

49 Travel

A

Look at the table of some basic travel vocabulary. Highlight any of the words that you are not sure about and look them up in your dictionary.

<i>transport type</i>	<i>different kinds of vehicle</i>	<i>parts of vehicle</i>	<i>people working with it</i>	<i>associated facilities</i>
road	sports car, estate car, bus, coach, tram, van, lorry	boot, engine, gears, steering-wheel, brakes, tyres	driver, mechanic, chauffeur, bus-conductor	petrol station, garage, service station
rail	passenger train, freight train, local train, express	sleeping-car, buffet, restaurant-car, compartment	engine-driver, ticket collector, guard, porter	waiting-room, ticket office, signal-box
sea	yacht, rowing-boat, fishing-boat, liner, ferry, trawler	engine-room, deck, bridge, gangplank, companionway	captain, skipper, purser, docker, steward(ess)	port, buoy, quay, customs shed, light-house, docks
air	aeroplane, jet, helicopter, supersonic aircraft	cockpit, nose, tail, wings, fuselage, joystick	pilot, ground staff, steward, air traffic controller	duty-free shop, departure lounge, hangar, runway

B

Words at sea

Traditionally sailors use different words at sea – a bedroom is a **cabin**, a bed is a **bunk**, the kitchen on a ship is a **galley**, right is **starboard** and left is **port** and the group of people who work on the ship is called the **crew**. These terms are also now used in the context of an aircraft. Sailors also refer to their vessels as ‘she’ rather than ‘it’.

C

Some international road signs



There's a hump bridge ahead.



There's going to be a steep hill downwards.



There may be cattle on the road ahead.



There's a cycle route ahead.

D

Some words connected with travel

Last week he flew to New York. It was an early-morning **flight**. The plane was to **take off** at 6 a.m. and **land** at 7 a.m. **local time**. He was **stranded** at the airport overnight. The plane was delayed by fog. Air passengers often suffer such delays.

Trains always **run on time** here. You have to **change** trains at Crewe.

We are **sailing** on the QE2. It sets sail at noon. It will **dock** in New York at 6 p.m. and we shall **disembark** as soon as we can.

The ship was wrecked. The passengers were **marooned** on a desert island.

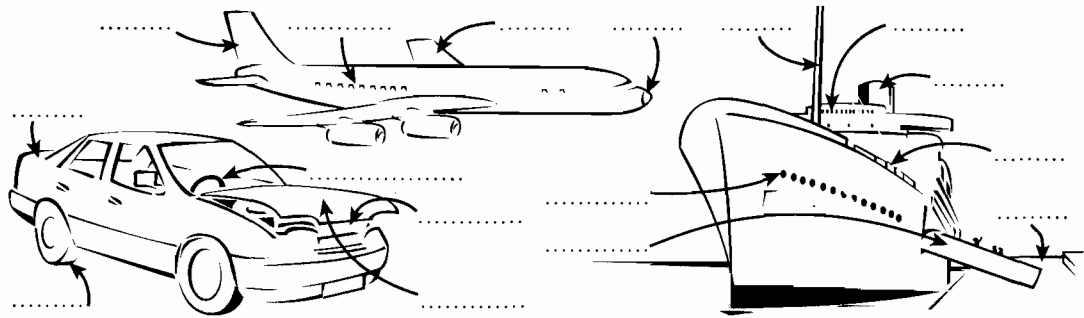
Our car does 10 km to the litre. It goes quite **fast**. We can usually **overtake** other cars.

The car **swerved** into the middle of the road to avoid the cyclist.

He **backed** the car into the drive and parked in front of the house.

Exercises

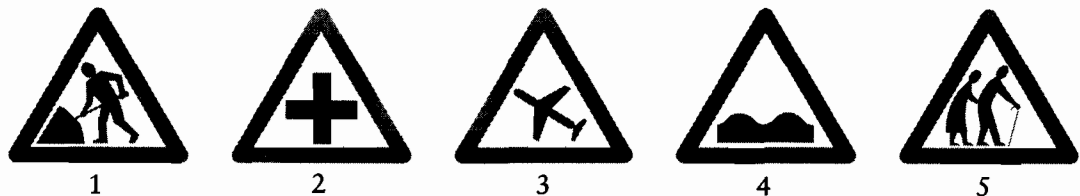
49.1 Label the diagrams below. Use a dictionary to help you if necessary.



49.2 Here are some more words which could have been included in the table in A opposite. Where would they fit into the table?

bonnet	balloon	deck-chair	guard's van
mast	petrol pump	bus driver	anchor
glider	oar	rudder	left luggage lockers
check-in desk	control tower	canoe	dual carriageway

49.3 Here are some more road signs. Write an explanation of their meaning similar to the explanations given in C opposite.



49.4 Fill in the blanks. Most of the words you need can be found opposite.

Yesterday John was supposed to take a (1) from London to Paris. He got up very early, put his luggage in the (2) of his car and tried to start the engine. It wouldn't start. John lifted the (3) but he couldn't see what the matter could be. He immediately called his local (4) to ask them to send a (5) at once. Fortunately, the garage had a man free and he was with John within ten minutes. He quickly saw what the matter was. 'You've (6) of petrol', he said. John felt very foolish. 'Why didn't I (7) everything last night?' he wondered. Despite all this, he got to the airport, checked in quite early and then went straight through to the (8) to read a newspaper while he waited. Soon he heard an announcement. 'Passengers on flight BA 282 to Paris are informed that all flights to and from Paris are (9) because of a heavy snowfall last night.' 'If only I had decided to go by (10)', John thought. 'It would probably have been quicker in the end and even if I sometimes feel sick on the (11) across the Channel, it can be quite pleasant sitting in a (12) on the deck, watching the seagulls and the other (13). The (14) on a ship seem to produce much better food than those on an aircraft too.'

49.5 Write two advantages and two disadvantages for each of the four forms of travel opposite.

50 Holidays

A

Here are a number of different places where you can spend a holiday.

camp site: a place where you can pitch a tent or park a caravan

self-catering flat: flat which you rent, you cook for yourself

guesthouse: accommodation like a hotel but cheaper and with fewer services

youth hostel: cheap accommodation, mainly for young people, with, perhaps, ten or more people sleeping in bunk beds in one room

holiday camp: a place providing holiday accommodation in little chalets or flats, with restaurants, bars, swimming pools and lots of other facilities and entertainment

time-share apartment: accommodation which one owns, say, a 26th part of and so has the right to stay there for 2 weeks every year

B

Here are a number of different things which people like to do on holiday.



sunbathe



swim or go swimming



do some or go sightseeing



ski or go skiing



go for a drive



hike or go hiking



tour or go touring



go on an excursion



climb or go climbing/mountaineering



camp or go camping

Note: You usually ask 'Have you ever been skiing/hang-gliding?' rather than 'Have you ever gone...?' 'He's been wind-surfing' means that at some point in his life he has done this.

C

Here is some useful language for when you are staying in a hotel.

I'd like to book a single/double room with a cot.

I'd like a room with a shower, a colour TV, and a view of the sea.

What time do you serve breakfast?

Am I too late for dinner/to get something to eat?

Is service included?

Could I have a call at 7.30, please?

Could we have dinner in our room, please?

The teasmade [tea-making machine] in my room isn't working.

I'd like an extra pillow, please.

I'd like to make a call to New Zealand, please.

What time do you like rooms to be vacated by?

Sorry to bother you, but...

I'm afraid there's something wrong with the..., could you have a look at it?

Exercises

- 50.1** Which of the holiday places in A have you or any of your friends stayed at? What are the advantages and disadvantages of each? Try and note down at least one advantage and one disadvantage for each even if you have no direct personal experience of them.
- 50.2** List the ten activities shown in B opposite according to your personal preferences.
- 50.3** Look at B opposite again. Note the way you can say either '*We camped* in Spain this year' or '*We went camping* in Spain this year'. Write the sentences below in an alternative form, either with or without *go* or *be*.
- 1 They went canoeing in the Dordogne last year.
 - 2 Have you ever been windsurfing?
 - 3 I love going sailing.
 - 4 He spends too much time fishing.
 - 5 It's quite expensive to shop in Rome.
 - 6 I enjoy cycling at weekends.
- 50.4** What would you say in a hotel when...
- 1 you want to reserve a room for a couple with a small baby?
 - 2 you have to wake up early for an important meeting?
 - 3 your TV screen suddenly goes blank?
 - 4 it's midnight, you've just arrived and you're very hungry?
 - 5 you'd rather not go to the dining-room for breakfast?
 - 6 you are not sure whether to leave a tip or not?
- 50.5** There are six typical language mistakes in the paragraph below. Underline them and then write the corrections.

The Smiths stayed at a camping last summer because all other kinds of holiday accommodations are too expensive for them. Every day Mrs Smith had a sunbath, Mr Smith made a sight-seeing and the children made a travel around the island. One day they made an excursion to a local castle.

- 50.6** To find more useful language relating to holidays, get some holiday brochures or other tourist information written in English. You could either try the embassies of those countries or a travel agency. Remember to make it clear that you want the information in English. When you receive the information, make a point of noting down any useful new words and expressions that you learn.
- 50.7** Find a tourist brochure in your own language about your own town or region. Try to translate it for English-speaking visitors.
- 50.8** Where would you spend your ideal holiday? What kind of accommodation would you stay in? How would you spend your time? Write a paragraph.