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**НИЖЕГОРОДСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
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TRAVELLING ABROAD

ПУТЕШЕСТВИЕ ЗА РУБЕЖ

Учебно-методическое пособие по дисциплине
«Практикум по культуре речевого общения»
для студентов 3-4-х курсов переводческого факультета
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TRAVELLING ABROAD = ПУТЕШЕСТВИЕ ЗА РУБЕЖ:

Учебно-методическое пособие по дисциплине «Практикум по культуре речевого общения» для студентов 3-4-х курсов переводческого факультета. Часть I. – Н. Новгород: НГЛУ им. Н.А. Добролюбова, 2004. – 126 с.

Настоящее учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы студентов 4-го курса отделений французского и немецкого языков переводческого факультета, где английский язык изучается в качестве второго иностранного. Оно также может быть рекомендовано для студентов 3-го курса отделения английского языка переводческого факультета. Цель пособия – дальнейшее совершенствование навыков иноязычной речи студентов.

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THE MANUAL AT A GLANCE

Purpose To develop students' oral fluency, reading and listening skills.
 To foster cross-cultural communication.
 To increase students' awareness of conventional behaviour in common situations in the target culture of Great Britain, the United States and their own country as well.
 To increase students' awareness of cultural connotations of words and phrases in the target language.

Level Upper intermediate

The range of topics Travelling. City. London. New York. Hotel.
 Customs.

Types of exercises Scanning and skimming the text, reading and listening comprehension tests (multiple-choice item), questions for discussion, rendering from Russian into English, role play, making a synopsis, pair and small group activities.

Before you start on the manual, let us give you a few guidelines:

- Students are supposed to do plenty of oral work both in class and on their own. The asterisk * is used to indicate that the material is not for classroom use.
- The italicised words and expressions in the texts are included into the Glossary.
- The italicised sentences in bold type are the tasks for the students to perform

UNIT I. GLOBE TROTTING

‘If you look like your passport photo, in all probability you need a journey.’

Earl Wilson, 1961

Work with a partner to answer as many of these questions as possible.

- Where would you be given change in
 - a** franc?
 - b** euro?
 - c** rupees?
- Can you name
 - a** the world’s smallest state?
 - b** the busiest metro system?
 - c** the largest state in the USA?
- Where do they eat
 - a** smorgasbord?
 - b** sushi?
 - c** enchiladas?
- Beautiful beaches – but where are they?
 - a** Ipanema
 - b** Bondi
 - c** Ibiza
- To which countries do the following *airlines* belong?
 - a** KLM
 - b** SAS
 - c** LOT
- Which places are known as
 - a** the Eternal City
 - b** the Windy City
 - c** the Big Apple

DESTINATION NEW YORK

Task 1. *Would you go to New York for a holiday if you had a chance?*

Explain why/why not.

Task 2. *Work in groups. Match the places in New York to the descriptions.*

If you don't know, guess!

Places in New York

- 1 Central Park
- 2 Guggenheim Museum
- 3 Brooklyn Bridge
- 4 Statue of Liberty
- 5 Empire State Building
- 6 Metropolitan Museum of Art
- 7 Lincoln Centre
- 8 Chrysler Building
- 9 Grand Central Terminal

Descriptions

- a. People go to its 102nd floor at dusk for *spectacular views*.
 - b. The Metropolitan Opera Company has its opera house there.
 - c. It was a gift from the French and 100 years old in 1986.
 - d. It has an Egyptian collection covering thirty-six centuries.
 - e. It is New York's most famous Art Deco *skyscraper*.
 - f. Its concourse has a night-sky ceiling painted with 2,500 stars.
 - g. It is artificial, although many people do not realize this.
 - h. It is a record-holding, 19th century engineering success.
 - i. It is as famous for its 20th century design as for its *exhibits*.
-

Task 3. Read the information about New York and check your answers to 2.

New York For Visitors

New York City is made up of five *boroughs* - the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island. They're all linked by bridges, tunnels, and *ferries*. **Manhattan** is an island; the **Bronx**, north of Manhattan, is on the mainland; **Queens** and **Brooklyn** are at the western end of Long Island and **Staten Island** is off the southern tip of Long Island.

If you're only in the city for a few days you're not likely to get beyond Manhattan, home to all the famous *attractions*.

Statue of Liberty

She stands 140 metres tall, a symbol of freedom to arriving immigrants, of whom 17 million entered New York Harbour between 1892 and 1943. A gift from the French, she was shipped to America in 214 cases and raised on her pedestal in 1886. For her 100th birthday in 1986 she was restored and cleaned.

STATUE OF LIBERTY FERRY LEAVES BATTERY PARK HOURLY 10-4 P.M.

Chrysler Building

Everyone's favourite New York skyscraper. Its architect interrupted work on its construction until work on a rival skyscraper was finished in 1931. When the rival building was described as 'the tallest building in the world' the architect of the Chrysler Building suddenly added 37 metres to its height by pushing a spire through the top of the building, making his building the tallest in the world. An outstanding example of Art Deco architecture. Its lobby was originally used as a car showroom.

TUES- SAT 10-5.30 P.M.

Guggenheim Museum

As famous for the design of its 1959 building, by the American architect Frank Lloyd Wright, as for its 19th and 20th century art collections.

TUES 11-7.45 P.M. WED - SUN 11-4.45

Brookline Bridge

The world's first suspension bridge and a great 19th century engineering success. Considered by many to be the world's most beautiful bridge. Superb views of Manhattan from the *pedestrian walkway*.

Manhattan Helicopter Ride

Breathtaking *aerial views* of Manhattan and the Statue of Liberty. Superb opportunity for photography. Frequent day and night time *departures*.

Grand Central Terminal

A *railway terminal* famous for its architecture, its clock, and its *concourse*, which has a night-sky ceiling painted with 2,500 stars. It is a favourite setting for film-makers. The Oyster Bar on the lower level is famous for its seafood and serves 12,000 oysters daily.

The Empire State Building

One of the world's best-known buildings and the climax of the skyscraper-building mania of the 1920s, ended by the 1930s Depression. About 15,000 people work there and another 36,000 people visit it every day. There are spectacular views from the 102nd floor, 381 metres above street level, especially at sunset. On a clear day you can see for 130 kilometres.

DAILY 9.30-MIDNIGHT

Central Park

The transformation of an area of wasteland into woodlands, lakes, and *countryside* began in 1860 and took 16 years to achieve. Described as 'the city's lungs', it offers an escape from New York's *hectic pace* and a place for jogging, horse-riding, cycling, sunbathing, boating, and skating, depending on the season. In summer there are free jazz, pop, and classical music concerts, and a theatre festival.

Metropolitan Museum of Art

One of the world's biggest museums with three million exhibits including an Egyptian collection covering 36 centuries, an entire room from Pompeii, seventeen Rembrandts, and a roomful of sculptures by Rodin. Major collections of European and American painting and Primitive Art.

THURS AND SUN 9.30-5.30 P.M. FRI - SAT 9.30-8.45 P.M.

Lincoln Centre

Six concert halls and theatres with a total of 18,000 seats built in the 1960s. Home to the New York Philharmonic, the Metropolitan Opera Company, and the New York City Opera and Ballet.

Task 4. *So, what did you come to know about the main tourist attractions in New York? Did you succeed in matching them to their descriptions?*

Task 5. *Find the words in the text that mean*

1. 'people who come into a foreign country to live there permanently';
2. 'a large area inside the main entrance to a public building';
3. 'the top surface of a room';
4. 'a type of shellfish eaten as food';
5. 'the most important event';

6. 'the time when the sun goes down and night begins';
7. 'very busy';
8. 'objects shown in a museum'

Task 6. Explain the underlined words:

1. a rival skyscraper
- 2 pushing a spire through the top of the building
3. an outstanding example of
4. a pedestrian walkway
5. a favourite setting for film-makers
6. an area of wasteland
7. the city's lungs

Task 7. Work in pairs. You have two days in New York. Decide which places you want to visit and agree on the programme. Present your programme giving reasons for your choices. The information in the text below as well as the expressions to help you organise your ideas may be useful.

Make and respond to suggestions:

Let's/ Shall we/ Why don't we + infinitive?

How about/ What about + ... ing?

I suggest that we + infinitive

We'd better (not)/ We could + infinitive

I think that we should/ it would be a good idea to/ + infinitive

That's a (very) good idea. What a good idea!

That sounds (like) a (very) good idea (to me).

I think that's a very good suggestion.

I don't think that's a very good idea.

That doesn't sound (like) a (very) good idea (to me).

Persuade your partner(s) to agree:

But don't you agree that ... would be ...?

Yes, but I'm sure you'd agree that ... would be

If I were you, I'd ...

Interrupt your partner(s) to make a point or disagree:

Sorry to interrupt (you) but ...

May I interrupt you/Can I break in/ for a second...

I'd like to make a point ...

Hold on a moment!

Reach a decision:

So do we (all) agree that ... would be the best idea?

Have we (all) decided that ... isn't the best idea?

Well, most of us/we seem to think that ... would be the most popular choice.

Getting Around & Safety

New York's *public transport* is cheap and efficient. A *single journey* anywhere in the city using buses or the *subway* costs \$1.50. A Metro Card Fun Pass costs \$4 and allows *unlimited travel* for one day; a seven day *pass* is \$17. Taxis start at \$2 and then *charge* 30 cents for every fifth of a mile with *surcharges* between 8pm and 6am.

The New York Water Taxi is a new addition and currently runs between the Circle Line at West 42nd Street, Chelsea Piers at West 23rd Street and Battery Park as well as providing a connection between the South Street Seaport, Pier 11 at Wall Street and Fulton Landing in Brooklyn.

You'll probably end up doing a lot of walking so pack comfy shoes. New Yorkers describe distances in blocks; 20 north-south blocks are about a mile, and the same as 10 east-west blocks. It doesn't work out quite so neatly when the streets are twisty in place like Greenwich Village and the Financial District.

Smoking is not allowed in most indoor public spaces such as restaurants although you can often smoke whilst at the bar. You can't smoke in taxis, buses, subways or on subway platforms.

You'll constantly hear that New York is safer than it used to be as a result of the zero tolerance policy. That's true, crime rates have dropped but crime hasn't disappeared altogether. Take the same common sense precautions as

you would in any city; avoid empty or badly lit places, don't go for empty subway cars, and don't flaunt either wealth or insecurity.

If you feel a need to get away from the city for a day, the Hudson Valley provides an easy *escape*. MetroNorth from Grand Central Station offers a regular service to the historic towns along the river and a range of *One-Day Getaways*.

New York* **Learning The Lingo**

New Yorkers talk fast and run words together. It takes careful listening to work out that 'cawna fish treet' means at the corner of Fifth Street and you'll need to get used to shorthand-speak such as 'turdy turdin lex' for 33rd Street and Lexington Avenue.

Although films, TV and the internet mean we understand more of the quirky expressions Americans use, George Bernard Shaw's observation that the US and UK are "two nations divided by a common language" is still true today. Here're a few words and phrases that could still catch you out:

All	right	already!
That's enough, stop it!		

Dead	soldier
Empty beer can or bottle	

Do	me	a	solid
Do me a favour			

Don't	jerk	my	chain
Don't fool with me			

Mazuma
Money

On	line
Standing in a queue	

Nudnik

A boring person

Jocks

Sporty people

Fanny

Bum bag

pack

Bum

Tramp

Denver

Wheel clamp

boot

Out

Weird

in

the

left

field

Chips

Crisps

Bathroom

Toilet

or

restroom

So

Petty, self-absorbed, oblivious to impending danger

September

10

Carded

Asked to show ID when buying a drink. You need to prove you're over 21

McMansion

Big new home in incredibly bad taste.

Dot

Young dot-com millionaire

snot

Cell

Loud talking on a mobile

yell

Metrotard

A person who can't work out how to use their subway pass. You'll probably hear the person behind you muttering it!

Drug store

Chemist

• *Act as a guide around New York.*

WELCOME TO LONDON

I. As soon as you've read the text, define its topic and formulate the main idea of each part and the whole text.

London is known to be a vibrant, bustling, varied and changing city – one of the oldest and most exciting in the world. Whether you're staying for a day or a year, it is a city to keep you amused, amazed and surprised.

First, where to stay? *Accommodation* in London ranges from the height of luxury to the simplest student accommodation – with everything in between. If you are *on a tight budget*, try staying out of the centre, for London's *extensive tube and train network* will bring you to the heart of the city for a few pounds a day.

London's Galleries and Gardens

London is an art lover's paradise – head to Millbank for the Tate Gallery's national collection of British *paintings*, including some fabulous Turners. Or seek out the Victoria & Albert Museum in South Kensington, where there are wonderful collections of jewellery, silver, glass and even modern fashions. Perhaps surprisingly, London holds two of the most visited gardens in the country. Hampton Court Palace has been busy recreating King William's formal garden as it was at the height of its splendour in 1702.

Entertainment

Filling your evenings could prove a dilemma – how to choose from such a variety of concerts, plays and musicals? Tickets for the most popular shows should be *booked well in advance* through a reputable agency such as Ticketmaster, but if you prefer to make a quick decision, the Half Price Ticket Booth in Leicester Square can sell you tickets for the same day's performances.

There is always a huge choice of bands playing in the capital – turn to London's own guide, Time Out, for your choice of rock, folk, reggae and blues. For more traditional tastes, there are five world class symphony orchestras in the Capital and venues like the South Bank and Barbican have a wide range of classical concerts all year-round.

London has over 5,000 restaurants, serving some 50 cuisines from all around the world; there's plenty of choice of inexpensive places to eat. If you really want to treat yourself, London has some of the most famous restaurants in the country, like Simpson's-in-the-Strand for good value British cooking and the Restaurant at the Hyde Park Hotel for Marco-Pierre White's famous dishes.

London is also a great destination for shopaholics! Oxford Street is duly famous as one of the longest shopping streets in the world, but that's just the beginning. In Kensington High Street, you will find some of the best young fashion and in antique markets like Camden Lock some of the best old *bargains*! The King's Road still has plenty of style – whether for clothes or for interior decor.

However you choose to spend your time in London, *the multi-lingual staff at tourist information centres* will be happy to help – the largest centre is on Victoria British Rail Station forecourt. There you can get your 'hands-on' London through a new public access information system. The touch-screen computer will help you browse among London's attractions, restaurants and events at the touch of a button. So, the whole of London can now be at your fingertips... Enjoy it!

II. Now summarize the text.

VIDEO FILM 1 "A GLIMPSE OF LONDON"

Let's see a 12-minute film about London. While watching it do the following task: *Complete the sentences by giving the facts from the film.*

1. guardsmen are engaged in the ceremony of "Changing the Guards".
2. The Tower of London was built ago to
3. Many kings lived there until when the Tower
4. Beefeaters the Tower and visitors.
5. Their clothes date back to and are those of
6. London used to be a busy port where there were a lot of ships which carried
7. Today in St. Catherine's Dock there are only and
8. A hundred years ago "Cutty Sark" used to
9. The Thames Barrier was built to
10. In the centre of the City is which was built by after in
11. In 1981 in St. Paul's
12. The most famous tourist attractions in Westminster are
13. When you find yourself in Trafalgar Square you can or
14. In London there are a lot of large department stores like and
15. St. James' park is between and
16. Opposite Kensington Gardens is – London's largest concert hall.
17. London Zoo is in It has
18. Covent Garden in the 1960s was and in 1974 it
19. Samuel Johnson said about London: ".....".

The Most Popular Sights

Task 1. *Would you go to London for a holiday if you had a chance? Explain why/why not.*

Task 2. *Work in groups. Match the places in London to their descriptions. If you don't know, guess!*

Places in London

- 1 Buckingham Palace.
2. The City of London.
3. Houses of Parliament.
4. Big Ben.
5. Madam Tussaud's Wax Museum.
6. Piccadilly Circus.
7. St. Paul's Cathedral.
8. The Tower of London.
9. The Tower Bridge.
10. Trafalgar Square.
11. Westminster Abbey.
12. The National Gallery.

Descriptions

- a A busy square in central London known for the figure of Eros in the middle and for its lively night life.
- b. A very large Gothic church where almost all English kings and queens have been crowned and many famous people are buried there.
- c. A square in central London where Pall Mall, the Strand and Charing Cross Road meet; also known for the large numbers of pigeons.
- d. an art Gallery in Trafalgar Square, which contains the largest permanent collection of western paintings in Britain, most of which were painted between 1200 and 1900.

- e. A bridge which crosses the river Thames, just to the E Tower of London.
- f. The official home of the British Royal family .
- g. The British centre for money matters.
- h. The large bell in the clock tower of the Houses of Parliament in Westminster.
- i. An ancient fortress to the E of the City of London, on the N side of the river Thames, formerly a place where the king and queen lived, and a prison.
- j. A museum which contains wax figures of famous people, both living and dead.
- k. The buildings in which the British parliament sits.
- l. A fine church built by Sir Christopher Wren, famous for its whispering Gallery.

Task 3. Read the information about London and check your answers to 2.

London is believed to be one of the most exciting cities in the world. It covers an area of more than 600 square miles and has a population of more than nine million people. The tourist heart of London is located basically between the five miles from Kensington in the west to the Tower of London in the east and the five miles from Chelsea in the South to Hampstead in the North. It offers a great variety of sights, among which the most popular ones with tourists are Buckingham Palace, The City of London, Houses of Parliament and Big Ben, Madam Tussaud's Wax Museum and London Planetarium, Piccadilly Circus, St. Paul's Cathedral, The Tower of London, The Tower Bridge, Trafalgar Square and Westminster Abbey, The National Art Gallery and The National Portrait Gallery.

Buckingham Palace, one of the most popular historical buildings, was built in 1703 for the powerful Duke of Buckingham. The palace has been used as the official Royal residence in London since Queen Victoria /1819-1901/ became the first monarch to live regularly there. The palace and the beautiful gardens which surround it occupy an area of approximately 40 acres. The

flying of the Royal Standard above the palace signifies the presence of the sovereign. The ceremony of Changing the Guard takes place in front of the palace from April to August and on alternate days from September to March, at 11.30 a.m. From the beginning of August until the end of September certain areas of the palace are open to the public. Tickets can be obtained from the ticket office at St. James's Palace, Pall Mall. The Queen's Gallery, in Buckingham Palace Road, has special exhibitions from the Royal collection of paintings and is open to public every day except Monday.

The City of London is a financial and commercial centre which contains many famous institutes, as well as the headquarters of many international banks and insurance companies. In 1666 London was ravaged by the Great Fire which began from a baker's in Pudding Lane on September 2nd. London burned for three days, in which time 13,000 buildings and around 80 churches were destroyed. The monument, erected in 1677, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, commemorates the Great Fire of London in 1666. The column has an internal spiral stairway with 311 steps leading to a balcony from where there is a marvellous view of the City.

The Central Criminal Court, more popularly known as the Old Bailey, was built between 1902 and 1907 and was London's main prison from the 13th century. There are 18 courtrooms where the public are admitted to hear trials. The figure of Justice topping the dome, holds a sword in one hand and the scales of Justice in the other. The Bank of England, the Royal Exchange and the Stock Exchange are all in the City. Mansion House has been the official residence of the Lord Mayor; the Lord Mayor's show begins from here on the second Saturday in November, the new mayor riding through the city in a gilded wooden coach. The procession makes its way to the Royal Courts of Justice in the Strand before returning to Guildhall for the Lord Mayor's Banquet.

Houses of Parliament and Big Ben

The Houses of Parliament are the place where the British Parliament sits – in Westminster. They're famous for the clock tower, containing the large bell named Big Ben. The tower is 320 ft high; the bell weighs more than 13 tonnes. Big Ben is regarded as a symbol of London, Britain.

Madam Tussaud's Wax Museum and London Planetarium

Situated in Marylebone Road near to Baker St *underground station*, the waxworks was founded in 1802 by Marie Tussaud, a French woman who learnt her craft in post-Revolution Paris, making deathmasks of guillotine victims. There are *displays* of kings, queens, politicians, stars of film, television and music, sports men and women. All the exhibits are depicted with great accuracy of detail and are constantly being *updated*. Next door, under a green copper dome, is the London *Planetarium*, where the wonders of the heavens are exposed by means of an ingenious projector and accompanied by explanatory commentary.

Piccadilly Circus

Situated at the heart of the West End, this is one of the most popular meeting points in London. It is a dynamic area of people and traffic mixed with intense colour and noise. At its pedestrianized centre stands the statue of Eros. From here you're within short walking distance of Regent Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, Soho, Haymarket, Leicester Square and Trafalgar Square.

St. Paul's Cathedral

It was the first cathedral built /1710/ and dedicated to the Protestant faith. The inner dome is decorated by paintings depicting the life of St. Paul. The whispering Gallery runs around the inside of the dome and takes its name

from the fact that you can easily make out the voice of anyone standing on the opposite side, 107 feet away. A winding stairway leads to the outside of the dome, with its spectacular view of central London. Among the many people buried here are Horatio Nelson, the Duke of Wellington and the artists Reynolds and Turner.

The Tower of London

It has served as fortress, prison, royal residence, royal *mint* and museum. But it is best remembered as the most infamous execution ground in London. Among the executed here were the following historic personages: Ann Boleyn, Lady Jane Gray, Catherine Howard and Sir Thomas More. The last person publicly beheaded was Lord Lovat in 1747.

The Tower Bridge

It cost £ 1,5 million to construct and took nine years to complete. Due to a special mechanism the main trafficway consisting of two fixed sections attached to two hinges at either can be raised and lowered. This permits large vessels to pass under the bridge, whilst the traffic above is halted. In the south tower is a museum of London Bridges. In the west wing of the Waterloo building the Crown Jewels are displayed. Among this valuable collection of jewels is the Imperial State Crown, worn by the Monarch on leaving Westminster Abbey after the Coronation ceremony at the state opening of Parliament and other state occasions. The Tower is protected by the Yeoman Warders, better known as Beefeaters. The principal responsibility of the Warders has always been for the security of the Tower. Now they attend to visitors who come to the tower every year. Each evening at eight minutes to ten the unique Ceremony of the Keys takes place, during which the gates of the Tower are locked. As the clock strikes ten a bugler sounds the last post and then no one can enter the Tower without the password.

Trafalgar Square

One of the most impressive public squares in the world, it was built to commemorate Nelson's naval victory over the Napoleon's fleet in October 1805. Dominating the square is Nelson's column, rising to 185 ft high. Around the pedestal are four bronze reliefs cast from captured cannon of the French fleet, depicting the admiral's victories at the battles of St. Vincent, the Nile, Copenhagen and Trafalgar. There are four bronze lions at the base.

Westminster Abbey

Here monarchs are crowned and buried. The *tombs* of – or monuments to – Newton, Darwin, Wordsworth, Chaucer, Shakespeare and Dickens are housed here. Near the main doorway, or West entrance, lies the memorial to the Unknown Warrior. It commemorates the multitudes who lost their lives in the 1914-1918 War. The Abbey also houses the Coronation Chair – the oak chair used for the Coronation service. Contained within the Coronation Chair is the legendary Stone of Scone, a block of rock that once served as the Coronation seat of Scottish Kings.

The National Art Gallery runs along the north side of the square and houses one of the world's major collections of paintings.

The National Portrait Gallery is located behind the National Gallery and contains a fine collection of oil paintings, sketches, busts and miniatures of illustrious historic personalities.

Task 4. Find the words in the text that mean

1. 'a grave, esp. a large decorative one built to have a large space inside where the dead person is placed';
2. 'a secret word or phrase which must be spoken by a person before they are allowed to enter a building';

3. 'a rounded roof of a building';
4. 'the one who plays a brass musical instrument by blowing (like a trumpet but shorter);
5. 'a king or queen';
6. 'guards';
7. 'covered with a thin coat of gold or gold paint';
8. 'arrangement of something for public view' (in a museum).

Task 5. *Say the same using different words for the italicised words.*

1. It *houses* the Crown jewels.
- 2 It *commemorates* the multitudes who lost their lives in the 1914-1918 War.
3. The last person publicly *beheaded* was Lord Lovat in 1747.
4. The City contains many famous institutes, as well as the *headquarters* of many international banks
5. It was the first cathedral *dedicated* to the Protestant faith.
6. Around the pedestal are four bronze reliefs *depicting* the admiral's victories.
7. A *winding stairway* leads to the outside of the dome, *with its spectacular view of central London*.

Task 6. *Work in pairs. You have a full day in London. Decide which places you want to visit and agree on the programme. Present your programme giving reasons for your choices.*

Task 7. *You're going to watch another film about London consisting of several episodes. On seeing each part do the exercises below.*

VIDEO FILM 2 “LONDON”

Part 1. Buckingham Palace

- *Give the answers to the questions:*

1. When does the famous ceremony of Changing the Guard take place?
Describe it.
2. The Guardsmen wear a red coat and a black helmet. How is the latter called?
3. What's the job of the police?
4. When certain areas of the palace are open to public, where can the tickets be obtained from?

- *Summarize the episode.*

Part 2. The Tower of London

- *Give the answers to the questions:*

1. Where is the Tower located?
2. When and for what purpose was it built? Who by?
3. What is frightening about the Tower?
4. There are many buildings there. What are the two most important ones?
5. Who guard the Tower?

- *Summarize the episode.*

Part 3. St. Paul's Cathedral

- *Give the answers to the questions:*

1. When was it built? Who by?
2. Where is it located?
3. How many years did it take the architect to finish the cathedral?
4. How high is it?
5. How many steps lead to the dome?
6. What is there in the dome?

7. What adds to the significance of the cathedral?
8. What impression does the Tower produce on tourists and Londoners?

• *Summarize the episode.*

Part 4. Westminster and Trafalgar Square

• *Give the answers to the questions:*

1. What is Westminster?
2. Where is it located? What is next to the Houses of Parliament?
3. What has happened in Westminster Abbey since William the Conqueror?
4. Is Big Ben the name of the clock tower rising above Parliament?
5. What can one see during a ride along White Hall?
6. What is there in the middle of Trafalgar Square? What does it commemorate?
7. Which sea is 'Admiral Nelson' looking over?
8. What is the heart of London's West End? What is it famous for?

• *Summarize the episode.*

Part 5. • London Parks

• *Give the answers to the questions:*

1. What did the major London parks use to be? And now?
2. What is London's oldest park? Where is it located?
3. What did you come to know about St. James' Park?
4. What is there in Kensington Gardens?
5. What kind of concerts are held in the Albert Hall?
6. Regent's Park is said to be the most elegant park in London. What is it famous for besides its elegance?

• *Summarize the episode.*

• *Act as a guide around London.*

ROLE PLAY

Discussion: Visit Britain and the USA

You have to discuss a topic with your partner.

Situation 1. A tourist agency is planning an advertising campaign to encourage people to visit Britain. You have been asked for your views about the attractions which should be featured in the campaign. Decide which three should be included. Consider not only the ones which appeal to you and your partner but also those which might appeal to tourists of different ages and from different countries. You may, if you prefer, include a completely different attraction which you think more suitable.

You have three or four minutes for this.

Situation 2. Now you and your partner have to report on the outcome of your discussion, saying whether you agreed or not. You then take part in a more general discussion with your partner.

• *Practise your reporting and discussion skills by working with another pair.*

• *Take it in turns to summarise and explain the conclusions you reached, and then discuss the following questions:*

- How much do you learn about the country if you only visit the capital city?
- What's the best way to meet the people in a country you're visiting?
- What research can you do to make a foreign holiday more enjoyable?
- Can you have a good holiday even on a tight budget? Why/why not?
- Is it better to travel alone or with one or two friends? Why?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of taking *a guided tour of a city*?

READING 1

Does Travel Broaden The Mind?

- *Read the text, define its topic and identify the main idea.*

An acquaintance of mine who lives in England and had never been outside it until last summer decided to go over to France for a trip. When he returned, I asked him how he liked it. “Terrible”, was his answer. “I couldn’t get a nice cup of tea anywhere. Thank goodness I’m back.” I asked him whether he hadn’t had any good food while he was there. “Oh, the dinners were all right,” he said. I found a little place where they made quite good fish and chips. Not as good as ours, mind you, but they were passable. But the breakfasts were terrible: no bacon or kippers or haddocks. I had fried eggs and chips, but it was quite a business getting them to make them. They expected me to eat rolls. And when I asked for marmalade, they brought strawberry jam and do you know, they insisted that it was marmalade! The trouble is they don’t know English.”

I thought it useless to explain that we borrowed the word “marmalade” from French, and that it means in that language any kind of jam. So I said, “But didn’t you eat any of the famous French food? “What? Me?” he said. “Of course not! Give me good old English food every time! None of these fancy bits for me!” He had gone to France determined to live there exactly as if he was in England, and had judged it entirely from his own English viewpoint. On the other hand, there are some travellers who adapt themselves so successfully to foreign customs and habits that they incur the severe criticisms of their less adaptable fellow-countrymen.

Perhaps the ideal would be if travel could succeed in making people tolerant of the habits and customs of others without abandoning their own.

(From “Advanced Comprehension and Appreciation Pieces” by L.A. Hill, D.G. May, abridged)

ASSIGNMENTS

I. Answer the questions on the text:

1. Where did the author's acquaintance decide to go for a trip? 2. Had he been anywhere outside England before it? 3. Was he an adaptable person? 4. What did he dislike and criticize in France? 5. Why didn't he taste any of the famous French food? 6. He judged French food and customs entirely from his English viewpoint, didn't he? 7. Was he happy to be back?

II. The author said, "The ideal would be if travel could succeed in making people tolerant of the habits and customs of others without abandoning their own." Do you agree with it? If you went abroad what would you look for: likenesses or differences in the customs and habits of both countries? Would you be able to adapt yourself easily to their customs and way of life?

III. Say: (a) whom you would call adaptable people; (b) whether you are an adaptable person; (c) what kind of traveller you are.

READING 2*

When The Locals Are Friendly

I. Skim-read the text below to answer these questions as quickly as possible.

1. What exactly is 'Servas'?
 - A. A travel agency which arranges cheap holidays.
 - B. A charity which arranges for people to do voluntary work overseas.
 - C. An organisation which arranges for travellers to stay with local people.
2. Who can travel with 'Servas'?
 - A. Only students.
 - B. Young people generally.

C. People of all ages.

3. How did the travellers mentioned in the article get on?

A. They all thoroughly enjoyed the experience.

B. Most of them enjoyed the experience.

C. Several had problems in adapting to the culture.

II. Now scan the text to find the answers to these questions.

1. The travellers' names are printed in dark type. How many are they?

2. Which countries did they visit?

III. In this task, you have quite a long text to read. However, the questions are quite straightforward. The aim is to test how quickly and correctly you can find the information.

- Look through the questions and underline the key words.
- Remember to paraphrase the expressions from the text that say the same thing in different ways.
- For each question, check the names highlighted in the text. Read those parts of the text carefully to find the answer. Ignore all the other parts of the text.

When The Locals Are Friendly

“Free accommodation with plenty of surprises ... Servas is a cheap – and enlightening – way to see the world”, says Patricia Cleveland-Peck.

When **Rachel** arrived in Bangladesh, her *host* Ujol was waiting for her at the railway station. Rachel was looking out for a middle-aged man. Ujol was not expecting a woman.

Ujol, 25 and his family lived in a two-bedroom flat. His original plan had been for himself and ‘Mr. Rachel’ to sleep on the big bed in his room. ‘Mr. Rachel’ ended up having the large room to herself, while Ujol and his family slept in one room. She stayed four nights in the end, as her plans to move on after two days were met with dismay. ‘Once we had all got over our initial shyness,’ says Rachel, ‘it was wonderful to live as part of an ordinary family.’

Living as part of the family is a key factor in an unusual organisation which enables its members to travel without the usual trappings of the tourist industry. Servas (the name means ‘we serve’ in Esperanto) is a non-profit making organisation dedicated to promoting ‘peace and international understanding’. It operates in 80 countries around the world through a network of hosts who are willing to open their homes to visitors free of charge for two nights and sometimes longer. It is not a travel agency offering a cheap travel option, but is intended for the traveller who wants to get to know individuals and their culture by sharing their activities for a short time.

Last summer I went to the local station to pick up my first Servas visitor. A tiny girl carrying a backpack almost as big as herself, **Andrea** from Budapest was planning a month’s tour of England, staying two nights with 14 different hosts (for each of whom she had prepared a gift of a cassette of Hungarian music). She was a charming guest, offering to help with the washing-up. Andrea phoned me before leaving England to tell me how successful her exhausting circuit had proved.

This sort of travel suits the young but is by no means restricted *to* them. Last year **Irv** from the US, aged 64, *hitch-hiked* round Britain, spending 22 nights with 12 Servas hosts; 72-year-old **Joyce** from New Zealand travelled alone through Russia by rail – ‘All across the country, 9,000 miles. I taught the Mongolians to play Snap and learned to tell my life story in Russian’. Sometimes it is the only way to find out what goes on behind closed doors in countries not renowned for their openness to visitors.

Bridget and Bill from England stayed in Fez, Morocco. Their Servas host was a young, out-of-work waiter, through whom Bridget and Bill learned how serious a problem of unemployment is in Morocco for the university educated. Receiving Servas visitors offers them some contact with an outside world which they are unlikely to gain visas to visit.

‘Men and women lead very separate lives,’ Bridget discovered. ‘I covered my head with a scarf to gain respect among the men – but they found it unusual that I wanted to join in the discussions and they tended to avoid eye contact. As I could also go to the kitchen and talk to the women about their lives and problems, I had the best of both worlds.’

Such visits are bound to break down prejudices. Before visiting Japan, **Johannes** from Germany was under the impression that Japanese women didn’t talk much. Now he knows that this is not so. ‘The women who talked about their young children were extremely worried about them, much more so than I feel Europeans are. The school system in Japan seems to put children under enormous pressure.’ Johannes also learned when to hold his tongue. ‘It is not easy in Japan to discuss difficult or controversial topics. I had to stop asking questions when I felt a barrier.’ So what did they make of Johannes? ‘They all seemed to enjoy our time together.’

You must be flexible: things will be different. **Mary**, travelling in India, was proudly told by her Indian host, ‘we have water’. This turned out to be cold water for short periods, twice a day. The lavatories she found ‘difficult’, as well as the fact that she came across hot water only twice in seven weeks.

On the other hand, western visitors prepare themselves for the shock of poor hygiene and poverty only to find the most wonderful hospitality. Not only may your hosts feed you meals they can ill-afford but they may also insist that you then take their bed while they sleep on the floor.

Sometimes the Servas official two-nights maximum rule is a godsend, as when your guest shows no interest in you or your life but is simply out to use your home as a free hotel to consume as much of your food as possible before getting him/her to the next sucker on the list. It happens. Prepare also to be perplexed by the habits of different nations. What was I to make of the **Ruarks**, a middle-aged American couple who would eat only raw green

weeds gathered from the hedgerows, and preferred to sleep on the floor rather than on the bed I had made up for them?

Rupert from San Francisco, a regular host, says, ‘I have no agenda for my guests. If they want to stay one night or one month – they are welcome. If they want to spend most of their days doing the tourist thing, I will support that. If they just want to hang out with me – fabulous!’

IV. Answer questions 1-14 by choosing from the list of travellers (A-H).

Some of the choices may be required more than once.

A Rachel **B** Andrea **C** Irv **D** Joyce **E** Bridget **F** Johannes

G Mary **H** The Ruarks

Which traveller(s)...

made progress in speaking the local language?	1.....
brought a present for their host?	2.....
had difficulty in adjusting to the local conditions?	3.....
spent longer with a family than originally planned?	4.....
didn't travel by public transport?	5.....
had unusual tastes in food?	6.....
learnt something about women's concerns?	7.....8....
introduced local people to a new game?	9.....
was willing to make themselves useful in the house?	10.....
found they had been mistaken about one aspect of the culture?	11.....
had an embarrassing arrival?	12.....
adapted their behaviour in some way to fit in with the	13.....
local culture?	14.....

Focus on speaking

WHAT KIND OF TRAVELLER ARE YOU?

• *Work with a partner. Imagine you have booked a two-week package tour together, staying in a foreign seaside resort. Discuss the following questions and mark the answers which your partner chooses.*

1. There is no sign of your luggage when you arrive at your destination in the middle of the night. Do you:

- A. think what a terrible start to the holiday and decide to stay at the airport until it turns up.
- B. take a telephone number and ring back in the morning?
- C. do nothing and wait for the courier to sort things out?
- D. grab a taxi and tell the driver to take you to the nearest all-night discotheque?

2. At the hotel, you are shown a room which has neither the balcony nor the sea view which you've asked for. Do you:

- A. take what you're offered for the moment, but determine to get what you want in the morning?
- B. refuse to accept the room and camp in the lounge?
- C. smile and turn up the volume on your personal stereo (you knew things would go wrong)?
- D. take the room, certain you'll be able *to swap* it later?

3. The restaurant at your hotel turns out to be ridiculously expensive. Do you:

- A. eat without worrying because, after all, you are on holiday?
- B. pay up, but moan continuously?
- C. decide to go on a diet for the duration of the holiday?
- D. find a cheaper restaurant a couple of streets away?

4. The weather is awful. Do you:

- A. see if there's any chance of an earlier *flight* home?
- B. stay in your room and listen to music on your personal stereo?
- C. organise trips to museums and art galleries until it gets better?
- D. make for the beach anyway? (You once read an article that said the sun can tan you even through thick clouds.)

5. Doing the accounts at the end of the day, you realise that you handed over a 200 instead of a 20 denomination note as a tip for lunch. Do you:

- A. go back to the restaurant, certain they'll give you *a refund* once you explain what's happened?
- B. curse all foreigners and never leave another *tip* all holiday?
- C. shrug your shoulders and write it off to experience?

- D. have an enormous meal at an expensive restaurant to show that you won't let your holiday be spoilt by a little thing like money.
- 6. Having tried all the restaurants, you are forced to acknowledge that the local cuisine is appalling. Do you:**
- A. feel thankful that at least the fruit and salads are delicious, and resolve to stick to them?
 - B. complain bitterly, and eat lots of ice-cream and sweets between meals – even though neither is particularly appetising?
 - C. give up on the local cuisine and go on a crash diet?
 - D. reckon you've just been unlucky so far, and give the restaurants another try?
- 7. You go on a whole-day coach trip with regular stops for drinks, meals and sightseeing. The rest of the party don't look like the sort of people you'd mix with at home. Do you:**
- A. talk only to your *holiday companion* and feel glad you both brought books?
 - B. bitterly regret your mistake and spend the day in a bad mood?
 - C. single out anyone who looks in the least bit 'your type' and see if you can start a conversation?
 - D. make yourself the life and soul of the party?
- 8. When you go away on holiday, do you:**
- A. hardly think about what's going on at home from the moment you arrive until the moment you return?
 - B. know there's absolutely no point in worrying about things at home because there's nothing you can do about them?
 - C. wake up most mornings worrying about how on earth they are managing at home without you?
 - D. send postcards to a few close friends during the second week?

ROLE PLAY

Communication game "Bucket shops"

Type of activity: information search

Function practised: asking for and giving factual information

Lexical areas: travel and transport

Problem vocabulary: *destination, frequency, inclusive, package tour, round trip, best deal, stop-over, break a journey.*

How to use the game

The class should be divided into two halves. Half the class are *travel agents*, belonging to four rival firms; the other half are prospective travellers looking

for information. Move the furniture around in your classroom, set up a 'High Street' with four travel agents' shops at adjacent desks in one area of the room. You might like to make signs with names on them that the 'travel agents' can place on the desks to identify the shops.

- Divide up your 'travel agents' among the four firms: two or three or so to each shop and give each of them the information sheet relevant to their firm.

- Divide your 'travellers' into two or three teams depending on how many students you have, allocate each team a 'home base' preferably in a different area of the classroom from the travel agents' 'High Street', and give each team a list of questions to answer.

The object of the game is to answer all the questions on the sheet; the team which does so correctly in the shortest time is the winner. For each team, one member should remain at 'home base' with the list of questions, allocating questions to the other members of the team, sending them out on fact-finding missions, and collecting the information as it arrives. Apart from that, it is up to the students how they organise their information collection: some teams will inevitably devise better systems than others!

Questions

1. Where can you buy the cheapest *return ticket* to Rio de Janeiro? How much does it cost?
2. Find out the cost of a weekend for two in Paris in July.
3. How much does a Round-the-World ticket cost at the different travel agents? What are the conditions?
4. How soon could you get a flight to Delhi?
5. Which agency *does the best deal* on a week-end in Amsterdam?
6. When do flights leave for Mexico City?
7. You want to fly to Rome for a conference. You must be there by 10 a.m. on Monday. When will you have to leave?

8. What is the cost for a family of four (one child aged six, one child aged six months) to fly to Madrid one-way?
9. What conditions must you fulfil to qualify for a cheap fare to Dublin?
10. What's the cheapest *package holiday* to Vienna?
11. You want *to go on a package tour to Portugal* next week – are there any vacancies?
12. When do flights to Sidney leave? How long is the flight?
13. Is it cheaper to fly to Frankfurt or go by train?
14. If you fly to Hong Kong where do you *stop over*? Can you *fly direct*?
15. Can you get a package tour for one week to Moscow and St. Petersburg?
16. What is the cheapest fare to Zurich?
17. You want to travel by train to Moscow, stopping at Warsaw and Berlin for a few days. Is it possible to do this on the same ticket, or do you have to buy three separate tickets?
18. You'd like to go cycling in France, but you don't really know where would be a good place to go. Can anyone help you?
19. You're keen on art and painting is your hobby. You'd like to combine painting and sunshine this summer. Are there any painting courses in Italy or France this summer?
20. You have one month's holiday and you want to travel around the USA. What is the best way of getting there/travelling around the country?

«CHEAPO-TRAVEL»

Flights to Europe

Destination	departures	flight time	single fare	economy return
Paris	every day 9.00, 10.30 12.00, 16.30	1 hour	£ 45	£55
Amsterdam	every day 10.30, 13.30	1 ½ hours	£50	£ 60
Dublin	every day 11.45, 14.30	1 ½ hours	£65	£ 85
Zurich	every day 11.15, 14.45	2 hours	£60	£ 75

Rome	every day 9.00, 15.45	2 ½ hours	£65	£ 65
Athens	every day 14.45, 19.00	3 hours	£68	£70
Madrid	every day 9.00, 15.45	2 hours	£60	£ 65
Brussels	every day 13.00, 16.45, 18.00	1 ½ hours	£50	£ 55
Vienna	every day 9.00, 13.00	2 ½ hours	£65	£ 70
Lisbon	every day 14.00	2 hours	£55	£ 65
Frankfurt	every day 9.00, 17.40	2 hours	£55	£ 65

Children under 2 free; between 2 and 12 half price

Economy return must be booked 14 days in advance and traveller must spend at least 1 Saturday night in the country

Long distance flights:

<i>Destination</i>	<i>departures</i>	<i>flight time</i>	<i>single fare</i>	<i>economy return</i>
New York	every day 13.00	7 hours	£ 149	£ 289
Mexico City	every day 9.00	10 hours	£190	£ 375
Delhi	every day 15.00	10 hours	£ 210	£ 400
Bangkok	every day 12.30	15 hours	£ 187	£340
Singapore	every day 10.15	15 hours	£ 220	£ 410
Hong Kong*	every day 14.00	18 hours	£ 270	£ 520
Sydney**	every day 10.00	28 hours	£ 372	£ 625
Rio	every day 19.00	16 hours	£ 300	£ 470

*stopover Bahrain (direct on Suns 15.30) ** stopover Singapore

PACKAGES AND SPECIAL OFFERS

Amsterdam Weekend: return flight plus 2 nights bed and breakfast and evening meal; £80 per person.

Vienna: one week package inclusive of return flight, bed and breakfast for six nights, excursion to Salzburg; per person £ 170.

Portugal (Algarve): 1 week (incl. return flight, transfer, full board) £ 150 per person; 2 weeks £ 220 (fully booked for next two months).

Painting courses in Sorrento: 2 weeks from £ 250 inclusive of full board in Italian farmhouse and tuition.

USA Travel: Book a return fare (£ 450) on Globe Airlines and up to 8 journeys on inter-state airlines within the USA for £ 35 per journey

Round-the-world tickets: London-Sydney-London, valid one year with unlimited stopovers as long as you keep flying in the same direction; £ 750

TRAIN FARES TO MAJOR EUROPEAN CITIES

Paris	£ 40 return
Amsterdam	£ 42 return
Zurich	£ 68 return

Rome	£ 77 return
Athens	£ 100 return
Madrid	£ 72 return
Brussels	£ 38 return
Vienna	£ 75 return
Lisbon	£ 90 return
Frankfurt	£ 65 return
Moscow	£ 200 return
(via Warsaw/Berlin)	

Tickets valid for two months. Journey may be broken and resumed at any point within two months.

«VALU-TOURS»

Flights to Europe

<i>Destination</i>	<i>departures</i>	<i>flight time</i>	<i>single fare</i>	<i>economy return</i>
Paris	every day 9.00, 10.30 12.00, 16.30	1 hour	£ 45	£ 62
Amsterdam	every day 10.30, 13.30	1 ½ hours	£50	£ 67
Dublin	every day 11.45, 14.30	1 ½ hours	£65	£ 91
Zurich	every day 11.15, 14.45	2 hours	£60	£ 82
Rome	every day 9.00, 15.45	2 ½ hours	£65	£ 72
Athens	every day 14.45, 19.00	3 hours	£68	£ 77
Madrid	every day 11.20, 16.45	2 hours	£60	£ 72
Brussels	every day 13.00, 16.45, 18.00	1 ½ hours	£50	£ 65
Vienna	every day 9.00, 13.00	2 ½ hours	£ 65	£ 74
Lisbon	every day 14.00	2 hours	£ 55	£ 76
Frankfurt	every day 9.00, 17.40	2 hours	£ 55	£ 69

Children under 2 free; between 2 and 12 half price

Economy return must be booked 14 days in advance and traveller must spend at least 1 Saturday night in the country

Long distance flights:

<i>Destination</i>	<i>departures</i>	<i>flight time</i>	<i>single fare</i>	<i>economy return</i>
New York	every day 13.00	7 hours	£ 149	£ 289
Mexico City	every day 9.00	10 hours	£ 190	£ 375
Delhi	every day 15.00	10 hours	£ 210	£ 400
Bangkok	every day 12.30	15 hours	£ 187	£ 340
Singapore	every day 10.15	15 hours	£ 220	£ 410

Hong Kong*	every day 14.00	18 hours	£ 270	£ 520
Sydney**	every day 10.00	28 hours	£ 372	£625
Rio	every day 19.00	16 hours	£ 300	£ 550

*stopover Bahrain (direct on Suns 15.30) ** stopover Singapore

PACKAGES AND SPECIAL OFFERS

Amsterdam Weekend: return flight plus 2 nights bed and breakfast; £ 77 per person.

Vienna: one week package inclusive of return flight, bed and breakfast for six nights, excursion to Salzburg; per person £ 180.

Portugal (Algarve): 1 week (incl. return flight, transfer, full board) £ 150 per person; 2 weeks £220 (fully booked for next two months).

Painting courses in Sorrento: 2 weeks from £ 250 inclusive of full board in Italian farmhouse and tuition.

USA: economy return plus inter-state bus pass valid 30 days all over America on the Whippet bus lines; only £400.

TRAIN FARES TO MAJOR EUROPEAN CITIES

Paris	£ 40 return
Amsterdam	£42 return
Zurich	£ 68 return
Rome	£ 77 return
Athens	£ 100 return
Madrid	£ 72 return
Brussels	£ 38 return
Vienna	£ 75 return
Lisbon	£ 90 return
Frankfurt	£65 return
Moscow	£200 return

(via Berlin/Warsaw)

Tickets valid for two months. Journey may be broken and resumed at any point within two months.

«WORLDBEATERS TRAVEL»

Flights to Europe

<i>Destination</i>	<i>departures</i>	<i>flight time</i>	<i>single fare</i>	<i>economy return</i>
Paris	every day 9,00, 10.30 12.00, 16,30	1 hour	£ 45	£ 60

Amsterdam	every day 10.30, 13.30	1 ½ hours	£50	£65
Dublin	every day 11.45, 14.30	1 ½ hours	£65	£ 89
Zurich	every day 11.15, 14.45	2 hours	£60	£79
Rome	every day 9.00, 15.45	2 ½ hours	£65	£ 70
Athens	every day 14.45, 19.00	3 hours	£68	£ 75
Madrid	every day 11.20, 16.45	2 hours	£60	£ 70
Brussels	every day 13.00, 16.45, 18.00	1 ½ hours	£50	£ 60
Vienna	every day 9.00, 13.00	2 ½ hours	£65	£ 70
Lisbon	every day 14.00	2 hours	£55	£ 70
Frankfurt	every day 9.00, 17.40	2 hours	£55	£65

Children under 2 free; between 2 and 12 half price

Economy return must be booked 14 days in advance and traveller must spend at least 1 Saturday night in the country

Long distance flights:

<i>Destination</i>	<i>departures</i>	<i>flight time</i>	<i>single fare</i>	<i>economy return</i>
New York	every day 13.00	7 hours	£ 149	£ 269
Mexico City	every day 9.00	10 hours	£ 190	£352
Delhi	every day 15.00	10 hours	£ 210	£ 390
Bangkok	every day 12.30	15 hours	£ 187	£ 330
Singapore	every day 10.15	15 hours	£ 220	£400
Hong Kong*	every day 14.00	18 hours	£ 270	£ 540
Sydney**	every day 10.00	28 hours	£372	£ 615
Rio	every day 19.00	16 hours	£300	£ 500

*stopover Bahrain (direct on Suns 15.30) ** stopover Singapore

PACKAGES AND SPECIAL OFFERS

Weekend in Paris: return flight, 2 nights bed and breakfast; £ 70 per person low season (October to March) £ 80 per person high season (April to September)

Amsterdam Weekend: return flight plus 2 nights bed and breakfast; £ 75 per person.

Vienna: one week package inclusive of return flight, bed and breakfast for six nights, excursion to Salzburg; per person £ 160.

Portugal (Algarve): 1 week (incl. return flight, transfer, full board) £ 150 per person; 2 weeks £ 220 (fully booked for next two months).

Moscow and St. Petersburg: 1 week, all inclusive; £ 250.

Cycling Tours South of France: £ 170 for 2 weeks inclusive of return ferry/train, full board and cycle hire.

Painting courses in Sorrento: 2 weeks from £ 250 inclusive of full board in Italian farmhouse and tuition.

USA Fly-drive holidays: fly Executive to New York for £ 250 single, £ 450 return and rent a car for £ 120 per week economy return plus inter-state bus pass valid 30 days all over America on the Whippet bus lines; only £ 400.

TRAIN FARES TO MAJOR EUROPEAN CITIES

Paris	£ 40 return
Amsterdam	£ 42 return
Zurich	£ 68 return
Rome	£ 77 return
Athens	£ 100 return
Madrid	£ 72 return
Brussels	£ 38 return
Vienna	£ 75 return
Lisbon	£ 90 return
Frankfurt	£ 65 return
Moscow	£ 200 return

(via Berlin/Warsaw)

Tickets valid for two months. Journey may be broken and resumed at any point within two months.

«ROCK-BOTTOM TRAVEL»

Flights to Europe

<i>Destination</i>	<i>departures</i>	<i>flight time</i>	<i>single fare</i>	<i>economy return</i>
Paris	every day 9.00, 10.30 12.00, 16.30	1 hour	£ 45	£ 55
Amsterdam	every day 10.30, 13.30	1 ½ hours	£50	£ 60
Dublin	every day 11.45, 14.30	1 ½ hours	£ 65	£ 85
Zurich	every day 11.15, 14.45	2 hours	£60	£ 70
Rome	every day 9.00, 15.45	2 ½ hours	£65	£ 65
Athens	every day 14.45, 19.00	3 hours	£68	£ 70
Madrid	every day 11.20, 16.45	2 hours	£60	£ 65
Brussels	every day 13.00, 16.45, 18.00	1 ½ hours	£50	£ 55
Vienna	every day 9.00, 13.00	2 ½ hours	£ 65	£ 70
Lisbon	every day 14.00	2 hours	£ 55	£ 65
Frankfurt	every day 9.00, 17.40	2 hours	£ 55	£ 65

Children under 2 free; between 2 and 12 half price

Economy return must be booked 14 days in advance and traveller must spend at least 1 Saturday night in the country

Long distance flights:

<i>Destination</i>	<i>departures</i>	<i>flight time</i>	<i>single fare</i>	<i>economy return</i>
New York	every day 13.00	7 hours	£ 149	£ 289
Mexico City	every day 9.00	10 hours	£ 190	£ 375
Delhi	every day 15.00	10 hours	£ 210	£ 400
Bangkok	every day 12.30	15 hours	£L 187	£ 340
Singapore	every day 10.15	15 hours	£ 220	£ 410
Hong Kong*	every day 14.00	18 hours	£ 270	£ 520
Sydney**	every day 10.00	28 hours	£ 372	£ 625
Rio	every day 19.00	16 hours	£ 300	£ 590

*stopover Bahrain (direct on Suns 15.30) ** stopover Singapore

PACKAGES AND SPECIAL OFFERS

Amsterdam Weekend: return flight plus 2 nights bed and breakfast and evening meal; £ 90 per person.

Vienna: one week package inclusive of return flight, bed and breakfast for six nights, excursion to Salzburg; per person £ 175.

Portugal (Algarve): 1 week (incl. return flight, transfer, full board) £ 150 per person; 2 weeks £ 220 (immediate availability).

Painting courses in Sorrento: 2 weeks from £ 250 inclusive of full board in Italian farmhouse and tuition.

Round-the-world tickets: London-Sydney-London, valid one year with unlimited stopovers as long as you keep flying in the same direction; £ 950

TRAIN FARES TO MAJOR EUROPEAN CITIES

Paris	£ 40 return
Amsterdam	£42 return
Zurich	£ 68 return
Rome	£ 77 return
Athens	£ 100 return
Madrid	£ 72 return
Brussels	£ 38 return
Vienna	£ 75 return
Lisbon	£ 90 return
Frankfurt	£ 65 return
Moscow	£ 200 return

(via Berlin/Warsaw)

Tickets valid for two months. Journey may be broken and resumed at any point within two months.

UNIT II

TRAVELLING AROUND

- *Read the information about travelling around Britain and do the assignments which follow.*

TOURING BY CAR

With its good road and motorway network, Britain is ideally suited for driving tours. Road numbers and destinations are clearly signposted and even smaller country roads are well surfaced. For quick point-to-point travel the motorway system is best, but to discover the real Britain get off the main roads and explore quiet rural lanes and hidden-away villages.

When travelling around, look out for the white-on-brown signposts which indicate nearby tourist attractions.

Driving on the left – a few tips:

1. Always look right when setting off. Overtake on the right.
2. Give way to the right at the roundabouts. Traffic coming from the right has the right-of-way and must be given priority.
3. Major roads have priority over smaller roads. A white line painted across the road means stop and give priority to the major road ahead.
4. Look for signposts and road markings and make sure you understand them – they are important and should not be ignored!

Renting a car means that you are free to go where you choose and visit places off the beaten track. All companies offer standard rental with unlimited mileage, large companies offer one-way rental, too. Cars can be rented at most principal railway stations via a British Rail scheme; you can make a reservation just before starting your journey and your car will be waiting on your arrival. A car required at smaller stations should be booked 24 hours in advance. There are also car rental kiosks at most airports.

With so many car hire companies, it's worth shopping around to get a good-value deal. Use your credit card, otherwise you may have to leave a cash deposit of anything from £ 95 upwards. If you want a car with automatic transmission you must specify this at the time of booking. Remember to pack your current driving licence – you won't be able to rent a car without it!

Conditions of car rental vary: most companies will not rent to those aged under 21 or 25 or aged over 70 or 75 (check in advance) and they usually require the visitor to have held a full driving licence for at least 12 months. It is customary for the rental charge (which includes passenger liability, third party, fire and theft insurance) to be paid in advance.

Price Guide

Car hire: 1,300-1,600 cc saloon, unlimited mileage,
Collision Damage Waiver & VAT (petrol extra), per week from
£ 150 to £ 350

Ω LISTENING COMPREHENSION Ω

/M. Ockenden. *Hiring a car*. Lesson 7./

- *Listen to the conversations, memorise as much as possible. Write them down. Reproduce each conversation with a partner.*
- *As soon as you've done that, have different variations of the same situation by taking A's first utterances followed by any of B's utterances, and so on.*
- *Have some more practice by doing the DRILLS.*

I. Example: Can you hire me an estate car for three days from tomorrow?

- 1)a small saloon?
- 2)rent.....?
- 3)six..... ?
- 4)next Monday?
- 5)a large van.....?

II. Example: Student A: I'd like to rent an estate next Monday.

Student B: The best I can do is a saloon.

All the estates are out till Wednesday.

1. Aa pick-up.....Saturday.
Ba van.....Monday.
2. Aa minibus.....Tuesday.
Ba saloon.....Friday.
3. Aa camper van.....Thursday.
Ba trailer tent.....Sunday.
4. Aan automaticWednesday.
Ba manual.....Saturday.
5. Aa trailer.....Sunday.
Ba roof rackMonday.

III. Example: Student A: What's the daily rate for a Mercedes?

Student B: Rather expensive, I'm afraid. You're talking about £100 a day.

1. Aweekly.....Range Rover?
B Quite expensive£800.....
2. Ahourlychauffeured Rolls?
B Very expensive...£40.....
3. Amonthly.....BMW?
B Quite a bit,..... £1000.....
4. Adailyvolvo Estate?
B Not cheap, £ 60.....

TOURING BY TRAIN

British Rail offers high standards of fast, comfortable and easy travel. On the InterCity network services operate frequently (hourly or better on many routes). Air-conditioned InterCity 125 services (travelling at speeds up to 125 mph/200km/h) like London, South and West Wales, the West of England, the Midlands, the North East of England and Scotland. New InterCity 225 services link London with Yorkshire, the North East and the east coast of Scotland in record time. It is now possible to travel from London King's Cross to Edinburgh in as little as 3 hours 59 minutes. On most long-distance trains seats can be reserved in advance, but it is rarely necessary except during

holiday periods. Reserve when you get to Britain.

Most long-distance trains have both first and standard (economy) class carriages and InterCity trains usually have a restaurant and/or buffet car, serving hot meals, light snacks and drinks. *Pullman trains* offer luxury travel to the main business centres in Britain, with meal service at your seat available to first class ticket holders. Hundreds of stations also have cafes.

Overnight sleeping car-trains across the country are an ideal way to gain a day and save on hotel charges, with £30 for a single berth compartment, first class. Reservations should be a supplementary charge of £25 per journey, per *berth* for standard class, and made well in advance.

If you only want to make a few journeys, single or return (round trip) tickets can be bought in Britain at any station, British Rail Travel Centre or rail appointed travel agent. First class tickets cost about 50 per cent more than standard class. For many journeys, reduced price tickets are often available at a considerable saving on ordinary fares. If you plan a lot of travelling, a bargain-buy is the **BritishRail Pass**. This pass (which must be purchased from travel agents in your own country – it cannot be bought in Britain) will give you unlimited travel on all scheduled British Rail services throughout England, Scotland and Wales.

Ω LISTENING COMPREHENSION Ω

/M. Ockenden. *At a Railway Station*. Lesson 4./

- *Listen to the conversations, memorise as much as possible. Reproduce each conversation with a partner of yours.*
- *As soon as you've done that, have different variations of the same situation by taking A's first utterances followed by any of B's utterances, and so on.*
- *Have some more practice by doing the DRILLS.*

I. Example: Three first class singles to London, please.

- 6)Bexhill
- 7) A three-month return
- 8) Two day returns
- 9) Brighton
- 10) A single

II. Example: Which side of the platform do I want for Newhaven Harbour, please?

- 1) part of the train Charing Cross,?
- 2)..... platformDover Marine,?
- 3).....carriageEastbourne?
- 4)stationHastings?
- 5).....trainTidbury.....?

III. Example: Student A: Which train would get me to York by 4.30?

Student B: If you caught the 11.35, you'd be there at 16.14.

1. A Victoria 8.30 a.m.
B 7.12 8.11.
2. A Paris.....six thirty?
B 9.50 18.07.
3. A Hastings 5.45?
B 5.10 5.40.
4. A Leeds..... 7 p.m.
B 13.36..... 18.40.
5. A Tilbury midday?
B 7.27 11.34.

IV. Example: Student A: Need I change at Crewe?

Student B: No, you don't have to change till Grantham.

1. A.....heLewes?
B East Croydon.
2. AtheySwindon?
B Bristol.
3. AsheWinchester?

- BSouthampton.
4. AweCambridge?
BEly.
5. AIHaywards Heath?
BThree Bridges.

V. Example: Student A: When does the 9.15 get to Victoria?

Student B: The 9.15? It's due in at 10.32.

1. A8.33Waterloo?
B9.10.
2. A7.27Tunbridge Wells?
B9.48.
3. A3.45Leeds?
B18.58.
4. A12.35Lincoln?
B21.20.
5. Amidnight trainEastbourne?
B1.11.

TOURING BY COACH

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

Mini-tours

If you don't want to be tied by to a schedule throughout your stay, why not book a mini-tour to complement your independent sightseeing, these last from two to five days (one to four nights) and are run by many of the big coach companies. Even shorter are the one-day tours which go from London to popular places of interest such as Stratford-upon-Avon, the Cotswold Hills, Oxford and Windsor.

Full tours

These comprehensive tours are an ideal way of seeing a lot of Britain, visiting stately homes, cathedrals, historic cities and scenic National Parks. Everything is arranged for you – accommodation in good, normally centrally

located hotels, breakfasts and dinners, and many admission charges are included in the cost of your tour.

Choose a four-day tour from London, visiting York, Edinburgh, the Lake District and Stratford-upon-Avon, or a spectacular 10-day grand tour of Britain, travelling from London in the south, across to Wales, and northwards as far as Grantown-on-Spey at the heart of Scotland's whisky distilling area. Or a 7-day exploration of Scotland, visiting Edinburgh, St Andrews (the home of golf) and the beautiful coastal, mountain and lakeland scenery of the Highlands. Whatever tour you take, rest assured that British coaches are modern, comfortable and operated by an experienced driver/courier. Hotels are carefully selected, and very often you will find a private bathroom attached to your room.

Scheduled coach services

Maybe you are an adventurer and want to plan your own route, and take it at your own pace? Then Britain's long-distance coach network is just for you. Scheduled coaches run at regular intervals to every major town and city, and this is the most economical method of public transport. National Express is the largest operator, based at Victoria Coach Station, Buckingham Palace Road, London SW1.

Here are a few examples of coach tours from London:

Tour operator	Name of tour	No of days	Approx cost per person
Frames Rickards	English Lakes, Robin Hood & Bronte Country	4	£250
Frames Rickards	Devon and Cornwall	3	£200
Evan Evans	Gems of Britain (Cambridge, York, North Yorkshire, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Stratford-upon-Avon)	4	£250
Golden Tours	Inns of Old England	5	£ 300
Excelsior	North Wales – Coast, Mountains & Valleys	6	£250
Scotia Tours, Glasgow	Discover Glasgow	2	£150

Around Britain By Air

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

A wide range of *discount fares* is available. For example, most airlines offer *stand-by fares*, usually restricted to ‘off –peak’ flights on weekdays and on flights at weekends. The ‘UK Airpass’ is for travel on British Airways direct flights within Britain. It can be purchased from BA travel offices and their agents, but only in conjunction with scheduled international flights into Britain and at least *seven days prior to arrival*.

There are three London airports: Heathrow, Stansted and Gatwick.

ASSIGNMENTS

I. Check your comprehension of the texts you’ve read by answering these questions:

1. What makes touring by car in Britain a pleasant and easy way of travelling?
2. What should a holidaymaker driving a car in Britain be aware of?
3. What are the requirements for renting a car in Britain?
4. How efficient is the InterCity network?
5. What are the differences between first class and standard class carriages?
6. What tickets can and should be bought while travelling around Britain by rail?
7. What is included into the cost of the coach tour?
8. What predetermines people’s choice of mini and full coach tours?
9. What are the advantages of scheduled coach services?

10 Which of the coach tour from the table above would you choose?

Why?

11 Which British airlines operate Shuttle flights?

12 What are the three London airports?

13 What sort of tickets are stand-by tickets and the 'UK Airpass'?

II. Summarize the texts.

ROLE PLAY

Discussion: Travelling around Britain by air, by train, by coach

The class should be divided into three halves. These are travellers preferring three different ways of travelling within Britain: by air, by train and by coach. The aim is to convince the interlocutors that your favourite way of travelling is the best.

• ***Make up a complete list of the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by air/train/coach.*** But before you do that, work out the questions that follow (to do this job you need the table below).

Questions

1. How long is the flight from London to Aberdeen?
2. How long is the flight from London to Edinburgh?
3. How long is the flight from London to Exeter?
4. How long is the flight from London to Manchester?
5. How can one get to Cardiff? How lengthy are the journeys?
6. How much does it cost to fly standard class to Edinburgh one way?
7. It's less expensive to make this journey by train and coach, isn't it?
8. How would you prefer to travel from London to Edinburgh?
9. How would you go to Oxford: by train or by coach?
10. What's the difference in time when you make the journey to Manchester by train and by coach?
11. And to Oxford?

12. If you decide to go to Shakespeare's memorial town. How would you go?
How much time would it take?
13. Compare the journey times to Exeter and York. Where would you travel?
Why? How?
14. It seems to be a rather long journey to Aberdeen, either by train or by coach. Which one would you choose? Why?

Journey times

London to:	By air	By train	By coach (bus)
Aberdeen	1hr 25m	6hr 42m	*11hr 45m
Cardiff	-	1hr 45m	*3hr 10m
Edinburgh	1hr 15m	3hr 59m	*8hr 55m
Exeter	50m	1hr 59m	*3hr 45m
Manchester	50m	2hr 25m	*4hr 00m
Oxford	-	45m	1hr 40m
Stratford-upon-Avon	-	2hr 28m	2hr 45m
York	-	1hr 43m	*4hr 20m

*Rapid Service (toilet, hostess and refreshment service on board).

Public transport: London to Edinburgh (378 miles)

By air: one-way, standard class	£77 – £106
By train: one-way, standard	£61
By coach: one-way	£32

TRAVELLING AROUND THE USA

Driving In The U.S.A.

I. Read the article. Look up the italicized words and expressions if needed, explain them in English and give their equivalents in Russian.

Renting a Car

Drivers must be over 21 years of age to rent a car and should present a translation of a national driver's license in English, or an *International Driver's License*. Rental agencies prefer payment with a *major credit card*. If you don't have one, they will require a large *cash deposit*. Very often cash will be refused at night and on weekends. This will also occur at *gas stations*. However, dollar *travelers' checks* are accepted across the United States, and change will be given in cash.

On the road

Traffic drives on the right. In some states (e.g. California, and Florida) you are allowed to turn right after stopping at a red light, but only if the road is clear. You must park in the direction of the moving traffic.

Highways

There are strict *speed limits* on the *highways* which must be obeyed. In some states the maximum speed limit on *rural interstates* is 65 m.p.h. (105 km/h). As a result, driving is relaxing and pleasant. Most American drivers keep to the speed limit. When you merge onto an *expressway* from an *on-ramp*, you *should yield*. Traffic does not automatically move over to allow cars on. Don't forget to signal!

There can be *minimum speed limits* on expressways, as well as *maximum speed limits*. Some states even set a lower limit for night driving.

TAILGATING (driving dangerously close to the car in front) is an offence.

On *TURNPIKES* you will have to pay a *toll*, so make sure that you have some change in the car.

II. Say whether the statements are true or false

- a) You have to pay a toll on all expressways.
- b) Gas stations may not accept cash at night.
- c) No one obeys the speed limits.
- d) You can drive straight onto an expressway. The traffic will move over to let you in.
- e) You shouldn't drive too close to cars in front of you.

III. Compare driving in the U.S.A. to driving in your country. Do you think you would find driving in the U.S.A. a problem? Why?/Why not?

IV. Discuss these statements:

- Men have more accidents than women, so they should pay more insurance.
- To conserve gas, there should be strict speed limits everywhere.
- People who drink and drive should go to jail.
- Everyone should re-take their driver's test every five years.
- There should be stricter speed limits for drivers under 21.

Car Rental Information

Federal USA car rental

Most cars are fitted with cruise control. All cars are automatic.

- *We strongly recommend that C.D.W. (Collision Damage Waiver) should be added to all rentals per day for all vehicles.*
- *Personal accident insurance is \$7 per day.*
- *Peak Season supplement: \$20 per week per rental July 10th thru August 31st.*
- *Child seats on request: \$3 per day.*

Local State taxes (5% to 8%) not included in the rental rates. In Florida there will be an additional state surcharge of \$2.05 per car per day. A full tank of fuel is provided and the car should be returned with a full tank.

GRADE ECONOMY (E)

2 or 4 door

Sub-compact size.

Dodge Colt, Geo Metro or similar.

Air-conditioned with radio.

Allocated to singles, or two adults plus child.

Luggage space 5.6 cu. Ft.

Weekly \$126/Daily \$34 (excluding C.D.W.)

GRADE COMPACT (C)

2 or 4 door Compact size.

Dodge Shadow, Geo Prizm or similar with 4 seats.

Air-conditioned with radio.

Allocated to three adults, or two adults plus two children.

Luggage space 10.3 cu. Ft.

Weekly \$148/Daily \$42 (excluding C.D.W.)

GRADE MID-SIZE (M) Intermediate size.

Plymouth Acclaim, Lumina Euro Sedan or similar.

Air-conditioned with radio.

Allocated to four adults, or family with two older or three younger children.

Luggage space 12.3 cu. Ft.

Weekly \$164/Daily \$46 (excluding C.D.W.)

GRADE FULL SIZE (F)

2 or 4 door Full size.

Dodge Dynasty, Caprice Sedan or similar.

Air-conditioned with radio.

Five seats (six if you are friendly!)

Luggage space 15 cu. Ft.

Weekly \$198/Daily \$52 (excluding C.D.W.)

GRADE CONVERTIBLE (G)

4 door

Convertible Chrysler Le Baron or similar.

4 seats. Suitable for two or three adults.

Air-conditioned with radio, electric roof.

Luggage space 10.3 cu. Ft.

Weekly \$304/Daily \$70 (excluding C.D.W)

GRADE STATION WAGON (S)

4 door

Station wagon.

5 seats.

Air-conditioned with radio.

Weekly \$274/Daily \$66 (excluding C.D.W)

GRADE LUXURY (L)

4 door

Cadillac Sedan De Ville, Lincoln Town Car, or similar

Air-conditioned with radio

Power driver's seat.

Leather upholstery

Luggage space: 12.1 cu.ft.

Weekly \$298/Daily \$70 (excluding C.D.W.)

GRADE LUXURY MINI VAN (V)

3door

People carrier.

Plymouth Voyager Van, Chevrolet Lumina APV Van or similar.

Air-conditioned with radio.

7 seats but limited luggage space.

Weekly \$304/Daily \$76 (excluding C.D.W.)

V. Read through the car rental information above. Find out:

- a) the cheapest vehicle per day
- b) the most expensive vehicles per week
- c) the cost of one of the vehicles including C.D.W. per week in March
- d) the cost of the same vehicle including C.D.W. in late July
- e) the largest vehicle
- f) the vehicle with the smallest trunk
- g) the vehicle with the most seats
- h) the vehicle with the least space
- i) the extra daily tax you will have to pay in Florida
- j) the cost of a child seat per week

VI. Ask another student questions using these patterns:

- How much (luggage space) does it have?
- How many (seats / doors) does it have?
- Does it have (air conditioning / a radio / a cassette player)?
- How big is the trunk?
- How much will it be per (day / week / month)?
- Which car would you recommend?
- Which car do you like best?
- Which car would you rent?

Ω LISTENING COMPREHENSION Ω

Renting a Car

• *Natalie Trudeau is at the Federal-U.S.A. car rental office in the airport terminal. Read the conversation and complete the sentences. Then listen to the recording and compare. Then act out the conversation.*

Natalie: Good morning. I'd like _____, please.

Clerk: Yes, ma'am. For _____?

Natalie: For three days.

Clerk: All right. Where _____ to leave the car?

Natalie: _____ leave it at the downtown office?

Clerk: Sure - you can _____ our cars at any of our offices. What kind of car _____?

Natalie: _____ your brochure?

Clerk: _____.

Natalie: Uh, it's not important really. _____ this one?

Clerk: OK, _____ driver's license?

Natalie: I have an International Driver's License and a French one.

Clerk: Fine. Thank you. Now, _____ C.D.W. and personal accident insurance?

Natalie: Sure. I'll take both.

Clerk: Right, can you check these two boxes, and put your initials here, and again here.

Natalie: _____.

Clerk: How do you want _____?

Natalie: American Express, please.

Clerk: That's fine. Would you be interested in our Federal Charge Card? It can be used at any Federal Rental Office.

Natalie: I think I have too _____ charge cards already.

• *In small groups, discuss:*

- Have you ever rented a car?
- Which company did you rent it from?

- Do you have a rental car company charge card?
- Where have you picked up and dropped off your rental cars?
- Was it expensive to rent a car?
- Did/do you take car insurance (C.D.W.) when renting a car?
- Have you ever had an accident in a rented car?

- ***Report back the conclusions you've reached to the rest of the class.***

Europe's High Speed Future

I. Read the article about European train travel in the next century. Answer the questions.

- 1) What is the CER proposal?
- 2) When did the first TGV line start operating?
- 3) What effect have high-speed trains had on airlines on many routes?

In January 1989, the Community of European Railways (CER) presented their proposal for a high-speed, pan-European train network, extending from Sweden to Sicily, and from Portugal to Poland, by the year 2020. If their proposal becomes a reality, it will revolutionize train travel in Europe. Journeys between major cities will take half the time they take today. Brussels will be only one and a half hours from Paris. The quickest way to get from Paris to Frankfurt, from Milan to Marseilles, and from Barcelona to Madrid, will be by train, not plane.

When the network is complete, it will integrate three types of railway line: totally new high-speed lines with trains operating at speeds of 300kph; upgraded lines, which allow for speeds up to 200-225kph; and existing lines, for local connections and distribution of freight.

'If business people can choose between "a three-hour train journey from city centre to city centre, and a one-hour flight, they'll choose the train,' says an executive travel consultant. 'They won't go by plane any more. If you calculate flight time, check-in, and travel to and from the airport, you'll find

almost no difference. And if your plane arrives late, due to bad weather or air traffic congestion or strikes, then the train passengers will arrive at their destination first!'

Since France introduced the first 260kph TGV service between Paris and Lyon in 1981, the trains have achieved higher and higher speeds. On many routes, airlines have lost up to 90% of their passengers to high-speed trains. If people accept the CER's plan, the 21 st century will be 'The New 'Age of the Train'.

II. Have you ever travelled on a high-speed train? Read the extracts from an article about six high-speed trains. Note one interesting fact about each of the six trains.

- France leads on speed, with high-speed trains reaching 300kph. The Paris-Lyon line has been so successful that double-decker TGVs now operate on that route. The French plan to have a 4,200km rail network by the year 2025. Their trains will reach commercial speeds of 350kph.
- The Japanese began the race for high speeds in 1964 with the first 210kph Shinkansen between Tokyo and Osaka. Today Japan's 300 high-speed trains carry 355,000 passengers daily, at speeds of 265kph.
- One of the long-term benefits of Expo'92 in Seville is the AVE which travels between Madrid and Seville. It has reduced the journey from seven and a half to two and a half hours.
- Sweden also chose tilting trains. Their X2000s cut the four-hour Stockholm-Gothenburg journey to three hours. A survey has shown that the X2000 is the most popular form of transport for 96% of travellers on this route.
- Italy operates the 250kph Pendolino trains on the Florence-Rome, Milan-Rome, and Rome-Naples routes. This train gets its name from the way it tilts to go round curves faster.

- German Railways has put a lot of money into the technically, complex ICEs, which started operating in 1991 on the Hamburg-Munich route. They offer extensive facilities for the business user, including phone, fax, photocopier, and PC terminal.

III. Work in groups. Discuss these questions. Give reasons for your opinions.

- 1) Do you think the “the New Age of the Train” will come? When?
- 2) If the CER proposal becomes a reality, will more people prefer to travel by train than by plane?
- 3) Will Europe solve its traffic problems if it has an integrated network of high-speed trains?
- 4) What other changes are likely to be introduced in the way people travel?

UNIT III

TRAVELLING BY AIR. CUSTOMS.

Travelling By Air?

A. 1. I'm Not Keen on Flying

(A. — granddaughter; B. — grandfather)

A.: So you're off to Murmansk, are you? How are you going?

B.: By plane. I'm not all that keen on flying, though.

A.: Why not? It's much quicker than any other way.

B.: Well, it always makes me nervous. I don't think it's very natural to be all that way up in the air.

A.: I know what you mean, but there are very few accidents these days.

B.: Well, perhaps not many, but when there are, there isn't much you can do about it, is there? Of course, I don't believe that every other flight runs into some kind of trouble, but still ...

A.: Well, I'm sure you'll be all right.

B.: I suppose so, but I still don't like it.

A.: But it's all over pretty quickly and then you can forget all about it.

B.: Not really. I'll keep thinking about the flight back. By the way, is luggage carried to the plane on barrows?

A.: No, it goes by a moving belt to the luggage hall for loading on to coaches, while the passengers go to the "waiting area", where there are refreshments and several shops — chemist's, tobacco, and bookstall — and a lounge where passengers can relax until called by loudspeakers for their flights.

B.: And when the passengers arrive at the airport, how do they get their luggage back?

A.: It goes by a moving belt to counters, and there's a control gate where they present their luggage tags and claim their belongings.

B.: Does it ever happen that passengers lose their luggage in transit?

A.: Well, such things may happen, but very seldom. Why are you thinking only about unpleasant things? Now you will start speaking about the danger of *hijacking*! Really, grandfather, you needn't worry about all that. You'll be well looked after.

ASSIGNMENTS

I. Questions on the dialogue:

1. Where was the grandfather going? 2. Why wasn't he keen on flying? 3. Was he afraid of accidents? 4. How is one's luggage carried to the plane? 5. Where do passengers wait until they are called by loudspeakers for their flights? 6. How do the passengers get their luggage back when they arrive at the airport?

II. You've just completed your flight and discovered that your luggage is missing. Make up a dialogue with a representative of the airline explaining to him what has happened and give all the necessary details.

III. Make up the text of a telegram you might send to your relatives telling them: (a) you've arrived safely by plane; (b) your flight is delayed; (c) the number of your flight and the time of arrival.

IV. Continue the dialogues:

- 1) — I don't like flying, do you? — Well, I haven't flown all that much myself. This is the longest flight I've ever made ...
- 2) — Oh, what's that? — That's all right. You needn't worry so much. We've simply hit an air pocket. It's not dangerous for such a big plane.
- 3) — Was your flight cancelled? — No, only delayed. The plane had to make an emergency landing in Minsk due to some slight engine trouble ...
- 4) — Our flight was overbooked; some of the passengers are still at the airport in Kishinev. — What bad luck!...

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

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

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

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

2. Two friends are speaking about meeting their former schoolmate at the airport.

(a) to get a telegramme from; he is to come by plane; not to know exactly by which plane; to ring up the airport; with so many flights it looks like I shall have to spend the whole day at the airport; that runs counter to my plans: I've got a ticket to the theatre for tonight; I may have to be up all night;

(b) There are many planes from ... arriving daily; to know the flight number or some other information that might be helpful; there are two non-stop direct flights from ... to ...; one is due at 9 a.m., the other at 7.30 p.m.; there is a flight via ... which is due some time in the afternoon; the flight may be delayed or cancelled due to weather conditions; to have to wait for hours.

AIRPORT FORMALITIES

Nowadays people who go on business mostly travel by air as it is the fastest means of travelling. Passengers are requested to arrive at the airport two hours before *departure time* on *international flights* and an hour on *domestic flights* as there must be enough time *to complete the necessary airport formalities*. Passengers must *register* their *tickets* and their *luggage*.

Most *airlines* have at least two classes of travel, *first class* and *economy class* which is cheaper. Each passenger has a free luggage allowance. Generally in this country this limit is 20 kg for economy class passengers and 30 kg for first class passengers. *Excess luggage* must be paid for extra.

Each passenger is given *a boarding pass* to be shown at the departure *gate* and again to the stewardess when *boarding the plane*.

Landing formalities and *customs regulations* are more or less the same in all countries. While still *on board the plane* the passenger is given *an arrival card to fill in*.

After the passenger has *disembarked*, officials will check his passport and *visa*. In some countries they will check the passenger's certificate of

vaccination. The traveller is also requested *to go through an AIDS check* within ten or fourteen days of his arrival in the country. If the traveller fails to do so, some strict measures could be taken by the authorities including imprisonment (in some countries) or payment of a considerable penalty.

When the formalities have been completed the passenger goes to the Customs for *an examination of his luggage*. *Customs officers* are civil servants who have power to examine your luggage and even search you. The Customs regulations state what articles *are liable to duty* and what are *duty-free*. Some articles which are liable to duty are allowed to be brought in duty-free if the traveller does not *exceed a certain fixed quota*. Such items are mentioned in a *duty-free quota list*. Articles, which may not be *brought in* the country or *taken out* of it are included in a *prohibited articles list*.

If the traveller has any articles which come under Customs restrictions he is expected *to declare* them. That is, he is asked to name the item, stating its value and other particulars. The declaration is made either orally or in writing on a *declaration form*. If the traveller *is charged some duty* on some of his articles, he is given a receipt. As a rule *personal belongings* may be brought in duty-free.

In some cases the Customs officer may ask you to open your bags for *inspection*. It sometimes happens that a passenger's luggage is carefully gone through in order to prevent *smuggling*. It is the Customs officer's job to carry this out efficiently and in as pleasant a manner as possible. You will wish this examination to be finished quickly, and if you cooperate by giving full and truthful replies, you should have no trouble at all. After you *are through with all Customs formalities* the Customs officer will *put a stamp on each piece of luggage or chalk them off*.

ASSIGNMENTS

I. Give the English equivalents for:

Таможенник, досмотр багажа, высаживаться с самолета, заполнить карточку прибытия, проверка паспортов, принимать строгие меры, подлежать обложению пошлиной, беспошлинный, не превышать установленную квоту, ввозить ч-л в страну – вывозить из страны, перечень товаров, запрещенных к ввозу в страну, декларировать ч-л, взимать пошлину, предметы личного пользования, контрабанда, пройти все таможенные формальности, на борту самолета, поставить штамп либо сделать отметку мелом на каждом предмете багажа, международные рейсы, рейсы на внутренних линиях, посадочный талон, садиться на самолет, доплачивать, излишки багажа по билету, указанное в билете количество багажа, которое пассажир имеет право провести бесплатно, путешествовать туристическим классом, таможенные правила.

II. Answer the questions:

1. How long before the departure time is it advisable to arrive at the airport?
Why?
2. What airport formalities is the passenger requested to complete before he/she boards the plane?
3. What do you do if you have excess luggage?
4. What does a passenger have to do on board the plane?
5. What are the usual landing formalities and customs regulations after disembarking?
6. What may happen if a traveller fails to go through the customs properly?
7. What's the next stage of going through the customs after passport control?
8. What articles are to be declared?
9. What is duty-free?
10. What do you do if you have nothing to declare?

11. When is one through with the customs formalities?
12. Is the passenger's vaccination certificate always checked? Why?
13. Some passengers' luggage may be gone through carefully. Is it a regular occurrence? Why is it done?

III. Complete the sentences using the facts from the above text as well as your own ideas and the expressions from exercise I.

1. Businessmen mostly travel by air as
2. Passengers are requested to arrive at the airport
3. There are a number of airport formalities for travellers to complete
4. If a passenger is not travelling light, he or she should be aware of the fact that
5. When boarding the plane a passenger is to
6. On board the plane each passenger
7. After disembarking
8. After the passport control there comes
9. A duty-free quota list and a prohibited articles list
10. The declaration is made
11. In order to prevent smuggling, customs officers.....

IV. Sum up the information and, working in pairs, inform your partner of airport formalities and customs regulations.

ON-BOARD INFORMATION

- I. Do you know general rules and restrictions imposed on air-travellers? Share your knowledge in pairs.**

II. Now read the tips to air-trevellers taken from Lufthansa Traveller's Brochure. Of what rules have you already heard? What is new information to you?

“On-board telephones

Our long-range aircraft are equipped with on-board telephones which - unlike mobile phones - do not interfere with the aircraft's electronic inflight systems. Skyphones are operated by credit card.

Baggage

In accordance with international safety regulations, passengers must not carry weapons (guns, knives, daggers, swords or any similar implements) in their carry-on luggage or on their persons. Dangerous items, such as explosives, liquid, compressed or poisonous gases, flammable liquids and easily ignited or self-igniting solids, are not allowed in either checked or carry-on baggage. Books of matches, which ignite easily, are not permitted.

Portable electronic devices

Since electronic devices can interfere with the safe operation of the aircraft, we request that you obey the following regulations. Equipment with transmitters and remote-controlled toys are prohibited on board. The federal law prohibits the use of mobile phones on planes, they must be in OFF mode during your entire stay on board. Video cameras, laptops, walkmans, CD players and computer games may be used when the Fasten Seat Belts sign is off and as long as they do not cause interference. Please follow the cabin crew's instructions.

Alcohol consumption

Alcohol consumed at high altitudes can have a stronger effect than usual. Passengers are not permitted to consume alcohol they have brought with them or purchased on board. We reserve the right to refuse to serve alcohol to anyone under the age of 18 or to passengers who are intoxicated.

Carry-on baggage

One piece of hand baggage (max. 22x16x8 inches) or a folding clothes bag (max. 22x21x6 inches) weighing not more than eight kilos per passenger is allowed on board. Two pieces are usually permitted in First and Business Class. One should be stowed under the seat in front of you, the other in one of the overhead luggage bins. Please be careful that nothing falls out when opening the overhead bins. Passengers flying with Lufthansa City-Line or one of our Team Lufthansa partners are kindly requested to limit themselves to one piece of hand baggage. When travelling on smaller aircraft, you can deposit hand baggage on the cart provided before you board and we will stow it for you.

Smoking

All Lufthansa flights are non-smoking flights. We introduced this new regulation along with our 1998 summer timetable. Surveys showed that passengers were strongly in favor of fresh air on board. Many smokers also expressed a preference for non-smoking flights. Lufthansa will ensure, however, that smoking areas are available in the waiting areas at airports.

We wish you a pleasant flight.”

III. Sum up the information and, working in pairs, inform your partner of the regulations and restrictions for travelers by air.

MAKING AIR-TRAVEL PLEASANT EXPERIENCE
Ω LISTENING COMPREHENSION Ω

- ***You will hear part of an interview with a doctor on the subject of jet lag.***

For questions complete each of the statements.

You will hear the recording twice.

Jet lag is defined as a slight sense of and(1) after a long journey by air.

The doctor explains that our body rhythms are affected by clock time, and(2) and whether it's day or night.

The symptoms of jet lag include problems with (3) and eating.

More importantly, jet lag can affect one's mental and physical(4).

Recovering from jet lag takes about one day for each (5) you've crossed.

Your recovery rate can be affected by the climate and even(6) of the country you're going to.

You can buy anti-jet lag products but there's(7) that they are effective.

To avoid jet lag, the doctor suggests trying to (8) on the aeroplane.

He also advises against(9).

He recommends that after arrival you avoid important commitments for(10).

- ***You will hear five short extracts in which various people are talking about jet lag. Choose the correct option A, B, C.***

You will hear the recording twice.

1. The first speaker believes that *the degree of jet lag* you suffer depends on

A. how frequently you travel.

B. the *direction* you travel in.

C. *the length of the journey.*

2. What is her advice?

A. Make sure you're *well-rested* before your travel.

B. Try to get as much sleep as possible on the plane.

C. Avoid being too energetic after you arrive.

3. The second speaker recommends that after arrival you

A. try to stay awake for 24 hours.

B. allow yourself to have a short sleep.

C. don't go to sleep until night time.

4. He says that he

A. has always followed this system successfully.

- B. doesn't always manage to follow this system.
- C. usually fails to follow this system.
- 5. On arrival, the third speaker
 - A. doesn't try *to adjust to the local time zone*.
 - B. doesn't go to sleep until the sun sets.
 - C. doesn't drive in case he has an accident.
- 6. He also recommends
 - A. eating several meals.
 - B. eating a lot of sweets.
 - C. having lots of soft drinks.
- 7. When flying, the fourth speaker sometimes
 - A. stays awake worrying about his career.
 - B. finds it difficult to get to sleep.
 - C. can't help feeling very sleepy.
- 8. What does he feel it's necessary to do *on arrival*?
 - A. To go to bed as soon as possible.
 - B. To try to adjust to the local time.
 - C. To get down to work immediately.
- 9. The fifth speaker says she
 - A. has tried some strange treatments for jet lag.
 - B. follows her doctor's advice to avoid jet lag.
 - C. has found a way of *eliminating* jet lag.
- 10. One thing she does is to
 - A. *take some exercise during the flight*.
 - B. have a brief rest when she arrives.
 - C. go for a swim when she arrives.

READING1

1. Read the following article under right through and then answer the following general question. Choose the best answer.

This article is about

- a the advantages of travelling by air.
- b the advantages of flying with Cathay Pacific.
- c the needs of passengers on a long-haul flight.
- d the importance of providing 'after-flight' service to passengers.

Shaping up nicely

Tim Ware flew with Cathay Pacific*

1 THE START could scarcely have been less auspicious. There we were, waiting in the aircraft on the tarmac *with the prospect of* a 12,000-mile journey ahead of us, when our cogitations were interrupted by the voice of the

pilot over the intercom. Regrettably, he said, *there would be a two-hour delay before we could be airborne.*

2 All kinds of thoughts pass through the mind at such times, not least that *flying to the other side of the world can be an exceedingly tedious business.* Since that day *I have greeted any lessening of time spent in the air as manna from heaven.*

3 So it's good news that you can now fly from Australia to Britain with Cathay Pacific Airways in just 23 hours, compared with almost a week in the days of the flying boats. The next time I will be looking forward to the experience, particularly as the airline has promised that I will Arrive in Better Shape.

4 Here a word of explanation might be necessary. *Mindful of the tedium of long air journeys, and their effects on passengers, Cathay Pacific*, which is based in Hong Kong and is now owned by the Swire Group, *is wooing customers with an in-flight service which it believes is superior to that of its competitors.* The four words are the substance of the matter.

5 Formed in 1946 by two wartime pilots, the Australian Sydney de Kantzow and the American Roy Farrell, Cathay Pacific has grown into one of the largest - and most successful - airlines in the region, offering flights to Europe from Australia and New Zealand as well as points in South East Asia.

6 *In some respects the Far East airlines do have the edge over their European and North American counterparts.* A willing smile and a desire to please are not just the fantasy of advertising copywriters. They do exist and they have become, for many passengers, as much a part of the travel experience as the good food, free drinks, latest film and warm towel.

7 Cathay's in-flight service, in my experience, *is caring without being ostentatious.* The food would do credit to a good restaurant in Sydney or London, or anywhere else for that matter. In first class, the self-indulgence

stretches from the fully-reclining sleeperette seats to caviar and freshly cooked eggs for breakfast - quite an achievement at 30,000 feet!

8 Those travelling Business or Tourist Class don't go wanting either. For Business Class passengers, there's a separate check-in desk at the airport, priority baggage handling and specially contoured seats. There's a glass of champagne before take-off, a choice of seats when you make the reservation, a choice of meals on board and even a chauffeur-driven limousine, should you need one, when you arrive at your destination.

9 For Economy Class passengers there are free drinks, free films and entertainment, and the chance to have a special light meal (to enable you to arrive in better shape, presumably) if you order it beforehand.

10 Air travellers like to be cosseted en route and, increasingly, they are looking to the airlines to help ease their passage on the ground, too. For all but the most dedicated airline buff, the flight is only the means to the end - the holiday or the business trip.

11 With this in mind, Cathay Pacific has drawn up its Stay a While programme of hotel packages, offering its passengers good accommodation at competitive rates.

12 In London, the list of a dozen or so hotels includes establishments like Berners, in the heart of the West End, the Kensington Palace in Kensington Gardens, which is only a few minutes walk from the Knightsbridge shopping area, and the Forum in South Kensington. Australians are not the only ones who will find rates are astonishingly low for London.

13 Just as valuable, in its own way, is the London Explorer Pass, which comes free to those Cathay Pacific passengers spending three or more nights in the capital. The pass entitles you to unlimited travel on London's buses or underground system.

14 Armed with this, visiting the places everyone wants to see when they come to London - and I suppose the Houses of Parliament, Tower of London,

Buckingham Palace and Westminster Abbey are top of the list - *is child's play compared with getting around the capital on your own*. Better still, it'll enable your holiday budget to go that much further.

15 Certainly the airline business has come a long way since the days when it concerned itself simply with the job of providing a ticket from A to B. After-sales service has become as important as it is in the job of selling a new car. You can now look forward to being pampered like a pet lamb long after the aircraft has touched down.

ASSIGNMENTS

I. Now discuss, with a partner or in a group, the answers to the following, more detailed questions about the article.

1 *The four words are the substance of the matter* (paragraph 4). What four words is the author referring to?

2 What does this phrase mean exactly? (Check your answer to the previous question first, if you're not sure of it!)

3 What do you think *manna from heaven* (paragraph 2) means in this context?

a Something unforeseen.

b Something undeserved.

c Something very surprising.

d Something very pleasant.

4 What do you understand by *in-flight service* (paragraph 7)?

5 *Those travelling Business or Tourist Class don't go wanting* (paragraph 8) means that these passengers

a don't ask for extra attention.

b are well looked after.

c don't want anything.

d are difficult to please.

6 *Should you need one* (paragraph 8) means

a do you really need one?

c if you need one.

b you might need one.

d you should need one.

7 *Cosseted*, in paragraph 10, is very similar in meaning to which word in paragraph 15?

8 What is the main benefit of the London Explorer Pass (paragraph 13)?

9 *The airline business has come a long way* (paragraph 15). This means that the airline business has

- a improved a lot.
- b flown many miles
- c flown many passengers.
- d tried to help its passengers.

10 The headline is a pun, or play on words. Can you explain it?

11 Lastly in this section, a test question. When an aircraft is on the runway it is ready to take off. What does it do before that, when it is on the *tarmac* (paragraph 1, line 4)? (Apart from 'wait'!)

II. Vocabulary

1. What is the meaning of the following words and phrases as used in the article?

- a auspicious
- b cogitations
- c airborne
- d to woo
- e to have the edge over
- f ostentatious
- g self-indulgence
- h ease one's passage on ground
- i at competitive rates
- j after-class service

2. Find words or phrases in the text with similar meanings to each of the following:

- a take off (paragraph 1)
- b boring (paragraph 2)
- c reduction (paragraph 2)
- d enthusiast (paragraph 10)
- e amazingly (paragraph 12)
- f easy to do (paragraph 14)

3. Paraphrase the sentences and expressions in italics.

III. Summing up

Write out the list of advantages when travelling with Cathay Pacific.

- Ex. - Business Class- fully reclining seats
 - food would do credit to a good restaurant

Use your notes to speak about what you personally think to be the most important and pleasant when travelling by plane. Discuss in pairs.

ROLE-PLAY: AWKWARD PASSENGERS

First, think about the various ways of

- 1 making polite requests,
- 2 saying yes or no politely,
- 3 making complaints,
- 4 dealing with complaints.

Then write down, in note form, as many requests and complaints as you can think of that an air passenger might have (be imaginative!)

Now, working in pairs, play the parts of the 'awkward passenger' and the air steward or stewardess. After a few exchanges, reverse the roles.

READING 2

• *Answer questions 1-14 by referring to the newspaper article about taking children on long-distance flights. Answer the questions by choosing from the list (A-H) on the right below. Some of the choices may be required more than once.*

Which section mentions

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| children's clothes? | 1..... | A Book your seats in advance |
| a road accident? | 2..... | B. Fly economy class |
| features of airline seats? | 3..... | C. Stop worrying, relax |
| airline food? | 4..... | D. Make friends |
| sleeping arrangements? | 5..... | E. Be flexible |
| other passengers? | 6.....7.... | F. Use the flight attendant |
| examples of children being difficult? | 8..... 9..... | |
| a delayed flight? | 10..... | G. Make yourself comfortable |
| the high cost of business class? | 11..... | H. For heaven's sake, go |
| extra equipment to take with you? | 12..... | |
| things for children to play with? | 13..... 14..... | |

Look, Daddy, I Can Fly

“*Long-haul journeys* with children can be made bearable if you are well-prepared”, David Thomas writes. “The following tips are the fruits of my recent experience of travelling with children who had never flown before, and the experts’ advice”.

A. Book your seats in advance

The key to successful family flying is to ensure that you have a row of seats entirely to yourselves, so that you can spread out and scatter toys without fear of inconveniencing other passengers. Most airlines are fairly co-operative when it comes to dealing with children, but you must *arrange things well in advance*.

While you’re *reserving your seats*, arrange for special meals for the children. Given any relevant information about allergies or dietary needs, most airlines will supply basic food that stands more chance of being consumed by choosy children than the normal meals served. They may also serve children before the main meal is handed out.

B. Fly economy class

For anyone used to the comforts of Club Class, holiday offers that allow business class travel for a small extra payment may seem tempting. There are, however, two arguments against them. The first is that while the seats in *business class* are incomparably more comfortable than those in economy, they tend to have fixed armrests. In economy, *armrests* can be raised, which comes in handy. Secondly, your *fellow passengers* are likely to feel far less well-disposed to disruptive young kids if they have just paid a fortune for a little comfort. In economy, the whole place is already half-way to being a cattle truck, so youthful disruption is far less noticeable.

C. Stop worrying, relax

No matter how well-behaved a child may be, and no matter how generously supplied with toys, no little girl or boy can sit still and silent through a transatlantic flight. As the children charge up and down the *aisle*, parents usually follow, apologising as they go. The children become resentful, stubborn and, most crucial of all, loud. The row that ensues causes far more disturbance than the children alone could ever have done.

The moral is, let your children have a bit of a runaround. With any luck they will not do anything too drastic.

D. Make friends

As early as possible in the flight, introduce yourself and your children to the occupants of neighbouring rows. Assure everyone that if they feel disturbed by the children, they only have to mention it to you and action will be taken immediately. This will put you on the side of the angels and will also ensure that nobody dares to say anything.

E. Be flexible

The aim, remember is for the children to be as happy as possible for the duration of the *flight*. So be ruthless in pursuit of this aim. If your son believes that his Batman costume is the ultimate in *travel-wear*, do not object. You may feel embarrassed being accompanied by a tiny version of the dark night of Gotham City, but he will be happy.

F. Use the flight attendant

No matter how perfect your preparations, there will be moments in a long flight when danger threatens. In our case this happened when our two-year-old adamantly refused *to be seat-belted* when required. Luckily, the *attendant* was able to exert her authority where ours had failed. Something about her

uniform, her manner and her air of power seemed to do the trick. So, if in doubt, *press the panic button* and leave it to the experts.

G. Make yourself comfortable

This is the key to everything. The four-seat row in the middle of a 747 is wide enough to allow two small children to sleep on the floor (except *at take-off and landing*, or when seat belts should be worn), but the floor is hard. Airlines pillows are insufficient to cope with the problem, but if you take an extra small pillow for each child, it should do the trick. This will allow parents to stretch out across the whole row of seats, giving them more room than they would have had in Club Class.

H. For heaven's sake, go

No matter how hellish your *journey* may be – and ours was not helped by a *three-hour delay* on the *tarmac* at Gatwick airport, followed by a taxi-ride at the far end during which the driver *ran over* a cow – it is amazing how soon all is forgotten once you *get to your destination*. This is truly a case in which the end justifies the means. So if you're thinking of taking the family long distance, do not hesitate. Just go.

- *Now speak about taking children on long-distance flights.*

ON BOARD CRIME PREVENTION

I. When travelling alone by train or coach, which of the following are you most likely to do? Discuss with another student.

- sleep
- b read a book or magazine
- c listen to music
- d watch the view
- e talk to your neighbour

- f work or study
- g do a crossword or play a game
- h nothing at all
- i something else (say what)

Would your answer change if you were travelling by air?

READING 3

I. Skim the article fairly quickly in order to find out:

- a why cameras are to be fitted in airliners
- b where they will be located, and why
- c what other purpose cameras might serve

Watch It! Those Mile-High Dramas May Be on Film

A special report by Brian Moynahan, our Travel Correspondent

The age of inflight film-making has dawned.

Airbus Industrie, the European consortium of plane-makers, announced last week that it is offering to install tiny cameras on its airliners. This will allow the airlines to see what their customers and crews get up to at 30,000 ft.

Though the main purpose is to combat hijacking, it seems certain that film producers will be lining up to buy the offcuts¹. Audience participation has never been seen on this scale.

There will be no hiding place for the camera-shy, since the whole aircraft, cockpit, cabin, lavatories and all, will be covered by the craftily concealed cameras.

The airliner loo, most underestimated of dramatic settings, will at last come into its own. A lot of things get flushed down them, false passports, drugs, love letters and, on October 26 last, on a Thai International Airbus, a hand grenade.

Film would have revealed a Japanese gangster entering the smallest room 160

miles out of Osaka on a flight from Bangkok. Deciding to rid himself of his hardware², he carelessly let pin become separated from grenade as he tossed it away. Explosion, decompression and consternation of gangster.

Cameras will also be placed in the cockpit and the crew will not be able to turn them off- a new factor in a hijack. There is technology to link the cameras with communications satellites that could beam terrorist movements to security on the ground, establishing the number of hijackers and possibly their identity.

International terrorism apart, some incidents clearly deserving immortality have failed to be preserved. The moment when a British Airways VC10 captain awoke on a night flight in the Far East to find his co-pilot sleeping gently next to him and the night engineer snoring behind. Or the Filipino captain of a Swiftair DC3 who attempted to hijack his own aircraft while flying a payroll³ to an oil field. There is the case of Richard McCoy, who set his mind on hijacking a United Airline 727 on a flight from Denver. He went straight to the lavatory. Indeed a crewman was sent to get him out of it before the flight could take off. A camera would have recorded him changing into a dark black curly wig, a false moustache, a blue suit with red stripes, a large blue tie and silvered glasses - before presenting a hijack demand for cash.

No cabin full of extras⁴ could recapture the faces on the passengers when Eric Moody, a British Airways 747 captain, 37,000 ft above an Indonesian volcano announced, 'Ladies and gentlemen, this is your captain speaking. We have a small problem and all four engines have stopped. We are doing our utmost to get them working again'.

He succeeded. Put that wonderful economy of dialogue on film and there wouldn't be a dry eye in the cinema. Enough of hijackers and pilots. Ordinary passengers will be the main subjects for the camera. A friend of mine was flying from Heathrow to Boston when he was taken violently ill with food poisoning. As his temperature soared, he began to lapse into unconsciousness.

The steward told him 'Hang on, sir, there's a doctor on the passenger list. We're going to find him.' A stewardess was giving my friend emergency oxygen by the time the steward returned. 'I'm afraid we can't find him, sir,' he said. 'What's his name?' my friend asked. 'Dr Mobbs.' 'Oh, my God,' said my friend. 'I'm Dr Mobbs.'

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1 *offcuts* - piece of film left after the main part has been cut. (Also used of paper, fabric, wood, etc.)

2 *hardware* - weapon(s) (informal)

3 *payroll* - total amount of money paid to workers in a company

4 *extras* - actors who play very small parts - usually in crowd scenes

II. Scan the text to find where the points below are mentioned and then read more carefully to say whether the following statements are True or False.

- a Cameras will be clearly positioned to deter hijackers.
- b Those passengers who object need not be filmed.
- c The Japanese gangster intended to dispose of his grenade.
- d The grenade failed to work properly.
- e It will be possible to transmit pictures to the ground.
- f A film recorded the VC10 captain's astonishment on waking.
- g A camera could have prevented Richard McCoy's attempted hi-jack.
- h The BA 747 captain's announcement exaggerated the danger of the situation.
- i A camera could have prevented Dr Mobb's experience.

Compare your answers with another student's.

III. Vocabulary

a Look at the way the following words or phrases are used in the article, and suggest another word which could be used instead, to give the same meaning.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| a dawned | g tossed |
| b install | h beam |
| c get up to | i set his mind on |
| d combat | j soared |
| e craftily | k lapse |
| f come into its own | |

b Compare your answers with another student's and then match each of the words above with one of the meanings below.

- sink slowly
- threw
- fix
- rose quickly
- begun
- was determined to
- send/ transmit
- fight against
- cleverly
- do/get involved in
- receive the attention which is really deserved

IV. Can you suggest other ways to prevent on-board hi-jacking? Discuss it in small groups.

RESERVING AN AIRLINE TICKET

Ω LISTENING COMPREHENSION Ω

• Read the conversation and then try to complete Nancy's sentences. After, listen to the recording and compare.

Travel Agent: Good morning. Can I help you?

Nancy Lee: _____.

Travel Agent: Hong Kong? Would that be a round trip ticket or one-way?

Nancy Lee:_____.

Travel Agent: And for what date?

Nancy Lee_____ .

Travel Agent: Friday, the eighteenth? Yes. That's fine. What about the return date? Do you have a fixed date in mind, or do you want an open ticket?

Nancy Lee: _____.

Travel Agent: OK. Do you want a morning flight, or an afternoon flight?

Nancy Lee: _____.

Travel Agent: Well, there's a Cathay Pacific flight at ten-thirty and a US Air one at twelve-thirty.

Nancy Lee: _____.

Travel Agent: OK. If you'll just hold on a minute, I'll check to see if there's room. Yes, that's fine.

Nancy Lee: _____?

Travel Agent: One thousand, eight hundred and seventy dollars.

Nancy Lee: _____.

Travel Agent: Now, can I have your details, please?

• *Listen again to the conversation. This time the recording only has the voice of the Travel Agent. You take the part of Nancy Lee.*

• *Discuss in pairs:*

- In which class do you usually fly?
- What are the differences between the three main classes - First, Business and Economy?
- What's the difference between an open ticket and a restricted ticket?

Air Tickets

Open tickets cost you more. All **First** and **Business** class tickets are open. i.e. you can change your flight times. Full-fare Economy tickets are usually open. Cheaper tickets are usually Restricted, i.e. you can't change them. The best known-type is **APEX** (Advance Purchase Excursion). Often you have to stay overnight – something most business travelers won't want to do!

Ω LISTENING COMPREHENSION Ω

/M. Ockenden. *Booking Airline Tickets*. Lesson 6./

• *Listen to the conversations, memorise as much as possible. Write them down. Reproduce each conversation with your partner.*

• *As soon as you've done that, have different variations of the same situation by taking A's first utterances followed by any of B's utterances, and so on.*

• *Have some more practice by doing the DRILLS.*

I. Example: Is it possible to break my journey at Athens on my way to Istanbul?

1.stay a night?
2.Rome?
3.stop over?
4. Is it all right..... ?
5.Teheran?

II. Example: Student A: Can I break my journey to Delhi?

Student B: Yes, you can stop over at Teheran if you like.

1. AChicago?
BNew York
2. AKuwait?
BBeirut
3. AMiami?
BShannon
4. ACairo?
BOrly.....
5. AKarachi?
BRome.....

III. Example: Student A: Which flight gets me to Beirut by 7 p.m.?

Student B: British Airways departs at 10.30 and arrives
at 12.35.

1. AGeneva.....midnight?
B Swissair Flight SR 87122.20.....23.40.
2. ARotterdam.....7 p.m.?
B KLM Flight KL 10617.0518.00.
3. AStuttgart.....5 p.m.?
B Luftgansa Flight LH 24315.00.....16.25.
4. AOslo.....10 p.m.?
B SAS Flight SK 512.....19.35.....21.30.
5. AMadrid.....lunchtime?
B British Airways Flight BA 048...10.30.....12.55.

IV. Example: Student A: What night flights are there from Gatwick
to Copenhagen?

Student B: SAS have got a flight leaving at 04.30.

1. AmorningHeathrow.....Zurich.....?
B Swissair DC-9.....8.50.
2. Aafternoon.....Manchester.....Amsterdam.....?
B KLMplane17.00.
3. Anight economy.....London.....Paris.....?
B BA.....charter.....22.00.
4. Atourist.....LondonFrankfurt.....?
B Luftgansaaircraft.....17.10.
5. AeveningMalta.....Birmingham.....?
B Danaircharter21.15.

CHECK-IN

• ***Jeff Kramer is flying to Denver. He's at the check-in desk now. Listen to the conversation on the tape. Then read it.***

Check-in clerk: Your ticket, please, sir.

Jeff: There you go.

Check-in clerk: Flight UA755 to Denver, then you're going on to Aspen, on flight RM002?

Jeff: That's right.

Check-in clerk: Do you have any *baggage to check*, Mr. Kramer?

Jeff: Yes, I do. Just one piece.

Check-in clerk: And did you pack it yourself, Mr. Kramer?

Jeff: Yes, I did.

Check-in clerk: Are any of the *articles on this list* in your bag?

Jeff: Um... No.

Check-in clerk: Would you like me to *tag this bag through* to Aspen? Then you won't have to *pick it up* in Denver.

Jeff: That would be great. Thanks.

Check-in clerk: Do you have a *seating preference*, Mr. Kramer?

Jeff: An aisle seat. *Extra legroom, if possible.*

Check-in clerk: Yes, I have a seat next to the emergency exit. So that's Flight UA755 to Denver, *departing at 5:30 p.m., boarding at Gate Number 2* in 20 minutes. The flight's scheduled to depart on time. Here's your *boarding pass*. You'll have to *report to the Transfer Desk* in Denver for a seat assignment on your *connecting flight*.

Jeff: Thank you.

Check-in clerk: You're welcome. Have a good flight.

• ***Explain what these words and phrases mean:***

- connecting flight
- to tag sth through
- boarding pass
- Transfer Desk

• ***Look at the Restricted Articles Card. Say if it's true or false.***

a You shouldn't pack an electric razor in your baggage.

b You shouldn't pack a gun in your baggage.

c You should carry matches only in hand baggage.

d You shouldn't pack pens in your baggage.

Restricted Articles

For your safety and the safety of your fellow passengers the articles listed below must not be carried in checked baggage:

- Radios, personal stereos, portable computers
- Firearms
- Electrical appliances
- Matches, lighters, or fireworks

• ***Look at the Departures Board and the key language (in italics). Make similar conversations.***

Flight Departures				
Flight #	Destination	Time	Gate #	Information
AC 171	TORONTO	3:45	11	DELAYED – 6:30 PM
BA 421	LONDON	5:15	23	CLOSED
AA 322	CHICAGO	5:30	17	LAST CALL

UA755	DENVER	5:30	2	NOW BOARDING
AM 591	MEXICO CITY	5:40	6	NOW BOARDING
UA632	SAN FRANCISCO	5:45	10	WAIT IN LOUNGE
AA 186	BOSTON	6:00	15	WAIT IN LOUNGE
UA 409	LOS ANGELES	6:00	-	DELAYED 60 MINUTES
AA 299	HOUSTON	6:10	23	WAIT IN LOUNGE
VV 201	LONDON	6:15	8	WAIT IN LOUNGE

- *List the airlines you have flown. Compare your list with a partner. Which airline has the best check-in service? Why?*

DUTY-FREE

I. Natalie Trudeau has stopped over at Heathrow Airport in Britain on her way from Paris to Los Angeles. Read the conversations. Act them out.

Demonstrator: Are you buying whisky today, madam?

Natalie: I'm not sure. I'm just looking.

Demonstrator: We have a special offer on liters of Glenfiddich malt whisky. It's very good value.

Natalie; How much whisky am I allowed to take into the United States?

Demonstrator: There's a chart over there. Would you like to try a sample?

Natalie: No, thank you. Is a liter more than a quart*?

Demonstrator: No, it's less than a quart. We also have quarts of Glenfiddich.

Natalie: Well, I'll think about it. Thank you.

* quart: US – 0.95 litre; UK – 1.14 litre.

Cashier: That's £29.85.

Natalie: Can I pay in dollars?

Cashier: Yes, of course. That'll be \$53.75.

Duty Free Allowance Chart				London Heathrow		
Destination	Cigarettes	Cigars	Tobacco	Wine	Spirits	Perfume
European Community	200	or 50	or 250gm	2 litres	1 litre	50 grams
Japan						
Visitors	400	or 100	or 500 gm	3 bottles	or 3 bottles	2 oz
Residents	200	or 50	or 250gm	3 bottles	or 3 bottles	2 oz
Saudi Arabia	600	or 100	or 500 gm	Strictly prohibited		for personal use
USA						
Visitors-gifts	Nil	100*	one carton	Nil	Nil	no limit
	200	or 50	or 3 pounds	1 US quart	or 1 US quart	no limit
Visitors-personal use	200	or 100	no limit*	1 litre	or 1 litre	no limit*
Residents						

* cost deducted from personal allowance .

III. Are these statements true or false?

- a) You're not allowed to take any alcohol to Saudi Arabia.
- b) You are allowed to take 30 bottles of wine to Japan.
- c) You are not allowed take more than 1 liter of spirits to the European Community.
- d) You can only take 50 cigarettes into Saudi Arabia.
- e) You can pay in foreign currencies at most international airports.
- f) A quart is smaller than a liter.
- g) Visitors are allowed to take spirits into the U.S.A. only for personal use.
- h) Glenfiddich is a type of wine.

IV. Discuss:

- Make a list of items you can buy at duty-free stores if you are going to Russia. Compare it with your partner.
- Do you think duty-free stores are cheaper?
- Why do you think there are limits on the amount of duty-free goods you can buy?

SECURITY

- ***Jeff Kramer is going through the Security Check. Listen to the conversation. Then read and explain the italicized words.***

Security: Please put all *carry-on luggage* on the conveyor ... Please put all carry-on luggage on the *conveyor*. Step right this way, ma'am. This way, sir. (*Beep*) Please empty your pockets and go through again, sir. (*Beep*) Please step this way, sir. Pardon me, what do you have in this pocket?

Jeff: Oh sorry, just some keys.

Security: That's fine. Thank you, sir. Please put all carry-on luggage on the conveyor. Step right this way ...

Woman: Is this machine *film-safe*?

Security: Yes, it is, ma'am. Please put all ...

Woman: Are you sure? They're pictures of my granddaughter's first birthday

Security: You can give the *camera* to me, ma'am. It doesn't have to go through the *scanner*. Please put all carry-on luggage on the conveyor. Step right this way ..

• ***Jeff goes to pick up his briefcase. Listen to the conversation***

Security (2): Would you mind opening your briefcase, sir?

Jeff: No, not at all ... there you go.

Security (2): Would you mind turning on the Walkman?

Jeff: Oh, sorry.

Security: That's fine, sir. We just have to check. You can go through.

• ***Discuss:***

- Why do you think Security asked Jeff to turn on his Walkman?
- Why was the woman worried about her camera?
- Why did the scanner "beep" when Jeff went through it? What other items might it detect?
- Why was Kramer asked to turn on his Walkman?

• ***Fill in the Security Survey. With a partner, compare and discuss your answers.***

Airport Security Survey

How do you feel about airport security? Check (•) the boxes.

1. When you are at an airport, what do you prefer?

☐ Some security checks ☐ Very careful security checks ☐ No security checks

2. Do you mind opening your carry-on luggage?

☐ No, I don't mind ☐ Yes, I do mind

3. Do you mind when they ask you questions?

☐ Not at all ☐ Not if they are polite ☐ Yes

4. Do you mind when they search you after you have walked through the scanner?

☐ No ☐ Yes

5 How do you feel about airport security staff? (You can check more than one box.)

☐ Why do they always stop me?

☐ I think they could be more polite.

☐ They are doing difficult but important job. I wouldn't like to do it.

☐ I think they could be more polite.

- *Find the meaning for the italicized words.*

TRAVELLING COMPANIONS

- *Listen to, then read the conversations. Make up your own in analogy.*

Conversation A Jeff Kramer is looking for his seat on the plane.

Jeff: Excuse me. I think I'm in 15C.

Woman: This is 14C.

Jeff: Are you sure?

Woman; Yes, look here ... oh, dear! I am sorry.

Jeff: That's OK. Sorry to disturb you.

Woman: That's quite all right. It's entirely my fault.

Conversation B

Attendant: Would you like a newspaper, sir?

Jeff: Yes, please ... uh, *USA Today*.

Attendant: I'm afraid we're out of *USA Today*. Would you like a *Miami Tribune*?

Jeff: Yes, that's fine.

Attendant: How about you, sir?

Man: Can you get me a Denver newspaper?

Attendant: Sure.

Conversation C

Jeff: Excuse me, I didn't get a headset...

Attendant: Oh, sorry about that. I'll get you one.

Jeff: Thank you.

Conversation D

Man: Are you staying in Denver?

Jeff: No. I'm changing planes there, and going on to Aspen. Isn't there a big political convention in Denver this week?

Man: Yes, I guess that's why the flight is full. Full of politicians, probably.

Jeff: Yeah, I can't stand politicians. They're all crooks!

Attendant: Here's the newspaper you wanted, Senator.

Man: Thank you.

Jeff: "Senator?" I really am very sorry. I didn't mean ...

Man: Don't worry about it! No offence!

- *A flight attendant on the plane is asking people to obey the regulations. Match the attendant's sentences to the situations.*

Situation	Attendant's sentences
1 Someone is smoking a cigar.	A I'm sorry, you'll have to turn it off.
2 Someone is using a portable phone.	B I'm sorry, you'll have to put it out.
3 Someone is asking about using a Walkman.	C I'm afraid you can't use that here.
4 A child is playing an electronic game.	D Yes, that's all right.

IN FLIGHT

- *Jeff Kramer has to change planes in Denver. Listen to the announcements during his flight to Denver. Look through his Itinerary to help yourself answer some questions.*

Announcement 1 Listen and say what variant is correct.

- a They're on a Boeing 767.
They're on a Boeing 747.
- b They have just taken off.
They haven't taken off yet.
- c They can't smoke at the moment.
They can't smoke at all during the flight.

Announcement 2 Listen, and say what variant is correct.

- a They have just taken off.
They haven't taken off yet.
- b Mr. Kramer must be worried about his connection.
Mr. Kramer has nothing to worry about.

Announcement 3 Are these statements true or false?

- a They have only just taken off.
- b They took off several minutes ago.
- c The passengers must not take off their seat belts.
- d The passengers will have lunch in a few hours.
- e The pilot hopes they'll be less than 30 minutes late.

Announcement 4 *Answer the questions:*

- a What is the time now?
- b What do the letters E.T.A. stand for?
- c What is their E.T.A. in Denver?
- d What is the temperature in Denver?
- e Is Mr. Kramer still worried about his connection?
- f How late will the plane be arriving in Denver?

Announcement 5 *Are these statements true or false?*

- a They haven't landed yet.
- b They have just landed.
- c Mr. Kramer has 45 minutes before his connecting flight.

Travel Itinerary Mr. J.M. Kramer**TRAVELING TO: ASPEN, COLORADO**

Please report to the airport one hour before departure.

- 1) United Airlines Flight UA755 to Denver/Stapleton

Depart: Orlando, 5:30 p.m. Eastern Time

Arrive: Denver, 7:18 p.m. Mountain Time

TRANSFER TO:

Please report to the transfer desk immediately upon arrival in Denver.

- 2) Rocky Mountain Air, Flight RM002 to Aspen

Depart: Denver, 8:15 p.m.

Arrive: Aspen, 8:40 p.m.

THESE TICKETS ARE NON-TRANSFERABLE**ARRIVAL**

- *Try to complete Tadashi's answers to the Immigration Inspector's questions. Then listen to the recording and compare your answers.*

Immigration Inspector: Good morning. Where have you come from?

Tadashi Nakamura: _____

Immigration Inspector: Fine. May I see your passport?

Tadashi Nakamura: _____

Immigration Inspector: What's the nature of your visit?

Tadashi Nakamura: _____

Immigration Inspector: And how long are you staying in the United States?

Tadashi

Nakamura: _____

Immigration Inspector: Fine. Here's your passport back.

Tadashi Nakamura: _____

Immigration Inspector: Welcome to the United States. Enjoy your stay.

- *With a partner, role-play a conversation with an Immigration Inspector.*
- *What experiences have you had going through Passport or Immigration check points?*

CUSTOMS

Going through Customs

Customs clearance begins at the airport of final destination in the U.K.

The exceptions are:

1. Baggage of transit passengers with final destination – London, Heathrow or Gatwick – customs clearance will be at the first airport of entry.
2. Baggage of passengers who embarked in another EU country will not be cleared at all.

Customs operate a Green and Red Channel System. If you have nothing to declare, pass through the Green Channel. Go through the Green Channel only if you're sure that you have no more than the Customs Allowances, no goods for commercial use and no prohibited and restricted goods.

You will have to pay charges on any items which are over the limits. Do it at the red point or in the Red Channel before you leave the Customs hall.

Prohibited and restricted goods

- Drugs, obscene videos and books, firearms and endangered species. The importation of firearms, ammunition must be supported by an appropriate license/certificate plus a permit.
- Offensive weapons, such as flick knives, sword sticks, knuckle-dusters and some martial arts equipment.
- Counterfeit and copied goods such as watches, clothes, CDs, also any goods with false marks of their origin.
- The importation of meat is prohibited.
- Don't smuggle an animal into the UK, it may be carrying rabies and the consequences could be disastrous.

OTHER RESTRICTIONS

In addition to prohibited and restricted goods there are other restrictions on a range of other goods.

- Fruit must be inspected and requires a permit.
- Fresh vegetables (limit 2 kilos) will be admitted but not potatoes.
- Honey – no restrictions.
- Sheepskins - no restrictions but they must be tanned and treated and may attract duty and VAT (17,5%).
- Wine - no restrictions but duty and VAT (17,5%) will be charged on amounts above the duty free limit. Commercial quantities (more than 60 litres) require a health certificate from the Department of Health.
- Wood - no restrictions but native wood must have some form of identification.
- There are no restrictions on processed goods such as biscuits and confectionery, but cakes should be declared and may be subject to examination (including cutting open) if it is suspected they may be concealing drugs.

- Animals: cats and dogs require an import licence and will be quarantined for 6 months – there are no exceptions.
- NOTE: certain breeds of dogs such as Pit Bull Terriers, Japanese Tosas Dogo Argentinos and Fila, Brasilieros or any animal which appears to have been bred for fighting will not be allowed entry.

NOTE:

- Severe penalties can be imposed on anyone breaking Customs regulations.
- Never carry bags through Customs for someone else.
- Don't try to hide any goods or mislead a customs officer. Anything which isn't properly declared may be confiscated.

ALLOWANCES

The duty free allowances for US travellers arriving at UK ports of entry direct from the U.S. are as follows:

Spirits, strong liqueurs	1 litre
Over 22% volume	
Or	
Fortified or sparkling wine, other liqueurs	2 litres
Cigarettes, or	200
cigars,	50
tobacco	250 g
Non sparkling table wine	2 litres
Perfume	60 cc/ml
Eau de Cologne	250 cc/ml
All other goods	£ 145 worth
Including gifts and	of all other goods
Souvenirs	including gifts and souvenirs

ASSIGNMENTS

I. Give the English equivalents for:

Таможенная “зачистка”, сесть на самолет в другой стране, “зеленый коридор”, наркотики, кастеты, подделка, бешенство (заболевание животных), импортируемые товары, дубленая кожа, Министерство здравоохранения, кондитерские товары, взрезать пирожное, отдельные породы собак, не пытайтесь обмануть таможенников! Предметы, не заявленные в таможенной декларации, могут быть конфискованы, алкоголь (крепкие спиртные напитки), духи, одеколон, подарки и сувениры.

II. Answer the comprehension questions:

1. How does customs clearance go?
2. Which articles are prohibited to be brought into the UK?
3. What are the other restrictions on the imported goods?
4. What are travellers warned against?
5. What are the duty-free allowances for US travellers arriving in the UK?
6. Have you ever had to go through customs?
7. Did you have anything liable to duty?
8. Were you always asked to open your suitcases?
9. Did you carry any spirits or tobacco for your own use?
10. How long did it take you to go through customs and other formalities?
11. Do you always understand the announcements made at the airport?
12. Why are specially trained dogs used at airports? Have you ever seen such a dog?

III. Read the text in Russian and render it in English using the vocabulary items after the text.

ТАМОЖЕННЫЕ ПРАВИЛА ВВОЗА И ВЫВОЗА

Предметы личного пользования таможенной пошлиной в США не облагаются, но продукты питания, особенно скоропортящиеся запрещены к ввозу в США. Американские таможенники не пропустят на свою территорию ни цветов, ни фруктов.

Разрешены к провозу:

1-м взрослым путешественником – 10 пачек сигарет или
50 сигар, или 2 кг табака;
1, 1 л спиртного;
подарки общей стоимостью \$ 100

Если в багаже нет ничего, что может привлечь внимание таможенников, можно воспользоваться «зеленым коридором» - NOTHING TO DECLARE. Тем не менее, заполненную декларацию все равно придется сдать таможенным властям.

Ввозить в США наличными деньгами, дорожными чеками и расчетными карточками можно любые суммы. Декларировать требуется лишь суммы более \$ 10,000. На борту самолета путешествующие вносят в формуляр сведения о своих персональных данных: цели его приезда, предполагаемое место жительства в США.

Vocabulary items to be used while rendering the above mentioned information

Personal belongings; to fill in an arrival card (on board the plane); to be liable to duty *vs* to be duty free; dutiable articles; to come under customs restrictions; a duty-free quota list; to go through the Green Channel; a prohibited articles list; customs regulations; to exceed the quota; to declare sth.

Ω LISTENING COMPREHENSION Ω

• *Read the conversation and act it out.*

Customs Officer: Excuse me. Do you have anything to declare?

Tadashi Nakamura: No, nothing. Just the normal allowance.

Customs Officer: Have you read the customs form, sir?

Tadashi Nakamura: Yes, I have.

Customs Officer: OK, then, could you open up your suitcase for me, please?

Tadashi Nakamura: Sure.

Customs Officer: That's fine, thank you. You can proceed.

Tadashi Nakamura: Thanks.

Customs Officer: Enjoy your stay in the United States.

• *Complete the sentences below. Then listen to the recording and compare.*

Customs Officer: Excuse me. Do you have ?

Natalie **Trudeau:** Well, I
.....

Customs Officer: How whiskey?

Natalie Trudeau:

Customs Officer: That's OK. Do Anything else?

Natalie Trudeau:perfume.

Customs Officer: There restrictions on perfume for personal use. Is that all?

Natalie

Trudeau:

.....

Customs Officer: That's OK. You can go through.

• *Look at the Customs Declaration. Imagine you are entering the United States and complete this form. Interview another student and find out what's on their form.*

• *Discuss:*

- Is it important to have customs at international borders? Why?/Why not?
- What kind of items do people try to smuggle?
- Could more be done to stop smugglers?
- What are the other functions of customs officers besides preventing smuggling?

Before arriving in the U.S., each traveller (or head of family) is required to fill out a Customs Declaration Form.

- Please complete this form in English and in capital letters.
 - Most of the questions on the Customs Declaration Form can be answered by writing "Yes" or "No".
 - Please remember to sign your name at the bottom of the reverse side.
 - This form will be distributed during the flight.
-

WELCOME TO THE UNITED STATES

CUSTOMS DECLARATION

Each arriving traveler or head of family must provide information (only ONE declaration per family is required)

1. Name

Last
first
middle
2. Date of Birth: 3. Airline Flight
4. Number of family members traveling with you
5. U.S. Address:
City: State:
6. I am a U.S. citizen Tick boxes Yes No
If no. Country:[↑] [↑]
7. I reside permanently in the U.S. Tick boxes Yes No
If no. Expected length of stay.....[↑] [↑]
8. The purpose of my trip is or was: Tick box Business [↑] Pleasure [↑]
9. I am/we are bringing fruits, plants, meats, food, soil, birds, snails, other live animals, farm products, or I/we have been on a farmer ranch outside the U.S.
Yes [↑] No [↑]
10. I am/we are carrying currency or monetary instruments over \$10,000 U.S. or foreign equivalent Yes [↑] No [↑]
11. The total value of goods I/we purchased or acquired abroad and am/are bringing to the U.S. is\$_____

MOST MAJOR CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED.

SIGN ON REVERSE SIDE AFTER YOU HAVE READ THIS WARNING

(Don't write below this line)

Inspector's Name

Badge No.

LOST BAGGAGE

I Read the two conversations. Explain the meaning of italicized words and expressions. Make up your own dialogues in analogy.

Conversation A

Wilbur Meeks had to go to Boston on business. He's now waiting for his baggage at the baggage claim.

Woman: I hate waiting for baggage, don't you?

Wilbur: Oh, yes. Mine always seems to be the last.

Woman: I'm always so nervous. Last year they lost my suitcase. Have they ever lost yours?

Wilbur: Mine? No.

Woman: Ah! There's my bag now. Right, I've got it. Bye.

Conversation B

Wilbur: Ah, excuse me. My bag hasn't arrived yet.

Airline Representative: Which flight?

Wilbur: Um, Redwood Airlines from Seattle.

Airline Representative: RRA 438?

Wilbur: Pardon me?

Airline Representative: The flight number. RRA 438?

Wilbur: Yes. Everyone else's bags *came off the baggage claim*, and now it's stopped. But mine never arrived.

Airline Representative: Uh huh. Did it have your name and address on it?

Wilbur: It had my name, address, *zip code* and telephone number.

Airline Representative: We'll try to find it for you, sir. Can you fill out

this form? Description of bag, flight number, *value of contents* etc.

Wilbur: Oh. Yes.

Airline Representative: Do you have an *itemized list of the contents*?

Wilbur: No. Why?

Airline Representative: Your *insurance company* might ask for an itemized list. You'd better write one.

Wilbur: OK.

Airline Representative: And don't worry. Ninety percent of lost bags turn up someplace.

Wilbur: I hope so.

Airline Representative: If it doesn't turn up within twelve hours your insurance will pay for the things you need right now - a clean shirt, socks, underwear, that kind of thing.

II. Write an itemized list of the things you would pack for a business trip to either a hot climate or a cold one. Interview another person and find out what they would take.

III. Listen to the recording of Conversation C. Where did Wilbur's suitcase go?

angkok

Bombay

Hong Kong

Beijing

Baltimore

New York

Boston

Los Angeles

Las Vegas

Seattle

Rome

Bologna

IV. Discuss:

- Has an airline ever lost your baggage?
- Was it lost forever or was it found?
- Do you take out travel insurance when you fly?
- Have you ever made a travel insurance claim?

CONVERSATIONS

- *Read the conversations, act them out.*

1. On board a plane. Landing in Lagos

Traveller A: Are we coming into Lagos already? It's my first visit to Lagos. Doesn't it look huge!

Traveller B: Yes, it does. I can see the runway lights. We'd better fasten our seatbelts, the plane is going down.

A: So it is. We're on time. And what do we do with our landing cards?

B: They are for the immigration officer on arrival.

A: I haven't filled mine in yet. Would you mind lending me your pen?

B: Not at all. Here you are.

2. Health check

Official: Health check here. Where are you from, sir?

Traveller: From Hungary.

O: Your vaccination certificate, please.

T: Here you are.

O: Thank you. Everything is O.K. You may proceed to Passport Control.

Official: Health check here. Where are you travelling from?

Traveller: Ghana.

O: Your vaccination certificate, please.

T: Here you are.

O: How long is it since you had your yellow fever inoculation?

T: Let me see. Two months.

O: Thank you. Passport Control is that way.

3. Passport Control

Official: Your passport, please.

Traveller: Here you are.

O: How long are you staying in Lagos?

T: Ten days. I'm here on business.

O: Your passport and visa are in order. Have a pleasant stay, sir.

T: Thank you.

4. At the Customs

Customs Official: Good afternoon, sir. Is this your suitcase?

Traveller: No, the brown one is mine.

C.O.: Have you anything to declare?

T: No, I haven't. My bag only contains personal things. Shall I open it?

C.O.: No, thank you, sir, that won't be necessary.

5. Meeting at the Airport

Foreign Representative: Good morning, Mr. Brown. Welcome to Lagos.

Traveller: Good morning, Mr. Ritz.

F.R.: Did you have a good journey? How are you?

T: I'm quite well, thank you. The trip was very pleasant.

F.R.: Come this way, please. The car is outside the airport building. Is it your first visit here, Mr. Brown?

T: Yes, it is.

F.R.: I am sure Lagos will impress you favourably. You'll have an opportunity to have a look round and I hope you'll enjoy it.

T: Certainly, though I'm afraid I'm going to be very busy during my stay.

F.R.: Yes, your *itinerary* is rather packed and we'll discuss it tomorrow in detail. Now I'm going to take you to the hotel and I'll show you some places of interest on the way to the city.

T: Fine, thank you.

6. On a Domestic Flight

Air-hostess: Are you quite comfortable, sir?

Traveller: Yes, quite. Could I have a newspaper, please?

A-H.: Here you are. Would you like a magazine?

T: No, thank you.

Fellow-traveller: Excuse me, when will you be serving drinks?

A-H: I'll be bringing the trolley round quite soon. Will you have some chewing-gum or peppermint now?

T: Some peppermints, please. My ears often ache during take-off.

F.-T: I'll have the same, thank you.

* * *

T: Excuse me, what was that announcement?

F.-T: They are asking us to fasten our seat belts.

T: Why? Is anything the matter?

F.-T: Don't worry. We're probably going through some bad weather.

T: What's happened? Are you feeling all right?

F.-T: Not very. I'm afraid it's a bit rough, I get air-sick easily.

T: Is there anything I can do? Shall I ring for the stewardess?

F.-T: Yes, please, and would you mind lowering the back of my seat a little?

T: Of course. Is that better?

A-H: Yes, sir?

T: Have you got anything for air-sickness – it's for this gentleman.

A-H: Certainly, sir. I won't be a moment. Here you are, just drink this. That should help.

7. On the Way Back

Traveller: Do I check in for the flight to London here?

Clerk: London, sir? Yes, that's right. May I see your ticket and passport, please? And your bag. Put it on the scales, please.

T: Here it is. Do I need to weigh this small bag?

C: Are you keeping it as *hand luggage*, sir?

T: Yes.

C: You must weigh that as well. Oh, it's too heavy. I'm afraid there'll be an excess luggage charge. Perhaps there's something you could take out? Otherwise you'll have to pay extra.

T: All right. I'll take these booklets out. They are rather bulky.

C: Will you put your luggage on the machine again, sir? Now that's better.

T: Is it inside the free allowance?

C: Yes, you are allowed that much. Here are your ticket and your boarding pass. Your luggage tag is attached to your ticket.

T: Thank you. Which way do I go now?

C: Passport control is that way. Then the departure lounge is straight ahead. Then you'll have to go through the check gate.

T: Thank you.

ASSIGNMENTS

I. Answer the comprehension questions on the conversations:

(1)

1. What country were the travellers flying to?
2. Why did they have to fasten the seat-belts?
3. What did they have to fill in on board the plane? What for?

(2)

1. What did the travellers have to go through on disembarking from the plane?
2. What were they to do next?
3. What did they have to present?

(3)

1. What was the next stage of the airport formalities?

2. What questions was the traveller asked at the Passport control?

(4)

1. Why wasn't the traveller asked to open his suitcase in the Customs hall?

(5)

1. Who was Mr. Brown met by? How?

2. What questions was he asked by a foreign representative?

3. What was he going to do on arrival?

(6)

1. What did the air-hostess offer the travellers?

2. One of the travellers was thirsty, wasn't he?

3. What announcement was made?

4. The plane was neither landing nor taking off. Why did the passengers have to fasten the seat-belts?

5. How did one of the passengers feel? What help was offered to him?

(7)

1. What formalities did Mr. Brown have to go through on his way back to London?

2. What did Mr. Brown have to do to avoid paying extra for his luggage?

3. What was he going to do next?

4. Do you think Mr. Brown looked back on his business trip to Lagos with satisfaction?

II. Give a summary of each conversation.

III. Speak about Mr. Brown's air-journey to Lagos.

IV. Recall one of the most interesting air-journeys. Share your travelling experience with a partner.

WELCOME TO THE USA!

RolePlay

•*Act as an interpreter for a group of foreign tourists.*

Before you start rendering the text, pick out the English equivalents for the italicised Russian words and expressions in the Glossary.

«Добро пожаловать в США!» Вы увидите эту *надпись*, как только *покинете борт самолета* в *международном аэропорту* США. Вам необходимо *пройти паспортный контроль*, *получить свой багаж* и *выполнить таможенные формальности*. После этого ваш путь лежит к *месту назначения*.

Паспортный контроль

Прежде чем Ваш самолет *приземлится* в аэропорту США, *бортпроводница* предложит Вам *заполнить бланк въезда/выезда* и *бланк таможенной декларации*. Эти и другие документы нужно *предъявить служащим паспортного контроля и таможни*.

Служащие паспортного контроля очень серьезно относятся к своим обязанностям. Они проходят специальную подготовку для работы на таможне. Отвечайте на все вопросы спокойно и четко. Служащие просто проверяют.

Когда формальности будут закончены, проверьте, все ли документы Вы получили обратно, и уберите их в надежное место, прежде чем выйти.

Получение багажа

В *залах выдачи багажа*, как правило, очень тесно. Обычно над каждым *транспортёром* есть вывеска с номером *рейса*. Прежде чем подойти к конвейеру, возьмите *тележку*. За нее надо заплатить, причем принимаются только доллары США. Как только получите свой багаж, не отходите от него. Все время держите свои вещи в поле зрения. Если

Вы не получите свой *чемодан* или обнаружите на нем повреждения, немедленно сообщите об этом администрации.

Таможенный контроль

В самолете бортпроводница даст вам *бланк таможенной декларации*, заполните его и не забудьте подписаться. Эту декларацию вы предъявите служащему таможни, когда он будет *проверять* ваш *багаж*. Вы можете идти по двум коридорам. Если у вас нет вещей, которые нужно *декларировать*, идите по зеленому коридору. Если же у вас есть что-нибудь, что нужно декларировать или за что нужно *уплатить пошлину*, идите по красному коридору.

Справочное бюро

Итак, таможня позади. Обычно прибывающих пассажиров встречают сразу же на выходе. Если у вас появятся какие-либо проблемы сразу после того, как вы пройдете через таможню, обратитесь в *справочное бюро*. Служащие справочных бюро всегда стараются помочь пассажирам.

Если справочное бюро закрыто, постарайтесь получить нужную информацию у *служащего аэропорта* или полицейского.

Чтобы позвонить по телефону, вам нужно знать *код города* и иметь мелочь для телефона-автомата, иначе вам придется заказывать *телефонный разговор с оплатой абонентом*.

Не соглашайтесь на предложения незнакомых людей подвезти вас или присмотреть за вашими вещами. Вы должны знать, что транспортные средства могут принадлежать государственным и частным организациям, так что от аэропорта в центр города вы можете доехать на городском автобусе или на автобусе частной компании. *Плата за*

проезд будет различной. Вы обязательно должны узнать сколько стоит билет, прежде чем садиться в автобус.

Помните, что в случае серьезной проблемы нужно попросить пригласить представителя российского *консульства*.

Стойка авиакомпании

В США много различных *авиакомпаний*. Поэтому, если вам необходимо будет *сделать пересадку*, важно знать заранее, услугами какой авиакомпании воспользоваться и без задержки отправиться к *стойке этой авиакомпании*.

На *внутренних линиях* не нужно предъявлять паспорт. С собой в *салон* разрешается брать *ручную кладь*, которая может поместиться под сиденьем или на верхней полке. Остальной багаж нужно зарегистрировать. Приятного вам полета!

GLOSSARY

ACCOMMODATION is a room, or building to stay, work or live in.

AERIAL VIEWS are observing things on the ground from the air.

AIRBOURN (of aircraft) is in the air after take-off.

AIRBUS is an aircraft designed to carry a large number of passengers economically, esp. over relatively short routes.

AIRCRAFT is a machine capable of flight.

AIRCREW are a pilot and other people who are responsible for flying it and for looking after the passengers.

AIR HOSTESS is a woman whose job is to look after the passengers in an aircraft.

AIRLINE is a company which provides regular services carrying people or goods in airplanes.

AIR POCKET is a downward flowing current of air which causes an aircraft suddenly to lose height when it flies into it.

AIRPORT is a place with buildings, facilities and runways, where aircraft take off and land.

AISLE is a long narrow gap that separates blocks of seats.

AISLE SEAT is a seat near the aisle.

ARRIVAL CARD/RECORD is a form to be completed on board the plane before arrival in a foreign country.

ART COLLECTIONS are collections of paintings, drawings and sculpture.

ATTRACTIONS are places that people can go to for interest or enjoyment.

BAGGAGE is suitcases and bags that you take with you when travelling.

BAGGAGE CLAIM is getting your luggage back.

BAGGAGE CLAIM AREA is a room for getting your luggage back.

BARGAIN is something which is sold at a lower price than it would be normally.

B & B = BED AND BREAKFAST is a system of accommodation in a hotel or guest house in which you pay for a room for the night and for breakfast the following morning.

BERTH is a bed in a boat, train or caravan.

TO BOARD a plane is to get on it in order to travel somewhere.

BOARDING CARD/PASS is a card which a passenger must have when boarding an aeroplane or a boat before a journey.

TO BOOK TICKETS is to arrange to have them at a particular time.

BOROUGH is a part of city or a town with a municipal corporation and rights of self-government.

TO BREAK A JOURNEY is to stop at a place while you're on your way to somewhere else.

BUCKET SHOP in Britain, is a travel agency that sells airline tickets cheaply in order to fill seats which would otherwise be empty.

CABIN CREW is a room or compartment in an aircraft or ship for the crew.

CABIN CRUISER is a motorboat which has a cabin for people to live or sleep in.

CAR (on a railway train) is a coach: *dining-car*, *sleeping car* (in GB); (in USA also) wagon for goods: *freight-car* (= GB *goods-wagon*)

CAROUSEL (= MOVING BELT) is a wide moving belt from which passengers can collect their luggage at an airport.

CARRIAGE is one of the separate sections of a train.

CARRY-ON LUGGAGE is bags, usually not big, which a passenger doesn't check in and takes with him/her to the cabin.

CART (Am.) = trolley

CLIMATE CONTROL (= AIR CONDITIONER) is a device purifying the air and keeping it at certain temperature and degree of humidity.

TO CHECK IN at an airport is to arrive and show your ticket before going on a flight.

CHECK IN DESK is a desk or counter at which airline tickets and luggage are registered.

COUNTRYSIDE is land that is away from towns and cities.

CREDIT CARD is a small plastic card which is used instead of money to pay for goods and services from shops, petrol stations, travel companies, etc. The cost is charged to one's account and paid later.

COACH is a bus that carries passengers on long journeys.

CONCOURSE is the large hall of a railway station or an airport.

COCKPIT is a part of a plane where the pilot sits.

COMPARTMENT is one of the separate sections of a railway carriage.

CONGESTED is too full, overcrowded.

CONVEYOR is a wide moving belt from which passengers can collect their luggage at an airport.

CUISINE of a region is its characteristic style of cooking.

CURRENCY is the money used in a country. (sterling, dollars, etc.)

CURRENCY EXCHANGE DESK is the place to exchange money.

CUSTOMS is the place where people arriving from a foreign country have to declare goods that they bring with them.

CUSTOMS FORMALITIES are formalities to complete/go through/ for people travelling or arriving from abroad.

CUSTOMS DECLARATION FORM is a form to be presented to Immigration and Customs inspectors while going through the customs.

CUSTOMS INSPECTOR/OFFICER is person whose job is to examine passengers' luggage and ask them questions related to their journey (the purpose, length of stay, etc).

DECK is a downstairs or upstairs area on a bus or ship.

TO DECLARE goods is to tell customs officials about them so that you can pay tax on them.

DEPARTURE is the act of leaving a place.

DEPARTURE CARD/RECORD is a form to be completed on board the plane after leaving a foreign country.

DEPARTURE LOUNGE at an airport is a large room where passengers wait.

DESTINATION is the place you are going to.

TO DISEMBARK from a ship or plane means getting off it at the end of your journey.

DISPLAY is something which is intended to attract people's attention, such as an event, or an attractive arrangement of different things.

TO DO THE BEST DEAL is to book a package tour as a bargain.

DRIVING LICENCE is a card showing that you are qualified to drive.

DUTY is a tax which you pay to the government on goods that you buy.

DUTY-FREE SHOP is a shop at an airport where you can buy duty-free goods.

DUTY-FREE GOODS are goods that are bought at airports at a cheaper price than usual because they are not taxed.

TO EXCEED THE QUOTA is to have more items in the luggage that are mentioned in a duty-free quota list.

EXCESS LUGGAGE is the luggage that has to be paid for extra.

EXCURSION is a short journey, esp. one that has been organized for a particular reason or for a particular group of people.

EXHIBIT is something shown in a museum or art gallery.

EXPRESSWAY is a road with at least two lanes in each direction without traffic lights so that to travel on without stopping, free of payment (USA)

FACILITIES are aids, circumstances, which make it easy to do things:
facilities for travel (e.g. buses, trains, air service)

FARE is the money that you pay for a journey by bus, taxi, train, plane.

FELLOW PASSENGER is the one you happen to travel with.

FERRY is a boat that carries passengers across a river or a narrow bit of sea.

FILLING STATION is a place where petrol and oil are sold and repairs to motor vehicles may also be done.

FLIGHT is a journey made by flying, esp. in an aeroplane; is also airplane carrying passengers on a particular journey.

FLIGHT ATTENDANT is a person who serves air passengers.

TO FLY DIRECT is to travel by plane non-stop to the destination.

FLY DRIVE HOLIDAY is a holiday by plane and then with a car available for one's use.

FREE LUGGAGE ALLOWANCE is the amount of luggage that is not liable to duty.

FREQUENCY of an event is the number of times it happens.

GREEN CHANNEL is the way for travellers to go if they have nothing more than the duty-free allowances and no prohibited or restricted goods

GAS STATION (AmE) = **FILLING STATION** (BrE)

GATE is an exit through which passengers reach their aeroplane.

GUIDE is someone who shows tourists round cities, museums, etc.

GUIDED TOUR is an excursion around some place accompanied by the guide's commentary.

HAND LUGGAGE is the bags or cases that you keep with you during the journey when you travel on an aeroplane.

HECTIC PACE is a situation involving a lot of rushed activity.

HIGH SEASON is the time of year when holiday resorts, hotels, tourist attractions, and so on, receive most visitors.

HIGHWAY is a public road.

TO HIJACK a plane is to illegally take control of it by force while it is travelling from one place to another.

HITCH-HIKE is travel by getting lifts from passing vehicles without paying.

HOLIDAY COMPANION is a person you're travelling with.

HOLIDAYMAKER is a person who is away from home on holiday.

HOST is someone who gives people from another country a place to live.

IMMIGRATION OFFICER is a person who checks passports.

INCLUSIVE price includes payment for all the separate parts of something.

INSPECTION of luggage is its examination by Customs officials.

INSURANCE COMPANY is a company that pays you a sum of money for the property in case it is stolen or damaged according to the written agreement that you sign for that company.

INTERSTATE is any of the motorways of four or more lanes in the US, marked by red and blue signs and numbered.

ITINERARY is a plan of a journey, including the route and the places that will be visited.

JET-LAG is a feeling of confusion and tiredness that people experience after a long journey in an aeroplane, esp. when they cross time zones.

JOURNEY is travel from one place to another.

KERB is the part of the pavement that is immediately next to the road.

LANE is a marked division of a road (FAST L. (INSIDE L.), SLOW L., MIDDLE L.).

LANDING is bringing the aircraft down to the ground.

LIFEBELT is a large ring used to keep a person afloat in water.

LIFEBOAT is a boat which is sent out from a port or harbour to rescue people who are in danger at sea. It is also a small boat which is carried on a ship which is used in case of danger of sinking.

LIFEGUARD is a person at a beach or swimming-pool whose job is to rescue people who are in danger of drowning.

LIFEJACKET is a sleeveless jacket which keeps you afloat in water.

LEFT-LUGGAGE OFFICE is a place in a railway station or airport, where you can pay to leave your luggage.

LINER is a large passenger ship.

LONG-DISTANCE FLIGHT is the flight that takes a lot of time to get to your destination.

LONG-HAUL JOURNEY is the one that takes a lot of time and a lot of effort.

LOW SEASON (= OFF-SEASON) is the time of year when holiday resorts, hotels, tourist attractions, and so on, receive the fewest number of visitors.

LOUNGE is a place with comfortable seats, which usually serves as waiting area.

LUGGAGE is the suitcases and bags that you take when you travel.

LUGGAGE RECLAIM is getting your luggage back on arrival.

LUGGAGE TAG is a label with the number of flight or other information, fastened to luggage.

TO MAKE A COLLECT PERSON-TO-PERSON CALL is to call someone who is going to be charged for it.

MARINA is a small harbour for pleasure boats.

METER (in a taxi) is an apparatus which records distance travelled or fare payable.

MINT is the place where a country's official coins are made.

MOTORWAY (GB) is a main road with separate carriageways and limited access, specially constructed for fast-moving traffic.

MULTI-LINGUAL STAFF are employees that speak several foreign languages with the clients.

NOTICE is a written announcement in a place where everyone can read it.

ON BOARD THE PLANE is the same as inside the plane.

OVERHEAD LUGGAGE BIN is closing department above passengers in an aircraft cabin for light carry-on luggage.

TO OVERTAKE a moving vehicle is to pass it because you're moving faster.

TO OVERBOOK is to make too many bookings for (an aircraft, hotel) in respect of the space available.

TO OVERCHARGE is to charge too much.

PACKAGE HOLIDAY/TOUR is a holiday arranged by a travel company in which your travel and accommodation are booked for you.

PAINTINGS are pictures produced by particular artists.

PASS is the document that allows you to travel on a train or bus without paying.

PASSENGER CABIN is a room or compartment in an aircraft or ship for passengers.

PASSPORT CONTROL is the procedure of verifying the proof of identity of arriving or departing passengers.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT is different vehicles for transporting people.

PEDESTRIAN is a person walking in a street.

PEDESTRIAN WALKWAY is a pavement.

PICKPOCKETS are people who steal things from other people's pockets or handbags.

PLANETARIUM is a building where lights are shone on the ceiling to represent the planets and the stars and to show how they move.

PROHIBITED ARTICLES LIST is the itemized list of the things that are not allowed to bring in or take out of the country.

RAMP is a) a place in a road that is higher or lower than the main road surface. (Br.E); b) slip road (AmE).

RED CHANNEL is the way for travellers to go if they have more than the duty-free allowances and have prohibited or restricted goods to declare to an officer.

REFUND is a sum of money which is returned to you.

RENTAL AGENCIES are agencies offering cars for hire.

RESERVATION might mean something reserved esp. hotel accommodation, a seat on an airplane).

RESORT is a place usu. at the seaside where people spend their holidays.

RETURN TICKET is for a journey from one place to another and back..

ROUNDABOUT is a circular traffic junction that controls the flow of traffic at a place where several roads meets. You drive round it until you come to the road that you need.

ROUND TRIP is when you travel to a place and then travel back.

ROUTE is way taken or planned from one place to another.

RUNWAY is a long strip of ground with a hard surface which is used by airplanes when they are taking off or landing.

RUSH HOURS are time when people are travelling to and from work in big cities.

SECURITY refers to all the precautions that are taken to protect a place.

SEAT-BELTED is wearing seat belts in a car or on board the plane.

SINGLE TICKET is for a journey from one place to another but not back again.

SKYSCRAPER is a very tall building in a city.

SLIPROAD is a minor road for entering or leaving the motorway (GB)
(=ON-RAMP)

TO SMUGGLE is to take things into and out of the country illegally.

SMUGGLER is someone who takes goods into or out of the country illegally.

SPEED LIMIT is the fastest speed allowed by law on a particular stretch of road. Drivers either keep to or exceed speed limits.

SPECTACULAR VIEWS are picturesque views.

STEWARD is a man whose job is to look after passengers on a plane.

STEWARDESS is a woman whose job is to look after passengers on a plane.

STOPOVER is a short stay in a place between parts of a journey.

SUBWAY (GB) is a tunnel beneath a road, esp. for pedestrians; (USA) is an underground railway.

SUITCASE is a case for carrying clothes when you are travelling.

SURCHARGE is a charge in addition to a usual payment.

TAKEOFF is the beginning of a flight, when an aircraft leaves the ground.

TARMAC is the part of an airport where planes stand before they take off or after they land.

TERMINAL is a departure and arrival building for passengers at an airport; a terminus for trains and long-distance buses.

TERMINUS is the end of a railway or bus route.

TICKET OFFICE is the place to buy tickets.

TICKET MACHINE is a special apparatus to obtain tickets from.

TIP is some money given to a waiter or a taxi driver for their services in addition to the bill or fare.

TOLL is a tax paid for the right to use a road.

TOMB is a stone structure containing the body of a dead person.

TOUR is a holiday during which you visit different places that interest you.

TOUR OPERATOR is a company which organizes holidays and sells them through a travel agent.

TOURIST is a person who is visiting a place for pleasure and interest.

TOURIST INFORMATION CENTRES are offices to provide tourists with information.

TRAFFIC JAM is a line or lines of traffic in a standstill.

TRAVEL AGENCY is a business which makes arrangements for people's holidays and journeys.

TRAVEL AGENT is someone who runs or works in a travel agency.

TRAVEL BUREAU is the same as a travel agency.

TRAVELWEAR is clothes worn while travelling.

TRAVELLER is a person who is making a journey or who travels a lot.

TRAVELLER'S CHEQUE is a special cheque that you can exchange for local currency when you are abroad.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES are money that you claim back from your employer when you have spent that amount of money on travelling as part of your work.

TRAVEL-SICK – if someone is ~, they feel sick as a result of travelling.

TROLLEY is a small cart that you use to carry luggage in an airport.

TUBE AND TRAIN NETWORK is a system of the underground and railway transport.

TURNPIKE (= TOLLWAY) is a main road for the use of fast-travelling traffic, esp. one that drivers must pay to use (USA).

UNLIMITED TRAVEL is travel on a season ticket.

TO UPDATE something is to make it more modern.

VALID tickets are the ones that can be used and be accepted by people in authority.

VAT is an abbreviation for 'value added tax' – a tax that is added to the price of goods or services.

VISA is an official document, or a stamp put in your passport, which allows you to enter or leave a particular country.

WINDOW SEAT is a seat near the window.

YACHT is a boat with sails or a motor, used for racing or for pleasure trips.

ZIP CODE is a combination of letters and numbers that are part of an address.

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