

**ЧЕРНІГІВСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ПЕДАГОГІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ  
ІМЕНІ Т.Г.ШЕВЧЕНКА**

**Факультет початкового навчання**

**Мірошник І.В.**

*Навчально-методична розробка теми*

**“ON THE MOVE”**

*з “Практичного курсу англійської мови”  
для студентів II курсу факультету  
початкового навчання  
спеціалізації “Іноземна мова (англійська)”*

**Чернігів – 2008**

УДК 811.111(076)  
М 64  
ББК Ш 143.21 – 923

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**Мірошник І.В.**

**М 64** **Навчально-методична розробка теми “On the Move” з “Практичного курсу англійської мови” для студентів II курсу факультету початкового навчання спеціалізації “Іноземна мова (англійська)”.** – Чернігів: Чернігівський державний педагогічний університет імені Т.Г.Шевченка, 2008. – 104 с.

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Навчально-методична розробка теми “On the Move” призначається для студентів II курсу факультету початкового навчання спеціалізації “Іноземна мова (англійська)”.

Рекомендовано до друку Вченою радою факультету початкового навчання  
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## **ПЕРЕДМОВА**

Навчально-методична розробка теми “On the Move” призначається для студентів II курсу факультету початкового навчання спеціалізації “Іноземна мова (англійська)”.

Навчально-методичну розробку складено на основі Державної програми з англійської мови для студентів II курсу мовних ВНЗ, а також з урахуванням вимог кредитно-модульної системи.

В основу створення навчально-методичної розробки були покладені матеріали підручника для студентів вищих навчальних закладів за редакцією В.Д. Аракіна та посібника для студентів гуманітарних ВНЗ з англійської мови авторів В.В. Янсон та Л.В. Свистун, навчальний матеріал яких ґрунтується на текстах, відібраних із автентичних творів англійської та американської художньої літератури. Їхню стилістичну та лексико-граматичну своєрідність збережено і представлено у фабульних текстах, що повідомляють про повсякденне життя сучасних англійців.

На початку посібника подається структура програми навчального курсу та структура навчальної дисципліни “Практичний курс англійської мови”, робоча навчальна програма, анотація до навчальної програми, план проведення практичних занять та розподіл балів з видів контролю, завдання для самостійної роботи та методичне забезпечення.

У навчально-методичній розробці подано два основні тексти та додаткові тексти з теми “On the Move” для ознайомлювального та вивчаючого читання, лексичний коментар до текстів, а також значна кількість вправ для формування у студентів II курсу фонетичних, лексичних та граматичних навичок і розвитку вмінь усного та писемного мовлення. Наскрізна тематична спрямованість наведених у навчально-методичній розробці текстів, графічна ілюстрованість дидактичного матеріалу спрямовані на успішне вивчення студентами англійської мови.

У посібнику подаються ідіоми та прислів'я з теми “On the Move” і комплекс вправ на їх закріплення, які покликані розширити не лише активний словник студентів, але й збагатити їх соціокультурну компетенцію, а також словничок і список рекомендованої літератури.

## Робоча навчальна програма з “Практичного курсу англійської мови”

UNIT	VOCABU – LARY	EVERY DAY ENGLISH	TOPICS	READING	SPEAKING	LISTENING	WRITING	CHECKING	HOURS
<i>Lesson 1.</i> Ann meets her class	pp.13 -18, Construction "rather like the idea of doing smth." p. 19; p. 30 Word combinations	Polite requests	Choosing a Career. Training Occupation Work and Employment. Teacher of the Future	1. Text "What's on your line", p. 27. 2. An article "Out of work" 3. An article "Getting a job" 4. An article "The nanny, the gardener, the cook" 5. An article "Opinions and expectations" 6. Home-reading "Let's read and speak English" Pamukhina L. (4 stories)	1. Retelling 2. Answering the questions. 3. Making up dialogues. 4. Discussing the problem of 1) unemployment; 2) difficulties awaiting young teachers. 5. Group Work 6. Role-playing ex. 13, p. 36 7. Communicative games.	Lab Work 1. Streamline Con.: U. 22 Streamline Dest.: U.5-6 New Headway : T7 "My first job"	Writing : 1. A letter about your first experience as a teacher; 2. My ideal job; 3. Filling in an application form for a job.	4	42
Independent work. Term III (Модуль I)								7 годин	
Independent work. Term III (Модуль II)								11 годин	
VOC.	TEST				TEST # 1		REPRODUCTION		
<i>Lesson 2.</i> “Seeing people off” by Max Beerbohm	p. 266 – 267 Constructions: "prevent smb. from doing smth.", "do smth. without doing smth." "to be hardly worth smth."  pp. 278 Word combinations.	Asking/ giving directions	Travelling by car (sea, train, plane). On the Move Children's holidays Hitch – hiking	1. Different means of travel (Arakin pp. 286-289) 2. At the station (Arakin pp. 289 – 290) 3. A voyage round Europe (Arakin p. 290) 4. A sea trip (Arakin pp. 297 – 298) 5. Home – reading "Let's read and speak English" Pamukhina L. (4 stories)	1. Answering the questions using the vocabulary of the lesson. 2. Retelling in narrative form. 3. Making up dialogues. 4. Rendering into English. 5. Role – play. 6. Talking about your experience of travelling.	1. Holiday in the USA (Streamline Dest.: U. 40) 2. But you said... (Streamline Con.: U. 76) 3. Travelling by air (Streamline Con.: U. 25)	1. Writing a letter to your friend, describing your most memorable journey; the funniest thing that happened to you while travelling. 2. Reproduction "The girl with gray eyes"	4	42
Independent work. Term III (Модуль III)								3 години	
Independent work. Term III (Модуль IV)								11 годин	
Independent work. Term III (Модуль V)								19 годин	
VOC.	TEST				TEST # 2	COMPOSITION / REPRODUCTION			

UNIT	VOCABULARY	EVERY DAY ENGLISH	TOPICS	READING	SPEAKING	LISTENING	WRITING	CHECKING	HOURS
<i>Lesson 3.</i> The British Isles	p. 230 Constructions "there is hardly smth.", "make smb. do smth." p. 238 Word combinations.	Likes and Dislikes Pleasure & Displeasure	Great Britain: Geographical position, Cities London, its sights. Holidays, traditions, youth problems	1. Text "The English character" 2. Text "The kaleidoscope of Wales" 3. "5 good reasons why Ireland is the place to be" 4. "A look at England" 5. "English pubs" 6. "The English language" 7. Home Reading "Let's read and speak English" Pamukhina L. (3 stories)	1. Retelling in narrative form. 2. Answering the questions. 3. Making up dialogues. 4. Role-playing "Ukrainian VS English"	1. Wales 2. Scotland 3. Northern Ireland	Writing: 1. The English character 2. What part of Great Britain appeals to you most of all	4	34
Independent work. Term IV (Модуль III)									13 годин
Independent work. Term IV (Модуль IV)									7 годин
VOC.	TEST			TEST # 3					
<i>Lesson 4.</i> Ukraine "Readings on Ukraine" by Gaponova S.B.	Constructions Word combinations	Opinions Approval / disapproval	Ukraine: Geographical position, Cities Kyiv, its sights. Holidays, traditions, youth problems	1. "10 Good reasons to be proud of Ukraine" 2. "What are they all about?" (Ukrainians) 3. "Young Ukrainians" 4. Great Ukrainians 5. Big cities of Ukraine 6. National symbols of Ukraine 7. What do you know about Ukraine? 8. Home Reading "Let's read and speak English" Pamukhina L. (3 stories)	1. Retelling in a narrative form. 2. Making up dialogues. 3. Group work: discussing contemporary problems of Ukraine. 4. Role-play.	Lab Work Great Ukrainians	Writing a composition "Reasons to be proud of Ukraine"	4	34
Independent work. Term IV (Модуль I)									13 годин
Independent work. Term IV (Модуль II)									7 годин
VOC.	TEST			TEST # 4	REPRODUCTION				
Revision		1. My future career 2. Travelling 3. Britain 4. Ukraine							8
EXAM PAPER									

### Кількість годин за навчальним планом:

Всього аудиторних годин на весь курс – 152:

I семестр – 84

II семестр – 68

Самостійна робота – 91

I семестр – 51

II семестр – 40

Разом – 243

**СТРУКТУРА ПРОГРАМИ НАВЧАЛЬНОГО КУРСУ  
(за вимогами ECTS)**

<b>Структура курсу</b>	<b>Напрямок, спеціальність, освітньо-кваліфікаційний рівень</b>	<b>Характеристика навчального курсу</b>
Кількість кредитів ECTS: 5	0101 Педагогічна освіта  6.010102 Педагогіка і методика середньої освіти. Початкове навчання  Бакалавр	Нормативна
Модулів: 5		Рік підготовки: 2 Семестр: 3 семестр
Змістових модулів: 7		Лекції: –
Загальна кількість годин: 135		Семінари: –
Тижневих годин: 5		Практичні: 84
		Лабораторні: –
		Самостійна робота: 51
		Підсумковий контроль: екзамен

**Анотація до навчальної програми**

Весь курс розподілено на **5 модулів та 7 змістових модулів**:

- “Choosing a Career” (“Teaching as a Career”, “My Future Profession”);
- “Employment” (“Unemployment Situation in Britain and Ukraine”);
- “On the Move” (“Different Means of Travel”);
- “Public Transport” (“Advantages and Disadvantages of Using Public Transport in Britain and Ukraine”, “Problems of Cars and Roads”);
- “The Ways of Holiday – making” (“Children’s Holidays”).

**Типовими завданнями діяльності під час вивчення першого та другого модулів (“Choosing a Career”, “Employment”) є:** формування фонетичних, граматичних, лексичних, орфографічних навичок у 4 – х видах мовленнєвої діяльності (говорінні, читанні, письмі, аудіюванні) в рамках лексичного та граматичного матеріалу тем “Choosing a Career”, “Employment”.

**Вирішення цих завдань забезпечує формування умінь:**

**Говоріння (в діалогічній та монологічній формах)**

- чітко виражати точку зору з проблеми;
- зважувати позитивні та негативні сторони проблеми;
- використовувати комунікативні стратегії, щоб підтримувати розмову з теми;
- підтримувати аргумент/думку;
- підсумовувати отриману інформацію та коментувати її, дати власну точку зору з проблеми;
- підтримувати розмову без попередньої підготовки.

## **Аудіювання**

- розуміти та реагувати на повідомлення загального характеру та з метою отримання спеціальної інформації в текстах таких типів: інтерв'ю, короткі навчальні бесіди, новини;
- здогадка значень незнайомих лексичних одиниць за контекстом.

## **Читання**

- читання автентичних текстів (статті, брошури, оригінальна художня література) з різним ступенем розуміння їх змісту;
- розуміти імпліцитну інформацію тексту;
- розуміти відношення, точку зору й емоцію автора, коли вони виражені експліцитно.

## **Письмо**

- написати тези для усного висловлювання;
- скласти резюме до тексту;
- засвоїти орфографію нових мовних одиниць;
- написати повідомлення.

**Типовими завданнями діяльності під час вивчення третього, четвертого та п'ятого модулів (“On the Move”, “Public Transport”, “The Ways of Holiday –making”) є:** формування фонетичних, граматичних, лексичних, орфографічних навичок у 4 – х видах мовленнєвої діяльності (говорінні, читанні, письмі, аудіюванні) в рамках лексичного та граматичного матеріалу тем “On the Move”, “Public Transport”, “The Ways of Holiday –making”.

### **Вирішення цих завдань забезпечує формування умінь:**

#### **Говоріння (в діалогічній та монологічній формах)**

- користуватися наголосом і інтонацією, щоб точно передати відтінки і значення;
- використовувати комунікативні стратегії, щоб підтримати розмову;
- використовувати фрази – заповнювачі мовчання, щоб справити враження швидкості мовлення;
- підтримувати розширену бесіду.

#### **Аудіювання**

- розуміти та реагувати на повідомлення загального характеру та з метою отримання спеціальної інформації в текстах таких типів: інтерв'ю, короткі навчальні бесіди, новини;
- розрізняти зміни в просодичних сегментах (висоту голосу, паузи, темп);
- розрізняти інтонаційні моделі;
- здогадуватися про значення слабких форм слів у висловлюваннях.

#### **Читання**

- читання автентичних текстів (статті, брошури, оригінальна художня література) з різним ступенем розуміння їх змісту;
- розуміти перефразоване значення загальноживаних ідіом;
- розуміти зв'язок між компонентами в складних реченнях та між реченнями в параграфі;
- відібрати необхідні факти з тексту;
- робити загальні висновки з тексту.

#### **Письмо**

- вміти скласти резюме, заповнити бланки, написати листа до організації;
- написати тези для усного висловлювання;
- засвоїти орфографію нових мовних одиниць.

## Структура навчальної дисципліни

№	Змістовий модуль	Кількість годин			
		лекції	практичні	сам. робота	всього
<b>Модуль I. Choosing a Career</b>					
1.	Teaching as a Career	0	10	3	13
2.	My Future Profession	0	10	4	14
	<b>Всього:</b>	0	20	7	27
Форми модульного контролю: тести – 2, контрольна робота – 1					
<b>Модуль II. Employment</b>					
3.	Unemployment Situation in Britain and Ukraine	0	16	11	27
	<b>Всього:</b>	0	16	11	27
Форми модульного контролю: тести – 1, контрольна робота – 1, творча робота – 1					
<b>Модуль III. On the Move</b>					
4.	Different Means of Travel	0	24	3	27
	<b>Всього:</b>	0	24	3	27
Форми модульного контролю: тести – 1, контрольна робота – 1					
<b>Модуль IV. Public Transport</b>					
5.	Advantages and Disadvantages of Using Public Transport in Britain and Ukraine	0	10	5	15
6.	Problems of Cars and Roads	0	6	6	12
	<b>Всього:</b>	0	16	11	27
Форми модульного контролю: тести – 1, контрольна робота – 1					
<b>Модуль V. The Ways of Holiday – making</b>					
7.	Children's Holidays	0	8	19	27
	<b>Всього:</b>	0	8	19	27
Форми модульного контролю: тести – 1, контрольна робота – 1, творча робота – 1					
	<b>Всього:</b>	0	84	51	135

## Розподіл балів за формами контролю

Види контролю	Кількість	Бали	Загальна кількість балів
Поточне опитування	28	2	56
Тести	7	2	14
Творчі роботи	2	4	8
Контрольні роботи	5	3	15
Самостійна робота	2	3,5	7
<b>Всього:</b>			<b>100</b>

## Шкала оцінки знань студентів

Оцінка ECTS	Оцінка (за загальною шкалою)	Сума балів
<b>A</b>	<b>5 (відмінно)</b>	<b>90 – 100</b>
<b>B,C</b>	<b>4 (добре)</b>	<b>75 – 89</b>
<b>D,E</b>	<b>3 (задовільно)</b>	<b>60 – 74</b>
<b>FX</b>	<b>2 (незадовільно) з можливістю повторного складання</b>	<b>35 – 59</b>
<b>F</b>	<b>2 (незадовільно) з обов'язковим повторним курсом</b>	<b>0 – 34</b>



### Значення оцінки за шкалою ECTS

A	<i>(Відмінно)</i>	90 – 100	робота з мінімальними помилками;
B	<i>(Дуже добре)</i>	83 – 89	вище середнього стандарту, але з помітними поширеними помилками;
C	<i>(Добре)</i>	75 – 82	в цілому хороша робота, але з помітними помилками;
D	<i>(Задовільно)</i>	68 – 74	пристойно, але із значними помилками;
E	<i>(Достатньо)</i>	60 – 67	задовольняє мінімальні вимоги;
FX	<i>(Не прийнято)</i>	35 – 59	необхідно виконати певну додаткову роботу для успішного складання (доопрацювати);
F	<i>(Не прийнято)</i>	0 – 34	необхідна значна подальша робота (переробити)

### План проведення практичних занять та розподіл балів з видів контролю за модулями

Модуль	Тема заняття	Кількість годин	Вид контролю	Кількість балів
				<b>Можлива</b>
I.	Reading the text "Ann meets her class". Construction "rather like the idea of doing smth.", polite requests. Listening: Streamline Con U. 2.	2	Поточне опитування	2
	Reading the text "Ann meets her class". Answering the questions. Learning the new-words and words combinations.	2	Поточне опитування	2
	Learning the new words and words combinations. Making dialogues with them. Listening: Streamline Dest. U. 5-6. Discussing the problems awaiting young teachers.	2	Поточне опитування	2
	Teaching as a career	2	Тест	2
	Home reading. "Let's read and speak English" Pamukhina ("Airport", "Then in Triumph").	4	Поточне опитування	2
		2	Поточне опитування	2
	Reading the text "What's on your line?" Retelling the text. "Ann meets her class". Writing: "A letter about your first experience as a teacher". Retelling the text. "Ann meets her class".	4	Поточне опитування	2
	My future profession	2	Тест	2
Choosing a career	2	Контрольна робота	3	

Модуль	Тема заняття	Кількість годин	Вид контролю	Кількість балів
II.	Communicative games. Reading the text "The nanny, the gardener, the cook", discussing the problem of unemployment.	2	Поточне опитування	2
	Reading the article "Out of work", answering the questions. Listening: New Headway T.7. Writing vocabulary stories.	2	Поточне опитування	2
	Home reading. "Let's read and speak English" Pamukhina ("Wager with Destiny". "A Deal of Paint").	4	Поточне опитування Поточне опитування	2 2
	Reading the text "Getting a job". Writing: "An application form for a job".	2	Поточне опитування	2
	Unemployment Situation in Britain and Ukraine	2	Тест	2
	Unemployment Situation in Britain and Ukraine	2	Творча робота	4
	Unemployment Situation in Britain and Ukraine	2	Контрольна робота	3
III.	Reading the text: "Seeing people off. Constructions: "Prevent somebody from doing something", "To be hardly worth doing something", "Asking directions"	2	Поточне опитування	2
	Reading the text: "Seeing people off. Answering the questions, using the vocabulary of the lesson.	2	Поточне опитування	2
	Listening: Holiday in the USA. (Streamline Dest. U.40). Reading the text "Different means of travel". Retelling the text "Seeing people off".	2	Поточне опитування	2
	Reading the text "At the station", making up dialogues, using the vocabulary of the lesson. Listening: "But you said" (Streamline Con. U. 76). Writing a letter to your friend, describing your most memorable journey.	4	Поточне опитування Поточне опитування	2 2
	Reading the text "A voyage round Europe", speaking on the topic "Travelling by sea". Making vocabulary stories, using the vocabulary of the lesson.	4	Поточне опитування Поточне опитування	2 2

Модуль	Тема заняття	Кількість годин	Вид контролю	Кількість балів
	Reading the text: "Travelling by air". Listening: "Travelling by air" (Streamline Con. U.25) Talking about your experience of travelling. Revising the words and word combinations of the lesson. Speaking on the topics: "Hichhiking", "On the Move".	4	Поточне опитування	2
			Поточне опитування	2
	Reproduction "The girl with gray eyes Rendering into English.	2	Поточне опитування	2
	Different means of travel	2	Тест	2
	On the Move	2	Контрольна робота	3
IV.	Home reading. "Let's read and speak English" Pamukhina ("Skin", "Monkey Business")	4	Поточне опитування	2
			Поточне опитування	2
	Reading the articles about public transport in Britain and Ukraine. Discussing the problems of using public transport in Chernigiv	2	Поточне опитування	2
	Advantages and disadvantages of using public transport in Britain and Ukraine	2	Тест	2
	Reading the article "The Road To Ruin", work in groups, discussing the traffic situation.	2	Поточне опитування	2
	Home reading. "Let's read and speak English" Pamukhina ("The Pearl", "Blackmail in Politics")	2	Поточне опитування	2
	Problems of cars and roads	2	Тест	2
	Public transport	2	Контрольна робота	3
V.	Children's holidays	2	Поточне опитування	2
	The ways of holiday-making	2	Тест	2
	The ways of holiday-making	2	Творча робота	4
	The ways of holiday-making	2	Контрольна робота	3
<b>Всього</b>				<b>93</b>
<b>Екзамен</b>				

# ЗАВДАННЯ ДЛЯ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ З ДИСЦИПЛІНИ “ПРАКТИЧНИЙ КУРС АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ”

## Модуль III. On the move

### Reading

*Read and translate the text "From Honolulu" by S. Maugham into Ukrainian. Pick out the words and word combinations in the text which may be grouped under the heading: Travelling. Find in the dictionary synonyms for the following words: distant, motley, delicate, peculiar, fascinating, obsequious, quaint, prosperous, enchanting, intriguing, vital, passionate.*

*Model: Distant = faraway. The Browns embarked on a distant journey. Give a short summary of the text.*

### *From Honolulu*

**by W. S. Maugham**

The wise traveller **travels only in imagination**. An old Frenchman once wrote a book called *Voyage autour de ma chambre*\*. I have not read it and do not even know what it is about, but the title stimulates my fancy. In such a journey I could **circumnavigate the globe**. An ikon by the chimney-piece can take me to Russia with its great forests of birch and its white, domed churches. The Volga is wide, and at the end of **a straggling village**, in the wine-shop, bearded men in rough sheepskin coats sit drinking. I stand on the little hill from which Napoleon first saw Moscow and I look upon the vastness of the city. I will go down and see the people whom I know more intimately than so many of my friends, Alyosha, and Vronsky, and a dozen more. But my eyes fall on a piece of porcelain and I smell **the acrid odours** of China. I am borne in a chair along a narrow causeway between the **paddy fields**, or else I **skirt a tree-clad mountain**. My bearers chat gaily as they **trudge along** in the bright morning and every now and then, distant and mysterious, I heard the deep sound of a monastery bell. In the streets of Peking there is **a motley crowd** and it scatters to allow passage to a string of camels, stepping delicately, that bring skins and strange drugs from the stony deserts of Mongolia. In England, in London, there are certain afternoons in winter when the clouds hang heavy and low and the light is so bleak that your heart sinks, but then you can look out of your window, and you see the coconut trees crowded upon the beach of a coral island. The strand is silvery and when you walk along in the sunshine it is so dazzling that you can hardly bear to look at it. Overhead **the mynah birds are making a great to-do**, and the surf beats ceaselessly against the reef. Those are the best journeys, the journeys that you take at your own fireside, for then you lose none of your illusions.

But there are people who take salt in their coffee. They say it gives it **a tang, a savour**, which is peculiar and fascinating. In the same way there are certain places, **surrounded by a halo of romance**, to which the inevitable disillusionment which you must experience on seeing them gives a singular spice. You had expected something wholly beautiful and you get an impression which is infinitely more complicated than any that beauty can give you. It is like the weakness in the character of a great man which may make him less admirable but certainly makes him more interesting.

Nothing had prepared me for Honolulu. It is so far away from Europe, it is reached after so long a journey from San Francisco, so strange and so charming associations are attached to the name, that at first I could hardly believe my eyes. I do not know that I had formed in my mind any very exact picture of what I expected, but what I found caused me a great surprise. It is a typical western city. **Shacks are cheek by jowl with stone mansions: dilapidated frame houses** stand next door to smart stores with plate-

glass windows; electric cars rumble noisily along the streets; and motors, Fords, Buicks, Packards, line the pavement. The shops are filled with all the necessities of American civilization. Every third house is a bank and every fifth the agency of a steamship company.

Along the streets crowd **an unimaginable assortment of people**. The Americans, ignoring the climate, wear black coats and high, starched collars, straw hats, soft hats, and bowlers. The Kanakas, pale brown, with crisp hair, have nothing on but a shirt and a pair of trousers; but **the half-breeds** are very smart with flaring ties and patent-leather boots. The Japanese, with their **obsequious smile**, are neat and trim in white duck, while their women walk a step or two behind them, in native dress, with a baby on their backs. The Japanese children, in bright coloured frocks, their little heads shaven, look like quaint dolls. Then there are the Chinese. The men, fat and prosperous, wear their American clothes oddly, but the women are enchanting with their tightly-dressed black hair, so neat that you feel it can never be disarranged, and they are very clean in their tunics and trousers, white, or powder-blue, or black. Lastly there are the Filipinos, the men in huge straw hats, the women in bright yellow muslin with great puffed sleeves.

It is **the meeting-place of East and West. The very new rubs shoulders with the immeasurably old**. And if you have not found the romance you expected you have come upon something singularly intriguing. All these strange people live close to each other, with different languages and different thoughts; they believe in different gods and they have different values; two passions alone they share, love and hunger. And somehow as you watch them you have an impression of **extraordinary vitality**. Though the air is so soft and the sky so blue, you have, I know not why, a feeling of something hotly passionate that beats like a **throbbing pulse** through the crowd. Though the native policeman at the corner, standing on a platform, with a white club to direct the traffic, **gives the scene an air of respectability** you cannot but feel that it is a respectability only on the surface; a little below there is darkness and mystery. **It gives you** just that thrill, with a **little catch at the heart**, that you have when at night in the forest the silence trembles all of a sudden with the low, insistent beating of a drum. You are expectant of I know not what.

> **Notes:**

"*Voyage autour de ma chambre*" (Fr.) – an imaginary journey.

*Mynah, myna* [ˈmainə] – a large dark-coloured bird from Asia that can learn to make sounds like words.

**Speaking**

**A. The following countries are described in the 5 paragraphs : India, the USA (Oregon), the USA (Alaska), Great Britain, Australia. Match each paragraph with the country described. Say what helped you to match them (content, names, details, language ...).**

**B. Use your imagination to write a short story about one of the places mentioned in the paragraphs. (Consult an encyclopaedia, a map of the world).**

1. High atop 100-foot cliffs that hug the ocean shoreline in the southwestern part of the country are 2,000 acres of picturesque dunes, rustling sea grass and emerald madrone trees. Overlooking miles of crashing surf, the site is subject to the unrelenting vagaries of weather; the wind is strong, the fog frequent and the rain, when it comes, is cold. But the temperatures are comparatively moderate; 45 degrees in the winter, 75 in the summer, and a clement 60-something most days in between. And when the fog relents and rolls back from the seaside bluffs, the lofty perch provides an endless and heart-stopping view of the Pacific.

2. It is mainly plateau country with much moorland, well known for its cool and rainy climate. Settlements and farmlands are largely concentrated in the valleys and along the coast. The windy high plateaux have little use except as rough pasture for sheep, which

are very numerous on the uplands. Settlements are usually small and are scattered as single farmsteads. The highest mountain is Snowdon. There are many lakes in the Snowdon country.

3. It is an island continent about 25 times larger than Britain and Ireland and almost twice the combined areas of India and Pakistan. Its land mass totals 2,965,000 square miles (7,682,300 square km).

4. At first glance, this territory may appear to be a barren wasteland. Yet, in reality, this cold desert teems with life. Myriad plants and animals are native to this treeless plain. In summer, the upper part of the ground thaws for just a short period, triggering frantic activity for the region's denizens. This area is resource "rich" in many ways. One of the world's largest oil fields, for example, is located here.

5. Traditional festivals take on special meaning during the country's 50th year of independence. During the 10-day Ganesh Chaturthi festival, Hindu communities build huge images of the elephant-headed god Ganesh which are carried in procession and immersed in water. Believers, who regard the deity as a remover of obstacles, invoke his blessing before starting any new undertaking. During the festival of Diwali people mark the legendary homecoming of Lord Rama to his capital Ayodhya with lights and fireworks displays. And on November 11-14 the town of Pushkar, in Rajasthan, holds its annual fair and camel races.

### **Grammar**

*Revise the use of the definite/indefinite articles p. 46, do ex.4, p. 47  
(TOEFL preparation guide book. – Book I).*

### **Listening**

#### ***Streamline Connections:***

1. # 1 'All abroad'
2. # 13 'It's much too hot' – 1, 2, 3
3. # 16 'A traffic survey'
4. # 19 'A holiday in Egypt'
5. # 25 'Travelling by air'
6. # 76 'But you said'

#### ***Streamline Destinations:***

1. #1 'Arrival'
2. #13 'Flying to Spain'
3. #40 'Stories about the holiday'

#### ***Headway Pre-intermediate:***

1. T.27a, T.27b, p.70.
2. T.32 'The world's best loved car' p.82 – 83.

**Методичне забезпечення:** підручники, збірники вправ, роздавальний матеріал у вигляді таблиць та карток із завданнями, тестові завдання, тексти для ознайомлювального та переглядового читання, тексти для аудіювання, аудіозаписи, індивідуально-орієнтовані завдання, завдання для самостійної роботи.

## Topic: On the Move

### SPEECH PATTERNS

#### 1. *We must prevent him from leaving.*

The cold wet weather prevented the Lowood girls from going for long walks.  
His rheumatism often prevented Salvatore from doing anything at all.  
You'd better keep yourself from taking extreme measures.  
Various reasons kept Bill from joining the expedition.  
Eliza tried to keep her little child from crying.

#### 2. *You can't act without feeling.*

Jolyon started for the Club without having made up his mind.  
Frank now felt, without knowing why, that the offer was probably good.  
Rose sat there for a long time without unfastening her coat.  
You can't teach one how to use speech patterns without giving a good supply of various examples.  
They can't have good crops without cultivating soil.

#### 3. *His clothes made him hard to recognize.*

Lots of mistakes made his speech difficult to follow.  
There was something in Bosinney's appearance that made him easy to recognize.  
Her shallow-mindedness makes her dull to speak to.  
They found it impossible to supply the factory with raw cotton.  
We found it hard to make up our minds about choosing a place for rest.

#### 4. *These letters are hardly worth the paper they are written on.*

The problem is hardly worth the trouble taken.

The picture is of little value, it is hardly worth the money paid.  
The experiment is hardly worth the time you've spent on it.  
The incident is hardly worth all this excitement.  
The soil was hardly worth the toil.

### EXERCISES

#### 1. *Express the same idea using pattern 1:*

**Pattern 1:** 1. The explorers could not reach the southern boundaries of the desert because of the scorching heat and lack of fresh water. 2. The day was foggy; the fishermen could not see the coast-line. 3. It's wet outdoors. Put on my raincoat, it'll save you for a while. 4. He couldn't take part in the conference because he was ill. 5. She could not make a good speech because of her poor knowledge of English.

**Pattern 2:** 1. Amy did not say a word and left the room. 2. You can hardly realize what an ocean-going ship is if you haven't been inside. 3. They will not come to see us if they are not invited. 4. He could listen to long verses in Latin, though he did not understand a word. 5. He would mark rhythm with his right foot, though he never realized what he was doing.

**Pattern 3:** 1. Owing to the smallness of our boat it was easy to navigate in such shallow waters. 2. It was impossible to move on because of the rainy season in the tropics. 3. We could hardly recognize the place after the hurricane. 4. It was easy to change our plans owing to his quick arrival. 5. I could not recognize your sister because of her new hairdo.

**Pattern 4:** 1. I don't think you are right taking so much trouble over the problem. 2. That sacrifice of his was almost useless. Just to think of all the efforts made! 3. What's the fare? I'm afraid it is more expensive than your luggage. 4. She had made a long way to come there, but the conference was of little value to her. 5. The manuscript turned out to be a variant of the original. I was sorry I wasted so much time translating it.

**II. Complete the following sentences using the patterns. Make use of the words and phrases in brackets:**

**Pattern 1:** 1. Various reasons ... (to do optional subjects). 2. Her illness ... (to qualify for this post). 3. My neighbour's silly remarks ... (to enjoy the performance). 4. His advice ... (to get into trouble). 5. The windy weather ... (to take us for a drive).

**Pattern 2:** 1. You can't leave Great Britain ... (to see the Lake District). 2. She will not take any medicine ... (to consult a doctor). 3. You shouldn't leave ... (to have a snack). 4. She can't speak about the news ... (to get excited). 5. You won't be able to pass your exam ... (to work hard).

**Pattern 3:** 1. Her manners ... (unpleasant to deal with). 2. Lack of rainfalls ... (difficult to plough). 3. Likeness of their names ... (easy to remember). 4. I don't find it ... (to bother him). 5. We find it ... (to make use of tape-recording).

**Pattern 4:** 1. The picture is of little value, it ... (money). 2. The results of the expedition ... (efforts). 3. The trip is ... (trouble). 4. The decorations are ... (time). 5. The victory was ... (sacrifice). 6. The medicine is ... (money).

**III. Translate the following sentences into English using the patterns:**

**Pattern 1:** 1. Прийміть ліки, вони відвернуть від вас застуду. 2. Щось завадило Тому сказати Беккі, що там у печері він бачив індійця Джо. 3. Що завадило вам скористатися цією можливістю? 4. Вона розказувала смішні історії, щоб хлопчик не плакав. 5. Френк розумів, що лише швидкі дії врятують його від банкрутства.

**Pattern 2:** 1. Моллі поїхала з міста, нікому не сказавши про свої підозри. 2. Герт запитав, яке право має Ленні будувати плани, не порадившись з ним. 3. Не дивлячись на нього, Герт сказав: "Можеш іти". 4. Не кажучи ні слова, Ленні вийшов.

**Pattern 3:** 1. Велика кількість спеціальних термінів роблять його доповідь важким для розуміння. 2. Турботи та тривоги зробили її обличчя важковпізнаваним. 3. Яскраві метафори робили його приклади легкими для запам'ятовування. 4. Усі вважають, що з ним легко мати справу. 5. Я вважаю, що з вашим старшим братом приємно поспілкуватися.

**Pattern 4:** 1. Ця марка ледь варта грошей, які ви за неї заплатили. 2. Справа не варта турбот. 3. Упаковка дорожча, ніж товар. 4. Та поїздка ледве варта витраченого часу. 5. Джеймс Форсайт вважав, що свіже повітря не варте тих грошей, які платять за замиські будинки.

**IV. Respond to the following statements, using the patterns. (Make use of the conversational formulas given in the Reminder):**

**A.** 1. Alexander Popov was unable to perfect his invention because of the lack of money. 2. Little David was afraid of the Murdstones, he could not read his lesson well in



their presence. 3. Lanny realized that Mabel might get into trouble. He wanted to save his sister. 4. You can't possibly start on a sea voyage if the weather report is unfavourable.

**B.** 1. You must see the Lake District with your own eyes to be able to appreciate its beauty. 2. My uncle dislikes Mary though he has never seen her. 3. Passengers should not be reminded to pay their fares. 4. I hope, you will translate all these sentences and never consult a dictionary.

**C.** 1. There was something strange about the Gadfly's manner of speaking. 2. Latin grammar is logical, that's why it is easy to understand. 3. Byron's verses are well-rhymed, you can learn them by heart quite easily. 4. If you know Swedish you'll find little difficulty in understanding Norwegian because these languages are of common origin.

**Reminder:** *Just so. Quite so. I quite agree here. Naturally. Certainly. Sure. I think so. Looks like that. I disagree with you. You are wrong. You are mistaken. There's something in what you say, but ... . Certainly not. Impossible! It's unfair. It's unjust.*

**V.** *Think of short situations in which you can use these patterns.*

## **TEXT. SEEING PEOPLE OFF**

*By Max Beerbohm<sup>1</sup>*

On a cold grey morning of last week I duly turned up at Euston<sup>2</sup> to see off an old friend who was starting for America.

Overnight, we had given a farewell dinner, in which sadness was well mingled with festivity.

And now, here we were, stiff and self-conscious on the platform; and framed in the window of the railway-carriage, was the face of our friend; but it was as the face of a stranger – a stranger anxious to please an appealing stranger, an awkward stranger.

"Have you got everything?" asked one of us, breaking the silence.

"Yes, everything," said our friend, with a pleasant nod.

There was a long pause.

One of us, with a nod and a forced smile at the traveller, said:

"Well!"

The nod, the smile, and the unmeaning monosyllable were returned conscientiously.

Another pause was broken by one of us with a fit of coughing. It was an obviously assumed fit, but it served to pass the time. There was no sign of the train's departure.

A middle-aged man was talking earnestly to a young lady at the next window but one to ours. His fine profile was vaguely familiar to me. The young lady was evidently American, and he was evidently English; otherwise I should have guessed from his impressive air that he was her father.

In a flash I remembered. The man was Hubert Le Ros. But how he changed since last I saw him! That was seven or eight years ago, in the Strand. He was then (as usual) out of engagement, and borrowed half-a-crown. It seemed a privilege to lend anything to him. He was always magnetic. And why his magnetism had never made him successful on the London stage was always a mystery to me. He was an excellent actor.

It was strange to see him, after all these years here on the platform of Euston, looking so prosperous and solid. It was not only the flesh he had put on, but also the clothes, that made him hard to recognize. He looked like a banker. Anyone would have been proud to be seen off by him.

"Stand back, please!"

The train was about to start and I waved farewell to my friend. Le Ros did not stand back. He stood clasping in both hands the hands of the young American.

"Stand back, sir, please!"

He obeyed, but quickly darted forward again to whisper some final word. I think there were tears in her eyes. There certainly were tears in his when, at length, having watched the train out of sight, he turned round.

He seemed, nevertheless, delighted to see me. He asked me where I had been hiding all these years: and simultaneously repaid me the half-crown as though it had been borrowed yesterday. He linked his arm in mine, and walked me slowly along the platform, saying with what pleasure he read my dramatic criticism every Saturday. I told him, in return, how much he was missed on the stage.

"Ah, yes," he said, "I never act on the stage nowadays."

He laid some emphasis on the word "stage," and I asked him where, then, he did act.

"On the platform," he answered.

"You mean," said I, "that you recite at concerts?"

He smiled.

"This," he whispered, striking his stick on the ground, "is the platform I mean."

"I suppose," he said presently, giving me a light for the cigar which he had offered me, "you have been seeing a friend off?"

He asked me what I supposed he had been doing. I said that I had watched him doing the same thing.

"No," he said gravely. "That lady was not a friend of mine. I met her for the first time this morning, less than half an hour ago, here," and again he struck the platform with his stick.

I confessed that I was bewildered. He smiled.

"You may," he said, "have heard of the Anglo-American Social Bureau."

I had not. He explained to me that of the thousands of Americans who pass through England there are many hundreds who have no English friends. In the old days they used to bring letters of introduction. But the English are so inhospitable that these letters are hardly worth the paper they are written on.

"Americans are a sociable people, and most of them have plenty of money to spend. The A.A.S.B. supplies them with English friends. Fifty per cent of the fees is paid over to the friend. The other fifty is retained by the A.A.S.B. I am not, alas, a director. If I were, I should be a very rich man indeed. I am only an employee. But even so I do very well. I am one of the seers-off."

I asked for enlightenment.

"Many Americans," he said, "cannot afford to keep friends in England. But they can all afford to be seen off. The fee is only five pounds (twenty-five dollars) for a single traveller; and eight pounds (forty dollars) for a party of two or more. They send that in to the Bureau, giving the date of their departure, and a description by which the seer-off can identify them on the platform. And then – well, then they are seen off."

"But is it worth it?" I exclaimed.

"Of course it is worth it," said Le Ros. "It prevents them from feeling out of it. It earns them the respect of the guard. It saves them from being despised by their fellow-passengers – the people who are going to be on the boat. Besides, it is a great pleasure in itself. You saw me seeing that young lady off. Didn't you think I did it beautifully?"

"Beautifully," I admitted. "I envied you. There was I –"

"Yes, I can imagine. There were you, shuffling from foot to foot, staring blankly at your friend, trying to make conversation, I know. That's how I used to be myself, before

I studied, and went into the thing professionally. I don't say I am perfect yet. A railway-station is the most difficult of all places to act in, as you discovered for yourself."

"But," I said, "I wasn't trying to act. I really felt."

"So did I, my boy," said Le Ros. "You can't act without feeling. Didn't you see those tears in my eyes when the train started? I hadn't forced them. I tell you I was moved. So were you, I dare say. But you couldn't have pumped up a tear to prove it. You can't express your feeling. In other words, you can't act. At any rate," he added kindly, "not in a railway-station."

"Teach me!" I cried.

He looked thoughtfully at me.

"Well," he said at length, "the seeing-off season is practically over. Yes, I'll give you a course. I have a good many pupils on hand already; but yes," he said, consulting an ornate note-book, "I could give you an hour on Tuesdays and Fridays."

His terms, I confess, are rather high. But I do not grudge the investment.

<sup>1</sup> **Max Beerbohm** (1872-1956): an English essayist, critic and caricaturist

<sup>2</sup> **Euston**: a railway-station in London

## VOCABULARY NOTES

**1. serve** *vt/i.* 1) *служити, е. g.* No man can serve two masters. He serves as gardener (*no article*). He served three years in the army (navy). These shoes have served me two years. A wooden box served as a table.

2) *подавати на стіл, е. g.* The waiter served the soup. Dinner is served.

3) *обслуговувати, е. g.* There was no one in the shop to serve me.

**to serve smb. right,** *е. g.* It serves you right for having disobeyed me.

**service** *n* 1) *служба, е. g.* He was in active service during the war. He has been in the Diplomatic Service for three years.

2) *обслуговування, е. g.* The meals at this restaurant are good but the service is poor. The train service is good here.

3) *послуга, е. g.* She no longer needs the services of a doctor. My room is at your service.

**servant** *n* слуга, прислуга

**2. familiar** *adj* 1) *знайомий, звичний, as* a familiar voice (face, name, scene, handwriting, song, melody, tune, scent, smell, etc.)

**to be familiar to smb., to be familiar with smth.,** *е. g.* You should be familiar with the facts before you start investigation. He is familiar with many languages. Her face seems familiar to me.

2) *близький, інтимний, е. g.* Are you on familiar terms with him? Don't be too familiar with him, he's rather a dishonest man.

3) *фамільярний, е. g.* Don't you think he is a bit too familiar with her?

**familiarity** *n* близьке знайомство, фамільярність.

**3. impress** *vt* *закарбувати в умі, справляти враження; to impress smb., е. g.* This book did not impress me at all. I was greatly (deeply) impressed by his acting. What impressed you most in the play?

**impression** *n* *враження; to make (produce) an impression on smb., to leave an impression on smb., е. g.* His speech made a strong impression on the audience. Punishment seemed to make little impression on the child. Tell us about your impressions of England. The group left a good (poor, favourable) impression on the examiner.

**impressive** *adj* той, що справляє (глибоке) враження, *as* an impressive ceremony (sight, scene, person, gesture, etc.), *e. g.* The scene was quite impressive.

**4. obey** *vt/i* підкорятися, слухатись, *e.g.* Soldiers must obey orders. Children must obey grown-ups.

*But:* слухатись поради – **to follow one's advice**

*Ant.* **to disobey**

**obedience** *n* покора, покірність, *e. g.* Parents demand obedience from their children.

*Ant.* **disobedience**

**obedient** *adj* слухняний, покірний, *e.g.* He is an obedient boy. The children have been obedient today.

*Ant.* **disobedient, naughty** (*of a child*)

**5. light** *n* світло, освітлення, *as* sunlight, daylight, moonlight, gas light, electric light, *e. g.* The sun gives light to the earth. I got up before light. The light began to fail. Lights were burning in every room. Bring a light quickly! We saw the lights of the city. Look at the matter in the right light.

*Ant.* **darkness**

**by the light of smth.** при світлі чогось

**to stand in smb.'s light** загороджувати комусь світло; (*fig*) заважати комусь, стояти у когось на шляху

**to throw (shed) light on smth.** проливати світло на щось, *e. g.* These facts shed (a) new light on the matter.

**to put (switch, turn) on (off) the light** вмикати (вимикати) світло

**to give smb. a light** дати закурити, *e.g.* Give me a light, please.

**to come to light** з'ясуватися, виявлятися, *e.g.* New evidence has recently come to light.

**Light at the end of the tunnel** світло в кінці тунелю, *e. g.* As the exams approached, she felt that at last she could see the light at the end of the tunnel.

**light** *adj* світлий, *as* a light room, a light day; light hair, a light complexion; light brown (blue, green, grey, etc.)

**to get light** світати, *e. g.* It gets light very early these summer mornings.

**light (lit or lighted)** *vt/i* 1) запалювати(ся), *as* to light a lamp (a candle, a fire), *e. g.* He lit a lamp. Please light the stove.

**to light a cigarette** закурити

*Ant.* **turn off** (the gas), **blow out** (a candle), **put out** (a fire)

2) освітлювати (up), *e. g.* The streets were brightly lit up. The room was lighted by six windows. Our houses are lighted by electricity. The burning building lit up the whole district. The rising sun lit up the mountain tops.

**sunlit, starlit (night, sky), moonlit** *adj*

**6. prevent** *vt* запобігати, попереджати, заважати; **to prevent smb. from (doing) smth., to prevent smth.,** *e. g.* Rain prevented the game. I'll meet you at six if nothing prevents. Illness prevented him from doing the work. How can you prevent it from happening? Something prevented him from coming (prevented his coming).

**prevention** *n* запобігання; *Proverb:* Prevention is better than cure.

**7. earn** *vt* 1) заробляти, *e. g.* He earns a good wage because he works for a fair employer.

**to earn one's living** заробляти собі на життя, *e. g.* She earned her living by sewing.

2) заслуговувати, *e. g.* His first book earned him the fame of a novelist. The teacher told her pupils that they had earned a holiday. Her good work earned her the respect of her colleagues.

**earnings** *n pl* заробіток, *e. g.* He has spent all his earnings.

**8. do (did, done)** *vt/i* 1) робити, виконувати, займатися чимось, *as to do one's work, duty, shopping, morning exercises* *e. g.* You did well (wrong) to refuse. Having nothing better to do I went for a walk. There's nothing to be done now. No sooner said than done. Well begun is half done.

**to do a sum** розв'язувати арифметичну задачу

**to do one's best** робити все можливе, *e. g.* I must do my best to help him.

2) завдавати: **to do good, to do harm**, *e. g.* This medicine won't do you any good. His holiday has done him a world (a lot, a great deal) of good. It will do you more harm than good.

3) приводити до ладу, *as to do one's hair (room, bed, etc.)*, *e. g.* I like the way she does her hair. Will you do the beds while I do the window?

4) оглядати визначні місця, *e. g.* Did you do the British Museum when you were in London? We often see foreigners in Moscow doing the sights.

5) підходити, годитись: **that will (won't) do**, *e. g.* It won't do to play all day. The room will do us quite well. It won't do to sit up so late. This sort of work won't do for him. Will this sheet of paper do?

6) процвітати, досягати успіхів, *e. g.* Le Ros did well in the Bureau. Everything in the garden is doing splendidly. She is doing very well at school.

**to do away with smth.**, *e. g.* Smoking should be done away with.

**to have to do with smb. (smth.)**, *e. g.* He has to do with all sorts of people. We have to do with facts, not theories.

**to have smth. (nothing, not much, little, etc.) to do with smb. (smth.)**, *e. g.* I advise you to have nothing to do with him. What have I to do with it?

## NOTES ON STYLE

1. There are two main characters in this story: Le Ros and the narrator, i. e. the person telling the story (also called "the I of the story"). The narrator is an assumed personality and should by no means be confused with the author of the story. It would be as naive to associate the narrator of this story with Max Beerbohm as to associate the boy on whose behalf "How We Kept Mother's Day" is told with Stephen Leacock. The character of the narrator is frequently introduced in fiction. It is a stylistic device, especially favoured by short-story authors (see "A Day's Wait" by Hemingway or "A Friend in Need" by W. S. Maugham), which helps the reader to look at the described events as if "from within".

2. **I n v e r s i o n** (change of the usual order of words) may be used for stylistic purposes either to focus the reader's attention on a certain part of the sentence or to achieve an emotional effect, *e. g.* ... and framed in the window of the railway-carriage, was the face of our friend ... .

3. **R e p e t i t i o n** is another stylistic device used for the purposes of emphasis. It may consist in repeating only one word, so that with each repetition the emotional tension increases, *e. g.* ... but it was as the face of a stranger – a stranger anxious to please, an appealing stranger, an awkward stranger.

The repetition of the same syntactical pattern twice or several times is called **s y n t a c t i c a l p a r a l l e l i s m**, *e. g.* It prevents them from feeling out of it. It earns them the respect of the guard. It saves them from being despised by their fellow-passengers.

## ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY (I)

### Words

banker *n*  
bureau *n*  
departure *n*  
disobedient *adj*  
earn *v*  
envy *v*  
familiar *adj*  
fellow-passenger *n*

final *adj*  
guess *v*  
impress *v*  
impressive *adj*  
light *v*  
move *v*  
mystery *n*

obedience *n*  
obedient *adj*  
obey *v*  
platform *n*  
prevent *v*  
serve *v*  
service *n*  
sociable *adj*

### Word Combinations

to see smb. off  
to break the silence  
to pass the time  
to be familiar with smth. (to smb.)  
in the old days (in the olden days)  
a letter of introduction  
to earn one's living

to wave farewell to smb.  
to shuffle from foot to foot  
to make (leave, produce)  
an impression on smb.  
to put out the light  
to serve smb. right for...

## EXERCISES

**1. Read the text and explain the following points (A. Grammar, B. Word usage, C. Style):**

- A.** 1. Explain the use of tenses in: a) the second sentence of the text; b) the following sentence: "A middle-aged man was talking earnestly to a young lady...".  
2. Point out sentences in which oblique moods are used and explain the meaning conveyed by the form of the verb in each case.  
3. Comment on the use of the auxiliary *did* in "he did act".  
4. Why is the indefinite article used before the word director in "I am not, alas, a director"?

- B.** 1. Explain the meaning of "the next window but one". (Make up sentences of your own with the pattern "the next ... but one".)  
2. Find a pair of antonyms in the passage beginning with "In a flash" and explain their meanings. Use them in sentences of your own.  
3. What is the meaning of the word *platform* in the following fragment: ... "On the platform," he answered. "You mean," said I, "that you recite at concerts?"  
4. Comment on the meaning of *keep* in "Many Americans ... cannot afford to keep friends in England" (*cf.*: *to keep dogs, horses, to keep a cat, a canary*, etc.). What is the effect achieved by the unusual word combination *to keep friends* and by the whole sentence ("Many Americans cannot afford to keep friends in England", i.e. some of them can and probably do)?  
5. How do you understand the words *feeling out of it* in "It prevents them from feeling out of it"?

- C. 1. a) What is the author's purpose in using inversion in: "framed in the window ... was the face of our friend"? b) Why is the word *stranger* repeated four times in the second part of the same sentence? What is the effect achieved by the repetition?
2. What is the effect achieved by the syntactical parallelism in the passage beginning with "Of course it is worth it"? "It prevents them...", "It earns them...", "It saves them..."?
3. Point out passages bearing touches of humour. Does the author present the character of Le Ros seriously or humorously"? ironically? satirically? mockingly? Illustrate your answer by sentences from the story.

**II. Mark the stresses and explain the reading rules. Translate the words into Russian:**

hospitable – hospitality; prosperous – prosperity; festive – festivity; final – finality.

**III. a) Write out from the story the sentences with the following words:**

stiff – awkward; obviously – evidently; earnestly – gravely; to recognize – to identify; prosperous – rich; to force – to pump up.

**b) Explain the difference between the synonyms within each pair. When in doubt, consult dictionaries.**

**IV. Answer the questions. Argue your answers:**

1. Where is the scene laid in the story? 2. How did the seers-off feel and why? What were they doing to pass the time? 3. What made the narrator of the story think that the man who was seeing off a young lady was not her father? 4. Who was the man? Under what circumstances had the narrator met him before? What made him hard to recognize? 5. What made the narrator ask Le Ros where he acted? 6. Why did the answer make him think that Le Ros recited at concerts? 7. Why was he bewildered when Le Ros said he had first met the young lady he was seeing off less than half an hour before? 8. What can you say about the activities of the Anglo-American Social Bureau? 9. How can you explain Le Ros's success as an employee of the Bureau? 10. How did, in Le Ros's opinion, the seeing-off ceremony help Americans? Do you think it was a good idea? 11. What is the implication of the word *afford* applied to friends? Can friends really be *afforded* or *not afforded*? 12. Did Le Ros take seriously his job and himself in the role of a professional seer-off? How does it characterize him? 13. What is the author's (not the narrator's!) attitude to Le Ros? What is the author's irony directed against?

**V. Study Vocabulary Notes, translate the illustrative examples and**

**a) give synonyms of:**

naughty *adj*, good *adj* (*about a child*), put an end to;

**b) give antonyms of:**

familiar *adj*, obey *v*, departure *n*, light *n*, light *v*;

**c) give derivatives of:**

press, serve, prevent, earn, obey, familiar.

**VI. Fill in appropriate words (consult Essential Vocabulary (I) list):**

1. He advised Frank, "You'll do better if you stay at school until seventeen. It can't do you any ... ." 2. At the age of thirteen Frank Cowperwood was able ... a little money now and then. 3. The auctioneer noticed Frank and was ... by the solidity of the boy's expression. 4. After his lonely dinner Soames ... his cigar and walked out again. 5. Jim ... the captain's order to ride for Doctor Livesey at once. 6. No one could ... Captain Flint's orders. 7. They could not marry till Salvatore had done his military ... . 8. I knew that his heart was ... by the beauty and the vastness and the stillness. 9. I shall choose the job I am most ... with. 10. The miller was counting over his money by the ... of a candle. 11. "I'm at your ..." means "I'm ready to ... your commands". 12. He was peering into the darkness ... by a single candle. 13. "Why don't you go into the country?" repeated June. "It would ... you a lot ... ..!" 14. They were at their little table in the room, where Carrie occasionally ... a meal. 15. When the boy was with us he was friendly and ... .

**VII. Express in one word (see the text "Seeing People Off" and Vocabulary Notes):**

a payment made in return for one's work, coming last at the end of smth., to do what one is told, the effect produced on the mind or feelings, a side view of the human face, pale in colour, to bring food and put it on the table, something strange or secret, fond of society.

**VIII. The following statements are not true to fact. Correct them, using the conversational formulas given in the Reminder:**

Example: The author turned up at Euston to meet a friend of his.

– Oh, no, he didn't. He turned up at Euston to see his friend off.

1. The seers-off felt quite at ease on the platform. 2. No one tried to break the silence on the platform. 3. The fit of coughing helped the situation. 4. There was every sign of the train's immediate departure when they came to the platform. 5. The face of Le Ros didn't seem familiar to the narrator. 6. Le Ros was very sorry to see the narrator. 7. Le Ros said he worked on the stage. 8. Le Ros said he was a director of the Anglo-American Social Bureau. 9. The narrator fully understood why Le Ros had been unsuccessful on the stage. 10. Le Ros explained that all the fees were paid over to the employees. 11. Le Ros looked like a beggar when the narrator saw him on the platform. 12. The narrator didn't envy Le Ros. 13. Le Ros said that one can act without feeling. 14. There were no signs of Le Ros being moved when he saw the young American off. 15. The narrator was not moved when seeing his friend off. 16. The narrator wanted Le Ros to teach him to conceal his feelings.

Reminder: *I'm afraid I don't agree. I think you're mistaken (there). I don't think you are right. I see what you mean, but... I'm not so sure. On the contrary! You can't be serious! I doubt it. I disagree with you. I shouldn't say so. I object to it. Far from it. Surely not. Nothing of the sort! Just the other way round!*

**IX. Insert prepositions where necessary:**

1. I saw the mysterious stranger ... the morning. 2. I met her ... the first time ... a warm sunny morning ... last spring. 3. I recognized her face ... the window. 4. I saw no sign ... envy ... her eyes. 5. Did you confess ... anything ... return? 6. Wait ... me ...



platform No. 3 ... the St. Petersburg railway-station ... half past ten. 7. What have you got ... your hand? 8. I never acted ... the stage. 9. She smiled ... her fellow-passengers. 10. I heard him recite ... a concert ... last week. 11. Talk ... her ... the fee. 12. He struck the table ... his hand. 13. Did they supply you ... everything? 14. I recognized her ... your description. 15. Just a minute. I shall consult ... the timetable. 16. What prevented you ... confessing ... everything? 17. The situation is very awkward, but I think I can help ... it. 18. ... other words you haven't obeyed ... my instructions. 19. They ran ... carriage ... carriage ... the platform. 20. He said it ... a fit ... anger. 21. She nodded ... me ... a grave air. 22. It's a mystery ... me. 23. I wasn't satisfied ... her vague answer. 24. I can't tell you how we all miss ... you. 25. I can't do ... this text-book. 26. I can hardly see anything ... this light. 27. Do you think I can do my lessons when you are standing ... the light? 28. Has he many pupils ... hand?

**X. Translate these sentences into Ukrainian, using them in short situations of your own:**

1. Sitting at her bureau she gazed at the familiar objects around her. 2. You've done me a great service. How shall I ever be able to repay you for your kindness? 3. It will never do to obey your every impulse. 4. In this town you'll never find a nursery-maid for love or money. People here have lost taste for domestic service. 5. In his handsomeness and assurance Charles Ivory was dramatically impressive. 6. It was only two weeks later that Frank took his departure from Waterman and Company. 7. By this time Silver had adopted quite a friendly and familiar tone. 8. That was how he always remembered her afterwards: a slender girl waving farewell to him from the sunlit porch.

**XI. Try your hand at teaching. Say what you would do in the teacher's position:**

Mary was an excellent pupil from the first day she entered school. She was known to all the teachers as "the exceptionally bright girl." She was the envy of many children who openly admitted that they would like to be like her. At home, she was placed on a pedestal; nothing was ever denied to her. The children expected and accepted that Mary's work was always perfect. One can imagine the shock everyone experienced when one day Mary flew into a rage when she missed three words in a spelling test, and her results were worse than some others'. First Mary tore up her paper, then she proceeded to tear up her spelling book. She screamed that the others cheated, that she was always the best and always will be.

**XII. a) Retell the text: 1) in the third person; 2) as if you were the narrator's friend who was leaving for America; 3) as if you were the young American lady; 4) as if you were Le Ros.**

**b) Give a summary of the story.**

**XIII. Translate these statements into English using active vocabulary and make up situations with them:**

1. Щось завадило мені піти на прощальну вечерю. 2. Обличчя мого попутчика здалося мені знайомим, я напевно, десь бачив його раніше. 3. Його критичні статті приносять молодим авторам велику користь. 4. Рекомендаційний лист не справив на директора ніякого враження. 5. Він сам заробляє собі на життя з 16 років. 6. Я зробив усе можливе, щоб завадити вашому від'їзду. 7. Не читай при світлі свічки, це дуже шкідливо для очей. 8. Довідкове (information) бюро знаходиться через два будинки звідси. 9. Він дуже товариська людина. 10. За те, що ти не слухався, ти не

отримаєш сьогодні морозива на десерт. 11. Не затуляй світла, я не можу розібрати, що тут написано. 12. У старі часи московські вулиці освітлювалися газом. 13. Не задріть його заробітку: якщо ви будете працювати стільки ж, скільки працює він, ви будете заробляти менше. 14. Ми всі були розчулені його прощальною промовою.

#### ***XIV. Act out the scene:***

"Where are you for?" the train conductor asked an old lady.

"You're very impertinent," snapped the old lady. "What business is it of yours where I am going? But if you must know, I am bound for Boston."

The conductor obligingly picked up her three bags found her a seat in the Boston train and put the bags on the rack. As he left the carriage, the old lady leaned out of the window and cackled at him. "I guess I fooled you, you impertinent young man. I'm really going to Buffalo."

***XV. Go over the text "Seeing People off" again to discuss the following in class. Let someone agree or disagree and express their own opinion (see the Prompts suggested):***

1. What kind of man is described in the character of Le Ros? Do you consider the character true to life or is it exaggerated? Which method of characterization does the author use, direct or indirect? (Prove your point.) 2. Is the story just an amusing anecdote or does it contain elements of social satire? (Prove your point.) 3. Which lines and passages bear touches of humour? What type of humour prevails in the story? Compare the story with "How We Kept Mother's Day." Which of the two do you consider more amusing and why? Which is more true to life? Which raises more important problems? 4. What can you say about the language of the story? (Touch on: a) selection of words, b) syntax.)

Prompts: *true enough; absolutely/exactly/quite; I couldn't agree more; yes, but surely you don't think; yes, but on the other hand; as I see it; in my view (opinion); personally I believe (I feel); I'd just like to say; the way I see it; if you ask me: it's like this; oh, surely not; I'd rather not say anything about.*

#### **LABORATORY EXERCISES (I)**

- 1. Listen to the text "Seeing People Off", mark the stresses and tunes. Repeat it following the model.***
- 2. Respond to the given questions according to the model.***
- 3. Extend the statements. Express your disbelief, surprise or doubt in response to the given sentences. Follow the models.***
- 4. Write a spelling-translation test: a) translate the phrases into English; b) check them with the key.***
- 5. Listen to the text "Climbing" and write it as a reproduction.***
- 6. Listen to the poem "Adieu, adieu!.." by G. G. Byron. Mark the stresses and tunes, repeat it following the model and learn it by heart.***

## SOUND AND INTONATION PRACTICE

1. Read the following proverbs. Consult the dictionary and transcribe them. Comment on the intonation used in the utterances.

2. Learn the proverbs. Use them in situations of your own.

First impressions are most lasting.

Distance lends enchantment to the view.

Good company on the road is the shortest cut.

A great city, a great solitude.

He travels the fastest who travels alone.

So many countries, so many customs.

Variety is the spice of life.

## ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY

**Accommodation (N., U.)** – a room or building to stay or live in. E.g., ... student accommodation; the travel agent fixed up their accommodation. *Accommodations (AmE)* – a seat or place to sleep, esp. on a boat or train: tourist accommodations on a boat.

**Air (N., U., C.)** – if one has *a change of air*, he gets away from home and work and has a short holiday or does something different for a time. E.g., They decided to spend a week at the seaside for a change of air.

**Arrival (N., U.)** – the act of arriving at a place. E.g., British Airways announced the arrival of flight BAO12 from Washington. **On arrival.**

**Arrive (V., I.)** – to reach a place at the end of a journey. Arrive home; arrive in New York arrive at a hotel / railway-station / airport.

**Baggage (N., U.)** – (esp. AmE), (BrE – **luggage**) – the cases, bags of a traveller: a baggage check; six pieces of luggage; to get one's luggage through the customs; a luggage-rack (above the seats in a railway carriage, coach, or on the roof of a motor-car); a left luggage office (a special place at the bus / railway-station or an airport for storing a passenger's luggage).

**Beauty spot (N., C.) (BrE)** – a place known for the beauty of its scenery.

**Bird's eye view (of)** – a view seen from above or from the sky. It was a wonderful bird's-eye view of the whole city.

**Camp (N., C, U.)** – a place where people live in tents or huts for a short time. E.g., They pitched their camp near the lake. They went back to camp. They'll break camp tomorrow (take up the tents and put them away). They stayed in a holiday camp in July.

**Camp (V., I.)** – to set up a camp or live in a camp. E.g., They camped near the forest. They like to go camping.

**Caravan (BrE), (AmE – trailer)** – a vehicle pulled by a car, which contains cooking and sleeping equipment, and in which people live often on a **caravan site (trailer park – AmE)** or travel for holidays. **Caravanning (BrE)** – the practice of taking holidays in a caravan.

**(Travelling) companion (N., C.)** – a person who goes somewhere with another, either because of friendship or by chance.

**Couch potato (infml)** – a person who takes little or no exercise, but spends most of his time sitting around, especially watching television.

**Culture shock (N., U.)** – the feeling of shock which someone may have when he experiences a different and unfamiliar culture. E.g., They found life in Egypt a bit of a culture shock.

**The customs** is the place at a border, airport, harbour where people arriving from a foreign country have to declare goods that they bring with them: At Kennedy airport they

went through the customs; they went into the arrivals lounge for passport and customs clearance.

**Depart (V., I.)** (from) – to leave, go away when starting a journey. E.g. The train to London will depart from platform 2.

**Departure (N., C, U.)** – the act of going away from somewhere; the act of leaving a place a: the beginning of a journey. E.g., She was ready for departure. I met him on the eve of my departure for London. It is time **to take our departure.**

**Excursion (N., C.)** – a short journey made for pleasure. E.g., They went on a day excursion (there and back in a day) to London.

**Fare (N., C.)** – the money one pays for a journey that one makes, e.g., in a bus, train, etc. E.g., He spends sixty pounds a month on fares to work. The bus company prosecutes **fare dodgers** (people who try to avoid paying their fares). **To charge / to pay a fare; a full / half / reduced fare; at a fare:** What is the fare to London?

**Glimpse (N., C),** – a quick look at or incomplete view of. He only **caught a glimpse of** the man (saw by chance, just for a moment). He cannot describe him. **Glance (at)** – a quick short look. He **cast / took a (quick) glance** at the notebook. **At first glance,** the article is boring, but on closer examination you'll find it is instructive. She could tell **at a glance** (with one look) that he was upset. He **glanced** at the clock (looked quickly at it).

**Gaze** – a steady fixed look. He was afraid **to meet her gaze.** They stood **gazing** (looking steadily) at the beautiful scenery. **Stare** – a long steady look. It was an incredulous stare. She **stared** (kept her eyes open and fixed on smb in wonder, fear or deep thought) at the man, trying to remember who he was.

**Hike (N., C.)** – a long walk in the country taken for pleasure: to go on a hike.

**Hitch-hike (V., I.)** – to travel free by getting a lift in someone's car or lorry: He hitch-hiked to London. He hitched to London. **To go hitch-hiking** – to travel round by getting lifts: Students often go hitch-hiking in the vacation. **A hitch-hiker:** There were several hitch-hikers standing at the side of the road, hoping for a lift. **To thumb a lift** – the expression is sometimes used with reference to hitch-hiking, since hitch-hikers indicate their desire for a lift by jerking their right thumb in the direction they want to travel: He had no money for the train fare, so he decided to thumb a lift.

**Journey (esp. BrE), usu trip in AmE** – the act or process of travelling from one place to another: a train journey; to go on a journey to some place; to make a journey to some place; it's a three days' journey / a three-day journey from here to London; to reach one's journey's end; a long / pleasant / safe / sentimental / tiring journey; a round-the-world journey; Have a safe journey! In Singapore he is breaking (stops for a short time to have a rest) his journey to Australia. **To journey** from / to some place – to travel; to go on a journey. **Trip (N., C.)** – a journey, especially a short one for pleasure or for some particular purpose: to go on a bus / boat trip to somewhere; a business trip; a day trip to London; a trip to the seaside; a week-end trip; a holiday / honeymoon trip to Venice; to arrange / organize / plan a trip; to cancel / postpone a trip.

**Traffic (N., U.)** – the movement of people, vehicles along roads, streets, of ships in the sea, planes in the sky: the traffic is heavy there (there are a lot of cars on the road).

**Traffic island (BrE), safety island (AmE)** – a raised place in the middle of the road where people crossing can wait for traffic to pass, **traffic jam** – a situation in which there is so much traffic on a road that it moves only very slowly or not at all.

**Travel (V., I., T.)** – to go from one place to another, make a journey: to travel widely (to many places), to travel the world; to travel 100 miles a day; to travel light (without many bags and cases). **Travel (N., U.)** – travelling: travel broadens the mind (teaches a person things). **Travel agency = travel agent's, travel bureau** – a business that arranges travel by buying tickets, finding hotel rooms, etc. **Travel agent** – a person

who owns or works in a travel agency. **Travels** (pl.) -journeys. E.g., She told us about her travels. **Be off on one's travels** = be travelling for pleasure.

**Tour** (N., C.) (**round, around**) – a journey for pleasure, during which places of interest are visited: a tour round Europe; a walking / cycling tour, a guided tour round the castle; a city sightseeing tour. **To tour (round)** – to visit on a tour: a touring holiday; they are touring (round) France for their holiday this summer.

**Tourism** (N., U.) – the practice of travelling for pleasure; the business of providing holidays, tours, hotels for **tourists** (people travelling for pleasure): tourism is a big industry in Spain; They stayed at a tourist hotel. This city is a major **tourist attraction** (a place which attracts large numbers of tourists). **Tourist class** (N., U.) – (on a ship or aircraft) the standard travelling conditions which are fairly cheap and suitable for ordinary travellers): to travel tourist class; a tourist class ticket. **Tourist (information) office** – an office giving information to tourists about things to see, places to stay, means of travel in a particular place. **Touristy** (adj.) – full of or suitable for tourists: a beautiful touristy village.

**Voyage** (N., C.) – journey by water, especially a long one in a ship: to go on a voyage from / to; a long voyage; a maiden voyage; an ocean / sea voyage; a round-the-world voyage; to voyage to the islands / through the South Seas.

### PHRASES AND WORD COMBINATIONS

*To go abroad for one's holiday (s); a map of the world / Europe, a road map; to look smth up on the map; to read the map; a guide book; to pack / unpack smth; to see smb off; to take leave of smb; to attract smb like a magnet; the chance of a lifetime; (like) a dream come true; to bring back memories; here today and gone tomorrow.*

### VOCABULARY ACTIVITY

**1. Pick up some words in an English-English dictionary, which may be grouped according to the following root morphemes. Make up some sentences with these words:**

arrive, camp, travel, tour, hike, air.

**2. A. Use an English-English dictionary and give another word for:** luggage, depart, glimpse, gaze, journey, booking-office, carriage, fare.

**B. Invent some sentences with these words.**

**Model:** Luggage = baggage. The Smiths didn't have much luggage.

**3. Match the adjectives in part A with the fitting nouns in part B. Comment on the meaning of the phrase.**

A. Heavy, quick, pleasant, short, busy, cycling, touristy, full, long.

B. Voyage, luggage, fare, tour, glance, journey, village, trip, traffic.

**Model:** Heavy luggage consists of the suitcases, bags, etc. that one has with him when he is travelling somewhere.

**4. Select the odd word that does not fit into a list, giving reasons for your choice:**

A. 1. Train, 2. Plane, 3. Ship, 4. Bus, 5. Hike, 6. Bicycle, 7. Motor-bike, 8. Boat, 9. Car.

B. 1. Suitcase, 2. Bag, 3. Case, 4. Trunk, 5. Rack.

C. 1. Travel, 2. Trip, 3. Voyage, 4. Traffic, 5. Tour, 6. Journey.

D. 1. Glimpse, 2. Glance, 3. Look, 4. Gaze, 5. Sight, 6. Stare.

E. 1. Walk, 2. Hike, 3. Excursion, 4. Tour, 5. Tourist.

F. 1. Tourist, 2. Hiker, 3. Traveller, 4. Fare, 5. Walker, 6. Cyclist.

G. 1. Pleasant, 2. Tiring, 3. Comfortable, 4. Nice, 5. Interesting.

H. 1. Lorry, 2. Car, 3. Bike, 4. Taxi, 5. Motorcycle, 6. Boater, 7. Bus, 8. Tram, 9. Trolley-bus.

**5. Fill in the blanks with the vocabulary word that best fits the meaning of each sentence.**

1. What time does the plane ... in New York? 2. We're ... round Italy for our holidays. 3. They stayed at a cheap tourist ... . 4. He ... round the world for a year. 5. I go to work by train, and the ... takes 40 minutes. 6. Travel agency is a ... that arranges people's holidays and journeys. 7. She wrote a book about her ... in South America. 8. The ... of the aircraft has been delayed. 9. The tourists found life in India a bit of a ... shock. 10. She cast a ... at the picture. 11. The child is ... at a beautiful picture. 12. The student... at the word, trying to remember what it means. 13. It was a three-day ... to the capital. 14. Mr. Smith is on a ... trip in London. 15. This picture gallery is a major tourist ...in the city.

**6. A game. Take turns in giving words and expressions concerning: a) means of transport; b) tourism; c) travels and travellers. Those who do not know any are out.**

**7. Draw a vocabulary map by grouping the words associated with the topic under the following headings: Accommodation; Tourist attractions.**

**8.A. Remember the following words in italics and use them in sentences or situations of your own.**

*Holiday, vacation, festival, field-day* (day of much activity, especially of exciting events), *gala* (joyous and festive organized occasion).

*Journey, excursion, expedition* (journey or voyage for a particular purpose), *globe-trotting* (travelling all over the world, especially as a tourist), *outing* (short outward and return journey for pleasure), *tour, trip, voyage, cruise*.

*Road, avenue* (wide street or road, often lined with trees), *boulevard* (wide, usually tree-lined road in a city), *bypass* (road taking traffic round a congested area), *drive* (private road leading to a house), *highroad* (main road), *highway* (main route for any form of transport), *street* (public road in a town or village with houses on one or both sides), *thoroughfare* (road for public traffic), *motorway*.

**B. Exchange your opinions on what you consider to be: a pleasant holiday, an interesting vacation, a jolly festival, an exciting field-day; an instructive excursion, a scientific expedition.**

**C. Say what makes a drive different from a highroad and a bypass.**

**9. A. Look up the following words in brackets in an English-English dictionary, comment on their meanings. Use the words in situations of your own.**

*Impression* (deep, irresistible, lasting, powerful, strong, good, vivid, awful).

*Interest* (active, considerable, deep, enormous, extreme, great, high, immense, keen, lively passionate, strong, vivid).

*Hospitality* (boundless, cordial, generous, hearty, incredible, warm, whole-hearted).

*Gaze* (concentrated, fixed, intense, keen, penetrating, piercing, shrewd, steady).

*Look* (ardent, intent, steady, severe).

*Attraction* (acute, divine, great, magic, powerful, strong, unusual).

*Adventure* (breath-taking, daring, extraordinary, fantastic, great, incredible, remarkable, unbelievable).

**B. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word and expand on the sentences:**

a) The visitor created quite a ... impression; b) These people have taken an ... interest in the project; c) We thanked the hostess for her ... hospitality; d) The boy sat without shifting his ... gaze from the television; e) Don't be angry with me and don't give me such ... looks; f) The ancient house had a ... attraction; g) The tourists were looking for some ... adventure.

**10. Use the phrases and word combinations (Essential Vocabulary) in sentences or situations of your own.**

**11. Answer the questions.**

1. Have you ever been to a holiday camp? Did you enjoy your holiday? What did you like there most of all? 2. Have you ever experienced a culture shock? What made you feel surprised or puzzled? 3. Do you like to go on an excursion when you have a vacation? Why? / Why not? 4. Do you like hiking? How often do you go on a hike? They say hiking is for the youth. Is it true? 5. Do you travel widely? What countries have you been to? What parts of your own country have you been to? What places do you find interesting/beautiful? 6. Do you travel light? 7. Do you think that travelling broadens the mind? Give your reasons. 8. What makes a sightseeing tour interesting? 9. What is a major tourist attraction in your city / town? 10. Have you ever travelled tourist class? Are these travelling conditions cheap or expensive?

**12. Translate the statements from Ukrainian into English. Expand on the statements.**

•**Model:** Early in the morning the tourists arrived in the capital. They went sightseeing at once. Everybody wanted to see as much as possible.

1. Рано вранці туристи прибули до столиці. 2. Поїзд прибув до станції за розкладом. 3. Допоможіть мені, будь ласка, перенести валізу. 4. Поїзд до Лондону відходить з другої платформи. 5. У неділю ми збираємося на екскурсію до міського музею. 6. Скільки коштує проїзд? 7. Поглянувши на мене, він спершу мене не впізнав. 8. Туристи з цікавістю розглядали старовинні картини. 9. Було домовлено вирушити у похід наприкінці вересня. 10. Подорож до Франції була приємною і залишила по собі багато спогадів. 11. У центрі міста дорожній рух дуже пожвавлений. 12. Сміти багато подорожують по Європі. 13. Брауни здійснили морську подорож до Італії. 14. Студенти вирішили подорожувати туристським класом. 15. Венеція вабить до себе багато туристів із різних країн світу.

**13. Look through the list of qualities. Which of them are important for people who work as pilots, stewards, sailors, ticket collectors? What other abilities /properties may be added to the ones chosen by you? Give your reasons.**

good memory, imagination, sense of humour, decisiveness, quick and logical thinking, the ability to analyse problems, the ability to sum up a passenger's character, the makings of a psychologist, the ability to look after passengers' comfort, practical common sense.

**Read the text. Share your ideas on the travelling by different means of travel.**

## **TRAVELLING (1)**

Modern life is impossible without travelling. True, we often get tired of the same **surroundings** and daily **routine**. Hence some **relaxation is essential to restore** our mental and physical resources. That is why the best place of relaxation, in my opinion, is the one where you have never been before. And it is by means of travelling that you get to the place.

To understand how true it is you've got to go to a **railway station**, a sea or a river port or an **airport**. There you are most likely to see hundreds of people hurrying **to board a train, a ship or a plane**.

**To be on the safe side** and **to spare yourself the trouble of standing** long hours in a **queue**, you'd better book tickets **in advance**. All you have to do is to ring up the airport or

the railway station booking office and they will send your ticket to your place. And, of course, before getting off you have **to make your preparations**. You should **settle all your businesses** and visit your friends and relatives. On **the eve** of your departure you should **pack** your things in a **suitcase**. When the day of your **departure** comes you call a taxi and go to the airport or the railway station.

For some time you stay in the **waiting room**. If you are hungry you take some refreshments. In some time the loudspeaker **announces** that the train or the plane is in and the **passengers** are invited to take their seats. If you travel by train you find your **carriage**, enter the corridor and find your **berth**. It may be a lower berth, which is more convenient, or an upper one. You put your suitcase into a special box under the lower seat. Then you arrange your smaller **packages** on the **racks**. In some time the train starts off. Travelling by train is slower than by plane, but it has its advantages. You can see the country you are travelling through and enjoy beautiful nature. It may be an express train or a passenger one. There is no doubt it's much more convenient to travel by an express train, because it does not stop at small stations and it takes you less time to get to your **destination**.

But if you **are in a hurry** and want to save your time you'd better travel by plane, because it is the fastest way of travelling. After the **procedure** of registration you board the plane at last. You sit down in a comfortable armchair and in a few minutes you are already above the clouds. The land can be seen below between the clouds and it looks like a geographical map. After the plane gains its regular **height** the stewardess brings in some mineral water. You can sit and read a book or a magazine, look through the window to watch the passing clouds change their colour from white to black.

Some people prefer to travel by ship when possible. A sea voyage is very enjoyable, indeed. But to my mind the best way of travelling is by car. The advantages of this way of spending your holiday are that you don't have to buy a ticket, you can stop wherever you wish, where there is something interesting to see. And **for this reason** travelling by car is popular for pleasure trips while people usually take a train or a plane when they are travelling on business.

When you get tired of relaxation, you **become homesick** and **feel like returning home**. You realize that "East or West – home is best," as the saying goes.

## WORD LIST

**surroundings** – *околиця, середовище*

**hence** – *звідси, отже*

**relaxation** – *відпочинок від роботи, перепочинок, розвага*

**to be essential** – *бути необхідним*

**to restore** – *відновлювати, відшкодовувати, відроджувати*

**railway station** – *залізничний вокзал*

**airport** – *аеропорт*

**to board a train (ship, etc.)** – *сісти на потяг (корабель і т. д.)*

**train** – *потяг*

**ship** – *корабель, судно, пароплав*

**plane** – *літак*

**to be on the safe side** – *про всяк випадок*

**to spare oneself the trouble of** – *позбавити себе від турбот, позбутися турбот*

**to stand in a queue (Br.) /line (Am.)** – *стояти в черзі*

**in advance** – *завчасно*

**to make one's preparations** – *готуватися*

**to settle one's business** – *влаштувати справи*



**routine** – певний режим, заведений порядок, рутинна  
**on the eve** – напередодні  
**to pack** – вкладати речі, пакуватися  
**suitcase** – валіза  
**departure** – від'їзд, відправлення  
**waiting room** – зал чекання  
**to announce** – повідомляти  
**passenger** – пасажир  
**carriage** – вагон  
**berth** – місце (для лежання)  
**package** – пакет, пакунок  
**rack** – сітка  
**destination** – місце призначення; мета (подорожі)  
**to be in a hurry** – поспішати  
**procedure** – процедура  
**height** – висота  
**for this reason** – з цієї причини  
**to become homesick** – нудьгувати по дому  
**to feel like returning home** – хотіти повернутися додому

*Read, translate and render in brief.*

## HOW TO AVOID TRAVELLING

Travel is the name of a modern **disease** which started **in the mid-fifties** and **is** still **spreading**. The **patient** grows restless in the early spring and starts rushing about from one **travel agent** to another collecting useless information about places he **doesn't intend** to visit. Then he, or usually she, **will do the rounds of shops** and spend much more than he or she can afford. Finally in August, the patient will board a plane, train, coach or car and go to foreign places along with thousands of his fellow-countrymen, not because he is interested in or **attracted** by some place, nor because he can afford to go but simply because he cannot afford not to. The result is that in the summer months (and in the last few years also during the winter season) everybody **is on the move**.

What is the **aim** of all this travelling?

Each nationality has its own different one. The Americans want to take photographs of themselves in different places. The idea is simply to collect documentary proof that they have been there. The German travels to check up on his guide-books. Why do the English travel? First, because their neighbour does. Secondly, they were taught that travel broadens the mind. But lastly – and perhaps mainly – they travel to avoid foreigners. I know many English people who travel in groups, stay in hotels where even the staff is English, eat roast beef and **Yorkshire pudding** on Sunday and **steak-and-kidney pies** on weekdays, all over Europe. The main aim of the Englishman abroad is to meet people. I mean, of course, nice English people from next door or from the next street. It is possible, however, that the mania for travelling is coming to an end. A Roman friend of mine told me:

"I no longer travel at all. I stay here because I want to meet my friends from all over the world". "What exactly do you mean?" I asked. "It is simple," he explained. "Whenever I go to London my friend Smith is in Tokyo and Brown is in Sicily. If I go to Paris my friends are either in London or in Spain. But if I stay in Rome all my friends, I'm sure, will turn up at one time or another. The world means people for me. I stay here because I want to see the world. Besides, staying at home broadens the mind".

*(After G. Mikes)*

**disease** – хвороба, захворювання

**in the mid-fifties** – у середині п'ятдесятих років

**on the move** – подорожувати

**aim** – мета

**to spread** – поширюватися

**Yorkshire pudding** – йоркширський пудинг

**patient** – хворий, пацієнт

**steak-and-kidney pies** – пиріжки з м'ясом і нирками

**travel agent** – агент бюро подорожей

**to intend** – мати намір

**to do the rounds of shops (Br.) /to make the rounds of shops (Am.)** – йти від одного магазину до іншого, купуючи що-небудь

**to attract** – приваблювати, вабити

**I. Comprehension Check.** *For each sentence, place the letter of the best option in the space provided. Translate them into Ukrainian:*

1. The author thinks that travelling \_\_\_\_\_.  
A is an enjoyable pastime  
B means a long journey  
C is the name of a modern disease
2. When a holidaymaker decides to set off on a journey, he usually \_\_\_\_\_.  
A begins to make his preparations and settles all his businesses  
B starts rushing from one travel agent to another collecting useless information about the places he doesn't intend to visit  
C starts packing his suitcase and making reservation for the excursions
3. The author considers that a traveller feels like going travelling because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A he can afford to go  
B he cannot afford not to go  
C he is interested in and attracted by some places
4. The aim of travelling for the Germans is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A to check up on their guidebooks  
B to do the rounds of shops  
C to make good cheer
5. The Americans travel to different places because they \_\_\_\_\_.  
A are fond of the sun and warm beaches  
B like to go sightseeing  
C want to have their photographs taken
6. The English travel because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A they like to spend their holidays with a lot of other people  
B their neighbours do and they want to avoid foreigners  
C they are fond of walking, bathing and lying in the sun

**II. Vocabulary Practice. 1. Explain the following words and phrases as they have been used in the text. Translate them into Ukrainian:**

a travel agent; to collect useless information; to do the rounds of shops; to spend more (money) than one can afford; to board a plane, train, coach or car; fellow countrymen; to be attracted by smth.; to be on the move; to collect documentary proof; to check up on one's guidebooks; to broaden the mind; to see the world.

2. Match each word in the left-hand column with its group of synonyms from the right-hand column:

1.	travel (n.)	a.	airplane (aircraft, jet) (n.)
2.	restless (adj.)	b.	confirmation (evidence, testimony) (n.)
3.	intend (v.)	c.	alien (outlander, stranger) (n.)
4.	plane (n.)	d.	consequence (effect, outcome) (n.)
5.	coach (n.)	e.	journey (trip, voyage) (n.)
6.	proof (n.)	f.	sickness (illness, malady) (n.)
7.	avoid (v.)	g.	photo (picture, slide) (n.)
8.	foreigner(n.)	h.	bustling (nervous, worried) (adj.)
9.	broaden (v.)	i.	bus (car, carriage) (n.)
10.	result (n.)	j.	develop (enlarge, expand) (v.)
11.	photograph (n.)	k.	avert (escape, elude) (v.)
12.	disease (n.)	l.	determine (plan, purpose) (v.)

Read the text and answer the questions given below.

### WHY NOT STAY AT HOME?

Some people travel on business, some in search of health. But it neither the sickly nor the men of affairs who fill the Grand Hotels and the pockets of their proprietors. It is those who travel "for pleasure," as the phrase goes. What **Epicurus**, who never travelled except when he was banished, sought in his own garden, our tourists seek abroad. And do they find their happiness? Those who frequent the places where they resort must often find this question, with a **tentative** answer in the negative, fairly forced upon them. For tourists are, in the main, a very gloomy-looking **tribe**. I have seen much brighter faces at a funeral than in **the Piazza of St. Mark's**. Only when they can band together and pretend, for a brief, precarious hour, that they are at home, do the majority of tourists look really happy. One wonders why they come abroad.

The fact is that few travellers really like travelling. If they go to the trouble and expense of travelling, it is not so much from **curiosity**, for fun, or because they like to see things beautiful and strange, as out of a kind of snobbery. People travel for the same reason as they collect works of art: because the best people do it. To have been to certain spots on the earth's surface is socially correct; and having been there, one is superior to those who have not. Moreover, travelling gives one something to talk about when one gets home. The subjects of conversation are not so numerous that one can **neglect** an opportunity of adding to one's store.

(from "Along the Road" by Aldous Huxley)

**Epicurus** – Епікур (давньогрецький філософ)

**curiosity** – цікавість

**tentative** – спробний; спроба

**to neglect** – зневажати

**tribe** – плем'я

**Piazza of St. Mark's** – площа святого Марка у Венеції

**I. Comprehension Questions. 1. Express your point of view while answering the following questions on the paper or while class discussion:**

1. What attracts people in the idea of travelling?
2. What does the expression "to travel for pleasure " mean?
3. Who was Epicurus? Has he ever travelled?
4. How does the author call tourists? Do you agree with him?
5. Why do the tourists come abroad?
6. Why do some travellers really like travelling? Comment on: author's use of the expression "out of a kind of snobbery. "
7. What in the opinion of the author gives one something to talk about when one gets home?

**II. Vocabulary Practice. 1. Explain the following words and phrases as they have been used in the text. Translate them into Ukrainian:**

to travel on business; in search of health; to travel for pleasure; a very gloomy-looking tribe; the trouble and expense of travelling; from curiosity; for fun; out of kind of snobbery; spots on the earth surface; to neglect an opportunity of doing smth.

**2. Find in the text synonyms for the following words and word combinations:**

businessmen; in poor health; deed holders; to be deported. search for; delight; experimental; doubtful; holidaymakers; over-seas; for a joke; pretension; disdainful; to contemn.

**3. Match each word in the left-hand column with its antonym from the right-hand column:**

<input type="checkbox"/>	1.	Happiness (n.)	a.	lessen (v.)
<input type="checkbox"/>	2.	banish (v.)	b.	accustomed (adj.)
<input type="checkbox"/>	3.	tentative (adj.)	c.	sadness (n.)
<input type="checkbox"/>	4.	gloomy (adj.)	d.	detailed (adj.)
<input type="checkbox"/>	5.	brief (adj.)	e.	appreciate (v.)
<input type="checkbox"/>	6.	precarious (adj.)	f.	cheerful (adj.)
<input type="checkbox"/>	7.	strange (adj.)	g.	ordinary (adj.)
<input type="checkbox"/>	8.	snobbish (adj.)	h.	welcome (v.)
<input type="checkbox"/>	9.	superior (adj.)	i.	stable (adj.)
<input type="checkbox"/>	10.	certain (adj.)	j.	doubtful (adj.)
<input type="checkbox"/>	11.	neglect (v.)	k.	unpretentious (adj.)
<input type="checkbox"/>	12.	add (v.)	l.	conclusive (adj.)

**Read the text and express your own point of view.**

### **IS IT WORTH WHILE TRAVELLING?**

Travel is said to broaden the mind. But does it really do this for the majority of people who go abroad? Imagine a typical tourist who goes to another country on a package holiday. He probably travels at peak time when airports are crowded and unpleasant. If he's lucky, his charter flight will only be delayed a few hours. When he arrives at his destination, he may well find that the facilities promised in the holiday brochure are not up to expectations. What looked like unspoilt countryside (in the brochure) will probably turn out to be an over-commercialised area where tourists have

no chance at all of meeting any of the local people – they, very wisely, have escaped before the annual invasion. The only local people he will meet are the over-worked waiters and hotel staff who will be only too happy to "perform" for the tourist and thus **confirm** his stereotyped idea of a Greek or Spaniard. The tourist will go home with little or no new insights into another culture and with most of his **prejudices reinforced**. Why travel?

**confirm** – підтверджувати; підкріпляти

**prejudice** – упередження; упереджена думка

**reinforced** – посилений; що дістав підкріплення

**I. Comprehension Questions. 1. Answer the following questions on the paper or in while class discussion:**

1. Do you agree with the statement that travel broadens the mind?
2. What is a package holiday?
3. Do holiday brochures always describe the places of destination correctly?
4. Does tourism bring more advantages than disadvantages to the host country?
5. Are holidays abroad considered just another kind of status symbol?

*Read the text and say where you can see the signs and notices mentioned in the text.*

## **TRAVELLING. SIGNS AND NOTICES**

One of these days you may find it possible to visit England. From the moment you go on board the ship that is to take you to an English port, or the airliner that is to fly you to London, you will see signs and notices that will give you useful information and **warnings**.

Here are some examples and **explanations** that will help you. If you come by air, you will see, when you take your seat in the plane, a notice that says: "NO SMOKING"; "FASTEN SEAT BELTS". **Smoking is forbidden** while the plane is on the ground, while it is taking off, and until it has risen to a good height. Fastened to the sides of your seat are two **leather belts** or straps. The ends of these must be fastened together so that the belt is across your lap.

When the plane is well up in the air, the light behind this notice is switched off. You are then allowed to smoke and may unfasten your seat belt. The notice will appear again when the plane is about to touch down.

If you come by steamer, you will see numerous notices. There will perhaps be arrows (→) to show you which parts of the ship are for first-class passengers and which parts are for tourist-class passengers. Large rooms in a ship are called saloons, so when you see "DINING SALOON" you know where to go when it is time for lunch.

You may see a notice "TO THE BOAT DECK". This is the deck where you will find the boats that can be lowered to the water if there is any danger of the ship sinking. On the boat deck you may see some steps going up to the bridge, where the ship's officers are on duty. Here there will probably be a notice "PASSENGERS NOT ALLOWED ON THE BRIDGE".

When your steamer gets into harbour at Dover, or Harwich, or Southampton, or any of the other ports to which steamers sail, you will see more notices.

When you land, you will see a notice "TO THE CUSTOMS". When you enter the Customs shed the officer there will give you a printed notice. This will warn you that you

must declare to the Customs officer the **quantities** of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and alcoholic drinks that you have with you. Unless you are dishonest, the Customs officer will not keep you long. There will be a notice telling you where your passport will be examined. Then you can follow the arrow that says, "TO THE TRAINS," and you will soon be in the railway station where the train is waiting to take you to London.

There are many notices in a large railway station. You may see "ENTRANCE" and "EXIT", or perhaps "WAY IN" and "WAY OUT". In a large station there will be a "WAITING ROOM " where you may rest until it is time to board your train. If you want something to eat or drink while you are waiting, you will go to the "REFRESHMENT ROOM."

If you do not know the number of the platform from which your train will leave, look for the notices of "ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES. "These will tell you the number of the platform. In some stations it may be necessary to cross the line. You will probably see a notice, "CROSS THE LINE BY THE BRIDGE". Perhaps you will see "PLATFORMS 5, 6, 7 AND 8 OVER THE BRIDGE."

*(from A. S. Hornby)*

**warning** – попередження, застереження

**explanations** – пояснення

**smoking is forbidden** – курити заборонено

**leather belts** – шкіряні ремені

**quantity** – кількість

**I. Comprehension Questions. 1. Answer the following questions on the paper or while class discussion:**

1. What can one see from the moment he / she arrives in England?
2. What do the notices "No Smoking," "Fasten Seat Belts" mean?
3. What kind of notices can one see while travelling by steamer? Can you explain their meaning?
4. Where is one's luggage (passport) usually examined?
5. By what means of transport can one get from the airport to London?
6. What kind of notices are there in a large railway station? Comment on the use and meaning of some of them.
7. Have you ever travelled to Britain? If so, share your impressions.

**II. Vocabulary Practice. Explain the following words and phrases as they have been used in the text. Translate them into Ukrainian:**

to see the signs and notices; to give smb. useful information and warnings; to fasten seat belts; to rise to a good height; leather belts or straps; to [un]fasten the belt; to be well up in the air; first-class (tourist-class) passengers; a dining saloon; a boat deck; to declare to the Customs office; Arrivals and Departures; to cross the line.

## TRAVELLING (2)

Those who wish to travel, either for pleasure or on business **have at their disposal various** means of transport. There is, for instance, the humble inexpensive bicycle. Then there's the motorcycle, with which you can travel quickly and cheaply, but for long journeys it's rather **tiring**. With a motorcar, one can travel comfortably **for a long distance**, without getting too tired. **Luxurious** ships **cross** seas and oceans from one continent to another. Aeroplanes carry passengers to various parts of the world in almost as many hours as it takes days to do the journey by other means. But most of us still have to use trains. Look at this picture of a busy railway station. A train is standing at one of the platforms ready to leave. Some of the passengers are **looking out of the windows** watching the latecomers who are hurrying looking for empty **seats**. The engine is ready to draw the train out of the station. On another platform a train has just come in: some passengers are getting out, others are getting in. Those, who have not taken the precaution of getting their tickets beforehand **are waiting in queues** at the booking office.

**At** the **bookstalls** people are choosing books, magazines or newspapers for the journey. At the cloakroom others are depositing or withdrawing their luggage. Further along there are refreshment rooms crowded with people snatching a hasty meal, while those with time to spare are sitting in the waiting rooms.

*(from the Linguaphone English Course)*

**to have at one's disposal** – мати в розпорядженні

**to look out of the window** – визирати з вікна

**empty seat** – вільне місце

**various** – різний, різноманітний

**to wait in a queue (Br.) /line (Am.)** – очікувати в черзі

**tiring** – стомливий, виснажливий

**for a long distance** – на велику відстань

**bookstall (Br.) /newsstand (Am.)** – книгарня, газетний кіоск

**luxurious** – розкішний

**to cross** – перетинати

**I. Comprehension Questions. 1. Answer the following questions on the paper or while class discussion:**

1. What means of transport do travellers have at their disposal?
2. Have you ever travelled by a motor car on a long distance?
3. Is it pleasant to go on a cruise by luxurious ships?
4. Which do you prefer, travelling by train or by plane? Give your reasons.
5. Do you consider sensible to buy the tickets at the booking office beforehand?
6. How does the author describe the picture of a busy railway station?
7. What is, in your opinion, the most enjoyable means of travel? What way of travelling affords you most comfort?

**II. Vocabulary Practice 1. Explain the following words and phrases as they have been used in the text. Translate them into Ukrainian:**

to have smth. at one's disposal; to be rather tiring; to travel for a long distance; luxurious ships; to cross seas and oceans; a picture of a busy railway station; latecomers, to wait in a queue at the booking office; to deposit one's luggage: to snatch a hasty meal.

*Read the dialogue and try to act out your own ones, discussing the advantages and disadvantages of different means of travel.*

**DIFFERENT MEANS OF TRAVEL**

Alex: Personally I hate seeing people off. I prefer being seen off myself. I'm extremely fond of travelling and feel terribly envious of any friend who is going anywhere. I can't help feeling I should so much like to be in his place.

Bert: But what method of travelling do you prefer?

A.: For me there is nothing like travel by air; it is more comfortable, more convenient and of course far quicker than any other method. There is none of the dust and dirt of a railway or car journey, none of the trouble of changing from train to steamer and then to another train. Besides, flying is a thrilling thing. Don't you agree?

B.: I think I should like to say a word or two for trains. With a train you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined. From the comfortable corner seat of a railway carriage you have a splendid view of the whole countryside. If you are hungry, you can have a meal in the dining-car; and if the journey is a long one you can have a wonderful bed in a sleeper. Besides, do you know any place that's more interesting than a big railway-station? There is the movement, the excitement, the gaiety of people going away or waiting to meet friends. There are the shouts of the porters as they pull luggage along the platforms to the waiting trains, the crowd at the booking-office getting tickets, the hungry and thirsty ones hurrying to the refreshment rooms before the train starts. No, really! Do you know a more exciting place than a big railway-station?

C e c i l: I do.

A.: And that is?

C: A big sea port. For me there is no travel so fine as by boat. I love to feel the deck of the boat under my feet, to see the rise and fall of the waves, to feel the fresh sea wind blowing in my face and hear the cry of the sea-gulls. And what excitement, too, there is in coming into the harbour and seeing round us all the ships, steamers, cargo-ships, sailing ships, rowing boats.

A.: Well, I suppose that's all right for those that like it, but not for me. I'm always seasick, especially when the sea is a little bit rough.

B.: I've heard that a good cure for seasickness is a small piece of dry bread.

A.: Maybe; but I think a better cure is a large piece of dry land.

D a v i d: Well, you may say what you like about aeroplane flights, sea voyages, railway journeys or tours by car, but give me a walking tour any time. What does the motorist see of the country? But the walker leaves the dull broad highway and goes along little winding lanes where cars can't go. He takes mountain paths through the heather, he wanders by the side of quiet lakes and through the shade of woods. He sees the real country, the wild flowers, the young birds in their nests, the deer in the forest; he feels the quietness and calm of nature.



And besides, you are saving your railway fare travelling on foot. No one can deny that walking is the cheapest method of travelling.

So I say: a walking tour for me.

(From "Essential English for Foreign Students" by C. E. Eckersley, Book 4, Lnd., 1955)

## NOTES ON SYNONYMS

The act of travelling can be described by a number of synonyms which differ by various implications. They all describe the act of going from one place to another (that is why they are synonyms), but differ by the length of time taken by that act, by its purpose, destination or by the method of travelling.

**travel** *n*: the act of travelling, esp. a long one in distant or foreign places, either for the purpose of discovering something new or in search of pleasure and adventure. (*Freq. in the plural.*); *e. g.* He is writing a book about his travels in Africa.

**journey** *n*: the act of going from one place to another, usually taking a rather long time; *e. g.* It's a three days' journey by train. You'll have to make the journey alone. Going on a journey is always exciting.

**voyage** *n*: a rather long journey, esp. by water or air; *e. g.* I'd love to go on a voyage, would you? The idea of an Atlantic voyage terrified her: she was sure to be seasick all the time.

**trip** *n*: a journey, an excursion, freq. a brief one, made by land or water; *e. g.* Did you enjoy your week-end trip to the seaside?

**tour** *n*: a journey in which a short stay is made at a number of places (usu. with the view of sightseeing), the traveller finally returning to the place from which he had started; *e. g.* On our Southern-England tour we visited Windsor, Oxford, Cambridge, Stratford-on-Avon and then came back to London.

**cruise** *n* [kru:z]: a sea voyage from port to port, esp. a pleasure trip; *e. g.* The Mediterranean cruise promised many interesting impressions.

**hitch-hiking** *n*: travelling by getting free rides in passing automobiles and walking between rides; *e. g.* Hitch-hiking is a comparatively new way of travelling which gives one a chance to see much without spending anything.

## ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY (II)

### Words

booking-office <i>n</i>	journey <i>n</i>	smoker <i>n</i>
cabin <i>n</i>	hitch-hiking <i>n</i>	(smoking-car) <i>n</i>
cargo-ship <i>n</i>	luggage <i>n</i>	speed <i>n</i>
cruise <i>n</i>	luggage-van <i>n</i>	steamer <i>n</i>
deck <i>n</i>	porter <i>n</i>	tour <i>n</i>
dining-car <i>n</i>	rough <i>adj</i>	travel <i>n</i>
engine <i>n</i>	sail <i>v</i>	trip <i>n</i>
fare <i>n</i>	sea-gull <i>n</i>	voyage <i>n</i>
flight <i>n</i>	seasickness <i>n</i>	walker <i>n</i>
guide <i>n</i>	sleeper (sleeping-car) <i>n</i>	wave <i>n</i>

## Word Combinations

to go on a journey, trip, voyage, a package tour	to travel second/standard class
to travel by air (train, boat, cruiser, liner, etc.)	to call at a port
to change from train to boat, (cruiser, liner)	to go ashore
<i>But:</i> to change for a boat	bad (good) sailor
<i>Also:</i> Where do I change for Paris?	to make a trip, journey
to be seasick, to be travelsick	on deck
(in any kind of transport)	on shore
to be due at (a place)	to look inviting
single ticket	direct/through train
return ticket (return berth)	you can't beat the train
to travel/go first class	a home lover/stay-at-home/ a home-stay type

### **EXERCISES I.** *Answer the questions. Be careful to argue your case well:*

1. What means of travel do you know? 2. Why are many people fond of travelling? 3. Why do some people like travelling by train? 4. Do you like travelling by train? What makes you like/dislike it? 5. What are the advantages of a sea-voyage? 6. What are the advantages of hitch-hiking? 7. What kind of people usually object to travelling by sea? 8. What are the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by air? Have you ever travelled by air? How do you like it? 9. What do you think about walking tours? 10. What is, in your opinion, the most enjoyable means of travel? 11. What way of travelling affords most comfort for elderly people? (Give your reasons.) 12. Do you think travel helps a person to become wiser?

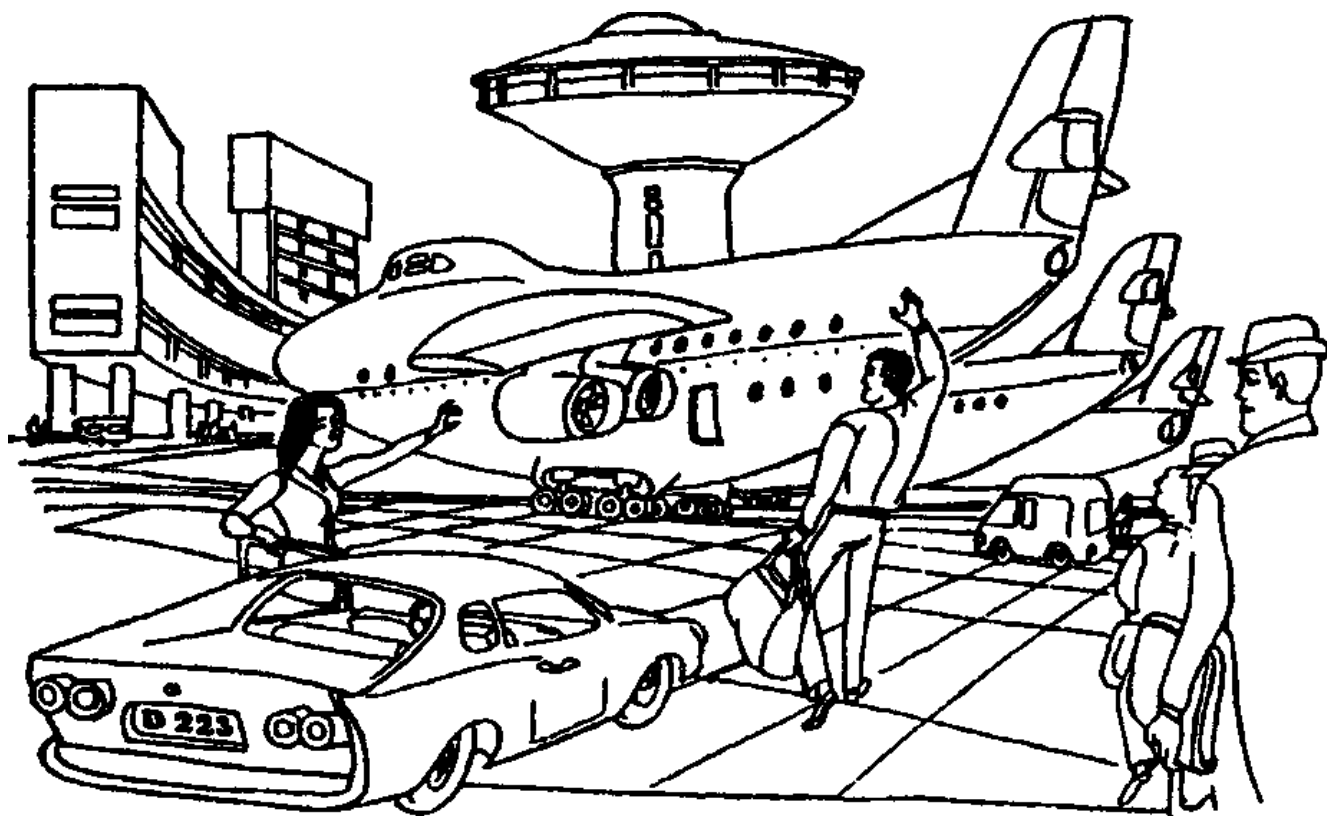
### **II.** *Fill in appropriate words (consult the list of synonyms above):*

1. I'd be delighted to go on a sea ..., but my wife has never been a good sailor, so we can't join you. 2. Last week we made a wonderful ... to the mountains. It took us four hours by coach. 3. The Italian ... was really exciting. We visited a number of wonderful towns and then returned to Rome. The ... back to Moscow by railway took us about three days. 4. It is delightful to come ashore after a long ... and to feel solid ground under one's foot. 5. Many times on his long ... in the depths of Africa, in the jungle of the Amazon he faced danger, starvation and death. 6. At the beginning of the last century going from Petersburg to Moscow was described as "...". Now it is but a night's ... by night train, a six hours' ... by daytrain or an air... of an hour and a half. 7. I'm just reading a very amusing book about a pleasure party making a Caribbean ... in somebody's yacht. 8. Young people are naturally fond of ... as a way of visiting new places and seeing things: it is cheap and gives one a feeling of freedom and infinite horizons. 9. I'm told you're going on a ... to the Far East. 10. They're planning a ... of some Baltic resorts. They've a new car, you know. 11. You're looking pale. A ... to the seaside will do you good.

***III. Act out the following dialogues. Comment on the situation, the characters and the subject-matter of the conversations.***

- 1) – What time are the flights for Amsterdam tomorrow?
  - There's a flight in the morning. It arrives in Amsterdam at 11.10. And there's another in the afternoon. No, that one doesn't go on Tuesday. But there's one in the evening.
- 2) – I'm going to Amsterdam on flight 665. Am I late?
  - Don't worry, sir. You'll get the flight. It's delayed. The flight leaves in a moment.
- 3) – I'm meeting a friend on flight 665 from Paris.
  - Flight 665 left Paris 20 minutes late. But it'll arrive in about ten minutes.
- 4) – We're getting on the ten o'clock train.
  - The train's gone.
  - When's the next train?
  - There's another one in ten minutes.
- 5) – Anyone sitting here?
  - No. I'll just move my bag.
  - What's that paper you're reading?
  - I've got it because of the television programme.
  - Are you a tourist or are you going on holiday?
  - It's a business trip.

## TRAVELLING BY AIR



*1. Read the text. What are, in your opinion, the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by plain. Make a list of them.*

For me there is nothing like travel by air: it is more comfortable, more convenient and, of course, far quicker than any other method. There is none of the dust and dirt of a railway or car journey: none of the trouble of changing from train to steamer, pushing your way through crowds to get from the boat to the Customs (if you travel abroad) and then to another train. A taxi or bus of the Airline Service takes you to the airport. There on the runway you see a sleek and beautiful jet-propelled passenger liner ready to carry you to your place of destination. When the formalities of registering yourself and weighing your baggage are over, you get up the gangway and board the plane. If you are travelling for the first time, you may apply to the stewardess and she will see you to your seat and give you all the information you need as, how to strap your belt, how to adjust your seat and so on. If you feel hungry, you will be provided with an excellent lunch. Strange though it may seem, it actually comes out cheaper, considering what you save in hotel charges or sleeping accommodation on the train, meals and so on.

But it is not only on account of the convenience, comfort and speed that I like air travel. The whole experience is a spiritually thrilling thing for me. I enjoy greatly the feeling of flying. As you leave the earth behind you, you seem to belong to another world, a bigger, wider, freer world than the one you left. What loveliness there is on earth when you see it from above; the rapid changing scenes below are of underscribable beauty.

What can compare in beauty with the view one beholds when flying, for instance, from Moscow to Sverdlovsk? Just as the early tinges of dawn flush the eastern sky you take off from the Moscow airport leaving behind the huge city in deep slumber; the sun has not risen, but the bird-like machine is flying to greet it. Looking down you gain a magnificent view of a charming landscape – to the right are fields carefully cultivated, to the left – pasture-lands, ahead – a cheerful river winding its way through the lowland. On you fly past villages and cities, hills and valleys, each following the other in quick succession. There in the far distance you perceive the outlines of a mountain range.

You scarcely have time to realize that the mountains ribbed with sharp steep ridges and clothed with vegetation on both sides are the Urals when you find them below you and in another minute or two far behind.

On and on you fly with the ever-changing scenes below till you safely land at the airport in Sverdlovsk.

No, you will never make me believe that there is a better way of travelling than by air.

***2. Read the following dialogues aloud and act them out. Go through the dialogues and copy out some more helpful phrases used when discussing travelling by plane.***

### ***Booking Airline Tickets***

- I want to fly to Geneva on or about the 1st of August.
- I'll just see what there is.
- I want to go economy, and I'd prefer the morning.
- Lufthansa Flight 103 leaves at 9.30.
- What time do I have to be there?
- The coach leaves for the airport at 8.15.
- Thanks.
- Not at all.

\*\*\*

- I'd like to book a flight to Vienna tomorrow, please.
- If you'd like to take a seat I'll find out for you.
- I'd like to travel first-class, please.
- Flight BE 402 takes off from Heathrow at 9.30 and flies direct.
- What time have I got to get there?
- You'll have to be at West London Air Terminal by 9.10 at the latest.
- Thank you.
- It's a pleasure.

### *At the Airport Inquiry Office*

- Where do I have to check in for 742 flight to Geneva?
- Geneva? May I have a look at your ticket?
- Here it is.
- Your check-in desk is over there. It's number 7.
- I have a suitcase with me. What shall I do with it?
- You'll have to put it on the scales. Air passengers may take 20 kilogrammes of luggage free.
- What about this carry-on luggage? May I keep it with me in the plane?
- You must weigh it as well. Now, your suitcase looks very heavy. I'm afraid there'll be an excess baggage charge.
- How annoying! Are you sure it may be overweight?
- You'd better have your suitcase weighed first. We have our regulations, and we have to keep them.
- Thank you.
- It's a pleasure.

**Remember** the following words and word combinations: *plane* (airplane, aircraft, air-liner), *to board* / *to take a plane*; *a jet* / *propeller-driven plane*; *a plane takes off* / *taxis along the runway* / *gains altitude* / *loses altitude* / *reaches an altitude*; *a plane lands* / *touches down* / *crashes*; *to fly a plane* (a pilot flies a plane); *to travel* by air / plane; *on board a plane* / train / ship; *air-crew* (crew of an aircraft); *an air-hostess* / *a stewardess in an air-liner*; **to fly (v)-flight (n)**: *to fly from London to Paris*; *to fly (across) the Atlantic* / (the ocean); *to fly one's private plane to...*: *He flew his private plane to Florida*; *to fly nonstop*; *a non-stop flight from London to Paris*; *a chartered flight*; *a crosscountry* / *direct* / *domestic* / *international* / *round-the-world flight*.

**3. Imagine that you have just been on a plane and the airline has lost your suitcase. Make a list of the clothes you had in your suitcase.**

#### **4. Choose the correct option:**

##### **Air Travel**

1. When you get to the airport, your luggage will have to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A balanced    B estimated    C sealed    D weighted
2. The check \_\_\_\_\_ time at the airport was 10 o'clock.  
A by            B in            C out            D up
3. If you carry too much luggage, the airline will charge an \_\_\_\_\_ luggage fee.  
A additional    B excess    C extra    D over
4. The plane was \_\_\_\_\_ towards the runway when the fire started.  
A heading    B landing    C sailing    D soaring
5. Nobody \_\_\_\_\_ that aeroplane crash.  
A died        B lived        C recovered    D survived
6. If you want a cheap air ticket you must \_\_\_\_\_ well in advance.  
A book        B buy        C engage    D reserve
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ from Kyiv to New York takes eight hours.  
A flying        B journey    C passage    D voyage
8. Our \_\_\_\_\_ was delayed owing to bad weather conditions.  
A airline        B airway    C flight        D runway

**5. Insert prepositions where necessary:**

**Airliner**

Airliners, or passenger planes, differ \_\_\_\_\_ (1) light planes not only \_\_\_\_\_ (2) size but also \_\_\_\_\_ (3) speed and equipment. They are designed to carry a greater number \_\_\_\_\_ (4) people over longer distances \_\_\_\_\_ (5) stopping to refuel.

A passenger airliner has a comfortable cabin \_\_\_\_\_ (6) soft carpets, adjustable upholstered seats, washrooms, and individual air vents and reading lights. Many airlines offer \_\_\_\_\_ (7) tourist, or economy class service, which costs less than first class travel.

The crew \_\_\_\_\_ (8) an airliner works as a team to make the trip smooth and pleasant. While the passengers take their seats, the pilot or captain, co-pilot, flight engineer, and stewardesses prepare the plane \_\_\_\_\_ (9) flight. The pilot, assisted by the copilot, checks the instruments and tests the controls. The stewardesses check the passenger list, make sure that the passengers fasten their safety belts for taking \_\_\_\_\_ (10). Later the stewardesses distribute magazines, serve meals, and do other things to make the trip enjoyable.

## TRAVELLING BY TRAIN



*1. Read the text. Comment on the following information. Share your experience of travelling by train.*

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

Should you ask me what kind of transport I like best I'd speak in support of the train. With a train you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined. Suppose you want to go from Moscow to Vladivostok. The taxi brings you to one of the biggest stations in Moscow – the "Severnoy Terminal."

What place is more interesting than a big station? There is the movement, the excitement, the gaiety of the people going away and sorrow of those who are seeing others off. There are the shouts of the porters as they pull luggage along the platforms to the waiting trains, the crowd at the booking-office getting tickets, the children tightly holding on to the skirts of their mothers, and passengers hurrying to board the train.

At last you manage to make your way through the crowd, closely following the porter, who has taken care of your luggage, and get out on to the platform. There are many tracks and trains there. No need for you to look round and read the signs that tell which train you must take. You follow your porter, and here you are – Car number 2, Train – ... .

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



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

You are on your way. You start up a conversation with your fellow-passengers (people take to each other quickly when travelling) and soon you get to know who is who and what. Now that the excitement of the day is over you begin to feel hungry.

The dining-car steward happens to come along and you take bookings for dinner<sup>1</sup> or supper, whichever it might be. As you go for the second sitting you have time to wash. By that time the guard has made your bed. You take your towel and go to the toilet to wash yourself.

You feel tired now, after hearty meal, so you decide to turn in.<sup>2</sup> You get into your upper berth and begin to absorb the beauty of the changing scenes that fly past you – the cheerful fields of wheat and corn, the meadows under a mantle of flowers, grass and green moss, the rivers that run through woodland countries, the forests with their delicious sense of peace, and the mountains ribbed with sharp steep ridges.

But drowsiness creeps over you. You close your eyes and soon drift away into that vast mysterious void which men call sleep.

### **Vocabulary Notes:**

**to take booking for dinner** – зробити завчасне замовлення на обід

**to turn in** (*coll.*) – лягати спати

**2. Listen to the poem “From a Railway Carriage”. Mark the stresses and tunes. Repeat after the tape. Learn it by heart.**

### **From a Railway Carriage**

Faster than fairies, faster than witches,  
Bridges and houses, hedges and ditches;  
And charging along like troops in a battle,  
All through the meadows, the horses and cattle;

All of the sights of the hill and the plain  
Fly as thick as driving rain;  
And ever again, in the wink of an eye,  
Painted stations whistle by.

Here is a child who clambers and scrambles,  
All by himself and gathering brambles;  
Here is a tramp who stands and gazes;  
And there's the green for stringing the daisies!

Here is a cart run away in the road,  
Lumping along with man and load;  
And here is a mill and there's a river;  
Each a glimpse and gone for ever!

*Robert L. Stevenson*

**3. Read the following dialogues aloud and act them out. Go through the dialogues and copy out some more helpful phrases used when discussing travelling by train.**

***At the Railway Station***

- When does the London train leave, please?
- 10.30. Platform 3.
- What time does it reach London?
- You'll be there at 12.30. But you may be a bit late.
- Do I have to change?
- Yes. You change at East Croydon.
- Thanks.
- Not at all.

\* \* \*

- Which train do I take for Victoria, please?
- 12.45. This end of Platform 2.
- When does it get in?
- It gets there at 14.15.
- Must I change?
- No. It's a through train.
- Thank you.
- You're welcome.

**Remember** the following words and word combinations: *a passenger / goods / freight train; a commuter (train), a local train, a long-distance train, a slow train, a through train; to take the 1.15 a.m. train to town; to board / get on a train; to catch a train; to get off a train; to miss a train; to change trains; a train to / for a place; a train arrives / pulls in / leaves / pulls out; the train is in; a train from ... to ...; to travel by train; on a train: We met on the train. To have lunch on the train. Schedule (n., v.) – a list of times for doing things, a timetable for work. On / behind schedule: The train arrived on schedule. The train runs to schedule. We are scheduled to arrive at 10.00.*

**Carriage** – coach – *a wheeled vehicle for passengers on a railway train (US = car): The first-class carriages are in front. A sleeping car = a sleeper; a dining-car = a diner; a first-class / second-class / third-class sleeper; a luggage van; a smoking / non-smoking coach.*

**Ticket:** *to buy / to get / to book a ticket; a season ticket; a plane / bus / train ticket; a ticket for a plane / train.*

**Booking-office (BrE) = a ticket-office (AmE);** *a booking-clerk; to book a ticket by phone; to cancel a booking.*

**4. Learn the text and act out the scene.**

## AT THE STATION

F.: Well, here we are at last! When I get into the boat-train,<sup>1</sup> I feel that holidays have already begun. Have you got the tickets, Jan?

J.: Yes, here they are. I booked seats for you and me; trains are usually crowded at this time. We have numbers A 26 and A 30; two corner-seats in a non-smoker, one seat facing the engine, one back to the engine. Is that all right?

F.: That's very good, Jan. I don't like going a long journey in a smoker. May I sit facing the engine?

J.: Of course! You can take whichever seat you like. As a matter of fact, I really prefer sitting with my back to the engine. Here's our carriage, A, and here's our compartment. You can get into the train now.

F.: Lucy, won't you come into the carriage with me? You will be warmer inside.

L.: Thanks, I will.

J.: I'll go and see that our luggage has been put into the guard's van, and I'll book two seats in the restaurant car for lunch. I'll get some newspapers at the bookstall and some chocolate on my way back. (*He goes away.*)

L.: Jan is a good fellow for getting things done, isn't he?

F.: He is. I don't know anyone better. I'm very glad he is coming with me. I know that I shall have a very comfortable journey. Jan will see to everything – find the seats on the train, see that my luggage is all right, and get it through the customs. I shan't have to do anything at all except sit back and enjoy the journey.

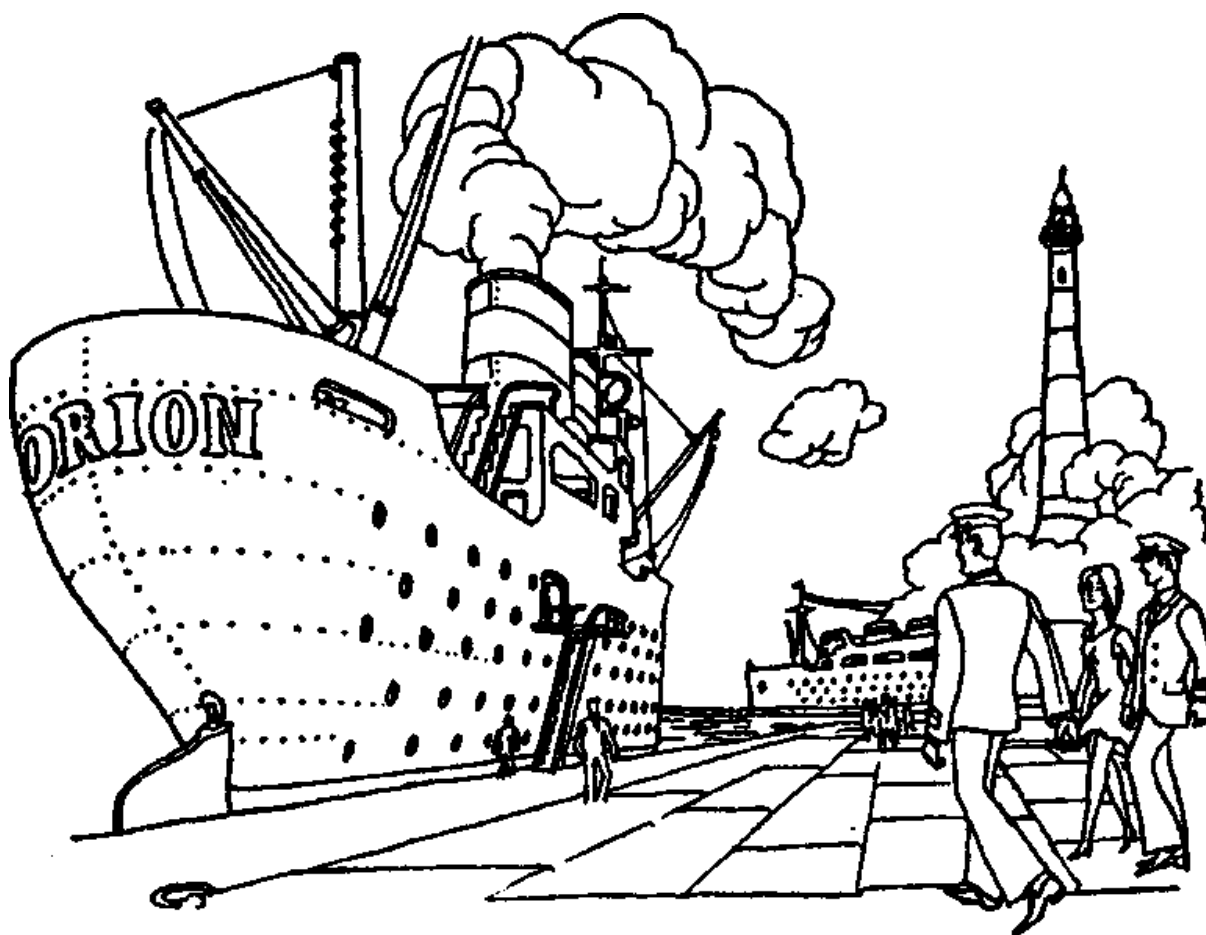
(*From "Essential English for Foreign Students" by C. E. Eckersley, Book 2. Lnd., 1977*)

**boat-train:** the train that takes passengers to a ship

**5. Explain the following words and phrases as they have been used in the text. Translate them into Ukrainian:**

to change trains; to get into the long sleeper train; to have a sleeping berth; a local official; to feel hurt; a vacant seat in a train; to improve one's condition; to have / set one's eye on smb.; the expression of one's face, to be grateful to smb.; a big family compartment; to be entirely at one's disposal; luggage rack; for the same fare; a good tip.

## TRAVELLING BY SEA



*1. Read the following text. Make up the plan of the text and retell it according to the points of the plan.*

For me there is no travel so fine as by sea. There are many things that make travel by sea a fascinating thing for me. Though I am not much of a sailor, I love the sight of a ship with its many decks, cabins and state-rooms. It looks like a huge white floating city. It is delightful to be out at sea, too, and promenade the deck or sit in a deck-chair and take the sun.

But what can be compared with the excitement you experience when you sight land! The narrow strip of land on the horizon seems slowly coming towards you. Gradually the outlines of the shore become more distinct, and on coming nearer you get a full view of the city, the harbour, and of the big ships coming in from and leaving for distant lands.

I shall never forget my first trip on board the "Pobeda" from, Odessa to Sochi. The season was at its height then and the passenger traffic on the Odessa-Batumi line was heavy, so we, that is, Ann and I, had to reserve berths at the agency beforehand. After some three or four days of feverish preparations and expectations we were ready to start.

The ship was to sail at 1.40 p. m. on a certain Saturday early in July. On the morning of that distinguished day I felt very excited at the thought that in a few hours I shall go away. A little after noon we reached the pier and there, for the first time in my life, I beheld a real ship. What a beauty she was!

The pier was crowded with cars, trucks loaded with luggage, passengers arriving and hurrying on board, and well-wishers seeing them off. It was really thrilling going up the gangway. Up and up we went until we reached the main deck. And there from high above we looked at the people that seemed so tiny down below, crowding on the pier.

When we got on deck, we were attended by a sailor who took us down below deck. Inside the ship there was a vast labyrinth of aisles that ran into each other and out again and seemed to lead nowhere. But we tripped along following the sailor, and soon he brought us to our cabin. It was a small room with two berths in it, and against the wall, just below the round window, called a porthole, stood a little trifle of a table.

But we had no time to look around because we were eager to go back on deck. There, all was bustle and confusion as before. A noisy excitement was kept up from one end of the ship to the other. Shortly we heard the ship's siren warning the passengers and their well-wishers to say their last good-bye to each other. After some 10-15 minutes the ship weighed anchor and slowly slipped out of the harbour, leaving Odessa behind wrapped in a blue noonday haze.

As soon as the land faded from sight, we went exploring the ship. The "Pobeda" had all modern conveniences and a wide choice of entertainment facilities. There was a good library that could afford a fair amount of reading matter. Then there were restaurants that took care of the passengers<sup>2</sup> appetites, a cinema-hall, billiard rooms and what not.

We soon felt remarkably tired with walking up and down from one deck to another and were very glad to occupy two deck-chairs that happened to be vacant. Though the sea was moderately calm, the ship rolled somewhat. Some passengers took to their berths – they felt seasick. By some happy fortune my friend and I were not sick. The fresh sea wind blew in our faces and it was lovely to look at the gulls and hear their cries as they gracefully swept over the waves almost touching the water with their wings.

In the evening we enjoyed the sunset, the beautiful sunset at sea. The sun, red as a glowing coal, gradually went down behind the horizon flooding the sky and the flakes of clouds with a crimson light. It was simply marvellous!

Our voyage lasted several days. On our way we called at several ports. The stays were quite sufficient to give us the opportunity of visiting some points of interest there.

But I shall never forget the day when I first saw Sochi. It was evening when we came in sight of the town. From afar the snow-white palaces seemed like tiny cottages nestling cosily in a sea of fresh green vegetation. It was a picture of wonderful beauty.

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

I honestly say that I love best to travel by ship.

***2. Read the following dialogues aloud and act them out. Go through the dialogues and copy out some more helpful phrases used when discussing travelling by sea.***

### *At the Sea Port Ticket Office*

- Excuse me.
- Yes, what can I do for you?
- I'd like to book a cabin on one of the liners bound for London.
- When do you plan to sail?
- You see, I'm going on a business trip to Great Britain. I'll attend a sales conference in London on the 12th of May. Is there a ship sailing to London on the 10th of May?
- Yes. It'll set sail at 5.30 on that day.
- Good.
- What sort of cabin would you like?
- And what's my choice?
- Well, you may book a first-class or a second-class cabin.
- I see. I'm afraid a first-class cabin is by far too expensive. I'd better book a second-class cabin for two.
- I can recommend one, not far from the stern. Will that do?
- All right. I'm a poor sailor, so I hope we'll have a calm crossing. I hate it when a ship pitches.
- You needn't worry. This liner is a big seagoing vessel. She can weather any storm. High waves will just smash against the ship.
- So, there's no danger of getting seasick, is there?
- No, absolutely not. Here are your ticket.
- And here's the money. Thank you.

**Remember** the following words and word combinations: *Sea. Ships sail on the sea. Fish swim in the sea. Let's go for a swim in the sea. To travel by sea (by sea and land). There was a heavy sea. The sea was mountains high. To get / find one's sea-legs (ability to walk on the deck of a rolling ship). To get / feel seasick. A calm, smooth sea, a heavy, rough, stormy sea. To go on a voyage; on the outward / homeward voyage; to voyage through the South Seas. Ship (n., v.). A sailing ship, an oceangoing / passenger ship, a ship pitches / rolls; to board a ship; to disembark from a ship; to abandon ship (when it is sinking); to take ship (to go on board a ship); the ship's company (the entire crew); ship-wreck (loss or destruction of a ship at sea by storm, collision, etc); to suffer ship-wreck. To ship (to engage for service on a ship): to ship a crew for a voyage round the world. He shipped as a steward on an Atlantic liner. A cruise is a holiday during which one travels on a ship and visits lots of places. E.g., They were on a world cruise. They spent their holiday cruising in the Greek islands.*

3. a) *Read the following text and retell it in your own words; b) Write ten questions based on the text to provoke answers containing the following phrases: go on a voyage (journey), sail from, call at a port (ports), go ashore, make a trip (trips), by coach, it was rough, to keep to one's cabin, a good sailor, swimming is delightful there.*

## A Voyage round Europe

L.: Hello, Anne. Are you back from your holidays already? O-o-o, you're lovely and brown! Where have you been?

A.: Oh, I've had a fantastic time! I've just been on a cruise round Europe with my Dad.

L.: Oh, you lucky thing! You must have seen so many interesting places. Where did you sail from?

A.: Well, we left from Odessa...

L.: Did you call at any European ports?

A.: Yes. Quite a lot. We went ashore at each one and went on some really interesting trips sightseeing.

L.: Did you go by train or did you hire a car?

A.: No, we went by coach.<sup>1</sup> Now I can say I've seen Rome, London, Paris and Athens.

L.: Ooo, I'm so envious. Were you ever seasick?

A.: Only a little. I was fine, until two days after Gibraltar. The sea suddenly became very rough, and I had to stay in my cabin.

L.: What a shame. But was your father all right?

A.: Yes, he was fine all the time. He's never seasick.

L.: Did you go ashore when you reached Spain?

A.: No, we only saw the coast-line from the deck. It didn't really look very inviting, a bit bare and monotonous, in fact.

L.: And did you go for a swim in the Mediterranean?

A.: Yes, and in the Atlantic Ocean too. There are some beautiful beaches on the west coast of France. It's so nice to have a swim there.

L.: Well, I'm glad you've had such a lovely time!

**coach:** a long-distance bus

*4. a) Read the text below and translate it into Ukrainian orally:*

## A Sea Trip

"No", said Harris, "if you want rest and change, you can't beat a sea trip."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

***b) Answer the following questions:***

1. What made the narrator object to the sea trip?
2. Why did his brother-in-law sell his return ticket?
3. How did he describe the advantages of a sea trip to the youth who bought his ticket?

***c) Point out the lines and passages that you consider humorous. Is it humour of situation or humour of words? (Analyse each case separately.)***

**Vocabulary Practice:**

***5. In each group of four words below one is different. Underline the word that is different – that is the "odd man out":***

**Model:**

Race, trip, journey, travel.

(**Race** has nothing to do with the topic "Travelling")

Race, trip, journey, travel.

Ship, train, boat, steamer.

Submarine, trunk, rowing boat, barge.

Flight, yacht, aircraft, plane.

Beach, bank, ground, coast.

Roof, anchor, funnel, stern.

Cockpit, ferry, hatch, wing.

Captain, mate, docker, crew.

Steerage, luggage van, sleeping car, non-smoker.

Pilot, porter, stewardess, mechanic.

Ticket, fare, customs, cancellation.

Cruise, lighthouse, track, harbour.

Airsickness, roll, seasickness, pitch.

Holidaymaker, sailor, globetrotter, rubberneck.

Quay, compartment, deck, harbour.

Suitcase, packing, package, mail.



**6. Choose the correct option:**

**Sea Voyage**

1. The sea was so \_\_\_\_\_ that some of the passengers of the steamer felt seasick.  
A breezy      B choppy  
C runny      D wavy
2. Due to the bad weather conditions, the lifeboat crew were asked to \_\_\_\_\_ in case of emergency.  
A stand away      B stand by  
C stand in      D stand up
3. There was a terrible storm at the sea last night and one of the boats \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A dived      B drowned  
C floated      D sank
4. We're going to \_\_\_\_\_ a cruise on the river next weekend.  
A go      B sail  
C take      D travel
5. The passengers amused themselves playing games on the upper \_\_\_\_\_ of the ship.  
A deck      B dock  
C floor      D platform
6. I don't want to go into the sea. I'd rather lie on the \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A bank      B beach  
C coast      D seaside
7. In spite of the terrible storm the ship was \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A unbroken      B undamaged  
C unhurt      D uninjured
8. I'm always seasick when the sea is \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A calm      B rough  
C stormy      D violent

**7. Insert articles where necessary:**

***Ships and Sea Voyage***

When \_\_\_\_\_ (1) ship goes out to \_\_\_\_\_ (2) sea it leaves \_\_\_\_\_ (3) harbour, or port. \_\_\_\_\_ (4) speed of \_\_\_\_\_ (5) ship is measured in knots. The foremost part of \_\_\_\_\_ (6) ship is \_\_\_\_\_ (7) bow. \_\_\_\_\_ (8) name of \_\_\_\_\_ (9) ship is often painted on the back. This part of \_\_\_\_\_ (10) ship is called \_\_\_\_\_ (11) stern. \_\_\_\_\_ (12) rudder is used to steer \_\_\_\_\_ (13) ship. \_\_\_\_\_ (14) goods are stored in \_\_\_\_\_ (15) hold. \_\_\_\_\_ (16) man in command on \_\_\_\_\_ (17) board is \_\_\_\_\_ (18) captain. \_\_\_\_\_ (19) first mate is responsible for navigation. To navigate \_\_\_\_\_ (20) ship \_\_\_\_\_ (21) sailors need maps, a compass and other instruments. Sea maps are called \_\_\_\_\_ (22) charts. \_\_\_\_\_ (23) navigator knows where they are at \_\_\_\_\_ (24) sea by finding the longitude and latitude.

All \_\_\_\_\_ (25) people who work on \_\_\_\_\_ (26) board are seamen. Together they are called \_\_\_\_\_ (27) crew of \_\_\_\_\_ (28) ship. \_\_\_\_\_ (29) crew sleeps in bunks, or berths.

\_\_\_\_\_ (30) holiday trip by ship is \_\_\_\_\_ (31) cruise. When passengers go on to \_\_\_\_\_ (32) ship we say that they embark, or board \_\_\_\_\_ (33)

ship. When you want to leave or board \_\_\_\_\_ (34) ship you have to use \_\_\_\_\_ (35) gangplank, or gangway. Holidaymakers on \_\_\_\_\_ (36) board can sit in \_\_\_\_\_ (37) deckchairs. They sleep in cabins. Passengers are served food by \_\_\_\_\_ (38) stewards. The food is prepared in \_\_\_\_\_ (39) galley.

Sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ (40) voyage can be dangerous, especially when \_\_\_\_\_ (41) coast consists of steep rocks called cliffs. Along \_\_\_\_\_ (42) more dangerous parts of \_\_\_\_\_ (43) coast there are usually lighthouses used for warning ships at \_\_\_\_\_ (44) sea.

If \_\_\_\_\_ (45) ship runs into rocks it gets \_\_\_\_\_ (46) wreck. If your ship is wrecked you have to jump overboard. Then you should wear a life jacket.

When it's stormy weather the surface of \_\_\_\_\_ (47) water begins to move. These movements of the water are called \_\_\_\_\_ (48) waves. When \_\_\_\_\_ (49) waves are very high many people suffer from seasickness.

Ships are loaded and repaired in docks. They are loaded and unloaded by cranes. Ships which carry \_\_\_\_\_ (50) cargoes are called freighters and those which are used for war purpose are warships. \_\_\_\_\_ (51) ship which is \_\_\_\_\_ (52) part of commercial fleet is called \_\_\_\_\_ (53) liner. \_\_\_\_\_ (54) general term for ships and boats is vessels. After \_\_\_\_\_ (55) ship has sailed into \_\_\_\_\_ (56) harbour it is moored. This is mostly done with \_\_\_\_\_ (57) rope or cable.

**9. Choose from the vocabulary given in the box the words related to the indicated subjects:**

[to] board	Bow	bunks	cabins
captain	Charts	cliffs	coast
compass	Cranes	crew	cruise
deckchairs	Docks	[to] embark	fleet
freighters	Galley	gangway	harbour
hold	Knots	latitude	life jacket
lighthouses	Liner	loaded	mate
moored	Waves	[to] navigate	navigator
overboard	Rope	rudder	seamen
seasickness	Stern	stewards	stormy
vessels	Voyage	warships	wreck

1. Which of these words are kinds of ships?
2. Which of these words are parts of a ship?
3. Which of these words are things found on a ship?
4. Which of these words are people found on a ship?

## TRAVELLING ON FOOT

*Try your hand at teaching.*

*1. Arrange and run a conversation on the following text:*

### **The Only Way to Travel Is on Foot**

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

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

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

### **Arguments:**

#### **For:**

1. Even on holiday: cable railways, ski-lifts, roads to tops of mountains.
2. When travelling at high speeds present means nothing: life in future.
3. Traveller on foot: lives constantly in present.
4. Typical twentieth-century traveller: "I've been there". Italy, Delhi, Irkutsk; through at 100 miles an hour.

#### **Against:**

1. Foolish to climb a mountain when there's a railway or road up it.
2. Travelling at high speeds is a pleasure in itself.
3. Travelling on foot: exhausting: you get nowhere fast.
4. It's now possible to see many countries, meet people of all nationalities.

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

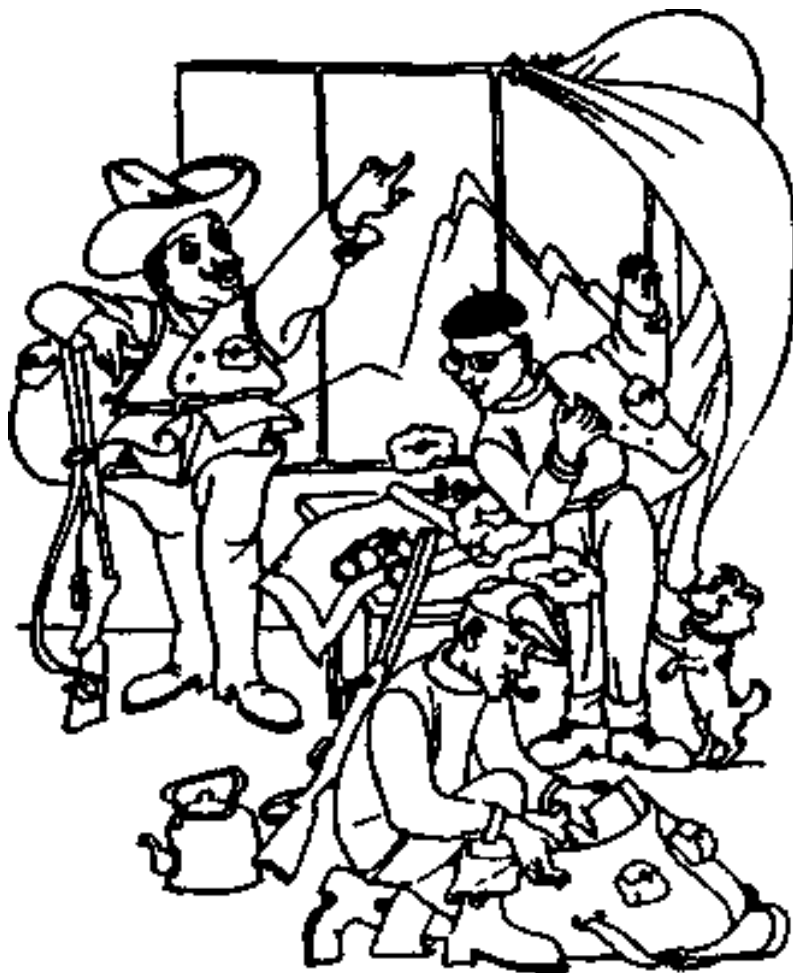
**3. a) Do you know how to act sensibly when out in the wilds? If not, the text below might help you:**

If you are setting off on a walking tour, take a compass, a map and first-aid equipment with you. Even the most experienced can lose their way in the vast uninhabited areas. If you get lost don't lose your head. Instead be sensible, try to give some indication of where you are and keep yourself warm. And remember: never go off alone, and inform someone at your point of departure where you intend to go, and what route you intend to take.

**b) Describe the pictures. Use the suggested phrases.**

**c) See if the travellers have acted sensibly. Support your idea.**

a) give me a walking tour every time; you can't beat (hitch-) hiking; need you take so much luggage? b) to get to wild, uninhabited places; to be hardly able to go on; to be nearly drowned in a swamp; unimaginable hardships; to overcome the obstacles; c) there was a turn in the weather; it was pouring; hashes of lightning, rolls of thunder; I wish I were in a railway carriage now; d) to climb the steepest rocks; to face the danger of...; to get to places where no man's foot has ever stepped; e) to reach the top in safety; to be hardly able to believe one's eyes; you could knock me down with a feather.







## Tasks

### *1. Speak individually or arrange a discussion on the following:*

1. What attracts people in the idea of travelling?
2. Is the romantic aspect of travelling still alive in our time?
3. The celebrated travellers of the past.
4. Where and how would you like to travel?

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

Nina: Hello, Alex. I remember somebody told me that you had gone ... an interesting trip ... Siberia.

Alex: I really made a wonderful journey ... the very heart of Siberia. We went ... Krasnoyarsk ... plane and then sailed ... the Yenissei ... a cargo-ship.

Nina: And where did you go ... ashore?

Alex: Oh, ... some spot you are not likely to find ... any map. Well, when we found ourselves ... the bank we immediately started ... the place where our expedition was working.

Nina: Did you go ... car?

Alex: Oh, no! No car could have driven ... those paths. We travelled partly ... foot, and ... some places went ... small rivers and streams ... rowing-boats. We were ... spots where no man's foot had stepped ... us.

Nina: How exciting! So you enjoyed ... the journey, didn't you?

Alex: Every minute ... it, though it was not an easy one.

Nina: Did you return ... air?

Alex: No, ... train. The fact is, I had hardly enough money ... the railway fare, not to say anything ... the plane.

### *3. Role-playing. Work in groups of four or five:*

*You are a family deciding on the type of holiday you will go on next summer. Then report to the other families on your final decision, explaining the reasons for your choice. Point out advantages and disadvantages, giving warning based on personal experience.*

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

1. У які порти буде заходити «Перемога»? Чи зайде вона в Дувр? 2. Я не дуже люблю морські подорожі. Я погано переношу море і завжди страждаю на морську хворобу. 3. Сьогодні ввечері наш пароплав зайде в Неаполь. Там ми пересядемо у потяг і завтра будемо у Римі. 4. Він не міг дозволити собі їхати потягом. Плата за проїзд була занадто висока. Додому він діставався пішки і на попутних машинах. 5. Минулого місяця група наших студентів здійснила цікаву поїздку по Англії. 6. Море було бурхливе, і декілька днів пасажири не виходили із кают. Деякі з них напередодні вихвалялися, що не знають, що таке морська хвороба. Але вони не з'являлися на палубі. 7. Свою першу подорож він здійснив на борту старого вантажного судна, яке прямувало в Європу. 8. У потязі був лише один спальний вагон, в якому не було жодного вільного місця. Вагона – ресторана не було зовсім. Початок поїздки не можна було вважати вдалим. 9. У вас є білет на потяг прямого сполучення? Терпіти не можу пересадок, особливо якщо багато багажу.

## 5. Make up dialogues.

### Suggested situations:

A. Two friends are discussing different ways of spending their holidays. They both want to travel, but one of them is an enthusiast ready for anything and the other is a cautious and a sceptical person. (Use the following: *there is nothing like travel by air/by sea, etc., it is more convenient to ...; there is none of the ...; speed, comfort and pleasure combined; there is no travel so fine as by ...; the rise and fall of the waves; coming in to the harbour; that's all right for those that like it; when the sea is rough; hitch-hiking; it's risky, isn't it? I prefer to be on the safe side; I'd rather stay at home.*)

B. A person who has just returned from a foreign cruise is answering the questions of an eager listener. (Use the following: *a most exciting experience; I really envy you; do tell me all about it; where did you sail from? what were your ports of call"? go ashore; go sightseeing; what was the place that impressed you most? I didn't think much of...; the journey was tiring; but you did enjoy it, didn't you?*)

C. An old lady is talking to a porter at the railway platform. She keeps forgetting the name of the place she is going to and does not quite know how many pieces of luggage she has. (Use the following: *will you see to my luggage? where for, madam? it just slipped my memory; it's a sort of resort place; would you like me to have these trunks put in the luggage-van? where on earth is that suitcase? it will never go on the luggage-rack; I must have a seat facing the engine; dear me, I'm sure to miss the train; is it a through train? I hate to change; when are we due to arrive?*)

### 6. a) Translate the following fragment into Russian in written form:

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

(From "The Trembling of a Leaf" by W. S. Maugham)

b) Compare the seeing-off ceremony described in the fragment with the one you read about in the story "Seeing People Off".

c) Comment on the second part of the fragment beginning with the words "...it is like the breaking of human ties". What does the description symbolize? Comment on the stylistic aspect of the fragment.



7. a) *Read the following text to yourselves. Fill in the blanks using each word once only. Modify the words according to the structure of the sentences the words have been deleted from. Work individually, in pairs or in small groups. Use monolingual dictionaries.*

b) *Divide the text into three logical parts, find a topic sentence in every part and comment on it.*

c) *Ask your friends 10 wh-questions about the text, beginning with I wonder... .*

d) *Role-play the text on the part of a) Mr Brown; b) Mrs Brown; c) Helen; d) Peter.*

e) *Ask your fellow-students (2-3) if they have ever travelled by sea, air or rail. Discuss with them the advantages or disadvantages of every way of travelling. Sum up their answers and make up a short story.*

f) *Describe to your friends your own experience, if any, of travelling by train, plane or ship.*

### **THE BROWNS' TRAVELS**

In the first ten years of their married life Jack Brown and his wife Jill often went to the seaside to have their summer holiday there. Their little kids Peter and Helen liked to swim in the sea and spend hours on the (1) ... collecting (2) ... and looking for (3) ... in the rock pools. Together with their parents they went to the (4) ... every morning where they sat or lay in the sun to get a good 5) ... and in the evening they went for walks along the seashore.

At that time they preferred to get to the seaside resort by train. They carefully consulted the time-table and, as a rule, chose a (6) ... train with sleeping accommodation in a non-smoking (7) ... . Besides, to save time Mr. Brown (8) ... tickets by phone four or five days in advance and called for them at the booking-office one day before the (9) ... . They had a (10) ... to themselves in the second-class sleeper with very comfortable upper and lower (11) ... . They liked to travel with little (12) ... off. It took with them only the most necessary things. The porter helped them to put their travelling bags on a special luggage (13) ... , after that Mr Brown asked the carriage (14) ... to bring in the bedding and very soon they turned in for the night.

In the morning they had a wash and went to the (15) ... to have a meal. When they came back to their compartment they had enough time to look out of the window and enjoy the beauty of the countryside.

Their train usually ran to (16) ... and they arrived at the seaside resort punctually at 11.30. The Browns saw to it that they hadn't left any piece of their luggage behind in the train and got off. It took them only half an hour to get to the seaside hotel in which they used to put up for the holiday.

As the time passed and the Browns' children became teenagers the family went to the sea by plane. They admired travelling by (17) ... for many reasons. For one thing, travelling by air saved them a lot of time. For another, it was fairly comfortable to be on (18) ... a plane which was (19) ... and provided passengers with a lot of comforts: the Browns could watch TV or give a (20) ... to their friends and relatives, have a delicious meal or pass away the time reading a book. They looked out of the windows and drank in the sight of floating clouds. Sometimes the Browns managed to take a short nap on board

the plane. It also happened that the plane hit an (21) ... . It was a trying experience for Mrs Brown who felt (22) ... then. But in some minutes she felt comfortable and happy.

The Browns' life-long dream was to go on a (23) ... tour by sea. But since they couldn't afford it, they made up their minds to visit some ancient and beautiful places in Greece, Italy and India: board a ship.

Their sea (24) ... made an unforgettable impression on them. They had a first-class (25) which was on the main (26) ... .It was quite spacious, beautifully furnished, air-conditioned with private baths attached. The Browns, while taking their (27) ... , liked to keep the (28) ... in their cabin open to let the fresh air in when the sea was calm. In high seas they closed it to keep the water and the wind out in (29) ... weather. None of them felt seasick, though Mrs Brown thought she was a poor (30) ... .

Their (31) ... was a real floating city with all modern conveniences and a wide choice of sport and entertainment facilities. A team of (32) ... and (33) ... kept their cabin clean and tidy and a good restaurant provided them with good meals.

Besides, the liner was well-equipped with (34) ... devices: lifeboats, life-belts, life-buoys. So the Browns felt very safe taking their cruises to far-away countries.

They are experienced travellers. The Browns are fond of travel and know a lot about it.

**Missing vocabulary:** 1) *air*, 2) *air-pocket*, 3) *air-sick*, 4) *attendant*, 5) *beach*, 6) *berth*, 7) *board*, 8) *book*, 9) *buzz*, 10) *cabin*, 11) *carriage*, 12) *compartment*, 13) *cruise*, 14) *deck*, 15) *departure*, 16) *dining-car*, 17) *luggage*, 18) *liner*, 19) *porthole*, 20) *rack*, 21) *round-the-world*, 22) *safety*, 23) *sailor*, 24) *schedule*, 25) *seashore*, 26) *shell*, 27) *shrimp*, 28) *sound-proof*, 29) *stewardess*, 30) *stewards*, 31) *stormy*, 32) *suntan*, 33) *through-night*, 34) *voyage*.

## CULTURE CONTEXT

### HOLIDAYS

British people have a four or five weeks paid holiday a year. Most people like to go to the seaside for holidays. Many people *take package holidays* abroad (completely planned holidays arranged by a company at a fixed price, which includes travel, hotels, meals). The popular image of a package tour is of a cheap holiday to a place by the sea in southern Europe, especially Spain (Benidorm. the Costa del Sol, Ibiza (a Spanish island). Working-class people often go to Blackpool. It is a town on the north-west coast of England. Some people take holidays in *a caravan*. They live on a caravan site in caravans, vehicles which can be pulled by cars, and which contain cooking and sleeping equipment. There are also *holiday camps*, often by the sea, where people can go for their holidays They have buildings where people sleep, restaurants and bars.

Middle-class people prefer *walking holidays*. They also like to go to the Lake District (an area in England where there are a number of lakes in beautiful mountain scenery), Devon (an English county noted for its natural beauty), Cornwall (an English county which is a popular tourist area), Tuscany (France). *Camping, villas, gites* (furnished houses in a country area of France that people can book for a holiday; they are cheaper than hotels and more comfortable than camping) and *holiday cottages* are also popular with them.

*B & B (bed and breakfast* – private houses or small hotels that provide a place to sleep for the night and breakfast the next morning for a fixed price) are equally popular with working-class and middle-class people.

Upper-class people usually go to Mustique (a small island in the Caribbean; a popular place for very rich people), Gstaad (a town in Switzerland; rich people go skiing there). Another expensive type of holiday is going on *cruises* (sea voyages for pleasure on large ships and lasting for several days or weeks). Then comes *the Orient Express*, a railway train for the rich running regularly between London and Venice.

*Answer the questions:*

1. How long does a paid holiday last in Britain?
2. What holiday places are popular with working-class, middle-class and upper-class people?
3. Where do people usually stay on holiday?

*8. Read and translate the text from English into Ukrainian. Consult an English-English dictionary and comment on the words and word combinations in bold type.*

### **TRAVELLING (3)**

In summer the Smiths used to go to Benidorm. The town is situated on the Spanish Mediterranean coast. It is popular with British people as a place **to go on a package holiday**. The resort has been voted one of the cleanest and safest by **the environmental group "Clean World"**, and won three EC blue flags for its sea water and beaches. The beaches are really beautiful. The marble promenade pavements are immaculate. The palm trees soften **the foreshore line**. **The cafes lining the seafront** have been refurbished and upgrading. More surprising is the high-quality shopping in the open avenues, and the excellent food in the **side-street restaurants**. Helen and John like Beni. Through this summer they went to the Dordogne, France.

The Dordogne has become **the holiday destination par excellence** for the Volvo-driving middle classes. The rise of **the gite holiday** and a growing interest in the small, charming, French country house hotel bring hundreds of thousands of British travellers to this strip of rural France. Unlike travellers to **the Spanish Costas**, they do not come to the Dordogne **in search of a suntan and cheap booze**. They are here for **the scenery, the flora and fauna, the food and wine, the canoeing, the walking** and the history – or in the case of the Dordogne – the prehistory: prehistoric settlements, some caves and shelters with prehistoric paintings. **At peak periods** tourists arrive in large numbers. Sometimes visitors can destroy what they visit, simply by the act of visiting. This **painful lesson of tourism** is understood by the government. By buying **timed tickets** during July and August, cars cross the sensitively landscaped car park **in a steady, environment-friendly flow**. The tourists are happy because they can see the paintings and learn about their history, without damaging them. The Dordogne tourist board is happy because the place attracts people. They also make money from ticket sales.

The Smiths saw a TV programme devoted to the Dordogne and wanted to visit it in summer. So they went to **a travel agency** and booked a week in France. They were

offered a whole range of services: sale of air and rail tickets, exchange of hard currency, renting a car and booking rooms in hotels, the settlement of visa issues and so on. Helen and John made up their minds to go by plane.

They arrived at the airport at 2 p.m. **to catch their plane. At the check-in counter,** a ticket agent looked at their tickets and their passports. Their luggage was checked in. It was weighed on the scales. Next each of them was given **a boarding pass,** a ticket that allowed them **to get on the plane.** Each boarding pass had a seat number written on it. Helen was given **a window seat.** The Smiths got their seats in **the non-smoking section. Their suitcases were labelled** and sent off **to be loaded into the hold of the airplane.**

While waiting for the flight to be called, the Smiths went to the newsstand to buy a newspaper and a magazine. Then they **went through the security check,** where Helen's **carry-on luggage was searched.** Then Helen called at **the duty-free shop** where she bought some things cheap because **they were not taxed.**

**In the departure lounge,** the Smiths joined the other passengers who were sitting and waiting until it was time for their flight to depart. Then they heard the announcement: "Flight 138 to Paris now boarding at Gate Four", and they went **to board their plane.**

At Orly Airport the Smiths took a taxi to the railway-station to catch their train to the Dordogne. They arrived just in time. The train was due to leave in a few minutes. They didn't need to go to the booking office, because they had already had their tickets. At **the ticket barrier,** they showed their tickets to **the ticket collector,** who **clipped** them to show that they had been used. On the platform John looked for a porter **to help them with their luggage.** They found their seats in the first compartment in the carriage next to the buffet car. They put their cases on **the luggage rack,** and the train moved off. They didn't have to change trains. It was **an express train.**

The Smiths enjoyed the trip. Helen prefers travelling by train to travelling by sea or air, because **from the ship or the plane** one can see nothing except the sea below and the sky above. The trip to the Dordogne was unforgettable. It was a new experience to them.

\* \* \*

The Browns **have travelled widely.** They say, **travel broadens the mind.** Ally and Peter have been to many countries. They **travel for their pleasure** and they prefer exotic places. They went to the Caribbean last summer. Their apartment was sea facing and had a large terrace, two bedrooms and two bathrooms, a superb fully fitted and fully equipped kitchen. Nice sporting facilities and entertainment and shopping of every kind were available nearby. Even staying in was a pleasure with **worldwide reception on their satellite television.** Ally and Peter liked the scenery very much, they enjoyed watching the stormy waves breaking over the harbour wall. That was a wonderful holiday. Of course, **all this costs the earth.** But the Browns can afford a holiday abroad.

The Smiths and the Browns like travelling very much. They are fond of seaside resorts and beautiful towns noted for their **picturesque scenery,** far-away countries and British **honey-pot tourist places** such as the Lake District. Travelling makes their life eventful and exciting, and it broadens their horizons.

## READING / SPEAKING ACTIVITY

### *1. Answer the questions using the topical words and phrases.*

1. Where did the Smiths use to go to in summer? 2. Where is Benidorm situated? 3. Why is Benidorm popular with British people? 4. Where did Helen and John go to last summer? 5. What attracts tourists to the Dordogne? 6. How did the Smiths get to the Dordogne? 7. Did Helen and John enjoy the trip? 8. Why does Helen prefer travelling by train? 9. Do the Browns travel much? 10. What places do Ally and Peter prefer to visit? 11. Where did the Browns spend their last holiday? Did they enjoy it? 12. Why do the Smiths and the Browns like travelling very much? 13. What problems does the environmental group "Clean World" deal with? 14. What do people understand by environment-friendly tourism?

### *2. Confirm or deny the statements. Expand on them.*

1. Visitors can destroy what they visit by the act of visiting. 2. Travel agencies offer a wide range of services. 3. Travelling by train is preferable to travelling by sea or air. 4. Most tourists prefer exotic places. 5. It costs the earth to go to the Caribbean. 6. The Lake District is a honey-pot tourist place. 7. Travelling makes people's life eventful and exciting. 8. Travelling broadens people's horizons and world outlook.

### *3. Speak on the following topics. Use the phrases given below.*

#### *What makes a good journey.*

(A superb fully fitted and fully equipped accommodation; sporting facilities; entertainment; picturesque scenery; a clean and safe resort; beautiful beaches; high-quality shopping; excellent food).

#### *A trip I liked very much.*

(To travel widely; to travel for pleasure; to cost the earth; a travel agency; an airport; a railway station; a new experience; an unforgettable trip).

### *4. Agree or disagree with the following statements. Give your reasons.*

1. Exotic places attract people like a magnet. 2. Travelling (round) the world is a dream come true. 3. Interesting trips bring back memories. 4. "I can reel back the trip like a film", says J. Steinbeck ((1902-68) – an American writer). Say if you can do it or not. 4. When people visit a foreign country, they may find life in it a bit of a culture shock. 5. Travelling in company is preferable to travelling by yourself. 6. Everyone can afford travelling abroad. 7. Without travelling people's life lacks variety, and variety is the spice of life. 8. Environment-friendly tourism becomes popular nowadays.

*5. Work in small groups. Consider the following arguments in favour off against travelling by sea, air or land. Add your own arguments and counter-arguments as well.*

	<i>FOR</i>	<i>AGAINST</i>
SEA	fresh sea air....	seasickness...
AIR	speed and comfort...	air pockets...
LAND	picturesque places...	heavy traffic...

**6. Make up short conversations in the following situations.**

1. You are thinking about going away on vacation. Ask a travel agent where he / she thinks you should go.
2. Your friend has just returned from a trip to the seaside. Ask him / her about it.

**7. Comment upon the following statements:**

1. "Imagination is as good as many voyages – and how much cheaper" (George Curtis).
2. "Though we travel the world over to find the beautiful we must carry it with us or we find it not" (Ralph Waldo Emerson).

## CONVERSATIONAL FORMULAS

### COMPLAINT

**1. Read the dialogue in parts, noting what expressions are appropriate in the situation.**

*Customer:* Good afternoon.

*Clerk:* Good afternoon, madam.

- Well, its about this tour to the Mediterranean I booked from you last month.
- Anything wrong with it, madam?
- Oh, yes. I hate to complain, but you say in your booklet that your slogan is "Happiness is our business" and that you guarantee there will be no changes in the standard of accommodation. But you've broken your promise. We had to live in a holiday hut without any bathroom, a lock on our door and a TV set. I think, it's a case of breach of contract and I'm entitled to a refund.
- I'm very sorry. We can refund you the difference in the price of the rooms.
- All right. That is the least you can do.

**2. Reproduce the dialogue with another student in class.**

**3. Make up your own dialogues. Complain about the following to another student, who takes the part of the hotel manager. Let him / her respond.**

*Prompts:* the TV set is out of order in your room, the clerk at the counter was rude to you, room service is bad in the hotel you stay at, your neighbours in the room above make noise after midnight, a mistake in your hotel bill (you've been charged \$5 for a booklet you've not asked for).

### Dialogues

**1. Read and translate the dialogues "Booking into Hotel", "On Holiday", "Have you ever tried it?" from English into Ukrainian. Use an English-English dictionary and comment on the words and phrases in bold type.**

## BOOKING INTO A HOTEL

*Peter Brown has just arrived at the reception desk of his hotel.*

*Peter:* Good afternoon. My name's Brown. I believe you've got **a room booked** for me.

*Receptionist:* What was the name again, sir?

*Peter:* Brown. Peter Brown.

*Receptionist:* If you'll wait a moment, sir, I'll check. Yes, that's right, sir. One single, sir – from today for three days. If you'd just sign the book here, I'll get your key and have your things sent up. It's room 85.

*Peter:* I see. What time's breakfast, by the way?

*Receptionist:* Well, it's any time between 7 and 10 in the dining-room, or you **could have it sent up.**

*Peter:* That's nice. I'd prefer it in my room. If you send it up round about 8.30, that'd be fine.

*Receptionist:* O.K. Would you like a newspaper sent up with your breakfast?

*Peter:* Oh, yes. I'd like the Guardian, if you'd be so kind.

*Receptionist:* Certainly, sir.

## ON HOLIDAY

*Ally:* Have you decided on where to spend your holiday?

*Mary:* Oh, I cannot make up my mind where to go for my holiday. **I'm divided between the sea and the mountains.**

*Ally:* Well, we've just come back from an Italian **coastal health resort.** We stayed at a big luxurious hotel. There was a beautiful view from the window. I enjoyed being able to take a swim every morning. It was also pleasant to lie on the sand basking in the sunshine.

*Mary:* I'm afraid, being idle is not my idea of good holiday. I like **to lead an eventful life.**

*Ally:* Then **a hiking holiday** is just for you.

*Mary:* My brother also loves camping out. Charles and his friends take their tents, rucksacks, sleeping bags and other things with them and leave at dawn when it is still fresh.

*Ally:* I think camping out is for **swinging singles.** My family and I like beautiful hotels with comfortably furnished rooms, TV sets, hair driers, minibars and all sorts of entertainment. We like sunny weather. And the shores of Italy are always bathed in sunshine. We really enjoyed our holiday and **brought away happy memories of the health resort.** It's a pity I have **to get back to the grindstone.** You're lucky to have your holiday ahead. I hope you'll enjoy it too!

*Mary:* So do I.

> **Note:** *Swinging* – full of life and fun; fashionably free and modern.

## HAVE YOU EVER TRIED IT?

*Mary:* Have you made up your mind where you're going to this summer?

*Charles:* Actually I have. I'm going on a tour with a group of fellow-students. Our aim is **travelling by bike** – we want some new experience.

*Mary:* Where are you going?

*Charles:* We're all for making a trip to the mountains.

*Mary:* Wouldn't you rather go by train? It's so much quicker.

*Charles:* No, I'd rather not. I don't like **a frantic dash by train**. We are willing to move from place to place and **make a leisurely round of the cities**, their parks and places of interest.

*Mary:* Great! Where will you spend the nights?

*Charles:* We might **pitch a tent** and sleep out or stay the night at **a tourist camp**.

*Mary:* I'm afraid you do **exaggerate the good points of travelling by bike** and forget the weak points. I think you **are not skilled in** riding a bicycle and I won't be at ease when I think of the roads crowded with the traffic and all **the vehicles running at top speed**. Please, be careful and watch how you go.

*Charles:* Don't worry about me. My memories of last year's trip make me eager to repeat the experiment.

*Mary:* I think it's a good idea if you **feel equal to the journey**. But **take good care of yourself**. The roads are dangerous and you've got so much riding to do. I can't help thinking of the riding you'll have to do uphill in the heat. Isn't it too **fatiguing?**

*Charles:* Oh, that's nothing. We'll take our time and make long stops on the way in places where we can have a good rest.

> **Notes:** *To pedal / ride a bicycle; to get on / mount a bicycle; a racing bicycle; to go somewhere by bicycle.*

*Motor-cycle; to drive / ride a motorbike; to ride on a motorcycle (as a passenger).*

*Tyre; to deflate / inflate a tyre; to change / patch / repair / recap a tyre; to slash a tyre; a flat / worn tyre; a tyre blows out / goes flat.*

\* \* \*

**2. Read the dialogues out. Practise the speakers' intonation in questions and statements. Notice the different degrees of formality observed in the dialogues. Recognize the attitudes and emotions of the interlocutors taking part in the dialogues.**

**3. Act out the dialogues taking parts of the receptionist and a hotel guest; friends discussing their summer holidays.**

**4. Make up your own dialogues in the similar situations.**

**5. Make up short stories on the basis of the dialogues.**

### *Project*

■ **3 groups**

■ **9 members**

**The contents of the group work:** a) Famous Holiday places in Britain; b) Travelling across Western Europe; c) Holiday places in Ukraine.

**The stages of project development and procedures:** a) Collecting data; recording information gathered; b) Making oral group reports; c) Discussing presentations; d) Writing project reports.

**Reference materials:** *encyclopaedia, newspapers, magazines.*



## TRAVEL

I should like to rise and go  
Where the golden apples grow; -  
Where below another sky  
Parrot islands anchored lie,  
And, watched by cockatoos and goats,  
Lonely Crusoes building boats;  
Where in sunshine reaching out  
Eastern cities, miles about,  
Are with mosque and minaret  
Among sandy gardens set,  
And the rich goods from near and far  
Hang for sale in the bazaar; -  
Where the Great Wall round China goes,  
And on one side the desert blows,  
And with bell and voice and drum,  
Cities on the other hum; -  
Where are forests, hot as fire,  
Wide as England, tall as a spire,  
Full of apes and cocoa-nuts  
And the negro hunters' huts; -  
Where the knotty crocodile  
Lies and blinks in the Nile,  
And the red flamingo flies  
Hunting fish before his eyes; -  
Where in jungles, near and far,  
Man-devouring tigers are,  
Lying close and giving ear  
Lest the hunt be drawing near,  
Or a comer-by be seen  
Swinging in a palanquin; -  
Where among the desert sands  
Some deserted city stands,  
All its children, sweep and prince,  
Grown to manhood ages since,  
Not a foot in street or house,  
Not a stir of child or mouse,  
And when kindly falls the night,  
In all the town no spark of light.  
There I'll come when I'm a man  
With a camel caravan;  
Light a fire in the gloom  
Of some dusty dining-room;  
See the pictures on the walls,  
Heroes, fights, and festivals;  
And in a corner find the toys  
Of the old Egyptian boys.

*(R., L. Stevenson (1850-1894))*

1. Read out the poem "Travel". Say if the general mood created by the poem is sad or joyous. Give your reasons.

2. Can you tell what countries / places the poet describes? (Prompts: parrot islands; sandy gardens, minarets, eastern bazaar; the Great Wall; wide forests, negro hunters' huts, knotty crocodiles, red flamingos, man-devouring tigers)

3. Comment upon the imagery of the poem. What images strike you most of all?

4. Is the verse of the poem musical? Prove your point of view.

5. Say what reveals Stevenson's love of the romantic and the remote.

## CURIOSITY QUIZ FOR EAGERS

*What do you know about:*

1. Christopher Columbus and the history of his discovery? Why wasn't America named in his honour? After whom was it named and why?
2. Captain Cook, Sir Francis Drake, Roald Amundsen, Mickloukha – Macklay, the Papanin expedition?
3. The Mystery of the Atlantis, the Mystery of the Bennudian Triangle, the Mystery of the Easter Isle, the Loch Ness Monster?

## MAKING A JOURNEY

I believe that journeys are things in themselves, each one an individual and no two alike. I think that people don't take trips – trips take people. Some journeys are over and dead before the traveller returns. The opposite is also true: many trips continue long after movement in time and space has stopped. I remember a man who in his middle years travelled to Honolulu and back, and that journey continued for the rest of his life. We could see him in his **rocking chair** on his **front porch**, his eyes half closed, endlessly travelling to Honolulu.

My own journey started long before I left, and was over before I returned. I knew exactly where and when it was over. Near Arlington at 4 o'clock on a windy afternoon my journey went away. The road became endless, the people simply moving figures with heads and no faces. All the food along the way tasted like soup, even the soup. There was no night, no day, no distance.

*(After J. Steinbeck)*

**rocking-chair** – крісло – гойдалка

**front porch** – ганок, веранда

**I. Comprehension Questions.** Answer the following questions on the paper or while class discussion:

1. What is the author's attitude towards journey?
2. Why does the author consider that trips take people?
3. When did the author feel that his journey was over?
4. What often happens to a person when he / she is very impressed (bored) by a journey?

**II. Vocabulary Practice 1. Explain the following words and phrases as they have been used in the text. Translate them into Ukrainian:**

trips take people; for the rest of one's life; rocking chair; to taste like soup.

**2. You are a specialist in travel. Predict interesting travel experiences for everyone you meet. Be inventive.**

**3. a) Read the dialogue;**

**b) In pairs, develop and role-play the dialogues on the model.**

**BUT YOU SAID...**

*Travel Agent:* Hello. Can I help you?

*Marion:* I'm interested in your Curacao vacation package. I saw your ad in yesterday's paper.

*Travel Agent:* Oh, yes! The Caribbean! I can recommend it highly.

*Marion:* Can you tell me a little more about it?

*Travel Agent:* Of course. It's a terrific package tour. You'll travel on a regularly scheduled flight. You'll be met at the airport and taken to your hotel. The hotel is very near the beach. It has a **swimming pool** and a great disco. It's a very modern place – it was built last year. The restaurant is wonderful, and drinks are cheap in Curacao. And you can walk to the blue waters of the Caribbean in two minutes.

*Marion:* It sounds terrific! I'd like to make a reservation.

*Travel Agent:* Just a minute and I'll get the form to fill out.

Marion made the reservation and paid a **deposit**. Two months later she was in Curacao. But she **was disappointed**. When she got home to Chicago, she went to see the travel agent.

*Travel Agent:* Oh! It's Marion York. Did you have a good trip?

*Marion:* No, I certainly did not have a good trip!

*Travel Agent:* Oh, I'm sorry to hear that. What was wrong?

*Marion:* Well, when I got to Curacao I had to spend four hours at the airport. You said we would be met, but we weren't. And you said we would be taken to the hotel. We weren't, and the taxi cost about \$25!

*Travel Agent:* I see. You had a very bad start. But the hotel was nice, wasn't it?

*Marion:* No, it was not! You said it was modern. You were so right – they hadn't finished building it! We couldn't sleep because the construction workers were working all night – on our balcony! You said it had a swimming pool, and it did. But it was empty. And the restaurant! They served canned tuna fish every night – tuna and rice, tuna salad, tuna and spaghetti ... .

*Travel Agent:* Oh, no!

*Marion:* You said that the hotel was near the beach. You said we could walk there in two minutes.

*Travel Agent:* Couldn't you?

*Marion:* Sure, but there was one problem. There was an oil refinery between the hotel and the beach, and it took half an hour to walk around it.

*Travel Agent:* Oh, no! I'm really sorry. We didn't know. We really can't give you a **refund**, but we can give you a ten percent **discount** on your next vacation trip.

*Marion:* Next vacation trip! I'm spending my next vacation right here in Chicago!

*(from "American Streamline ")*

**ad /advertisement** – оголошення, реклама

**swimming pool** – басейн

**deposit** – внесок, задаток, застава

**to be disappointed** – бути розчарованим, ошуканим

**refund** – сплата, повернення (грошей), відшкодування (витрат)

**discount** – знижка

## EXERCISES

### 1. Answer the following questions:

1. What means of travel do you know?
2. Why are many people fond of travelling?
3. Do you like travelling by train? Why? What makes you like (dislike) it?
4. What are the advantages of travelling by train?
5. How many days in advance do you book your train tickets /do you make a reservation?
6. What trains are most convenient for travelling over long distances?
7. Where do you get information about trains?
8. Who helps travellers to carry their luggage?
9. Where do you have your meals while travelling by railway?
10. Have you ever travelled by plane?
11. How does the ground look from a plane?
12. Is it possible to sleep on board a plane?
13. What refreshments can you get on board a plane?
14. What are the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by air?
15. What do you think about walking tours?
16. What are, in your opinion, the most enjoyable means of travel?
17. What ways of travelling are the most comfortable for people?
18. Have you ever travelled by steamer? If so, describe your trip in short.
19. What kinds of ships do you know?
20. What can happen to some passengers when the sea is rough?
21. Do you think travelling helps people to become wiser?

### 2. Complete the text with appropriate words or expressions from the box. There is an example at the beginning (0).

sightseeing    boarding card    lands    cabin crew    takes off  
check out    book (verb)    departure lounge    board    gate  
currency    tickets    check in    safety belt    suitcase  
cheques    sunbathing    passport    duty free    customs  
~~travel agent's~~    brochures

Going on holiday is great fun, and it's so easy! First of all go to the **0** *travel agent's* and collect some **1** \_\_\_\_\_. Pick the holiday you want and go back to the travel agent's to **2** \_\_\_\_\_ it. You'll receive your **3** \_\_\_\_\_ a week or so before you depart. Make sure that you have a valid **4** \_\_\_\_\_, some foreign **5** \_\_\_\_\_ some traveller's **6** \_\_\_\_\_ and some insurance.

Pack your **7** \_\_\_\_\_ and then you're ready to go! Go to the airport and **8** \_\_\_\_\_. The person at the desk will take your luggage and give you a **9** \_\_\_\_\_. This shows you your seat allocation. You then go through a security check and wait in the **10** \_\_\_\_\_. If you like, you can browse around the **11** \_\_\_\_\_shop. When your flight is called, go to the appropriate **12** \_\_\_\_\_ for your flight and **13** \_\_\_\_\_ your plane. The **14** \_\_\_\_\_ will help you find your seat. Don't forget to fasten your **15** \_\_\_\_\_ before the plane **16** \_\_\_\_\_. When you get to your destination and the plane **17** \_\_\_\_\_, you disembark and pass through **18** \_\_\_\_\_, where you will have to show your passport. Collect your luggage and leave the airport. If you're on a package tour, there will probably be a coach to take you to your hotel. From then on, you can take things easy, **19** \_\_\_\_\_ on the beach and **20** \_\_\_\_\_. At the end of your holiday, you will need to **21** \_\_\_\_\_ of the hotel – make sure you return your key and settle any outstanding bills.

**3. Complete these sentences with the appropriate word or expression from A, B, C or D. There is an example at the beginning (0).**

- 0.** If I had enough money, I would like to go on a round-the-world \_\_\_\_\_.  
**(A) trip B travel C excursion D sightseeing**
- 1.** Make sure the train has stopped completely before you \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A get down B get off C get away D get into**
- 2.** I enjoyed my holiday, but couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ the heat.  
**A put up with B put down C put up D put away**
- 3.** We couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ our minds where to go for our holiday, so we stayed at home!  
**A make out B make do C make up D make over**
- 4.** When I go on holiday, I like to \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A take it simple B take it easy C take it relaxing D take it relaxed**
- 5.** Last year, we went on a two-week \_\_\_\_\_ around the Mediterranean.  
**A cruising B cruiser C cruise D crew**
- 6.** The accommodation on my last holiday was a bit \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A basic B base C basically D bass**
- 7.** Don't forget to make a \_\_\_\_\_ for a room at least two weeks in advance.  
**A reserve B reserved C reserving D reservation**
- 8.** The \_\_\_\_\_ from London to Athens takes about three hours.  
**A flying B fly C flight D flies**
- 9.** We can't stay at the hotel because there aren't any \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A vacant B vacancy C vacate D vacancies**
- 10.** I \_\_\_\_\_ some brochures from the travel agent's.  
**A picked off B picked up C picked on D picked out**
- 11.** It takes twenty hours for the ship to get from England to Spain, so it might be a good idea to book a \_\_\_\_\_ on board.  
**A resort B cabin C chalet D hostel**

**4. Match the different types of holiday in the box with the appropriate description 1-9 below. There is an example at the beginning (0).**

all-inclusive holiday    skiing holiday    safari    cruise    ~~adventure holiday~~    package holiday    sightseeing holiday    camping holiday    sailing holiday    hiking holiday

**1.** We had a great time. I went white-water rafting, bungee-jumping, gliding, and I even learnt how to parachute!

adventure holiday

**1.** This is a very popular kind of holiday. Basically, you pay for your flight, hotel accommodation and airport transfers before you leave, and then all you need to worry about when you get to your chosen destination are day-to-day expenses.

**2.** We found a sheltered spot in the corner of the site and started to set up our tent. Unfortunately, we discovered that we had left the pegs at home!

**3.** Our cabin was very cramped, but we didn't mind too much as we spent most of our time on the deck and taking advantage of the ship's restaurants, bars and other facilities.

**4.** We had a beautiful chalet at the foot of the slopes, and it was only a fifteen-minute cable-car journey to the top of the piste.

**5.** At dusk we came to a watering hole where the animals had gathered to drink. The guide told us to stay in the jeep for our own safety, and also to prevent us frightening off the animals.

**6.** The youth hostel was basic but clean, as everybody had to take off their boots before going inside. Of course, after a long day marching over muddy fields, these were absolutely filthy.

**7.** We put on some warm clothes and a lifejacket and got onto the yacht. Unfortunately, we didn't get any further than the harbour as there was no wind!

**8.** We spent a week in London and tried to see as much of it as possible; Buckingham Palace, the Tower of London, Trafalgar Square, you name it, we saw it. I must have taken hundreds of pictures.

**9.** We paid £850 for the holiday. That price included flights, transfers, accommodation at a resort, entertainment and all our food and drinks.

**5. Fill in the missing words: (based on the topic "Travelling").**

1. Hence some \_\_\_\_\_ is essential to restore our mental and \_\_\_\_\_ resources.
2. To understand how true it is you've got to go to the \_\_\_\_\_ station, a sea or a river \_\_\_\_\_ or an airport.
3. To be on the safe side and to spare yourself the trouble of standing long hours in a \_\_\_\_\_, you'd better book tickets in \_\_\_\_\_.
4. And, of course, before getting off you have to make your \_\_\_\_\_.
5. You should \_\_\_\_\_ all your businesses and visit your friends and \_\_\_\_\_.
6. On the eve of your \_\_\_\_\_ you should pack your things in a \_\_\_\_\_.
7. If you are hungry you take some \_\_\_\_\_.
8. If you travel by train you find your \_\_\_\_\_, enter the corridor and find your \_\_\_\_\_.
9. You put your \_\_\_\_\_ into a special box under the lower seat.
10. Travelling by train is \_\_\_\_\_ than by plane, but it has its \_\_\_\_\_.
11. There is no doubt it's much more convenient to travel by train, because it doesn't stop at small \_\_\_\_\_, and it takes less time to get to your \_\_\_\_\_.
12. But if you are in a hurry and want to \_\_\_\_\_ your time you'd better travel by \_\_\_\_\_ because it is the fastest way of \_\_\_\_\_.
13. A sea \_\_\_\_\_ s very enjoyable, indeed.
14. And for this \_\_\_\_\_ travelling by car is \_\_\_\_\_ for pleasure trips while people usually take a train or a plain when they are travelling on \_\_\_\_\_.
15. When you get tired of relaxation, you become \_\_\_\_\_ and feel like returning home.

**6. Match each word in the left-hand column with the best meaning in the right-hand column. Place the letter of the best definition in the space provided:**

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 1) carriage    | a) a rather long journey, especially by water.  |
| 2) sea voyage  | b) a sea voyage from port to port especially as a pleasure trip.  |
| 3) compartment | c) bags, trucks, etc. and their contents taken on a journey.  |
| 4) crew        | d) portable fiat-sided case for clothes, used when travelling.  |
| 5) railway     | e) travelling by getting free rides in passing automobiles and walking between rides.   |
| 6) tour        | f) a journey, an excursion; a brief one, made by land or water.   |
| 7) luggage     | g) road or track laid by rails on which trains run.   |
| 8) anchor      | h) wheeled vehicle for passengers on a railway train.   |
| 9) hitchhiking | i) one of several separate divisions of a structure, especially of a railway carriage or coach.   |
| 10) suitcase   | j) all the persons working on a ship, aircraft, train, etc.   |
| 11) cruise     | k) heavy piece of iron with a ring at one end, to which a cable is fastened, used for keeping a ship fast to the sea bottom or a balloon to the ground. |

**7. Divide the following means of transport into three groups: air, water, or on land transport:**

cab, boat train, passenger liner, van, jet, motorboat, canoe full-steam locomotive, jeep, touring bicycle, bus, aeroplane, estate car, rescue cruiser, automobile, motor car, seaside pleasure boat ferry, rocket, racing boat, barge, trolleybus, submarine, glider, yacht, moped, double-decker bus, screw-propelled plane, folding top / sliding roof, motorcycle, horse-drawn vehicle, one-horse chaise / cabriolet, taxi.

**Which of these means of transport is:**

- 1) the fastest;
- 2) for commercial purposes;
- 3) romantic;
- 4) the most dangerous;
- 5) fashioned.

**8. Which form of transport – train, boat or plane do you associate with each of the words and phrases below?**

1 set sail	6 fast lane	11 quayside	16 charter
2 a cruise	7 to indicate	12 mid-air collision	17 to disembark
3 traffic jam	8 sundeck	13 departure lounge	18 express
4 compartment	9 commuter	14 buffet car	19 bypass
5 bonnet	10 takeoff	15 pull in	20 guard's van

**9. Discuss or write the answers to these questions:**

1. What, for you, are the pleasures and horrors of modern driving?
2. Look at the aspects of travel listed below. What are they like in your country? How are they different in any other country you have been to?
  - a) **roads and car-drivers**
  - b) **airports**
  - c) **train services**
  - d) **hitch-hiking** possibilities
3. What's the furthest you have travelled in one 2-1-hour period? Describe the journey.
4. Think of films or film sequences – **disaster** movies, **car chases**, **train adventures**, **sinking ships** – that involve travelling. Describe in detail the ones that impressed you most.
5. Write or act out a conversation in a car. A **driving instructor** is taking a **learner driver** out for their first lesson. The learner knows absolutely nothing about cars.
6. Write, in dialogue form, a conversation in which three friends argue about how they should travel to a distant city for a long weekend. One thinks it would be best to go by car, the second is for going by train, and the third would prefer to go by coach.

**10. Role-play the dialogues on these situations using the following words and phrases:**

- airport enquiry
- train enquiry

1. Flight number, check in, delay, standby, take off, land, boarding card, fare, one-way trip, round trip, luggage, hand luggage insurance, ticket, make a reservation.
2. What time..., single, return, direct, change, fast train, leave, arrive at, first class / standard class fare ticket, seat reservation.



**11. In pairs role-play a similar dialogue "At a Travel Agents":**

*The first student* has just come back from a disastrous holiday. All the travel agent's promises were broken. He complains...

*The second student* is a travel agent. He / she listens to the first student's complaints and makes excuses or apologies.

**A Trip to the West Coast**

*Robin:* Oh, hi Julie. Finally back from your vacation, I see.

*Julie:* What do you mean, "finally"? I feel like I've only been gone for two days instead of two weeks.

*Robin:* Well, **you know what they say** – "time flies when you're having fun." You did have fun, didn't you?

*Julie:* Oh, it was marvellous. And it was so nice to get away from this cold, miserable weather. And those mountain views – they were absolutely **brehtaking**.

*Robin:* How was Vancouver?

*Julie:* Busy. So much to see and do there. I hadn't realized how much I missed big-city life after **being stuck** out here in the **boonies** for so long (*laughs*).

*Robin:* So what did you all do?

*Julie:* Oh, we went to Stanley Park and the aquarium, up Grouse Mountain, and to museums and galleries. All the usual touristy things.

*Robin:* Did you get over to the island? It's only two hours away by **ferry**, isn't it?

*Julie:* Yes, it was funny how on the ride over everyone stayed out on deck to enjoy the view, but on the way back, we just sat inside like **seasoned travellers** and read magazines!

*Robin:* Victoria is a city I've always wanted to visit. They say it's such a quiet and elegant city with a lot of British influence.

*Julie:* We liked Victoria so much that we stayed on a day longer than we'd planned. I did like the custom of afternoon tea – it was a nice break from sightseeing too.

*Robin:* Oh, well, one of these days I'll get there myself. In the meantime, I'd better get back to work. Maybe we can get together sometime and you can tell me more about it.

*Julie:* Sure, and I'll show you my pictures once I get them developed.

*Robin:* Great. See you later.

*Julie:* Bye.

**you know what they say** – expression used to introduce a saying or proverb; "they" refers to people in general

**time flies** – time goes by quickly

**brehtaking** – exciting or wonderful

**to be stuck somewhere** (*colloquial*) – to be unable to move or to go anywhere else

**boonies** (*slang*) – "boondocks," far from big-city life

**touristy** – slang adjective from of "tourist"

**ferry** – boat which transports cars and people

**seasoned travellers** – experienced travelers

## **Discussion**

1. Where do you think this dialogue is taking place? What is the probable relationship between Robin and Julie?
2. Has Robin ever been to the west coast?
3. Change the dialogue so that Julie has just come back from a visit to a city near where you live. Role-play different variations of the dialogue in pairs.
4. Give a short oral presentation to the class of a place you have visited or a place you would like to visit.

### **12. Match the verbs with the expressions they can go with:**

- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1) to pitch/to put up | a) water            |
| 2) to pick            | b) sand castles     |
| 3) to cook            | c) on the beach     |
| 4) to blow up         | d) a fish           |
| 5) to collect         | e) mushrooms        |
| 6) to fetch           | f) in the sun       |
| 7) to make            | g) on the open fire |
| 8) to see             | h) an air bed       |
| 9) to click           | i) sightseeing      |
| 10) to sit            | j) a camera         |
| 11) to lie            | k) the sights       |
| 12) to catch          | l) a tent           |
| 13) to go             | m) brushwood        |

### **13. In each line there is one noun which does not go with the verb. Which one?**

- |                       |                                     |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) to drive           | a car, a plane, a train, a bus      |
| 2) to ride            | a bike, a Boat, a horse, a camel    |
| 3) to get on/off      | a car, a plane, a horse, a train    |
| 4) to go by           | a bus, foot, a car, a helicopter    |
| 5) to get into/out of | a motorbike, a taxi, a car, a lorry |

### **14. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word. Mind that there may be several possible.**

#### **Moving around**

Millions of people all over the world \_\_\_\_\_ (1) their holidays travelling. They want to \_\_\_\_\_ (2) other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient \_\_\_\_\_ (3) or just for change of scene. It is always interesting to \_\_\_\_\_ (4) new things, different ways of life, to \_\_\_\_\_ (5) different people, to \_\_\_\_\_ (6) different food, to \_\_\_\_\_ (7) to different music.

Those who live in the country prefer going to big cities and \_\_\_\_\_ (8) museums and art \_\_\_\_\_ (9), to look at the shop windows and to see the sights. City-dwellers, on the contrary, like to laze about in the sun somewhere at the \_\_\_\_\_ (10) or hike in the mountains and woods. Most travellers and holiday-makers like to take \_\_\_\_\_ (11) of all the sights they visit and the beautiful views they see to remind them of those places.

15. Nowadays traveling has become a highly organized business. There are express trains, huge cruise liners, luxurious cars and buses and jet airlines, all of which provide tourists and travelers with comfort and security. But there are difficulties, too. Think of the pros and cons of traveling by these means of transport and write your ideas into the chart given below.

Note: You can use the following adjective's to describe different means of transport:

reliable fast dangerous quiet comfortable cheap safe expensive healthy slow		
Means of transport	Advantages	Disadvantages
Train		
Car		
Bus		
Ship		
airplane		

16. The ability to pack the right things for different kinds of holidays is very important. Sort out the items of clothing and equipment given in the box below according to the place where you are going to have a rest. Mind that one thing can be taken on different kinds of holidays.

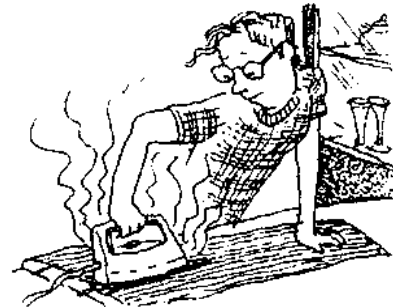
a tent a supply of food a pair of sandals an ax a storm lantern ski gloves a pack of cards a pair of goggles jewellery a sleeping bag a map of the area a camera an air mattress					an air mattress flat heeled shoes dress a pack of flares a dressing gown bikini orange inflatable life raft beach towels rucksack flippers and diving mask an army knife matches a fancy-dress costume					a guide book an umbrella a drinking water carrier cosmetic kit a surfboard magnetic compass sun glasses fishing rods a warm thick sweater First Aid kit nylon rope several bars of black chocolate medicines				
Sea cruise	Holiday at the sea	Hiking and camping in the forest	Climbing mountains	Touring around home or foreign country										

**17. Match each word or phrase in the left-hand column with the right meaning in the right-hand column. Place the letter of the appropriate definition in the space provided:**

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. to disembark       | a. to leave an aircraft;  |
| 2. to deplane         | b. holiday or vacation area, usually at a beach or in the mountains;                                    |
| 3. to check in (out)  | c. to leave a ship, plane;  |
| 4. to hitchhike       | d. lodging for travellers, usually members of hostelling organization;                                  |
| 5. motel              | e. a roadside hotel or group of cottages for people travelling by car;                                  |
| 6. inn                | f. an official arrival and departure in a hotel;  |
| 7. hostel             | g. an experienced traveler;   |
| 8. resort             | h. a pleasure trip on a boat or ship;   |
| 9. cruise             | i. to travel by asking for rides from motorists along the roads;<br>"to thumb a ride" ( <i>slang</i> ); |
| 10. seasoned traveler | j. a small hotel, usually in the country.   |

**18. Role-play the dialogues based on the following situation:**

You are at the airport. The customs officer asks you if you have anything to declare. Your answer is negative saying that you have only personal belongings in your two suitcases. He doesn't make you open the suitcases and allows you to go to the Passport Control. You thank him and walk on to complete the air formalities. But . . . .



**19. Study the story in the pictures and answer the following questions:**

1. Is this a fast train to Simferopol or to Lviv? Who is standing near the window? Is the woman young or middle-aged? Who has come to see her off and wish her a pleasant journey? Why is she leaving for Simferopol? Is she going for pleasure / on holiday or on business? Is the guard standing near the carriage? What are the guard's duties? Has the starting signal been given? Is the train taking off?

2. A bachelor's life has its dark sides, hasn't it? Are household duties as simple as they seem? Is father going to cook cabbage soup or chicken broth? Has he plucked and cleaned the chicken? Is Harry a great help to father?

3. Do father's trousers want pressing? Is he pressing his coat or trousers? What is he pressing his trousers with? Is he pressing the trousers with an electric iron or a flat one? Has father scorched his trousers?

4. Why are father and Harry in the bathroom? Are they going to take a shower? Are they taking a shower or washing dishes? What is the bathtub full of? Are there many or few dishes in the bathtub? It's a good idea to use a bathtub for washing up, isn't it?

5. Has a month's holiday in the South changed mother? Is she tanned / sunburnt? Does she look fresh and rested? Why does father look miserable? Is the room nice and tidy or is it in an awful mess? What's the matter with the TV screen? Some people believe men can't look after themselves. Do you think they are right?

**20. Answer the following questions:**

1. Do you usually book railway tickets by phone or do you buy them at the railway station just before the train time?

2. Can you buy a return ticket if you leave Kyiv for Yalta?

3. Which do young (old) people prefer, a lower or an upper berth?

4. Where do you place your luggage in the compartment?

5. Who checks your ticket when you board the train?

6. Is there any extra charge for the bedding? Who brings in the bedding?

7. Where do you have your meals on the train? Is there a special dining car on a fast train?

**21. How do you understand the following quotations:**

"The only way of catching a train I have ever discovered is to miss the train before".

*From "Dictionary of Literary Biography."*

"Men travel faster now, but I do not know if they go to better things".

*Willa Cather.*

***Travel, journey, trip and voyage***

**Travel** means "travelling in general." It is normally uncountable.

*My interests are music and travel.* The plural form **travels** is sometimes used for a long tour in which several places are visited.

*Did you meet anybody interesting on your travels? "Travels with a Donkey" (book by R. L. Stevenson)* A **journey** (mainly British English) is one "piece" of travelling.

*Did you have a good journey?*

A **trip** is a return journey together with the activity which is the reason for the journey.  
*I'm going on business **trip** next week. (= I'm going on a **journey** and I'm going to do business.)*

Compare:

*"How was your **journey**? " – "The train broke down. " "How was your **trip**? " – "Successful."*

We do not so often use **trip** for expeditions which have a very serious purpose, are very hard and / or take a very long time.

*In 1863 the President **travelled** to Dakota to make peace with the Indians.*

*Amundsen made his **journey** to the South Pole in 1911.*

A long sea journey is often called a *voyage*.

**To go down to the sea (country)** is to pay a visit to the coast (country).

**To go on a cruise** is to make a journey by passenger ship.

**To go to the seaside** is to go on holiday or a trip to the coast.

A **package holiday** is a holiday made with a group of people booked through a travel organization, where the price includes the journey there and back, accommodation, meals and [sometimes] excursions.

A journey in a plane leaving an airport at a regular time and travelling a regular route is called a **scheduled flight**. A journey in a plane that is hired for a group is called a **charter flight**.

A **coach party** is a group of people travelling on an organised journey or excursion by private bus.

A **boarding house** is a private house which takes in guests **for full board** (a bed and 3 meals per day) or **bed and breakfast**.

A **five-star hotel** is a luxury hotel.

**To get in [at a hotel]** is to be able to book accommodation there.

You can **travel / go / book first class; second class** (by train) is often called **tourist class** (by boat) or **economy class** (by plane).

**To book a passage** [to somewhere] is to reserve a cabin in a boat.

**To book a crossing** is to reserve a ticket for a short boat journey across a stretch of sea, for example, the crossing from Dover (in England) to Calais (in France).

## IDIOMS

*22. a) Memorize some idioms or idiomatic expressions dealing with the topic "Travelling." Make up sentences / dialogues / stories of your own using them:*

### *I. Travelling*

**To make / go on a round trip** [through the country] means to travel around the country and return to the starting point.

• Подорожувати туди і назад (по країні).

**To be on the move** means a) to be travelling from place to place; b) to be very busy and active.

• а) Подорожувати, переїзджати з місця на місце; б) Бути активним у русі.

**To go touring** means to travel round a country or countries by car or coach.

- Подорожувати країною (країнами) на машині автобусі або у пасажирському вагоні.

**To travel over land** means to travel through a country or countries by bus and train, not by air or boat.

- Подорожувати по країні (країнах) автобусом або поїздом (не літаком або пароплавом).

**A long haul** is a long journey, voyage or flight, especially one involving transport of passengers or goods.

- Рейс на велику відстань із перевезенням пасажирів або вантажів.

**To travel light** means to travel with as little luggage as possible.

- Подорожувати без нічого, порожнем.

**To travel by easy stages** means to travel slowly, to travel without hurrying.

- Подорожувати не поспішаючи.

**To cover a lot of ground** is to travel over a great distance.

- Мандрувати, подорожувати, покривати відстань.

**To lay over** [somewhere] is to pause some place during one's journey.

- Зупинитися де-небудь під час подорожі.

**A layover** is a pause in one's journey.

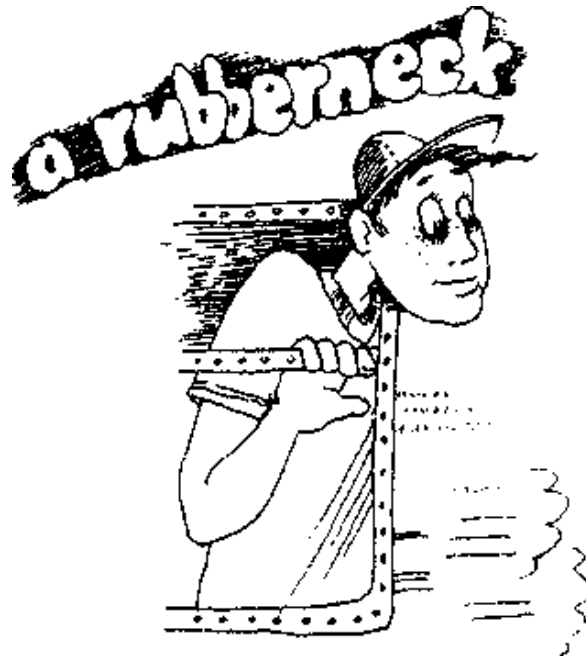
- Зупинка в дорозі, привал.

**To stop off/ over** [in / at a place] means to break a journey for a short period to stay at a place, usually over night or even longer.

- Ненадовго перервати подорож, щоб зупинитись у якомусь місці (зазвичай на ніч).

**Synonyms:** **To stay the / over night** [at / in a place].

**To make an overnight stop** [at / in a place]. **To break the journey.**



**A stopover** is a place where one breaks one's journey.

- Місце, де мандрівники роблять привал.

**To travel nonstop** means not to break the journey.

- Подорожувати без зупинок.

**Synonym:** **To travel through.**

**To break [up] camp** is to close down a campsite; to pack up and move on.

- Зніматись з табору, згортати табір.

**Synonym:** **To strike tents / camp.**

**To stow away** means to hide away on a ship or an airplane in order to get free transportation.

- Їхати на пароплаві або летіти на літаку без квитка.

**A stowaway** is someone who stows away.

- Пасажир, що їде без квитка (особливо на пароплаві або в літаку).

**To globe-trot** means to travel a lot through many countries of the world usually staying in each country only for a short time.

- Багато подорожувати, не затримуючись на довгий час в якійсь країні.

**Synonym:** **To trot the globe.**

**A rubberneck** (*Am., informal, a term of mockery*) is a kind of tourist or sightseer who constantly turns his head so as to see as much as possible.

- Зацікавлений турист.

**A globetrotter** is a person who travels a lot through many countries of the world, usually staying at each country only for a short time.

- Людина, що багато подорожує світом.

**The jet set** (*informal*) means people who on business or for pleasure can afford to travel frequently and far, for example, by jet aircraft, and live expensively and luxuriously in other respects.

- Люди, що мають можливість часто і далеко подорожувати (наприклад, літаком) і водночас розкішно жити.

**On foot** is walking, contrasted with any means of transport.

- Пішки; на своїх на двох.

**Synonyms:** **By shoe leather express. By shank's mare** (*Am., folksy*). **On foot's horse.**

## ***II. Ships and Voyages***

**To set sail** is to spread out the sails and to start on a voyage.

- Відпливати, виходити у плавання, піднімати паруси.

**Synonym:** **To put to sea.**

**To strike sail** is to lower sail or take in sail.

- Спустити вітрила.

**Antonym:** **To make / hoist sail.**

**To sail before / with the wind** is a) to go in the direction towards which the wind is blowing; b) (*fig.*) to promote successfully.

- а) Іти з попутним вітром, іти на фордевінд; б) (*перен.*) Успішно просуватися вперед.

**To sail close to the wind** is a) to sail against the wind as much as possible; b) (*metaphorically*) to come very near to breaking a law or principle.



- а) Пливти майже проти вітру; б) (*перен.*) Бути на волосинку від порушення закону або пристойності; ризикувати.

**To put the ship about** is to change the course of the ship.

- Змінити курс корабля.

**A port of call / destination** is a port at which a ship stops temporarily on a voyage.

- Порт призначення.

**A rough passage** is a dangerous voyage, sailing on rough sea.

- Перехід бурхливим морем.

**To be in the same boat / swim [with smb.]** means to be in the same situation; having the same problem.

- Бути в однаковому становищі з кимось.

*b) Choose the word or phrase (a, b or c) which best completes the idiom in the following sentences:*

1. When I offered \$6 for the watch and the market trader asked for \$10, I suggested we \_\_\_\_\_. He agreed, and so I got it for \$8!

- a) made ends meet;    b) split the difference;    c) pick up the tab.

(Meaning: *We finally decided on the difference between the two prices.*)

2. Most of the beaches in Spain in August are \_\_\_\_\_ with tourists.

- a) tightly squeezed;    b) well-oiled;    c) jam-packed.

(Meaning: *The beaches are very crowded.*)

3. We've missed the last train. Let's try and \_\_\_\_\_ home.

- a) thumb a lift;    b) well-oiled;    c) jump on the bandwagon.

(Meaning: *Let's try and hitchhike home.*)

4. 'Excuse me, where is the Tourist Information Centre?'

- 'It's straight ahead. Just follow your \_\_\_\_\_, you can't miss it!

- a) feet;    b) head;    c) nose .

(Meaning: *Just keep going straight ahead.*)

5. It's getting late. I think we'd better \_\_\_\_\_ if we want to catch the last bus back to our boarding house.

- a) make tracks;    b) hit the bottle;    c) fly off the handle.

(Meaning: *We'd better leave.*)

6. I've just had a postcard from Dominic. He seems to be \_\_\_\_\_ in Ibiza.

- a) run off his feet; b) kicking up a fuss; c) having the time of his life.

(Meaning: *He seems to be having a really good time.*)

**23. Explain the meaning of the following idioms; use them in the dialogues of your own:**

**A.** 1. I am going *to make a round-the-world trip*, you can't imagine how impatient I am to start. 2. Tom *is going on a round trip* through a country, he will travel around the country and return back. 3. As for me, there is nothing like travelling by car, I feel like *going touring* as soon as possible. 4. To *tour the Continent* means to travel round Europe not including Britain. 5. Kate prefers *travel-ling over the land* to *going to the seaside*. 6. While European fares have been rising substantially, *the long haul* fly cruise ones have become more competitive. 7. I don't know where Mike is this week; he *is always on the move*. 8. We have just received reports that the rebel army *is on the move*. 9. For Americans, moving west-ward, across the Atlantic or across the Continent, meant learning *to travel light*. And that meant separating yourself from the treasures, as well as the land, of your ancestors 10. While *travelling by easy stages* one has an opportunity to admire magnificent views. 11. The prospectors *covered a lot of ground* looking for gold. 12. My ear can *cover a lot of ground* in one day. 13. I had *to lay over* in San Antonio for a few hours before my plane took off. 14. I want a nonstop flight. I don't want to have a *layover*. 15. On our way to New York, we *stopped over* in Philadelphia for the night. 16. We went to New York with *stopover* in Philadelphia. 17. They *broke the journey* to stay at a luxury hotel. 18. We soon felt very tired and decided *to make an over night stop* at a nice place, where we enjoyed the beautiful sunset at sea. The sun gradually went down behind the horizon flooding the sky and the flakes of clouds with a crimson light. 19. I enjoyed greatly the feeling of *travelling non-stop*. There were many things that made my journey fascinating. 20. Early this morning we *broke camp* and moved on northward. 21. Okay, it's time to *strike tents*. Take those tents down and fold them neatly. 22. I once read about a man who *made a journey around the world by stowing away*. 23. The crew found two *stowaways* aboard and locked them in a cabin. 24. Building luxury hotels at \$100 a night for *the jet set* is not what I call industrial development for the benefit of the islanders. 25. John has *trotted the globe* many times but he has never seen such a marvellous place. It was a picture of wonderful beauty. 26. He was a *globetrotter* and now he can close his eyes drifting away into many places. 27. My fellow traveller is a *rubberneck*, he always turns his head in order to see as much sights as possible. 28. We creep out to see as much as we can of this wonderful city *on foot* before the "real" sightseeing of the day begins by coach. 29. My car isn't working, so I'll have to travel *by shanks mare*. 30. They were released after a day and crossed the border *by shoe leather express*, walking along the road into Norway. 31. I'm tired because I've been getting around *on foot's horse*.

**B.** 1. The captain has given instructions concerning *the striking sail*. 2. He realized that he *was sailing* rather *close to the wind*. 3. I don't mean that he was exactly a crook, but he *sails pretty near the wind*. 4. The *ship was sailing before the wind* and soon we reached the place in the port to which the ship was bound for. 5. The captain *put the ship about* because of a *rough passage*. 6. In the old days the island was a regular *port of call* for sailing ships on the South Pacific run to take on water and fresh meat and vegetables 7. "From some point of view, Silvia and I *are in the same boat*" she said. 8. It appears we *are all in the same swim*.

24. Read through this rather long text over the next day or so, noting some of the key words concerned with trains, boats, cars, coaches and planes. As you read, note down the details of each of the six journeys described.

### ‘TRAVEL BROADENS THE MIND’

June 29th ... June 30th ... July 1st. And **they're off. Suitcases packed.** Notes left for the milkman. **Arrangements** made for the budgerigar to be looked after. They're all off.

Uncle Bill and Auntie Jane are **on the quayside** at the **cross-channel port** of Dover – the first stage of their Mediterranean **cruise** – 'the **voyage** of a lifetime' their **travel agent** called it. They've been through **customs** (half an hour's delay while suitcases were emptied in search of missing **passports**) and they'll be **embarking** soon. When they **go aboard**, Bill will finally be allowed to take those **boarding cards** out of his mouth.

Granny's at **the coach station** armed with her special old-age pensioner's season **ticket** – a kind of awayday **runabout, extended period, half-price ticket** rolled into one. Today she's off on a **one-day sightseeing excursion** to Stonehenge Blackpool Tower and Canterbury Cathedral.

Julia's with her boyfriend **at the airport**, kicking their **cases** through the **departure lounge** of what they hope is **Terminal 3** and the right place to be for the **package holiday charter flight** that their **tour operator** assured them would be leaving sometime this morning. To their right, the **1st class passengers** are sipping champagne cocktails; to their left, those in **economy** and **tourist class** are drinking coffee from the machine and, under their feet, those **on stand-by**, are looking hopefully up from their sandwiches.

Mum and Dad are already **on the open road**. They decided to make an early start on their **touring holiday** through the Loire valley. 'Your turn to **drive** now. Come on, let's get moving. **Switch on**, then. OK, it's **all clear. Pull out**, there's **nothing coming**. Well, **take the handbrake off**. Right, **indicate**. Come on, **drive away**. At last! Right, **keep over. Keep to the right. Change gear**, then. Come on, **accelerate!**'

'**Porter!** 'Sir?' 'How much?' '50p.' 'No thanks; I'll manage my own **luggage.**' Uncle Mac is about to **board** the 10.40 **inter-city express** to Glasgow for a fortnight's holiday back in the homeland. 'Do I have to **change?**' '**No.** it's a **through train**, sir, **non-stop** all the way It looks as if quite a few expatriates have had the same idea. The **compartments** **all** look full – especially the **non-smokers** – and the **buffet ear** already sounds like Glasgow on the night of a Celtic-Rangers football match.

My brother's on the **slip road** of the M1 **motorway** at **Junction 14**. a **rucksack** on his back containing **sleeping bag**, biscuits and a change of underwear. *He's* been there for an hour and a half with his homemade sign saying ' Anywhere', trying to **thumb a lift**. There are no **hostels** or **transport cafes** in sight. The rucksack is getting heavier and the sky is getting darker. It's not much of a life sometimes, **hitch-hiking**.

Oh dear, Granny's coach has got **stuck** in a **traffic jam**, a **queue** of cars as far as the eye can see. OK, so central Birmingham is on **the direct route** from Blackpool to Canterbury. But during **the rush-hour**? With thousands of **commuters heading** for home? Not a good plan. After all, what are **bypasses** and **ringroads** for? 'Right, you can **overtake** this one. There's no **speed limit** here. Oh, a **diversion** You'd better **turn off**

the **main road**. **Pull across** to the middle. Now **keep in the right lane**. I mean the left lane. I mean ..."

**Crashes at take-off, mid-air collisions, flight recorders** never recovered, no **survivors** ... 'This is your **captain** speaking' wakes Julia's boyfriend up. Another nightmare over. The **stewardess** is smiling down at him. '**Fasten your seat-belts**, please.'

Uncle Bill and Auntie Jane have settled into their **cabin, unpacked** their things and have gone up **on deck**. The sea is calm, the sunset is out of this world, and Uncle Bill is beginning to feel just a little bit **seasick**. They are due to **set sail** in half an hour.

**Traffic** is still **crawling** along behind and in front of Granny's **coach**. You can see the casualties by the side of the road, in **lay-bys** and on the **grass verges – bonnets up, overheated engines, steaming radiators**. The **guide** is into his second hour on the history of Canterbury Cathedral. 'Toilets 1 mile!' the cry is heard. There is great happiness.

'Right, here's a **garage**. 'Essence' must mean **petrol station**. We'd better **pull in**. Come on, **slow down**. Now, what's French for **fill up the tank**' and '**top up the battery**' and ... ?'

Brother got a **lift** half an hour ago – for five miles. He was dropped at the next **exit** off the motorway and is now trying his luck on a **minor road**. There's a **four-star hotel** on his left (**full board** £35 a night for a **single room**), a **guesthouse** on his right (£15 per person for **bed and breakfast**) and a long road ahead of him.

Granny's having her **packed dinner** and gazing at the silhouette of Canterbury Cathedral against the night sky. No matter. She can sleep on the **return journey (reclining seats and air-conditioning** on the coach), and tomorrow's another day. There's a **trip** to the local brewery, that sounds much better.

Uncle Mac is sitting on his cases in the **corridor** outside the **guard's van**, surrounded by a ring of miniature bottles of scotch.

Julia's plane has **landed**. Her boyfriend's wondering whether to try and save something from the bottles of **duty-free spirits** he's just dropped. Julia's more interested in the **connecting bus** that's supposed to take them to their final **destination**.

Uncle Bill is **on the bridge** with the **captain**, asking him if there's any chance of being **put ashore** before the sea gets any rougher.

'Well, it's about time we found a bed for the night, don't you think? You see that **motel** on the left? There! There, where I'm pointing! There, the one with the ... Hey, **pull up!** Bull up! Oh dear, **pull over**. I wonder what the French is for 'I'm sorry, we appear to have dented your bumper'.

*25. Read about different points of view on holidays and travelling and answer the True / False questions after the text.*

### **TRAVELLING – A NEW WORLD RELIGION?**

**Mr. and Mrs. Brown:** "For our family camping is the purest form of recreation and the best source of enjoyment. For our big family of six (we have 4 children) it is out of the question to spend our holidays in hotels as it is far beyond our means. By camping we solve one of our financial problems. But besides that there are other advantages: we use our own car to travel and for Mr. Brown it is an idea of a perfect holiday. Cooking on the open fire is not a chore but a real pleasure for Mrs. Brown. Pitching tents, blowing up the air beds, preparing sleeping bags, unpacking cooking utensils and provision in a record time is an enjoyable challenge for our boys and girls. Fetching water and collecting brushwood for the camp fire is usually turned into a game or a competition and we are never bored as there are always so many things to do in the woods and at the river. Fishing and mushrooming are only two of the hobbies that we enjoy while we are camping."

**Sheldrake,** an expert on tourism "I always hated holidays, even as a kid. Such a waste of time, sitting on the beach, making sandpies when you could be at home, doing some interesting hobby. Then when I got engaged, we were both students at the time, my fiancée insisted on dragging me off to Europe to see the sights: Paris, Venice, Florence, the usual things. Bored the pants off me, till one day, sitting on a lump of rock beside the Parthenon, watching the tourists milling about, clicking their cameras, talking to each other in different languages, it suddenly struck me: tourism is the new world religion. Catholics, Protestants, Hindus, Muslims, Buddhists, atheists – the only thing they have in common is they all believe in the importance of seeing the Parthenon. Or the Sistine Chapel, or the Eiffel Tower."

**Sally,** an English teacher: "For me the world is a classroom. When I travel, I can learn so much. A visit to an aquarium can introduce me and my students to a great variety of fish and other water animals, while a walk through a garden will help us to discover interesting and unusual plants. Hike in a national park and you will become acquainted with even more plants, trees and wildlife. Somewhere during your holiday, you will most likely notice a monument, perhaps a building or a statue cut of stone or marble honouring a person or event. Go into a museum and you will see important works in the areas of art, history or science. In some countries you can tour palaces and castles where rulers or other important people live or used to live In some places they may be completely destroyed and you can walk around the picturesque ruins and dream about the people who lived there and the historic events that happened there."

**Jeremy Freeman,** a Green Party member: "The footpaths in the Lake District have become trenches. The frescoes in the Sistine Chapel are being damaged by the breath and body heat of spectators. A hundred and eight people enter Notre Dame every minute: their feet are eroding the floor and the buses that bring them there are rotting the stonework with exhaust fumes. Pollution from cars queuing to get into Alpine resorts is killing the trees and causing landslides. The Mediterranean is like a toilet without a chain: you have a one-in-six chance of getting an infection if you swim in it. In 1987

they had to close Venice for one day because it was too full. In 1963 forty-four people went down the Colorado River on a raft, now there are a thousand trips a day. In 1939 a million people travelled abroad, last year it was 400 million. By the year 2010 there could be 650 million international travellers and five times as many people travelling in their own countries."

**Decide whether the following statements are true or false:**

1. The Browns don't have enough money for expensive holidays.
2. Mr. Brown doesn't enjoy driving.
3. Mrs. Brown doesn't mind cooking on the open fire.
4. The Browns' children took after their parents in their love of active rest.
5. Shel Drake used to be an enthusiastic tourist.
6. Shel Drake had a more interesting hobby than travelling.
7. Shel Drake thinks that all tourists have the same religion.
8. For Sally travelling is an important source of getting knowledge.
9. Mr. Freeman is very much concerned about the state of the Lake District and the Sistine Chapel.
10. Cars and buses exhaust fumes that damage historic places of interest.
11. According to Mr. Freeman it is still safe to swim only in the Mediterranean Sea.
12. Mr. Freeman offers to take some urgent measures to decrease the number of international tourists.

**26. What is your opinion on the following statements?**

- Tourism is a waste of everybody's time.
- It is impossible to educate people to be good tourists.
- It would be much better if people stayed at home instead of travelling around and polluting the world.
- Visiting historic places and viewing great works of art makes us better people.
- It is advisable to find something out about the history of the place you are going to visit.
- I would rather watch travel programs on TV than travel myself.
- Camping is the cheapest way of spending your holidays.
- Food cooked on the open fire out-of-doors tastes better.
- Sleeping in a tent is good for your health.
- While hiking you are free to move and stop wherever you like.
- Camping and hiking bring you closer to nature.
- The best way to travel is on foot.
- "Wild tourism" should be banned.
- A man gets to know his companions in a long journey.
- When in Rome, do as the Roman do.
- Rest is rust.
- Hasty climbers have a sudden fall.

## PROVERBS

*Use the proverbs or sayings in a natural context. First make sure that you know what they mean and prove that they make sense:*

### *Journey and Travel*

- Every journey gives you its own flavour (*Libyan*).
- Travel makes a wise man better, but fool worse (*English*).
- He that travels far knows much (*English*).
- The quieter your travel, the faster you'll get (*Ukrainian*).
- A wise companion is half the journey (*Persian*).
- He travels fastest who travels alone (*English*).
- On a long journey, even a straw weighs heavy (*Spanish*).
- To travel hopefully is a better thing than to arrive (*English*).
- Departure on a journey is not death (*African*).
- From long journey long lies (*Spanish*).
- He who stops at every stone never gets to his journey's end (*French*).
- Poor man's luggage is always light (*Norwegian*).

### *Ships and Boats*

- If the sailors become too numerous, the ship sinks (*English*).
- A great ship asks deep waters (*English*).
- Often has a ship been lost close to the harbour (*Irish*).
- The ship goes, the port remains (*Indian*).
- All sails do not suit every ship (*Icelandic*).
- Set your sail according to the wind (*French*).
- He that will not sail till he has a full fair wind lose many a voyage (*English*).
- He that will sail without danger must never come upon the main sea (*English*).
- Little boats must keep the shore, larger boats may venture more (*English*).
- Good sailors are tried in a storm (*American*).
- You cannot damage a wrecked ship (*Italian*).

## SUPPLEMENTARY WORD LIST AND WORD COMBINATIONS

### TRAVELLING BY TRAIN

**railway ticket /railroad ticket** – залізничний квиток

**one-way ticket /single ticket** – квиток в один кінець

**return ticket /round trip ticket** – квиток туди й назад

**ticket machine** – автомат з продажу квитків

**reduced fare ticket** – пільговий квиток

**child's ticket** – дитячий квиток

**first class ticket** – квиток у першому класі

**adult fare** – вартість квитка для дорослого

**child fare** – вартість дитячого квитка

**single fare** – вартість одного квитка

**to get in a queue (Br.) /line (Am.) for a ticket** – ставати в чергу за квитком

**to buy a ticket in advance** – купити квиток заздалегідь

**fare** – плата за проїзд

**carriage /car** – вагон

**top (bottom) bunk** – верхнє (нижнє) сидіння у поїзді, на кораблі

**smoking car** – вагон для курців

**luggage van** – товарний вагон

**car for non-smokers** – вагон для тих, хто не палить

**sleeper /sleeping car** – спальний вагон

**buffet car /restaurant car** – вагон-ресторан

**cancellation** – повернення квитка

**train station /railroad station /railway station** – вокзал (залізничний)

**arrivals and departures board /timetable board** – дошка розкладів прибуття та відправлення

**traintimes /schedule** – розклад руху потягів та автобусів

**ticket office** – квиткова каса

**compartment** – купе

**ticket collector** – контролер

**change of trains /transfer** – пересадка

**to change trains** – робити пересадку

**to go by train** – їхати потягом

**to catch the train** – встигти на потяг

**to miss the train** – запізнитися на потяг

**porter (Br.) /red cap (Am.)** – носій

**track** – шлях, колія

**fast train** – швидкий потяг

**slow train** – звичайний поштово-пасажирський потяг

**passenger train** – пасажирський потяг

**long distance train /sleeper train** – потяг далекого сполучення

**local train** – приміський потяг

**through train** – потяг прямого сполучення



## TRAVELLING BY PLANE

**pilot** – пілот, льотчик

**mechanic** – бортмеханік

**cockpit** – місце льотчика в кабіні

**stewardess /flight attendant** – борт-провідник(-ця)

**call button** – кнопка виклику бортпровідника(-ці)

**excess luggage** – зайва вага

**to pay for excess luggage** – сплачувати за зайву вагу

**airline** – повітряна лінія; авіакомпанія

**to take off** – злітати

**altitude** – висота

**without seat** – місце біля ілюмінатора

**gangway (Br.)/aisle seat (Am.)** – місце біля проходу

**flight** – політ

**non-stop flight** – безпосадочний політ

**boarding** – посадка (у літак)

**landing** – посадка, приземлення

**unscheduled stop** – вимушена посадка

**boarding card** – посадковий талон

**check-in** – реєстрація пасажирів

**check-in desk /counter** – стійка реєстрації

**domestic flight** – рейс на внутрішніх лініях

**direct flight** – прямий рейс

**shuttle flight** – човниковий рейс

**seat belt** – ремінь безпеки

**to fasten a seat belt** – застібнути ремінь безпеки

**airsickness** – повітряна хвороба

**to be airsick** – страждати на повітряну хворобу

**aircraft** – авіація, літак

**to circle over the airfield** – кружляти над посадковим полем аеродрому

**to taxi over the airfield** – вирулювати на старт

**scheduled flight** – рейс за розкладом

**delayed flight** – рейс із запізненням

## A SEA VOYAGE

**quay** – причал, набережна (для причалу судів)

**to moor** – пришвартовувати(ся), ставати на якір

**gangway** – трап

**deck** – палуба

**steward** – стюард, черговий по каютах

**forward** – носова частина судна

**aft** – кормова частина судна

**amidship(s)** – середина судна

**harbour** – порт, гавань

**dock** – причал

**pitch** – кильова хитавиця

**roll** – бортова хитавиця

**to be seasick** – страждати на морську хворобу

**to be a bad (good) sailor** – погано (добре) переносити морські подорожі

**to weigh anchor** – відходити, зніматися з якоря

**captain's bridge** – капітанський місток

**steerage** – закрита палуба

**lounge** – салон

**captain** – капітан (корабля)

**mate** – штурман, помічник капітана

**lighthouse** – маяк

**hold** – трюм

**liner** – рейсовий пароплав

**boat** – човен, пароплав

**sailing ship** – вітрильне судно

**river steamer** – річковий пароплав

**cargo ship** – вантажний корабель

**steamer** – пароплав

**lifeboat** – рятувальний човен

**to change for a boat** – пересісти на човен (пароплав)

**anchor** – якір

**to cast the anchor** – кидати якір

**to raise the anchor** – зніматися з якоря

**to be /to lie at anchor** – стояти на якорі

**crew** – екіпаж корабля

**cruise** – подорож по морю (з метою відпочинку і розваги)

**to take a cruise** – подорожувати морем

## LUGGAGE

**a lot of/much luggage (Br.) / baggage (Am.)** – багато багажу

**hand luggage** – ручний багаж

**heavy luggage** – важкий багаж

**left luggage office** – камера схову

**luggage receipt** – багажна квитанція

**to leave one's luggage in the left luggage office** – залишити речі в камері схову

**to deposit one's luggage** – здати на зберігання багаж

**to collect one's luggage** – взяти багаж (із камери схову)

**to register one's luggage** – здати речі в багаж

**to have one's luggage labelled** – прикріпити ярлик, наліпку

**to have one's luggage checked** – перевірити наявність місць, вміст багажу

**luggage rack** – сітка для багажу

**luggage van** – багажний вагон

**Lost and Found** – бюро знахідок

**luggage claim check** – багажна бирка

## ADDITIONAL WORDS

**How do you travel?** – Як Ви подорожуєте?

**I travel by train (plane, ship, car, bus).** – Я подорожую потягом (літаком, кораблем, машиною, автобусом).

**What's the purpose of your trip?** – Якою є мета Вашої подорожі?

**It's a business trip (touring).** – Це відрядження (туристична подорож).

**Where can I buy a train ticket?** – Де можна купити квиток на потяг?

**I want to reserve a round trip ticket.**  
– Я хочу замовити квиток в (до) ... і назад.

**How much is the train ticket? –**  
Скільки коштує квиток на потяг?

**Where can I leave my luggage? – Де**  
можна здати багаж?

**I'd like to leave this suitcase in the**  
**luggage check room. – Я хочу здати**  
на зберігання цю валізу.

**When does the 9:10 train arrive at**  
**/in...? – Коли потяг 9:10 прибуває в**  
(до)...?

**Is it a through train or do I have to**  
**change? – Це прямий потяг чи**  
треба робити пересадку?

**What platform does the train leave**  
**from? – Від якої платформи**  
відходить потяг?

**Where is the car /carriage**  
**number...? – Де вагон номер...?**

**Where is the conductor? – Де**  
провідник?

**Will we arrive on schedule? – Чи ми**  
прибуваємо за розкладом?

**Please, show me my seat. –**  
Покажіть мені, будь ласка, моє  
місце.

**How long do we stop here? – Скільки**  
часу потяг тут стоїть?

**How do I get to the airport? – Як**  
проїхати в аеропорт?

**What time do I have to be at the**  
**airport? – Коли я повинен бути в**  
аеропорту?

**Where is the check-in desk? – Де**  
реєстрація?

**Has the boarding time been**  
**announced? – Чи посадка вже**  
оголошена?

**When is our plane taking off? – Коли**  
відлітає наш літак?

**What's the departure time for flight**  
**number...? – Коли відправляється**  
рейс № ... ?

**When does the next plane leave for**  
**/take off? – Коли наступний літак**  
на ...?

**Is this a non-stop /direct flight? – Чи**  
це безпосадочний) політ?

**At what time does the plane arrive in**  
**/at...? – У який час літак прибуває в**  
(до)...?

**What airport will we arrive at? – У**  
який аеропорт ми приземлимося?

**Give me a pill for airsickness, please.**  
– Дайте мені, будь ласка, таблетку  
від «повітряної хвороби».

**We are planning to make a voyage**  
**up the Dnipro. – Ми збираємося**  
поїхати вгору по Дніпру кораблем.

**I am a good sailor. – Я добре**  
переношу хитавицю.

**When does the next steamer sail**  
**for...? – Коли відправляється**  
наступний пароплав в (до) ...?

**How many passengers will there be**  
**in a cabin? – Скільки пасажирів**  
буде в каюті?

**The ship arrives according to the**  
**schedule. – Корабель прибуває за**  
розкладом.

**What speed is the ship sailing? ...**  
**(knots an hour) – З якою швидкістю**  
йде корабель? ... (миль на годину)

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**НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНА РОЗРОБКА ТЕМИ**  
**“ON THE MOVE”**  
**З “ПРАКТИЧНОГО КУРСУ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ”**  
**ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТІВ ІІ КУРСУ**  
**ФАКУЛЬТЕТУ ПОЧАТКОВОГО НАВЧАННЯ СПЕЦІАЛІЗАЦІЇ**  
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