Mostly Cs: You are quite keen on mountaineering and hiking but you could be more dedicated. Try harder!

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