



ДОНСКОЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ  
УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ДИСТАНЦИОННОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ И ПОВЫШЕНИЯ  
КВАЛИФИКАЦИИ

Кафедра «Мировые языки и культуры»

**Учебно-методическое пособие**  
к лабораторной работе №1  
по дисциплине

**«Иностранный язык основной  
(английский)»**

по теме «Travelling»

Автор

Тыщенко Г.Ю.

Ростов-на-Дону, 2015

## Аннотация

Лабораторная работа по английскому языку предназначена для студентов первого курса специальности «Экономика» и содержит разнообразные лексические упражнения, направленные на контроль навыков устной и письменной речи. Упражнения построены на материале современной употребительной лексики и подобраны с учетом принципов современной коммуникативной методики. Основная цель работ – помочь студентам организовать самостоятельную работу по английскому языку, расширить активный словарь, развить навыки делового общения, активизировать работу с лексикографическими источниками.

Выполнение лабораторной работы относится к внеаудиторной самостоятельной работе студентов, осуществляемой без участия преподавателя. Они могут быть использованы в качестве рубежного контроля, который помогает проверить результаты деятельности студента по освоению модуля или темы дисциплины. Количественная оценка результатов лабораторной работы по иностранному языку устанавливается на основе положения о рейтинговой системе.

## Автор

старший преподаватель Тыщенко Г.Ю.



## Порядок выполнения лабораторной работы

1. Лабораторные задания следует выполнять в отдельной тетради. На титульном листе укажите курс, номер группы, фамилию, имя и отчество.

2. Лабораторные задания следует выполнять четким почерком с соблюдением полей, оставленных для замечаний.

3. Строго соблюдайте последовательность выполнения заданий.

Для того чтобы выполнить данные лабораторные работы нужно усвоить *лексический материал* по темам: «Travelling». В качестве учебно-методического материала можно использовать разнообразные аутентичные тексты в учебниках (Business Focus, Business Result) и лексикографические источники.

Read, write and translate the following words using the dictionary:

Travel, trip, voyage, tour, walking holidays, camping, coach tour, booking-office, platform, to catch a train(a plane), late-comer, crew, captain, pilot, sea sickness, porthole, lifebelt, air traffic, business trip, airline, flying weather, cockpit, forced landing, ramp, to come down, destination, steward-stewardess, range (of flight), flight number, boarding, runway/landing strip, landing-field, take-off, to be air-sick, to glide down to, jetliner, excess weight, luggage, purpose on trip, business trip, travel, journey, voyage, customs, visa, extension of visa, citizenship, border, to submit a passport, mission, embassy, a customs declaration form, to make out/fill in a declaration, to go through the passport control, the customs official, departure gate, aisle, get on / board, passenger jet / airplane, pilot's cabin, fasten your belts, to announce a flight, fill in the registration form, hijack a plane, to cancel, hotel, stay at the hotel, reception desk, check in, check out, single room, double room, make a journey, trip, (foreign/hard) currency, to go abroad, suitcase, to buy a ticket for a journey, to carry luggage, hand luggage, to hurry, to register the luggage, passenger, to see smb. off, single,

## Travelling

### Answer the questions in written form

- 1) Why do people travel?
- 2) How many hours a day do you spend travelling?
- 3) Have you ever been abroad? Where have you been?
- 4) Where can you buy a ticket for your journey?
- 5) What was your best trip?
- 6) Do you prefer to travel by train, bus, plane or ship?
- 7) Have you ever been in a difficult situation while travelling?
- 8) How much luggage do you usually carry?
- 9) Do you prefer a budget or first class hotel? Why?
- 10) Is there any difference between young tourists and adult tourists?
- 11) What information is usually given to the passengers on board a plane?
- 12) What are advantages and disadvantages of air travelling?
- 13) What is the best kind of holiday for different ages of people? Children? Teenagers? Adults? Elderly people?
- 14) What is your favorite method of travel at your destination? Train? Bus? Boat? Bicycle? Backpacking?
- 15) Which is better, package tour or a tour you organize and book yourself? Why?
- 16) When do passengers usually become seasick?

### Make up your own questions and sentences using the words and the expressions from Exercise 1 (at least 5 questions and 5 sentences)

### Read and translate the text

Never before in the history of the world have businessmen traveled as much as they do today. It is not surprising because we are living in a world of growing international trade and expanding economic and technical cooperation. Though it is fascinating for tourist travelling, it has become the most tiring of all occupations for many businessmen and experts. There- fore, choosing a comfortable hotel

## Travelling

to stay at is a matter of big importance. There are plenty of good hotels, motels and guest houses in the world, which are conveniently located in major business centers.

Many developing countries, such as India, Egypt, Nigeria, Lybia, etc have excellent hotels. Their numerous facilities include both large and small cocktail bars, barber's shops and conference halls equipped with simultaneous, multilingual translation systems. There are parking areas which can accommodate a lot of cars. It might be useful for travelling businessmen and tourists to know that tailor shops, shoe repair shops, laundry and dry cleaning services are available for guests. People in the office help guests to book train or steamer tickets and rent a car. They are also ready to give all necessary information. Nowadays people who go on business mostly travel by air as it is the fastest means of travelling. Passengers are requested to arrive at the airport 2 hours before the departure time on international flights and an hour on domestic flights, as there must be enough time to complete the necessary airport formalities. Passengers must register their tickets, weigh and register the luggage.

Most airlines have at least 2 classes of travel: first class and economy class which is cheaper. Each passenger of more than 2 years of age has a free luggage allowance. Generally this limit is 20kg for economic class passenger and 30kg for first class passenger. Excess luggage must be paid for except for some articles that can be carried free of charge. Each passenger is given a boarding card to show at departure gate and again to the stewardess when boarding the plane. Watch the electric sign flashes when you are on board, when the "Fasten Seat Belts" sign goes on do it promptly and also obey the "No Smoking" signal. Do not forget your personal effects when leaving the plane.

### Choose the right answer

1. It was a long and weary ..... , and when we got off the train, we gave a sigh of relief
  - a) Travel
  - b) Journey
  - c) Voyage
  - d) Trip
  - e) tour

## Travelling

2. A ..... is a long trip for pleasure and sightseeing often consisting of visits to different places.

- a) Travel
- b) Journey
- c) Voyage
- d) Trip
- e) tour

3. Though the distance was not great across the mountains, the railway ..... was very tiresome.

- a) Travel
- b) Journey
- c) Voyage
- d) Trip
- e) tour

4. As far as I am concerned, I prefer ..... by air

- a) traveling
- b) going on a journey
- c) going on a voyage
- d) going on a trip
- e) touring

5. A ..... is any kind of movement by land, sea, or by air, often in foreign or remote parts.

- a) Travel
- b) Journey
- c) Voyage
- d) Trip
- e) tour

6. Unfortunately that ..... ended in a shipwreck, and Robinson Crusoe found himself on a deserted island.

- a) Travel
- b) Journey
- c) Voyage
- d) Trip
- e) tour

## Travelling

7. A .... is a trip of considerable length, wholly or mainly by land

- a) Travel
- b) Journey
- c) Voyage
- d) Trip
- e) tour

8. The young man took notes on everything he saw during his .... to various countries

- a) Travels
- b) Journeys
- c) Voyages
- d) Trips
- e) tours

9. You can .... by train, by bus, by plane, by ship or in a car, and finally you can go on foot.

- a) Travel
- b) Journey
- c) Voyage
- d) Trip
- e) tour

10. Brighton is known to be a popular seaside resort; a lot of people come to Brighton on a day ..... .

- a) Travel
- b) Journey
- c) Voyage
- d) Trip
- e) tour

## Travelling

### Choose the best word from the brackets ( ) to fill the gap

1. We still have to .... (*book/make*) a hotel and to buy our plane tickets.
2. I'm leaving tomorrow and I still haven't ..... (*packed/stacked*) my suitcases.
3. I always get great deals on hotels because my friend is a ..... (*trip/travel*) agent.
4. A "bed and ....." (*breakfast/food*) is a private home which takes in guests.
5. It is often very expensive to travel during ..... (*peak/expensive*) season.
6. Arranging "...." (*acclimations/ accommodations*) means arranging a place to stay (like a hotel, guest house, etc.)
7. Travel agents often ask you whether or not you would like to buy traveler's .....(*insurance/policy*).
8. A ..... (*package/combined*) tour/holiday is one that includes air, hotel, and often food.
9. A ..... (*connecting/connect*) flight requires a passenger to change from one plane to another.
10. If you lose something at an airport, you should check at the airport's lost-and-..... (*find/found*) office.



**Complete the table below with words from the box.  
Words can go in more than one column**

A timetable, to be delayed, a motorway, departure, a connection, a car park, to check in, to board, a gate, a bill, a safe, single, double, a petrol station, an arrivals hall, a seat-bell, one-way/return, a shuttle bus, insurance, a terminal, a platform, to take off, to land, a key, to rent, to book, to check out, a fare, engine, platform

HOTEL	TRAIN	PLANE	CAR

**Answer the clues. The number of letters is given**

1. An area of land where aircraft can land and take off, be kept, repaired, etc.

(7)

A \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

2. A trip by aeroplane, especially carrying passengers on a regular service

(6)

\_ \_ I \_ \_ \_

3. A member of the cabin staff who looks after the passengers' needs

(7)

\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ R \_

4. The act of leaving the ground by an aeroplane

(7)

\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ T \_ \_

5. A person who flies an aeroplane; captain

(5)

\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ T

6. A big building where planes are kept

(6)

\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ R

7. The act of coming down onto the ground again from the air

(7)

\_ A \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

8. The science or practice of flying

(8)

\_ V \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

9. All the people working on an aeroplane

(4)

\_ \_ E \_

10. A plane without an engine

 (6) 

### Translate into English

1. Я всегда путешествую на самолетах. 2. Папа забронировал вчера нам билеты на поезд. 3. Когда вы прибываете в страну, вам нужно пройти через таможню. 4. Отправляясь в путь, остановите свой выбор на том или ином виде транспорта (самолёт, поезд, пароход, паром, автомобиль). 5. В самолёте существуют три класса: первый, бизнес и туристский. Различаются они комфортностью, количеством услуг и стоимостью билета. 6. если вы хотите купить более дешёвый билет, то вам нужно забронировать билет заранее. 7. Из-за тумана наш рейс был отменен. 8. Он не мог преодолеть свой страх боязни летать. 9. Стюардесс попросила пассажиров пристегнуть ремни. 10. Пассажиры сидели в своих креслах и просматривали газеты. Некоторые смотрели в иллюминаторы. День был безоблачный, и видимость была хорошая. Стюардесса сообщила нам, на какой высоте мы находимся. 11. Сколько железнодорожных вокзалов Москве? 12. Билетные кассы находятся справа от зала ожидания. 13. В прошлом году мы путешествовали на борту теплохода. Билеты мы заказали заранее, накануне отъезда мы уложили наши вещи и отправились в порт.

### Read the clues below. What is «this» in each case? To find answers, combine words from A and B

A

train	fasten	car
shuttle	key	book
shake	Check out	have

B

timetable	bus	a look around
hands	a flight	park
of your room	your seat-belt	card

## Travelling

1. This tells you when you can travel by rail.
2. You do this just before your plane takes off.
3. You need this to enter your hotel room
4. You can use this to go from the airport to your hotel.
5. You do this when you visit a new company
6. This is where you can leave your Mercedes.
7. If you don't this in advance , maybe the plane will be full
8. You do this when you meet a business contact.
9. You do this when you leave the hotel.

### Match 1-8 to the responses a-h

- 1 One-way or return?
- 2 Do you have one to rent for today?
- 3 I'm looking for Gate 45
- 4 Can I check out, please?
- 5 Is this the platform for Munich?
- 6 Is there a petrol station near here?
- 7 Do you have any bags to check in?
- 8 Single or double?

- a) I'm not sure. There's a timetable over there if you want to check.
- b) It's just for me. Is there a safe in the room?
- c) If you're going south, there's one about 30 km down the motorway.
- d) No, I don't. Can you tell me what time we're boarding?
- e) Yes. That'll be 74 Dollars, including insurance.
- f) I'm not sure. Is the fare cheaper if I pay for both journeys now?
- g) You're in the wrong part of the terminal. It's over there on the left.
- h) Sure. I'll just prepare your bill.

## Travelling

**Write what is proper to do:**

1. when you travel by air
2. when you go through passport and customs formalities.

**List what is wrong to do:**

1. when you travel by air
2. when you go through the customs.

**What happens in each part of the airport? Match 1-7 with the explanations (a-g)**

- 1 security control
- 2 passport control
- 3 duty free shop
- 4 baggage reclaim
- 5 gate
- 6 departure lounge
- 7 check-in

- a) you go here to board the plane
- b) you collect your luggage after a flight
- c) you wait for information about your flight
- d) you and your things go through metal detector
- e) you show your booking confirmation or ticket and leave your luggage
- f) you show your passport and visa
- g) you can buy cheaper goods

**Put each of the following words or phrases into its correct place in the passage below.**

air vents      co-pilot   flight      passenger      size  
trip      cabin   crew      flight engineer   passenger list  
tourist      captain   cruising speed   galley      safety belts  
stewardesses   carry   distances      jet-propelled      seats  
take-off

**Airliner**

Airliners, or  planes, differ from light planes not only in  but also in speed and equipment. They are designed to  a greater number of people over longer

## Travelling

[ ] without stopping to refuel.

A passenger airliner has a comfortable [ ] with soft carpets, adjustable upholstered [ ], washrooms, and individual [ ] and reading lights. It has a [ ] for preparing food. Many airlines offer [ ], or economy class service, which costs less than first-class travel.

The [ ] of four-engine airliners range from about 350 mph for propeller-driven planes to more than 500 mph for [ ] planes.

The [ ] of an airliner works as a team to make the trip smooth and pleasant. While the passengers take their seats, the pilot or [ ], co-pilot, flight engineer, and stewardesses prepare the plane for [ ]. The pilot, assisted by the [ ], checks the instruments and tests the controls. The [ ] checks the other mechanical equipment. The stewardesses check the [ ] make sure that the passengers fasten their [ ] for [ ]. Later, the [ ] distribute magazines, serve meals, and do other things to make the [ ] enjoyable

## Read and translate the text

### How to plan your trip

How to find exactly what you want? If you plan a few days of the good life, see your travel agent. If you don't have one, look in the yellow pages for the one nearest you. Ordinarily such services cost you nothing. If there is a charge, it's never much, usually for extra phone calls, telegrams, etc.

The agent will help you select the holiday plan best suited to your needs, tell you about a variety of tours that are beneficial to you – not to mention your wallet, and wrap up all of your arrangements in a care-free package. Each package provides hotels or other accommodations (guest houses or tourist homes for budget travellers), meals, tickets to amusement parks, museums, galleries and exhibitions, historical sites and theaters.

There are special travel rates, for all transportation companies (motor, rail and plane) offer a variety of special rates, seasonal and year-round. Some companies offer a 10% discount to holders of foreign passports, many offer both sightseeing packages of their own and also various types of reduced fares (10% reduction on round-trip tickets). Special round-trip excursion fares are available between many cities, if you agree to preset time period. Children under five travel free. Special rates are available for groups, the handicapped and members of the Armed Forces. Also, there are fare reductions due to competition among travel companies. For example, a traveller can buy a ticket that entitles him/her to cover any distance during a certain period of time (unlimited mileage); there are discounts for senior citizens and for family trips (family plan).

Your travel agent will give you the facts you want, help you in your planning, and give you details on the many and varied vacation areas in the US and all over the world. You are sure to have a good time.

## Answer the questions

A. 1. How do Americans usually arrange the trip? 2. What special rates and fares are available for clients? 3. What services are included in different packages? 4. Who enjoys special reductions?

B. 1. Have you had any experience of travelling abroad? What means of transportation did you use? 2. Have you ever used the ser-

## Travelling

vices of a travel agency? What advantages did they offer? 3. Have you had a chance of having fare reductions? Under what circumstances? 4. Have you travelled much in your country? Share your experience.

**In the text find words and expressions which mean the following:**

1. section of a telephone directory listing businesses, professions and services; 2. special set of services that provides accommodations, transportation, and excursions; 3. places of interest; 4. money charged for the tickets; 5. time period fixed in advance; 6. disabled persons; 7. travellers who cannot afford to spend much money.

### Translate the Russian parts of the sentences.

<p>Can/could you tell me Do you happen to know</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- когда улетает первый самолёт на Париж?</li> <li>- есть ли места на рейс в 2.30?</li> <li>- сколько стоит билет I класса на Эдинбург?</li> <li>- повысила ли компания цены на билеты?</li> <li>- нужно ли мне делать пересадку в Манчестере?</li> <li>- из какого аэропорта улетает самолёт?</li> <li>- есть ли рейс в воскресенье?</li> <li>- задержится ли этот рейс из-за тумана?</li> </ul>
--	---

### Read the dialogue and do the assignments.

*Peter and Maria Almar decide to go to Athens by air.*

*Maria goes to the travel agency to book the tickets.*

**Maria:** Good afternoon. I'd like to book two return air tickets from Istanbul to Athens, please.

**Travel agent:** Certainly. When are you travelling?

**Maria:** We want to take the flight tomorrow afternoon and come back next Friday afternoon.

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

**Maria:** Economy class.

**Travel agent:** Two adults?

## Travelling

**Maria:** Yes.

**Travel agent:** And your name is...

**Maria:** M. H. Almar. A-L-M-A-R.

**Travel agent:** And the other passenger?

**Maria:** P.J. Almar.

**Travel agent:** On the 11<sup>th</sup> and the 14<sup>th</sup>, did you say?

**Maria:** That's right. Do we have to change?

**Travel agent:** No, it's a direct flight. Here are your tickets, Mrs Almar. These are for the outward journey – Istanbul to Athens on flight SN 862 at 17.50 on 11<sup>th</sup> July. And these are for the return journey – Athens to Istanbul on SN 863 at 15.10 on 14<sup>th</sup> July. Don't forget to be at the airport 45 minutes before departure time.

**Maria:** Thank you. Do you accept credit cards?

**Travel agent:** Certainly, Thank you. That's TL 6796. Could you sign here, please? Thank you very much.

**Maria:** Thank you.

**a) Answer the questions.**

1. Maria wants to book 2 tickets, doesn't she?
2. She can't decide between first class and economy class, can she?
3. She didn't know it was a direct flight, did she?
4. Is Maria going to pay cash or by credit card?
5. Could you spell Maria's last name?

**b) Agree or disagree.**

1. Maria is booking two return tickets from Athens to Istanbul.
2. The Almars decided on travelling by train.
3. Maria decided on this flight because it was direct.
4. The outward journey is at 17.50 on 14<sup>th</sup> July.
5. The flight number for a return journey is SN 863.

**c) Make up dialogues by analogy.**