МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ ЗАПОРІЗЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

Л. Г. Компанієць, Г. М. Шмелькова, О. О. Убейволк

ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА ПРОФЕСІЙНО-КОМУНІКАТИВНОЇ СПРЯМОВАНОСТІ

Навчальний посібник

для здобувачів ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра спеціальності «Туризм» освітньо-професійної програми «Туризм»

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Навчальний посібник з дисципліни «Іноземна мова професійнокомунікативної спрямованості» містить теоретичний матеріал з граматики англійської мови, комплекс лексико-граматичних вправ для формування професійної мовленнєвої компетентності, англомовні автентичні тексти, тести для перевірки обсягу знань засвоєного навчального матеріалу, глосарій, список рекомендованої літератури, посилання на корисні інформаційні джерела.

Запропоновані у навчальному виданні вправи спрямовані на систематизацію та закріплення професійної лексики у галузі туризму, розвиток навичок та вмінь використання граматичних структур і термінології у ситуаціях професійного спілкування, вдосконалення професійної мовленнєвої компетентності.

Для здобувачів ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра спеціальності «Туризм» освітньо-професійної програми «Туризм».

Рецензент

О. В. Юдина, к. пед. н., доцент кафедри ділової комунікації

Відповідальний за випуск

Я. С. Дибчинська, к. філол. н., завідувач кафедри ділової комунікації

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Особливості розвитку туристичної галузі в Україні та сучасні інтеграційні процеси актуалізують питання професійної підготовки фахівців, які володіють діловою іноземною мовою і здатні ефективно співпрацювати з міжнародними компаніями, брати участь в культурних та економічних заходах світової цивілізації, вдосконалювати свою професійну майстерність та успішно реалізовувати кар'єрні можливостім на ринку туристичних послуг.

Зростання економічних, наукових і культурних зв'язків між Україною та іншими державами обумовлює розширення ділових контактів туристичного сектора з іноземними партнерами, що вимагає від фахівців туристичної галузі знань правил етикету ділового спілкування відповідно до стилістичних, граматичних та лексичних норм англійської мови, розуміння змісту фахових іншомовних документів, умінь ведення ділових переговорів англійською мовою та спроможності підвищувати якість надання туристичних послуг, здійснювати двосторонній переклад діалогу учасників переговорного процесу. Конкурентоспроможність фахівців туристичної галузі визначається сформованими у них компетентностями у сфері інформаційних технологій, іноземних мов, географії та організаційно-управлінської діяльності.

Метою викладання навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова професійно-комунікативної спрямованості» ϵ формування у здобувачів вищої освіти англомовної комунікативної професійно орієнтованої компетентності у сфері туристичного обслуговування, розвиток умінь ділового спілкування в усній та письмовій формах в обсязі тематики, що обумовлена професійними потребами фахівців туристичної галузі.

Основними **завданнями** вивчення дисципліни «Іноземна мова професійно-комунікативної спрямованості» ϵ :

- формування лексичних та граматичних навичок правильного вживання професійної термінології у говорінні та письмі згідно із ситуацією спілкування і метою комунікації;
- формування навичок та вмінь сприймати, розуміти, оцінювати та аналізувати інформацію з фахових автентичних джерел;
 - розвиток умінь спілкування у різних видах мовленнєвої діяльності;
- формування професійного вміння приймати самостійні рішення, вміння творчо застосовувати сучасні методи та форми організації праці з використанням англійської мови.

У результаті вивчення курсу студент повинен

знати:

- синтаксичні властивості слів, словосполучень та речень, правила сполучуваності слів у складі речень і висловлювань;
- граматичні структури та форми, значення граматичних категорій для розуміння і продукування висловлювань в академічній та професійній сферах;
 - термінологію, що ε необхідною в академічних і професійних сферах;

- мовні форми, властиві для офіційних та розмовних регістрів академічного та професійного мовлення.

вміти:

- адекватно висловлюватися в усній та письмовій формах, розпізнавати важливу інформацію під час обговорень, бесід, що за тематикою пов'язані з навчанням та професією;
- коректно використовувати засвоєний граматичний та лексичний матеріал у ситуаціях професійного спілкувування в різних видах мовленнєвої діяльності;
- аналізувати та узагальнювати фахову англомовну інформацію з елементами міркування, пояснення та обґрунтування;
- реферувати, анотувати та перекладати англомовні тексти з фаховою термінонологією.

Згідно з вимогами освітньо-професійної програми студенти повинні досягти таких результатів навчання (компетентностей): професійно орієнтованої комунікативної компетентності та лінгвокраїнознавчої англомовної компетентності, що визначені професійними інтересами і потребами студентів та специфікою майбутньої професійної діяльності..

Навчальний посібник з дисципліни «Іноземна мова професійнокомунікативної спрямованості» містить навчальний матеріал з чотирьох розділів: «Package holiday», «Transport», «Travelling», «Reservation» відповідно до вимог робочої програми. Згідно з принципом забезпечення професійної спрямованості навчання у посібнику запропоновано теми і ситуації, зміст яких відповідає специфіці майбутньої фахової діяльності студентів спеціальності «Туризм» освітньо-професійної програми «Туризм».

Навчальний матеріал кожного розділу структуровано за єдиною схемою. На початку теми пропонується граматичний матеріал, який вивчається на занятті. Від підкріплюється групою лексико-граматичних вправ для формування мовної компетентності і групами вправ для формування мовленнєвих навичок читання, розвитку вмінь читання та письма. Розділи містять автентичні тексти, що призначені для опрацювання на практичних заняттях. Робота з комплексом вправ спрямована на розвиток вмінь спілкування в усній та письмовій формах, що передбачає систематизацію засвоєного навчального матеріалу, обговорення дискусійних питань наприкінці кожної теми, участь у рольових іграх, написання ділових листів.

У посібнику пропонуються тестові завдання для самоконтролю якості засвоєння навчального матеріалу; глосарій, який допоможе закріпити та розширити лексичні знання; список рекомендованої літератури.

Видання розраховано на здобувачів ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра спеціальності «Туризм» другого року навчання та розроблено з урахуванням вимог робочої програми навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова професійно-комунікативної спрямованості».

Розділ 1. Package holiday

Метою розділу є закріплення граматичного (Modal Verbs; Special questions; Clauses of purpose) та лексичного матеріалу у лексико-граматичних вправах за темами: «Tour operators»; «Tourist motivation»; «Travel agencies»; розвиток навичок та вмінь користуватися граматичними структурами та лексичним матеріалом у ситуаціях професійного характеру; розвиток уміння вести бесіду за темою відповідно до вимог ділового мовлення; читання текстів з розумінням основного змісту; навчання усного професійно орієнтованого мовлення.

Tema 1. Tour operators

Мета: опрацювання лексичного матеріалу за темою Tour operators та граматичного матеріалу (Modal Verbs) у лексико-граматичних вправах; розвиток навичок та вмінь користуватися модальними дієсловами та лексичним матеріалом у ситуаціях професійного характеру; розвиток уміння вести бесіду за темою заняття у зв'язку із вимогами ділового мовлення; читання тексту «Tour operators» з розумінням основного змісту; написання твору за темою «The biggest tour operator in Ukraine».

Modal verbs

- **№ Модальні дієслова** це така група **допоміжних дієслів**, які змінюють значення основного дієслова, надаючи відтінок обов'язковості, необхідності, можливості виконання дії:
- 1. Дієслова can та та мають форми теперішнього і минулого часу (could i might), дієслова must, ought і need мають тільки одну форму теперішнього часу. У такому випадку замість них використовують **дублюючі конструкції.**

Must = have to = to be to

Can - to be able to

May = to be allowed to

- 2. Модальні дієслова не мають неособистої форми інфінітиву, герундія і дієприкметника.
- 3. Модальні дієслова не мають закінчення в в 3-й особі однини:

He can do it.

He must do it.

He may do it.

He ought to do it.

4. Питальна і заперечна форми модальних дієслів в Present і Past Indefinite утворюються без допоміжного дієслова to do. У питальній формі модальне дієслово ставиться перед підметом:

Can you do it?

Need he do it?

May you do it?

Ought she to do it?

Must you do it?

5. У заперечній формі частка **not** ставиться відразу ж після модального дієслова. Дієслово can і заперечна частка not у теперішньому часі пишуться разом: **cannot.**

He cannot do it. Він не може цього зробити.

You may not smoke here. Тут курити не дозволяється.

6. Модальні дієслова мають такі скорочені заперечні форми: can't, couldn't, mightn't, needn't, mustn't.

Can, could – можливість, дозвіл, ймовірність, навичка

- Can you go there and help them? It could be a trap.

(Ти можеш поїхати туди і допомогти їм? Це може бути пастка).

Мау – дозвіл, невпевненість

- May I go? He may be in danger.

(Можна мені йти? Він може бути в небезпеці)

Might – невпевненість

– An asteroid **might** hit the planet.

(Астероїд може зіткнутись з планетою).

Must – обов'язковість виконання дії, впевненість

– You **must** listen to it. They **must** leave now.

(Ви мусите послухати це. Їм вже потрібно йти).

Should – порада, впевненість

You should consult a doctor.

(Вам слід проконсультуватися з лікарем)

Would – допомога, запит про ймовірність

– **Would** you listen to the message, please? **Would** he be there on time? **Would** you like some coffee? (Послухайте повідомлення, будь ласка. Він добереться туди вчасно? Будете каву?)

Ought — виражає моральний обов'язок, бажаність дії, що відноситься до теперішнього і майбутнього часу слід — було б, потрібно, повинен, мусиш. Інфінітив після дієслова ought вживається з часткою to.

- You ought to do it at once. Вам слід (варто було б, ви повинні) зробити це зараз.
- His brother has measles. He ought to be isolated. У його брата кір. Його **слід** ізолювати.

Need - в поєднанні з Indefinite Infinitive виражає необхідність здійснення дії стосовно теперішнього і майбутнього часу.

Need вживається в питальних і заперечних реченнях, а також у стверджувальних реченнях, що містять такі прислівники з заперечним значенням, як hardly, scarcely та ін:

Need you go there so soon? – Чи потрібно вам (чи повинні ви) їхати туди так скоро?

You need hardly remind me of it. – Вам навряд чи треба нагадувати мені про це. I **need not** tell you how important that is. (Th. Dr.) – Мені не потрібно говорити вам, як це важливо.

☎ 1. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb have (to).

1. The car broke down so I ... go by bus. 2. We arrived too early so we ... wait. 3. Nobody likes it when he ... get up early in the morning. 4. The building ... be demolished. It's not safe. 5. My passport was out of date so I... renew it. 6. If weather conditions get any worse, the climbers ... give up. 7. The manager told me I... reduce my lunch breaks. 8. If you broke it, you ... pay for it. 9. The old man told me he ... work very hard when he was my age. 10. If business hadn't improved, they ... close down. 11.1... learn Spanish at the moment because I need it for my job. 12. If I hadn't passed the exam, I... take it again. 13. It ... be ready by the end of the week or you won't get paid. 14. I regret to ... inform you of the sad news. 15. ... the Queen ... tell a black lie?

∠2. Make sentences according to the model.

Model. He wore a hat. It wasn't necessary. – He needn't have worn a hat. He didn't wear a hat. It wasn't necessary. – He didn't need to wear a hat.

- 1. She invited him. It wasn't necessary. 2. They didn't arrive early. It wasn't necessary.
- 3. They arrived early. It wasn't necessary. 4. She didn't invite them. It wasn't necessary. 5. He took the exam. It wasn't necessary. 6. She went to the bank. It wasn't necessary. 7. The teacher didn't help him. It wasn't necessary. 8. The teacher helped him. It wasn't necessary. 9. He didn't take the exam. It wasn't necessary. 10. She didn't go to the bank. It wasn't necessary. 11. She went to the doctor. It wasn't necessary. 12. He didn't go to a language school. It wasn't necessary.

∠ 3. Complete the sentences with mustn't, needn't, don't (doesn't) have (to).

I. You ...pay. It's free. 2. You ... forget to call me. 3. You ... shout. I'm not deaf. 4. You ... hurry. There's plenty of time. 5. You ... drop it. It's very fragile. 6. You ... accept a lift from a stranger. 7. Service is included. You ... leave a tip. 8. You ... stroke the dog because it bites. 9. Tomorrow's Sunday so she ... get up early. 10. The old man retired so he ... work anymore. 11. You ... read in the dark. You'll strain your eyes. 12. You ... worry. All is going to be fine. 13. When you're driving you ... take your eyes off the road. 14. You ... cheat or you'll be disqualified.

△ 4. Complete the sentences with may or can.

1.... you see anything in this inky darkness? 2. You ... go when you have finished your essays. 3. What shall we do if the train is late? It ... be late, you know, after the terrible snowstorms we've had. 4. When ... you comeand see me? — Let Tesee: I ... not come tomorrow, for I must be at the meeting, but on Sunday I'll find time. Yes,

you ... expect meon Sunday about two o'clock. Will that be all right? 5. You ... comein when you have taken off your boots. 6. Be careful: you ... spill the milk if you carry it like that. 7. Most children ... slide on the ice very well. 8. I don't think I ... be here by eleven o'clock tomorrow, but I ... be. 9. ... you say what will happen in an hour?

△ 5. Complete the sentences with can, may, must or need.

1. Peter ... return the book to the library. We all want to read it. 2. Why ... not you understand it? It is so easy. 3. ... we do the exercise at once? – Yes, you ... do it right now. 4. ... you pronounce the word? 5. You ... not have bought this meat: we have everything for dinner. 6. I ... not go out today: it is too cold. 7. ... I take your pen? – Yes, please. 8. We ... not carry the bookcase upstairs: it is too heavy. 9. We ... not carry the bookcase upstairs ourselves: the workers will come and do it. 10. When ... you come to see us? – I ... come only on Sunday. 11. Shall I write a letter to him? – No, you ... not, it is not necessary. 12. ... I offer you something to drink? 13. Everything is clear and you ... not go into detail now. 14. He... not drink alcohol when he drives. 15. Don't worry! I ... change alight bulb. 16. By the end of the week I ... have finished writing my book. 17. She ... not call the doctor again unless she feels worse.

► Key words

6. Learn these words and word combinations by heart.

1.	package holiday	організований відпочинок
2.	itinerary	маршрут
3.	flight	рейс
4.	niche tour operator	нішевий туристичний оператор
5.	far-flung place	віддалені місця
6.	supplier	постачальник
7.	departure	від'їзд
8.	destination	місце призначення
9.	inbound tour operator	приймаючий тур оператор

7. Before you read answer the questions.

- 1. What are the biggest tour operators in your country or region?
- 2. Which are the most popular destinations they offer?
- 3. Are there any specialist tour operators in your country?

8. Read and translate the text into Ukrainian.

Tour operators

A tour operator typically combines tour and travel components to create a package holiday. They advertise and produce brochures to promote their products,

holidays and **itineraries**. The most common example of a tour operator's product would be a flight on a charter airline plus a transfer from the airport to a hotel and the services of a local representative, all for one price. **Niche tour operators** may specialize in destinations, e.g. Italy, activities and experiences, e.g. skiing, or a combination thereof.

The original raison d'être of tour operating was the difficulty for ordinary folk of making arrangements in **far-flung places**, with problems of language, currency and communication. The advent of the internet has led to a rapid increase in self-packaging of holidays. However, tour operators still have their competence in arranging tours for those who do not have time to do DIY holidays, and specialize in large group events and meetings such as conferences or seminars. Also, tour operators still exercise contracting power with **suppliers** (airlines, hotels, other land arrangements, cruise companies and so on) and influence over other entities (tourism boards and other government authorities) in order to create packages and special group **departures** for **destinations** that might otherwise be difficult and expensive to visit.

The three major tour operator associations in the U.S. are the National Tour Association (NTA), the United States Tour Operators Association (USTOA), and the American Bus Association (ABA). In Europe, there are the European Tour Operators Association (ETOA), and in the UK, the Association of British Travel Agents (ABTA) and the Association of Independent Tour Operators (AITO). The primary association for receptive North American **inbound tour operators** is the Receptive Services Association of America (RSAA).

9. Answer the questions:

- 1. What does a tour operator typically combine?
- 2. Why do tour operators advertise and produce brochures?
- 3. Can you name the most common tour operator's product?
- 4. What led to a rapid increase in self-packaging of holidays?
- 5. Why do tour operators exercise contracting power with suppliers?
- 6. What are the three major tour operator associations in the U.S.?

10. Retell the text.

11. Match the term in A with the definitions in B.

A B
distribution a route or proposed route of a journey

itinerary	the process of marketing and supplying goods, especially to retailers	
supplier	the place to which one is going or directed	
departure	a producer or distributor of goods and services	
destination	the act of leaving	
niche tour operator	he/she specializes on a specific group of people with the same interest	

provider	a person or company that provides package holidays
increase	growth or augmentation in size, strength, quality

∠ 12. Complete the sentences using the words in the list above. Make all the necessary changes.

- 1. The East-Indian and Chinese markets, the colonisation of America, trade with the colonies,... in the means of exchange and in commodities generally, gave to commerce, to navigation, to industry an impulse.
- 2. When you buy a package holiday, the law requires the ... to use reasonable care and skill in arranging the holiday.
- 3. Perhaps you arrive at your ... in a rain-storm at ten at night you generally do.
- 4. I received this information about three days before my
- 5. First, we examined how to define the problem of safety compliance by ... companies working in pulp and paper mills.
- 6. His ... was promptly determined: he would go to Dammartin, from which place two roads diverge, one toward Soissons, the other toward Compiegne; there he would inquire concerning the Bracieux estate and go to the right or the left according to the information obtained.
- 7. Establishing open communication and rapport between customer and ... personnel is a key success factor in a new contract.
- 8. In the paper industry, the cost of ... often accounts for 10-20% of the total delivered cost of a product.

13. Explain in English what is meant by:

Niche tour operator, representative, wholesaler, inclusive tour, commission, direct selling, far-flung place.

△ 14. Make up your own sentences with the words from Ex.13 using modal verbs.

∠ 15. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to the active vocabulary.

1.Вона почула про його звільнення з туристичної фірми за п'ять днів до свого від'їзду. 2. Його маршрут був добре спланований та організований. 3. Методи електронного бізнесу, без сумніву, відкривають широкі можливості прямих продажів кінцевим споживачам. 3. Наша компанія є найбільшим постачальником туристичних послуг в Іллінойсі. 4. Напевно, в нього зараз серйозні проблеми з туристичною компанією після її від'їзду. 5. Курс валют та комісійні сбори мають бути вказані у кожному пункті обміну готівки. 6. Літак вилітів тієї ж доби, в якості пункту призначення було вказано Мадрид. 7. Із закордонним постачальником має бути підписаний контракт на передачу новітньої технології. 8. Очікується, що використання енергії з метою задоволення потреб у галузі транспорту буде зростати в глобальних масштабах. 9. Компанія Веst of Travel — міжнародний туроператор, який пропонує широкий вибір туристичних пропозицій для кожного клієнта. 10. Мені необхідна вся інформація стосовно рейсу, аренди автомобіля, готелю.

- **△** 16. Use the information you have collected and write a brief description of how tour operation works in your country.
- 17. Work in pairs. Use the information from the text to role play the dialogue.

Тема 2. Tourist motivation

Мета: опрацювання лексичного матеріалу за темою «Tourist motivation» та граматичного матеріалу (Special Questions) у лексико-граматичних вправах; розвиток навичок та вмінь ставити спеціальні запитання у ситуаціях професійного характеру; читання тексту «Tourist motivation» з розумінням основного змісту; розвиток діалогічного мовлення з використанням нового лексичного та граматичного матеріалу; написання есе за темою «Trends in old and new tourism in your country or region».

Special Questions Спеціальні запитання

В Спеціальними запитаннями називаються запитання, які передбачають не просте підтвердження або заперечення думки, висловленої в запитанні, а одержання якоїсь додаткової інформації.

What's your name? – My name's Yurij.

What time shall we meet? – Seven.

Where are you going? – To the skating-rink.

Спеціальні запитання завжди починаються з питального слова (або групи слів), яке показує, що саме цікавить того, хто питає. Питальні слова **what, who, which, why, when, where, how, how much, how long** ϵ членами речення (підметом, означенням, додатком, обставиною або предикативом).

Спеціальні запитання звичайно вимовляються з спадною інтонацією; вони характеризуються наявністю інверсії за винятком тих випадків, коли питальне слово ϵ підметом або означенням до підмета.

Спеціальні запитання можуть бути всіх трьох структурних типів. Нижче наводяться приклади спеціальних запитань з питальним словом у функції різних членів речення.

Питальне слово – прямий додаток або означення до додатка.

What are you writing?

What train shall we take, the 1.30 or the 2.30?

What did you do on Sunday?

Which dress do you like?

What can I do for you?

Who(m) do you want to see?

Питальне слово— прийменниковий додаток або означення до прийменникового додатка. В розмовній мові прийменник у таких запитаннях звичайно ставиться в кінці речення (після присудка або прямого додатка).

What are you laughing at?

What are you talking about?

Who is she talking to?

Питальне слово – обставина або означення до обставини. Тут, так само як і в попередньому випадку, прийменник звичайно ставиться після дієслова.

What street do you live in?

Which way are we going?

Where are you going to?

Where are you coming from?

Питальне слово – предикатив або означення до предикатива.

What are you? (Хто ви за фахом?) (коли питають про фах або заняття) — I am a teacher.

Who is that boy? (коли питають прізвище, ступінь споріднення тощо) — He's Jack's younger brother.

What's your name? – My name's Mike Brown.

Whose pen is this?

What time is it?

How much is it? (Скільки це коштує?)

Питальне слово − підмет або означення до підмета. В цьому випадку вживається прямий порядок слів. Who told you that?

Who gave you these flowers?

What river flows through Kyiv?

Which bus goes to the Opera House?

Спеціальні запитання на відміну від загальних вимагають пояснювальної відповіді у вигляді повного або неповного речення.

When are you going to leave?

We haven't fixed the date yet.

What's the matter with you, Jane?

I'm feeling unwell, I have a headache.

На запитання до підмета або до його означення можливі короткі відповіді з дієсловами-замінниками.

Which team won? – The Metalist (did).

Who will help me? – Mary (will).

Дуже вживані в розмовній мові відповіді у вигляді неповних речень, які звичайно містять той член речення, до якого відноситься запитання.

When are you going to leave? – Tomorrow.

What's the matter with you? – Why, nothing.

How do you like our town? – Oh, very much.

Where are our seats? – Row 12, seats 18 and 19.

How are you getting on? – Quite well, thank you.

When did you come back? – Only two days ago.

Крім зазначених типів запитань, ϵ ще альтернативні (вибіркові) запитання, які складаються з двох частин, з'єднаних сполучником **or**. Ці запитання за формою збігаються із загальними, але передбачають вибір між двома можливостями і вимагають таких самих відповідей, що й спеціальні запитання.

Перша частина таких запитань вимовляється з висхідною інтонацією, друга — з спадною.

Do you like tea or coffee? – Tea.

Is this your pencil or mine? – It's yours.

Shall I help you or can you do it yourself? – Thank you, I'll do it myself.

△ 1. Make Special Questions to the following sentences.

1. Family life is changing rapidly. 2. These days many people are complaining that life is too tough. 3. I can't understand what he is talking about. 4. He is always coming up with new ideas. 5. You're looking so very healthy at the moment. 6. She scanned the scenery. "What I don't understand is why we're not seeing the river." 7. I'm hoping I'll feel better by lunchtime. 8. Forgive me! I am being thoughtless. How is your son? 9. She is feeling dead guilty. Forgive her. 10. Maxim's jaw dropped, he was unable to absorb the things he was hearing. 11. I am only agreeing to this ridiculous decision of yours because there is no other way out.

2. Make Special Questions to the following sentences.

1. We live in the life that we have created. 2. Miss Lazy has hardly done any work this week. 3. I've said all I wanted to say on the matter. 4. Alan and Chloe are both down with the flu. Thank God I haven't caught it from them. 5. I think you've made a good choice. 6. The country has made enormous progress this year. The Prime Minister has done so much good. 7. I've studied the last two faxes from Geneva and I've come to a decision. 8. You are my mother. I love you very much, and I thank you from the bottom of my heart for everything you have done for me. 9. Wait, you haven't read the details. 10. You have become very dear to me, and in such a short time. I've fallen in love with you, Mary. 11. So the vendetta has finally ended. You have united the two families at last. 12. You've been generous beyond belief. Thank you. 13. We've run out of sugar. Ask Mrs. Helpful to lend us some. 14. We have had some successes in tennis lately.

∠ 3. Ask questions to have the following answers.

1. The seven days of the week are named in honour of the sun, the moon and five of the planets. 2. The year is divided into four seasons, each having three months. 3. In spring the trees are filled with new life. 4. Both the day and the night are divided into 12 hours. 5. The dial of the clock is marked with figures to indicate the hours.

∠ 4. Ask questions to have the following answers.

1. We are going to reserve a double room. 2. A chambermaid is cleaning their suits now. 3. She is going to check out on Monday. 4. I am looking for the key. I have lost it, I'm afraid. 5. David is still filling in the blank.

△ 5. Answer the following questions using the words in brackets.

1. What is a receptionist doing now? (to fill in the blank) 2. What is a laundress doing now? (to wash shirts). 3. What is a porter doing at this moment? (to carry one's luggage) 4. What is a chambermaid doing at this moment? (to clean a room) 5. What is a manager doing now? (to call Mr Brown) 6. What is a bell-boy doing at this moment? (to buy newspapers and magazines for one of the guests)

► Key words

6. Learn these words and word combinations by heart.

1.	intrinsic motivation	внутрішня мотивація
2.	internal factors	внутрішні фактори
3.	novelty	нововведення
4.	pertain	належати
5.	opt	робити вибір
6.	acceptable	прийнятний
7.	pull towards	підтягувати до
8.	subsequent	наступний, подальший
9.	expenditure	витрати
10.	acquire	придбати, набути
11.	nuclear family	повноцінна сім'я
12.	joint family	сім'я, що складається з багатьох поколінь
13.	income	прибуток
14.	alter	змінювати
15.	currency	валюта

7. Before you read answer the questions.

- 1. Why do people travel?
- 2. How do you think tourists' reasons for travelling have changed in the last 20 or 30 years?

8. Read and translate the text into Ukrainian. Give Ukrainian equivalents to the words in italics.

Tourist motivation

Motivation of the tourists stems from the domain of human psychology. It is the satisfaction-forming factor. The factors of motivation can be categorized into two types: *internal factors of motivation; intrinsic motivation*.

Internal factors arouse, direct, and integrate a person's behavior and influence his decisions for travelling.

Intrinsic Motivation. For many people, tourism is a way of satisfying their psychological needs such as travelling, performing leisure activities, exploring novelty and **capabilities**, self-expression and **self-assurance**, creativity, **competition**, need for relaxation, and **belongingness**. The intrinsic motivations **pertain** to assuring one's capabilities on different emotional fronts. Intrinsic motivation drives the tourists to **opt** for tourism for **intangible** rewards such as fun, **assurance**, and other emotional needs. The other intrinsic factors of motivation are:

Attitudes of Tourist – knowledge of a person, place, or object + positive or negative feelings about the same.

Tourist's Perception – by observing, listening, or getting knowledge, a tourist forms the **perception** about a place, person, or an object.

Values or Beliefs – tourist believes or **values** a specific mode of conduct which is acceptable personally or socially.

Personality of the Tourist – the nature and physique of a tourist plays an important role towards motivation in tourism.

External Factors of Motivation

There are external motives in tourism that can influence tourists and **pull** them **towards** a certain motivation and **subsequent** decision.

Extrinsic Motivation – here, a tourist gets motivated by external factors such as money and the need to feel competent on the scale of **expenditure** and performance.

Place of Origin – the grooming of the tourist depends upon the place of its origin. For example, for the Indian married women, the tourism might come last in the list of preferential things they wish to do whereas for American ladies, tourism would **acquire** much higher rank.

Family and Age – the family matters when it comes to the structure and the income. Today, the families with **nuclear structure** and double income tend to opt for long distance, extravagant tourism more than **joint families** or families with single earning member who are interested in visiting domestic places. The tourists also have different preferences of places according to their age. For example, tourists in the age group of 5 to 45 years might enjoy visiting destination in the USA such as Disneyland more than the senior citizens.

Culture or Social Class – tourists of different cultures prefer different places, events, and different types of tourism. In addition, if friends and families who have visited a place earlier spread the first hand information that motivates the others to visit the place too.

Market – ever-changing market variables **alter** tourism. Changes in value of **currency**, political situations, and **economic well-being** of the country influence the decisions of a tourist.

9. Answer the questions.

1. What does motivation of tourists stem from?

- 2. How can the factors of motivation be categorized?
- 3. What do internal factors of motivation influence?
- 4. What is intrinsic motivation?
- 5. What external factors of motivation can you name?
- 6. How do external factors of motivation influence tourists?

10. Retell the text.

11. Match the term in A with the definitions in B.

capability	confidence in the validity, value of one's own ideas, opinions
self-assurance	a talent or ability that has potential for development or use
competition	to make a choice or decision
belongingness	a contest
opt	the human state of being an essential part of something
intangible	the process or state of being aware of something
perception	incapable of being perceived by the senses
motivation	desire to do; interest to drive

∠ 12. Complete the sentences using the words in the list above. Make all the necessary changes.

- 1. These were all directly tied to a decline in
- 2. Ninety-four percent of Microsoft's value was ... assets that accountants find hard to measure with a number.
- 3. Lady Lydiard's quick ... instantly detected what was passing in his mind.
- 4. Research showed that leadership which fosters ... among team members creates a sense of inclusion and leads to innovation and creativity.
- 5. In our ever-changing world, ... out of Medicare may be worth consideration.
- 6. A country can use domestic contractors to provide
- 7. She said: "Make-up is part of being a woman and it does give you ... and confidence".
- 8. As we can have seen in the previous chapter, there now came a period of violent ... which is remembered as the Dark Ages of the telephone business.

13. Explain in English what is meant by:

Values, pull towards, subsequent, expenditure, acquire, alter, currency, economic well-being.

∠ 14. Form your own Special Questions using the words from Ex. 13.

∠ 15. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to the active vocabulary.

1. Мотиваційні фактори можна поділити на дві групи: зовнішні фактори та психологічні фактори. 2. Конкуренція між двома туристичними компаніями значно зросла завдяки попиту на відпочинок в екзотичних країнах. 3. Витрати

на туристичне обладнання виправдались завдяки зростанню цікавості туристів до цього виду туризму. 4. Зміна курсу валют є одним з чинників, що впливає на мотивацію туристів щодо подорожей. 5. Економічний добробут країни стимулює бажання туристів відвідати її. 6. Думка про відпустку наштовхнула його на ідею кинути все та відправитися у навколосвітню подорож морем. 7. Ці дані охоплюють як державні витрати, так і особисті. 8. Фізичні та юридичні особи, які не є резидентами, мають змогу тримати рахунки у закордонній валюті в Бангладеш. 9. На цій конференції велику увагу було приділено збереженню та популяризації нематеріальних культурних цінностей корінних народів Америки. 10. Щоб підтримати країни після завершення конфліктів, необхідно плідно співпрацювати з ними, а не конкурувати.

- 16. Find out the information to write opinion essay about trends in "old" and "new" tourism in your country or region.
- 17. Work in pairs. What questions could you ask to find out why a tourist has come on holiday and what they want to do?

Тема 3. Travel agencies

Мета: опрацювання лексичного матеріалу за темою «Travel agencies» та закріплення граматичного матеріалу (Clauses of purpose) у лексико-граматичних вправах; розвиток навичок та вмінь використання лексичного та граматичного матеріалу у ситуаціях професійного характеру; читання тексту «Travel agency» з розумінням основного змісту; розвиток діалогічного мовлення з використанням нового лексичного та граматичного матеріалу; створення презентації за темою «Local travel agencies».

Clauses of purpose Підрядні речення мети

В англійській мові складнопідрядне речення складається з головної частини й однієї чи більше підрядних. Підрядні речення в англійській мові, так само, як і в українській, поділяються на *підметові*, *присудкові*, *додаткові*, *означальні та обставинні*.

Підрядне підметове речення. Підрядне підметове речення виконує функцію підмета. Приєднується до головного за допомогою сполучників that (що), whether (чи) та слів who (хто), whom (кого), whose (чий), what (що), which (котрий), where (де), when (коли), why (чому), how (як). All that she wants is the truth. – Все, що вона бажає, – це правда. Who comes first does not matter. – Не має значення, хто приходить першим.

Підрядні присудкові речення. Підрядні присудкові речення виконують функцію іменної частини присудка. Вони приєднуються за допомогою that (що), if/ whether (чи), as if/as though (наче, ніби) та ін. That is why we came here. — Саме тому ми прийшли сюди. That is what he wanted to ask about. — Саме про це він хотів запитати.

Підрядні додаткові речення. Підрядні додаткові речення виконують функцію додатка та приєднуються до головного речення за допомогою слів that

(що), whether (чи), who (хто), whom (кого), whose (чий), what (що), which (котрий), where (де), when (коли), why (чому), how (як) тощо та безсполучниковим способом – останній властивий розмовному мовленню: Не knows where the book is. – Він знає, де знаходиться книжка. They said they were there. – Вони сказали, що були тут.

Підрядне означальне речення. Функція підрядних означальних речень — означення до іменника чи займенника головного речення. Такі речення приєднуються за допомогою слів what, which, where, when, who, whose та безсполучниковим способом: The girl who came into our classroom was very pretty. — Дівчинка, яка зайшла до класу, була дуже гарненькою. The school we go to is in our street. — Шко ла, у якій ми навчаємося, розташована на нашій вулиці.

Підрядне обставинне речення. Підрядне обставинне речення, яке виконує функцію обставин головного речення, має кілька видів.

Підрядне речення часу приєднується за допомогою сполучників when (коли), after (після того як), before (перед тим як), while (в той час як), as (коли), till/until (до того часу як), as soon as (як тільки), as long as (поки), since (з того часу як) та ін. Call me as soon as you come home. — Зателефонуй мені, щойно прийдеш додому. After we had written a composition, we went out of the classroom. — Після того як ми написали твір, ми вийшли з класу.

Підрядне речення причини приєднується за допомогою сполучників because (тому що), as/since (оскільки), for (через те що) та ін.: We went to cinema because we wanted to watch a new film. – Ми пішли до кінотеатру, тому що хотіли переглянути новий фільм. As we were ill, we stayed at home. – Оскільки ми захворіли, ми залишилися вдома.

Підрядне речення місця приєднується до головного за допомогою сполучників where (де), wherever (куди б): We went where the park was. — Ми пішли туди, де був парк. Tim left the book on the table where you told him. — Тім залишив книжку на столі, там, де ти йому сказав.

Підрядне речення наслідку приєднується до головного за допомогою сполучника so (that) (що): Ann was so ill that she couldn't go to school. – Енн була така хвора, що не змогла йти до школи. We had decided to stay at home so we did all housework. – Ми вирішили залишитися вдома, отже, ми зробили всю хатню роботу.

Підрядні речення мети починаються зі сполучників so (that), in order that (to) (щоб), lest (щоб не): We went to school earlier lest we might be late for classes. – Ми пішли до школи раніше, щоб не спізнитися на уроки. Nick came to us in order that we might help him. – Нік прийшов до нас для того, щоб ми змогли йому допомогти.

Підрядні речення способу дії та порівняння поєднуються з головним сполучниками as (як), as ... as (як ... так), than (ніж), as if (ніби) тощо: Do as you like. – Роби, як тобі подобається. The more we read the story, the more we liked it. – Чим більше ми читали історію, тим більше вона нам подобалася.

Останній тип підрядних обставинних речень — ∂ опустові. Сполучники, які вживаються у таких реченнях, — though (хоча), however (хоча, однак), whatever (що б не) та ін.: He didn't come though we had asked him. — Він не

прийшов, хоча ми його запрошували. We stayed in the street although it was getting dark. – Ми залишалися на вулиці, хоча сутеніло.

∠1. Choose the right word to, in order to, so that, so as to.

1. They took the taxi ... waste time. 2. I have to get up early. I set the alarm for five o'clock ... oversleep. 3. Travel agencies also receive a large variety of bonuses, benefits, and other incentives from travel and tourism related companies as inducements for travel agents ... promote their products. 4. It is now common for the large mass market tour companies to purchase a controlling interest in a chain of travel agencies ... control the distribution of their product. 5. Intrinsic motivation drives the tourists ... opt for tourism for intangible rewards such as fun, assurance, and other emotional needs. 6. A tour operator typically combines tour and travel components ... create a package holiday.

2. Choose the right word to, in order to, so that, so as to.

1. I'm studying very hard at the moment ... pass my exams next month. 2. I bought a dictionary ... help with my vocabulary. 3. I went to bed early ... I wouldn't be tired in the morning. 4. I waited for an hour ... I could meet her. 5. I am going ti Australia ... forget my English. 6. Make sure your bags are tagged ... you can identify them later. 6. They advertise and produce brochures ... promote their products, holidays and itineraries. 7. Tour operators still exercise contracting power with suppliers (airlines, hotels, other land arrangements, cruise companies and so on) and influence over other entities (tourism boards and other government authorities) ... create packages and special group departures for destinations that might otherwise be difficult and expensive to visit.

∠ 3. Paraphrase the sentences using the clauses of purpose.

1. He opened the window. He wanted to let fresh air in (in order to). 2. I took my camera. I wanted to take some photos (so that). 3. He studied really hard. He wanted to go to Japan (in order to). 4. Jason learns Chinese. His aim is to work in China. 5. I've collected money. I will buy a new car (so that). 6. Many people left Turkey in 1960s. They wanted to find jobs in Germany (in order to). 7. She attended to a course. She wants to learn Spanish (so as to). 8. Linda turned on the lights. She wanted to see better (in order to). 9. I will come with you. I want to help you pack your things (so as to). 10. We are going to cinema. We will watch a horror film (to). 11. You must take your umbrella so that you won't get wet (in order to). 12. He waited at the counter. He wanted to see her (in order to). 13. We all put on our coats. We were feeling cold (so that).

△ 4. Make up two sentences using the clauses of purpose.

- 1. Ann is putting on her warm jacket. She doesn't want to catch a cold (so as not to).
- 2. Sandy has lent her brother some money. He wants to travel abroad (so that). 3. They are going on holiday soon. They want to have a rest. (so as to). 4. Mother packed her camera. She wanted her son to take photos. (so that). 5. He spoke in a low voice. He didn't want to wake her up. (in order not to).

∠ 5. Fill in the gaps using in order to, so as to, so that or to:

1. They went to the hospital	_see their friend. 2	2. The car stop	peda woman
could walk. 3. My father turned or	n the television	watch the	latest news. 4. My
sister is going to study French _	leave Lo	ondon for Paris	s. 5. We bought a

laptop	our son could work anywhere. 6. Our	teacher	asks	simple
questions _	all the pupils can answer them.			
	•			

► Key words

6. Learn these words and word combinations by heart.

1.	on behalf of	від імені; заради
2.	travel insurance	страхування
3.	travel arrangements	підготовка до подорожі
4.	cater	поставляти їжу; обслуговувати відвідувачів (у ресторані, в театрі)
5.	clientele	клієнтура
6.	convenient	зручний
7.	purchase	купівля; купувати
8.	discount	знижка
9.	afford	дозволяти собі
10.	tax	податок
11.	approach	підхід
12.	outbound tourism	виїзний туризм
13.	inbound tourism	в'їздний туризм
14.	expertise	експертна кваліфікація

7. Before you read answer the questions.

- 1. What products do travel agencies sell?
- 2. What kind of services do they provide?

2. 8. Read and translate the text into Ukrainian. Give Ukrainian equivalents to the words in italics.

Travel agency

A travel agency is a private **retailer** or public service that provides travel and tourism related services to the public **on behalf of** suppliers such activities as airlines, car rentals, cruise lines, hotels, railways, travel insurance, and package tours. In addition to dealing with ordinary tourists most travel agencies have a separate department devoted to making travel arrangements for business travelers and some travel agencies specialize in commercial and business travel only. There are also travel agencies that serve as general sales agents for foreign travel companies,

allowing them to have offices in countries other than where their **headquarters** are located.

Origins

The modern travel agency first appeared in the second half of the 19th century. Thomas Cook established a chain of agencies in the last quarter of the 19th century, in association with the Midland Railway. They not only sold their own tours to the public, but in addition, represented other tour companies. Other British pioneer travel agencies were Dean&Dawson, the Polytechnic Touring Association, and the Cooperative Wholesale Society. The oldest travel agency in the United States is Brownell Travel; on 4 July 1887, Walter T. Brownell led ten travelers on a European tour, setting sail from New York on the SS Devonia.

Travel agencies became more commonplace with the development of commercial aviation, starting in the 1920s. Originally, travel agencies largely **catered** to middle and upper class customers, but the post-war boom in mass-market package holidays resulted in the **proliferation** of travel agencies on the main streets of most British towns, catering to a working class **clientele** looking for a **convenient** way to book overseas beach holidays.

Operations

A travel agency's main function is to act as an agent, selling travel products and services on behalf of a supplier. Consequently, unlike other retail businesses, they do not **keep a stock in hand**, unless they have pre-booked hotel rooms and/or cabins on a cruise ship for a group travel event such as a wedding and honeymoon. A package holiday or a ticket is not purchased from a supplier unless a customer requests that **purchase**. The holiday or ticket is supplied to the agency at a discount. The **profit** is therefore the difference between the advertised price which the customer pays and the discounted price at which it is supplied to the agent. This is known as the commission. In many countries, all individuals or companies that sell tickets are required to be licensed as a travel agent.

In some countries, airlines have stopped giving commissions to travel agencies. Therefore, travel agencies are now forced to charge a percentage premium or a standard flat fee, per sale. However, some companies pay travel agencies a set percentage for selling their product. Major tour companies can afford to do this, because if they were to sell a thousand trips at a cheaper rate, they would still come out better than if they sold a hundred trips at a higher rate. This process benefits both parties. It is also cheaper to offer commissions to travel agents rather than engage in advertising and distribution campaigns without using agents.

Other commercial operations are undertaken, especially by the larger chains. These can include the sale of in-house **insurance**, travel guide books, and public transport timetables, car rentals, and the services of an on-site bureau de change, dealing in the most popular holiday currencies.

Agency income

Traditionally, travel agencies' principal source of income was, and continues to be, commissions paid for bookings of car rentals, cruise lines, hotels, railways, sightseeing tours, tour operators, etc. A fixed percentage of the main element of the price is paid to the agent as a commission. Commissions may vary depending on the type of product and the supplier. Commissions are not paid on the **tax** component of the price. Travel agencies also receive a large variety of bonuses, benefits, and other **incentives** from travel and tourism related companies as **inducements** for travel agents to promote their products. The customer is normally not made aware of how much the travel agent is earning in commissions and other benefits. Other sources of income may include the sale of **insurance**, travel guide books, public transport timetables and money exchange.

Types of agencies

There are three different types of agencies in the UK: **multiples, miniples,** and **independent** agencies. Multiples comprise a number of national chains, often owned by international conglomerates, like Thomson Holidays, now a **subsidiary** of TUI AG, the German multinational. It is now common for the large mass market tour companies to purchase a controlling interest in a chain of travel agencies, in order to control the distribution of their product. (This is an example of vertical integration.) The smaller chains are often based in particular regions or districts.

Four different types of agencies exist in the United States: independent, consortium, regional, and mega agencies. American Express and the American Automobile Association (AAA) are examples of mega travel agencies.

Independent agencies usually cater to a special or niche market, such as the needs of residents in an **upmarket** commuter town or suburb, or a particular group interested in a similar activity, such as sporting events, like football, golf, or tennis.

Travel agencies choose between two approaches. One is the traditional, multidestination, **outbound travel agency**, based in the traveler's originating location; the other is the destination focused, **inbound travel agency**, that is based in the destination and delivers an **expertise** on that location. At present, the former is usually a larger operator while the latter is often a smaller, independent operator.

9. Answer the questions.

- 1. What is a travel agency?
- 2. When did the modern travel agency first appear?
- 3. What is the main function of a travel agency?
- 4. What is travel agencies source of income?
- 5. How many types of agencies are there in the UK? Name them.
- 6. How many types of agencies are there in the USA? Name them.

10. Retell the text.

11. Match the term in A with the definitions in B.

Α	В
retailer	main office
headquarter	a merchant who sells goods at retail
prolifiration	something that is advantageous or good
profit	the act of increasing or rising

D

benefit	an arrangement or agreement that protects someone from incurring future losses, as from damage, theft, illnedd, or death
insurance	earnings
incentive	a company whose controlling interest is owned by another company
subsidiary	a motivating influence; stimuls

△ 12. Complete the sentences using the words in the list above. Make all necessary changes.

- 1. For each level wholesaler,... and customer there is a different value proposition and different selling challenge.
- 2. Their ... lay in the southwest corner of this district, near the crossing of two the so-called Martian canals.
- 3. We call on all countries, whether they have chosen to join the NPT or not, to work together to limit, to prevent, the threat of further nuclear
- 4. The agreement as to the sharing of the ... was drawn up, it is true, by me, but at that time he made no word of complaint.
- 5. No life had been more peaceful and innocent than mine; fewlives so rich with ... conferred.
- 6. And then again, when they went to pay their January's installment on the house, the agent terrified them by asking them if they had had the ... attended to yet.
- 7. She doesn't even understand that she is the sole ... of my whole work.
- 8. And it continued to believe this until one of its ... companies the Gold and Stock-reported that several of its machines had been superseded by telephones.

13. Explain in English what is meant by:

On behalf of, catering, clientele, convenient, keep a stock in hand, purchase, flat fee, afford, tax, upmarket, expertise, inducement.

∠ 14. Make up your own sentences with clauses of purpose using the active vocabulary.

△ 15. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to the active vocabulary.

1.Робоче навантаження всіх інших працівників головного офісу туристичної компанії було сконцентроване в Парижі. 2. Угода про розподіл прибутку ще не була підписана. 3. Я показав цей аналіз іншому страховому агенту, який не зацікавлений у справі. 4. Вона навіть не розуміє, що є єдиним стимулом моєї роботи в туристичній фірмі. 5. Одна з його дочірніх компаній збанкрутіла. 6. Високі податки змусили його закрити свою туристичну фірму. 7. Тур оператори купують місця на авіарейси, кімнати в готелях у великих компаній та продають їх у роздріб. 8. Перехожим необхідно надати легкий, безпечний доступ до всіх об'єктів громадського транспорту. 9. Ця організація проводить курси для жінок у галузі громадського харчування та гостинності для розширення їх прав та можливостей у цій країні. 10. Filler Corporation — це дочірня компанія Plus Entertainment.

16. Think about your own area of the world. Your Partner will be a customer who doesn't know the area at all. Establish rapport, investigate needs, make suitable recommendations, and then present possible products.

17. Work in pairs. Use the information from the text to role play the dialogue.

Розділ 2. Transport

Метою розділу є закріплення граматичного (Comparatives/Superlatives; to be going to do smth) та лексичного матеріалу за темами: «Transport for tourism»; «Ассоmmodation» у лексико-граматичних вправах; розвиток навичок та вмінь користуватися граматичними структурами у ситуаціях професійного характеру; читання текстів з розумінням основного змісту; розвиток вміння вести бесіду за темою заняття у звя'зку із вимогами ділового мовлення; навчання усного професійно орієнтованого мовлення.

Тема 1. Transport for tourism

Мета: розвиток навичок та вмінь використання граматичного та лексичного матеріалу у ситуаціях професійного характеру; опрацювання лексичного матеріалу за темою «Transport for tourism» та граматичного матеріалу (Comparatives/Superlatives) у лексико-граматичних вправах; читання тексту «Transport for tourism» з розумінням основного змісту; навчання усного професійно орієнтованого мовлення; розвиток вміння вести бесіду за темою спілкування; створення презентації за темою «Transport system in Ukraine».

Comparatives and Superlatives Ступені порівняння прикметників

В англійській мові, як і в українській, якісні прикметники мають три ступені порівняння: **звичайний** (the Positive Degree), **вищий** (the Comparative Degree) і **найвищий** (the Superlative degree).

Утворення ступенів порівняння прикметників

Форма звичайного ступеня прикметника не має якогось спеціального закінчення: wide, pleasant, difficult. Форми вищого і найвищого ступенів можуть бути **простими**(вони утворюються за допомогою закінчень) і **складними** (вони утворюються за допомогою службових слів). Обидва ці способи утворення ступенів порівняння використовуються і в українській мові.

сильний – сильніший – найсильніший

сильний – більш сильний – самий сильний

Прості форми вищого і найвищого ступенів утворюються додаванням закінчень -er (для вищого ступеня) і -est [ist] (для найвищого ступеня) до

форми звичайного ступеня прикметника. Перед прикметниками у найвищому ступені стоїть означений артикль.

Звичайний ступінь: cold, simple, young Вищий ступінь: colder, simpler, younger

Найвищий ступінь: (the) coldest, simplest, youngest

При утворенні простих форм вищого і найвищого ступенів слід додержувати таких правил:

1) Односкладові прикметники, які закінчуються на одну приголосну з попереднім коротким голосним звуком, подвоюють у написанні кінцеву приголосну у вищому і найвищому ступенях:

big - bigger - (the) biggest

hot - hotter - (the) hottest

У всіх інших випадках подвоєння не відбувається:

sweet – sweeter – (the) sweetest

cool - cooler - (the) coolest

2) Прикметники, які закінчуються на букву **у** з попередньою приголосною, у вищому і найвищому ступенях змінюють **у** на **і**:

easy - easier - (the) easiest

happy - happier - (the) happiest

Якщо кінцевій букві у передує голосна, то цієї зміни не відбувається:

gay - gayer - (the) gayest

3) Прикметники, які закінчуються **у** звичайному ступені на німе **е**, опускають його у вищому і найвищому ступенях:

large - larger - (the) largest

white - whiter - (the) whitest

4) У прикметників strong, young і long перед закінченнями вищого і найвищого ступенів вимовляється звук [g]:

long - longer - (the) longest

strong – stronger – (the) strongest

young – younger – (the) youngest

У прикметників, які закінчуються на букви **-r, -re,** перед закінченнями вищого і найвищого ступенів вимовляється звук [r]:

clear - clearer - (the) clearest

pure – purer – (the) purest

Прості форми вищого і найвищого ступенів мають такі прикметники:

- 1) усі односкладові прикметники;
- 2) двоскладові прикметники, які закінчуються на -y, -er, -le, -ow:

happy – happier – (the) happiest

clever – cleverer – (the) cleverest

simple – simpler – (the) simplest narrow – narrower – (the) narrowest

Складні форми вищого і найвищого ступенів утворюються додаванням службових слів **more** і **(the) most** до звичайного ступеня прикметника.

Звичайний ступінь: useful, beautiful

Вищий ступінь: more useful, more beautiful

Найвищий ступінь: (the) most useful, (the) most beautiful

Складні форми вищого і найвищого ступенів утворюють такі прикметники:

1) усі багатоскладові (ті, що мають більш як два склади) прикметники:

beautiful – more beautiful – (the most) beautiful

2) двоскладові прикметники, які не закінчуються на **-y**, **-er**, **-le**, **-ow** і мають наголос на першому складі:

careless – more careless – (the) most careless

useful – more useful – (the) most useful

Усі інші двоскладові прикметники можуть утворювати складні форми поряд з простими.

3) усі прикметники, які збігаються за формою з дієприкметником теперішнього або минулого часу (тобто закінчуються на **-ing** та **-ed**):

loving – more loving – (the) most loving

pleased – more pleased – (the) most pleased

tired – more tired – (the) most tired

Деякі прикметники утворюють вищий і найвищий ступені порівняння не за загальними правилами, наприклад:

good - better - (the) best

bad - worse - (the) worst

little - less - (the) least

В значенні маленький за розміром звичайно вживається прикметник **small**, який утворює ступені порівняння за правилами (**small** – **smaller** – **the smallest**).

Прикметник **little** часто вживається з пестливим відтінком.

What a nice little bag you've got!

Слово **little** може бути не тільки прикметником, а й неозначеним займенником і прислівником **little**(мало), наприклад:

There is **little** milk in the glass (неозначений займенник).

She slept very **little** last night (прислівник).

Деякі прислівники мають по дві форми вищого і найвищого ступенів, які різні за своїм значенням.

Звичайний Вищий ступінь ступінь

Найвищий ступінь

old – старий	 older – більш старий, старіший; старший (за) elder – старший (у сім'ї) 	 the oldest – самий старий, старший, найстаріший (the) eldest – самий старший у сім'ї
late – пізній	1) later – більш пізній 2) latter – останній з двох (по порядку)	1) (the) latest — самий пізній, останній (за часом) 2) (the) last — самий останній (по порядку); минулий
far — далекий, дальній	1) farther — більш дальній (далекий) (про відстань) 2) further (а) більш дальній (далекий) (про відстань); (б) дальший, наступний (по порядку)	дальній (далекий) 2) (the) furthest – самий
near – близький	nearer – більш близький	 (the) nearest – самий близький, найближчий (the) next – наступний (по порядку); майбутній

Форми **older, oldest** вживаються, як правило, стосовно осіб, які не ϵ членами однієї сім'ї, або стосовно неживих предметів.

I am not **older** than you.

Tom is **the oldest** boy in our form.

This is **the oldest** building in our town.

Форми elder, (the) eldest вживаються стосовно членів однієї сім'ї. Але при наявності слова than(порівняння) вживається форма older, а не elder.

Her **elder** sister is called Mary.

My **elder** brother lives in Kyiv.

The **eldest** son is going to be a teacher.

Але:

Jane is two years **older** than her sister.

Форми later, (the) latest вживаються стосовно часу:

Here is **the latest** news.

Later events showed that he was right.

Have you read his **latest** book?

Форми latter, (the) last означають порядок послідовності.

John and Nick like winter sports. The former is fond of skating, and **the latter** prefers skiing.

I saw him on the **last day** of my holiday.

Вживані сполучення без артикля last week, last night, last year, last month і т. п., в яких last має значення минулий.

He left **last** week.

What did you do last night?

Форми nearer, (the) nearest вживаються при означенні відстані і часу.

How can I get to the **nearest** post-office?

Come **nearer**, please.

Форма the next вживається із значенням наступний (по порядку), дальший.

The next train leaves in half an hour.

What is **the next** thing to do?

Вживані також сполучення без артикля next day, next Sunday, next week, next month, next winter (year, May), в яких next має значення майбутній.

I'll see you **next** week.

Will you come **nex**t Sunday?

∠1. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the adjective. Mind the use of articles where necessary.

A. Late

1. These are ... books and current magazines. 2. Are you getting off at ... stop? 3. He turned up ... than he had promised. 4. Let's discuss ... news a little bit ..., shall we? 5. We have two managers at the office: Igor and Svetlana. ... is thirty, ... is twenty-eight. 6. Will you repeat ... sentence, please. 7. This illustrated magazine shows photographs of ... fashions. 8. Last week my students passed ... exam. 9. I am ..., but not 10. We need ... telephone directory.

B. Near

1. There's no one ... to me than you. 2. Excuse me, where is ... metro station? 3. ... time think before you speak. 4. Are you getting off at ...stop, sir? 5. Who lives ... to the school, children? 6. ...week you'll have to write ... essay according to our plan. 7. Who is going to be ... to do the talking?

C. Old

1. My roommate is as ... as I. 2. Of the four children Tony is 3. My ... brother is a loving family man.4. — Who is ... here? — Mr. Stone is, though he is the youngest man here. 5. Have you ... brother or sister?

D. Far

1. She is one of those who will go 2. How ... is your native place from here? 3. Billy lived at ... end of the village. 4. She never went ... than school. 5. Do you think

they will get any ... in this tricky matter? 6. A ... calculation shows that these figures are incorrect. 7. I live ... from the city centre than you do, S. They are waiting for ... news from home.

△ 2. Put the adjectives in the correct order.

1. Cycling is a(n)	_activity, (useful, c	outdoor, popul	ar) 2. Now	I'm reading
anovel, (depressi	ng, long, boring)	3. He had a	aa	larm clock,
(digital, new, useful) 4. I	Have you heard or	f this	_invention?	' (Japanese,
fantastic, new) 5. This fam	ily rents a	house, (furni	shed, large,	old) 6. I've
just bought a(n)	table, (beautiful,	coffee, glass,	oval) 7.	Robert's is
thecar. (red, Itali	an, big) 8. Our stude	ents are using		dictionaries.
(English, reliable, new, con	mplete) 9. There w	as a	carpet o	on the floor,
(soft, wonderful, woollen, F	Persian) 10. Andy ga	ave Rosie a	box	. (jewellery,
velvet, small, square) 11. St				
are a lot ofpans in	n the shops, (frying,	, Tefal, non-st	ick, brand-n	ew, French-
made).				

△3. Give degrees of comparison of the following words if possible,

- I. angry, brave, bad, convenient, dry, dead, final, good, heavy, narrow, perfect, Persian, right (left), square, important, white, yellow, unique, little
- II. absent-minded, easy-going, fine-looking, good-natured, high-flown, high-heeled, kind-hearted, much-spoken, narrow-minded, old-fashioned, strong-willed, well-bred.

∠4. Answer the following questions using the words in brackets.

1. What is a receptionist doing now? (to fill in the blank) 2. What is a laundress doing now? (to wash shirts). 3. What is a porter doing at this moment? (to carry one's luggage) 4. What is a chambermaid doing at this moment? (to clean a room) 5. What is a manager doing now? (to call Mr Brown) 6. What is a bell-boy doing at this moment? (to buy newspapers and magazines for one of the guests).

₹5. Compare.

I. two different resorts 2. travelling by air and by sea 3. two flowers 4. rock music and classical music 5. two academic subjects 6. comedy and tragedy 7. reading and writing 8. being single and being married 9. two of your friends 10. your life now with what it was like ten years ago 11. your physical appearance now with the way you looked as a child 12. two movie stars 13. two holidays 14. two of your teachers 15. children with parents.

⊩ Key words

6. Learn these words and word combinations by heart.

1.	hail a taxi	взяти таксі
2.	accommodation	житло
3.	array of fare classes	діапазон цін
4.	date restrictions	обмеження строку
5.	frequent flyer status	статус постійного клієнта авіакомпанії

6.	loose schedule	вільний графік
7.	a host of hassles	багато труднощів, перепон
8.	maintenance	підтримка, сбереження
9.	hub airports	вузловий аеропорт
10.	vessel	судно, корабель
11.	indispensable	необхідний, обов'язковий
12.	valid driving permits	діюче водійське посвідчення
13.	ridesharing	сумісне використання транспортного засобу
14.	traverse the countryside	пересікати сільську місцевість
15.	rival	конкурент

7. Before you read answer the questions.

- 1. How do you prefer to travel by car, by coach, by train, by plane ...? Why?
- 2. Think about the best and worst journeys you have ever made. Exchange ideas with a partner.

8. Read and translate the text into Ukrainian. Give Ukrainian equivalents to the words in italics.

Transport for tourism

Transportation is a concern of every traveler, whether he is planning how to reach a destination or trying **to hail a taxi**. Numerous transportation options exist, ranging from one-way trips in a first-class jet to budget accommodation on a freighter.

By plane

Travel by plane is often faster – when travelling very large distances, such as between continents, the difference is a choice between a day in transit flying versus several weeks any other way - and safer than other modes of transportation but it can be more expensive and generally involves dealing with security checks and baggage issues that travelers by bus or train might not have to face.

Ticket buying

Purchasing airline tickets can involve a mind-numbing **array** of **fare** classes, date restrictions, and price options. Two travelers sitting next to one another on a plane have almost always paid different fares, so finding the best prices can be a **challenge**.

Modes of travel

Airline travel varies from **cramped** economy cabins to large **suites** that may even offer a full-length bed. Prices vary according to class of service, but **frequent**

flyer status and other methods offer ways of getting upgraded travel without the upgraded price.

Round the world flights

Several airlines offer round-the-world flights, perfect for **backpackers** with a lot of time and a **loose schedule**. These flights offer travel to any location, provided the traveler is always moving east to west (or vice versa) and often limit the traveler to a maximum number of flights.

Security issues

Airport security has become stricter in recent years and offers **a host of hassles** for travelers. Arriving at the airport in time to make it through security checks, traveling with proper documentation, and avoiding transits through countries with strict security **constraints** are all considerations for air travelers.

Air charter

Air Charter is the official name for air taxi operations, defined by the FAA and operated under a series of rules, primarily the US Federal Code of Aviation Regulations (FAR) Part 135, which specifies specific rules for experience, **safety**, and **maintenance.** Air charter is the business of renting a complete craft (i.e., chartering) as opposed to individual aircraft seats (i.e., getting a price ticket through a conventional airline) whereas the airlines specialize in selling transportation by the seat. Air charter companies fly point-to-point, at the time requested by hiring customers, so that customers don't need to wait in-line at major **hub airports**. Safety, pilot qualifications, and many other considerations are overseen by the FAA.

Air charter companies often fly smaller aircraft that the FAA approves, with room for 3-9 (or more) passengers. Since aircraft with more than 9 passengers start to fall into the "commuter" size range, there are a number of extra requirements and costs that occur with more than 9 passenger seats per aircraft.

The new VLJ (very light jet) aircraft being delivered by Eclipse Aviation and others will typically seat 4-5 passengers, and offer a new set of choices for point-to-point flights.

General Aviation

Travelling at the controls of a small plane as a private pilot can be one of the most fulfilling travel experiences possible. You get to see the world from a perspective entirely different from the ground or from commercial aviation. Most parts of the world have some form of General Aviation; in western countries such as the United States and Europe small airports are everywhere. Costs are somewhat higher than commercial airline seats; travel time is less than by car but usually somewhat more than by airline. Becoming a pilot can take a significant amount of time and money, but most will agree the rewards are outstanding; for most travel pilots the journey is the reward.

By train

Travel by rail often **invokes** a past era, with tracks winding through mountains and forests, comforts including dining cars and sleeper cabins, and other **amenities** not available to air and motor travelers.

By boat

This is a less crowded, cheaper alternative for crossing a sea or ocean, not using airplanes or commercial cruise ships or ferries.

Yacht charter

Yacht Chartering is known as the best kept secret in the holiday industry. It is where you **hire** a yacht (either a sailing yacht or a motor yacht) and to sail in a different part of the world each year. As well as the **flexibility** it offers it can also be surprisingly excellent value for money, often working out cheaper than booking hotel rooms, especially if there are a good number of people going on holiday together. It also usually works out cheaper than owning your own yacht if you charter for up to six weeks a year.

In order to charter a yacht you will need to demonstrate that you have a qualified skipper and at least one competent member of crew. If you are not able to **supply** your own skipper (this is known as "bare-boat charter") you can pay to have one supplied which is known as a "skippered" or "crewed" charter. There are plenty of yacht charter companies; one of the largest in the U.S. is Denison Super Yacht Division. Popular locations include Croatia, Greece, Seychelles, Turkey, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, and the Whitsunday Islands.

Cruise ships

Cruise ships range in size from vessels holding a handful of passengers to floating cities that hold thousands of passengers and offer all of the amenities that one would expect of a luxury resort.

Automobile travel

In some countries such as the United States of America a car is a nearly **indispensable** tool for travel. Cars allow flexibility in destination planning but require maintenance, insurance, and **valid driving permits.**

Ridesharing

Ridesharing, or carpooling, is the sharing of car journeys so that a driver does not travel alone in a car. Websites such as BlaBlaCar safely connect drivers with empty seats to passengers looking for a ride.

Hitchhiking

Hitchhiking is an inexpensive and sometimes dangerous way to get from one place to another. Hitchhiking has its own codes and rules, and can be an effective and enjoyable means of travel for some.

Cycling

Cycling trips can range from day trips to adventures that last for months, with the cyclist using manpower to traverse the countryside.

Bus travel

Taking the bus is a comfortable and eco-friendly mode of transportation. Coach fleets have upgraded their services over the years and now rival those of airplanes. In certain countries, locals rely on the bus as some routes aren't served by popular modes of transport, like the plane or the train. Companies like Busbud, make finding the right bus easier as they work with operators all over the world to help travelers find bus tickets.

9. Answer the questions.

1. What is transportation?

- 2. How do prices vary?
- 3. What is air charter?
- 4. What is needed in order to charter a yacht?
- 5. How do cruise ships range?
- 6. What is ridesharing and hitchhiking?

10. Retell the text.

11. Match the term in A with the definitions in B.

A B

fare	a man hiking with a rucksack
amenities	the threat or use of force to prevent, restrict, or dictate the action or thought of others
backpacker	freedom from danger or risk of injury
constraint	a craft, especially one larger than a rowboat, designed to navigate on water
safety	a series of connected rooms, as in a hotel or office building, used as a single unit
vessel	an airport, railway station, bus station, from which many services operate connecting journeys
suite	a transportation charge, as for a bus
hub	something that contributes to physical or material comfort

△ 12. Complete the sentences using the words in the list above. Make all necessary changes.

- 1. A majority of ... prefer to leave their smart phones behind while travelling.
- 2. All ... and formality quickly disappeared, and the friendliest feeling succeeded.
- 3. He passed the tree in ..., but new perils lay before him.
- 4. In addition to 146 ..., the resort also features 144 privately owned casitas, which will also be a part of the hotel's inventory.
- 5. Beyond such ... I had left my family severely alone.
- 6. Collin Matthews, Chief Executive of Heathrow Airport said: "A single ... is the only way to connect the UK to the fastest growing economies because it is the only model that can sustain long-haul flights".
- 7. He had in some way lost on exchange in New York, and the raiway ... to Nebraska was more than they had expected.
- 8. Though if our ... is held back much by storms he may get on the ground first.

13. Explain in English what is meant by:

A host of hassles, challenge, cramped, hire, flexibility, supply, maintenance, indispensable, valid driving permits, ridesharing, hitchhiking, traverse, array.

№ 14. Make up your sentences with Comparatives and Superlatives using the words from Ex.13.

△ 15. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to the active vocabulary.

- 1. Більшість туристів, що подорожують місцевістю з рюкзаками за спиною, залишають сучасні електронні пристрої вдома та насолоджуються дикою природою. 2. Яка плата за квиток до Риму? 3. Не дивлячись на всі зручності, вона почувала себе дуже самотньою на борту цього розкішного корабля. 4. Його судно викинуло на скелі біля Великого Бар'єрного Рифу. 5. Пристигніть ремені безпеки, будь ласка. 6. Ми прагнемо стати регіональним центром в галузі комунікацій, авіації та туризму. 7. Проїзд в один кінець коштує 1 євро. 8. Це судно також здійснює рейси в Пунта Аренас в Чілі два рази на місяць. 9. Кожного року ми з Полою арендуємо цей великий номер люкс на Ніагарському водоспаді. 10. Я можу найняти когось, хто знає іспанську.
- 16. Prepare a website about transport system and timetable information in your city or region. Make a presentation.
- 17. Work in pairs. Use the information from the text to role play the dialogue.

Тема 2. Accommodation

Мета: розвиток навичок та вмінь використання граматичного (to be going to do smth) та лексичного матеріалу за темою «Accommodation» у ситуаціях професійного характеру; опрацювання лексичного та граматичного матеріалу у лексико-граматичних вправах; читання тексту «Types of accommodation» з розумінням основного змісту; розвиток діалогічного мовлення з використанням нового лексичного та граматичного матеріалу; навчання усного професійно орієнтованого мовлення; створення презентації за темою «Different types of tourist accommodation in your area».

Вираз to be going to do smth

В Конструкція to be going to do something дуже часто вживається в англійській, як в письмовій, так і в усній. Вона є одним із способів вираження майбутнього часу, але, в свою чергу, має притаманні лише їй нюанси, які і відрізняють її від інших виразів. Відразу хотілося б відзначити, що входить до складу конструкції словосполучення to be going припускає, що ми не будемо вдаватися до його використання у випадках, коли у нас є дієслова **to go** (йти, їхати) і **to come** (приходити). Краще взяти форму часу групи Continuous будьякої особи і числа. Наприклад: I'm going ... I'm coming.

Коли ми використовуємо вираз be going to в англійській мові? Він необхідний в ситуаціях, що позначають або визначають намір того, хто говорить вчинити дію в найближчому майбутньому. Іншими словами — це продумана, запланована заздалегідь дія. Щоб правильно оперувати цим виразом, нам лише необхідно пам'ятати форми допоміжного дієслова to be у всіх особах, і числах. Ось вони:

I am.

you / we / they are,

he / she / it is.

Це був теперішній час, а ось і минулий:

I / he / she / it was,

you / we / they were.

I'm going to a party tonight. What are you going to wear? – $\mathfrak R$ сьогодні йду на вечірку (вже запланований захід). Що ти збираєшся надіти?

I've decided to repaint this room. What colour are you going to paint it? – Я вирішив перефарбувати цю кімнату (заплановане дію). У який колір будеш фарбувати?

Заперечення в реченні з виразом be going to в англійській мові утворюється за допомогою заперечної частки not, яка ставиться між допоміжним дієсловом be в потрібній формі і словом going. наприклад: She is not going to meet me. — Вона не збирається зі мною зустрітися.

Щоб отримати запитання з цього речення, потрібно лише допоміжне дієслово to be в певній формі винести на початок речення, на перше місце: Із (not) she going to meet me? Вираз be going to в англійській мові, але представлений в площині минулого часу, а саме, was / were going to, означає, що хтось збирався здійснити якісь дії в майбутньому, але з яких-небудь причин не зробив цього. Що я маю на увазі? We were going to travel by train but then we decided to go by car. — Ми збиралися подорожувати на поїзді, але потім вирішили їхати на машині. (Наприклад, порахували, що так економічно вигідніше або зручніше) Did Kate get married? No, she was going to get married but she changed her mind. — Кейт вийшла заміж? Ні. Вона збиралася заміж, але потім змінила свою думку.

Чим відрізняється вираз be going to в англійській мові від форм простого майбутнього часу? Адже цей вираз теж служить для представлення подій майбутнього. Коли нам необхідно показати, що попередньо мало місце яканебудь домовленість, щось уже було заплановано заздалегідь, ми використовуємо вираз be going to в англійській мові, наприклад: Have you repaired my bicycle? Not yet, I am going to repair it tomorrow. — Ти полагодив мій велосипед? Ще ні, я відремонтую його завтра.

Якщо ж рішення про здійснення якоїсь дії у майбутньому було прийнято в момент розмови, ми звертаємо свою увагу на форми часу Future Simple:

I've got a terrible headache. Wait there, I will get an aspirin for you. – У мене страшно болить голова. Почекай, я зараз принесу тобі аспірин.

I can not work out how to use this camera. It's quite easy. I will show you. - Я ніяк не можу зрозуміти, як користуватися цим фотоапаратом. Легко, я тобі покажу.

А чи є відмінність між виразом be going to в англійській мові та формами теперішнього тривалого часу Present Continuous? Є, і ось в чому вона полягає. Коли ми використовуємо Present Continuous, ми робимо акцент на домовленості, зробленої заздалегідь (позначено час, куплений квиток і т.д.).

Якщо ж у реченні присутній вираз be going to в англійській мові, ми повинні відзначити, що існує рішення зробити що-небудь. Наприклад: І'm meeting her tomorrow. – Я зустрічаюся з нею завтра. (Ми домовилися)

I'm going to meet her tomorrow. — Я збираюся зустрітися з нею завтра. (Я вирішив, але вона ще не знає про це).

До речі, у виразі be going to в англійській мові ϵ ще одне значення. Це велика ймовірність, неминучість того, що зараз щось трапиться, здійсниться якась дія в майбутньому, тому що в теперішньому ϵ всі ознаки, що вказують на це. Подивіться приклади: The man can not see where he is going. There is a hole in front of him. He is going to fall into the hole. — Чоловік зараз впаде (тому що він не бачить куди йде, а перед ним яма).

Look at these black clouds. It's going to rain! -3дається, зараз піде дощ (бо небо затягнуте темними хмарами).

I feel terrible. I think I'm going to be sick. – \mathfrak{A} , напевно, занедужую (бо погано себе почуваю).

It's 8 a.m. Kyle is leaving his home. He has to be at work at 8.15 but the journey takes 30 minutes. He isgoing to be late. – Кайл, швидше за все, запізниться на роботу (бо він вийшов у 8, а йому треба бути на робочому місці в 8.15, але добирається він туди лише за півгодини).

✓ 1. Use to be going+Infinitive in the following sentences according to the model. Model: I'll see you tomorrow.

I am going to see you tomorrow.

1. My friend will stay at the hotel. 2. We'll make a reservation. 3. They will have breakfast in their room. 4. I'll hand the supper order to the waiter. 5. A bell boy will take suitcases to the third floor. 6. They will fill in the order for the laundry.

🙇 2. Translate into English.

1. Я збираюся забронювати номер «люкс» у Вашому готелі. 2. Чи є у Вас вільні номери? 3. Ви маєте звільнити кімнату в призначений час. 4. Будь ласка, віднесіть мої речі до моєї кімнати. 5. Я чекаю на гостя. Будь ласка, не турбуйте нас. Ми відпочиваємо. Коли Ви від'їжджаєте з готелю? 8. У якому готелі Ви проживаєте?

∠ 3. Complete each sentence. Use GOING TO and the verb in brackets:

- 1. Are you going to buy (you / buy) a new bike?
- 2. Tom ... (not / be) a doctor.
- 3. I ... (buy) some new shoes.
- 4. ... (Helen / catch) the train?
- 5. Who ... (carry) the shopping for me?
- 6. Jim and Dinah ... (not / get) married.
- 7. Sam ... (take) a holiday.
- 8. What time ... (you / phone) me?
- 9. Where ... (we / eat) tonight?
- 10. I ... (not /give) a birthday present!

△ 4. Rewrite each sentence or question with GOING TO:

1. Joe plans to buy a new computer next year.

Joe is going to buy a new computer next year.

- 2. We don't plan to play tennis this weekend.
- 3. Does Nick plan to join the sports club?
- 4. What are your plans for next summer?

- 5. Look! That tree is about to fall over!
- 6. Do you plan to work hard this year?
- 7. I don't intend to get a new car.
- 8. The forecast for tomorrow is rain.
- 9. Do Mike and Pat plan to make sandwiches for the party?
- 10. I think it's about to snow.

△ 5. What are you going to do next summer? Write sentences:

Next summer I'm going to have a great holiday. I'm going to....

⊩ Key words

6. Learn these words and word combinations by heart.

1.	hostel	дешевий готель
2.	luxurious	розкішний
3.	pitch a stand-alone tent	ставити палатку
4.	pull a pop-up trailer/tent	розвернути трейлер
5.	beaten track	звичайний маршрут
6.	hiking	прогулянка пішки, піший туризм
7.	blithely	безтурботно
8.	take into consideration	приймати до уваги
9.	charge	здіймати плату
10.	lease	оренда, сдавати в оренду
11.	utilities	технічне обладнення
12.	property	власність
13.	amenities	побутові умови
14.	middle-man	посередник

7. Before you read answer the questions.

- 1. Can you name different types of tourist accommodation?
- 2. Tell your partner about the best/worst/most unusual accommodation you have ever stayed in.

8. Read and translate the text into Ukrainian. Give Ukrainian equivalents to the words in italics.

Types of accommodation

Hostels (often referred to as "youth hostels" or "backpackers") are a loosely-defined form of guesthouse, generally low-budget compared to other places to sleep. Although often used by youth there is usually no upper age limit.

Hotels provide private serviced rooms for guests. They range from very basic budget-style to extremely **luxurious** accommodation.

Capsule hotels are a cheap form of accommodation in Japan, usually more or less on par with a dorm bed in a hostel, in terms of pricing. The "rooms" are little more than small one-person capsules with only a mattress, radio, and TV. Note that most capsule hotels are segregated by gender, while many, if not most, don't accept female guests at all.

Bed and Breakfasts (B&Bs) and Guesthouses provide hotel style rooms. However, they are typically smaller **residences** and you will interact with your hosts and other guests, often eating together and sharing common spaces. Bed and Breakfasts and Guesthouses are found both inside and out of major centers. Many market themselves as providing a "quiet escape". There are many associations and websites that offer help finding a Bed and Breakfast in your travel area.

A hospitality exchange or home stay network is an organization that connects travelers with local residents in the cities they're visiting. If travelers can connect with the right people at the right time, they can get room and sometimes board in the place they're visiting for free or at a deep discount. Network size goes from a few thousands to a hundred thousands, and most networks are growing steadily.

Car camping, Caravanning, RV camping... it goes by many names, and the experience varies widely, but this form of camping involves carrying your equipment in your motor vehicle, which you drive right to your campsite. Unlike more traditional camping, car camping allows you to carry quite a bit more equipment, and the focus is usually to enjoy the site, cook-outs, day hikes, and other outdoor activities. Some just use their vehicle for transportation, pitching a standalone tent to sleep in. Some use it to pull a pop-up trailer/tent or use their car or van as part of the tent or shade structure. Some drive large vans or recreational vehicles to sleep in, which may include many of the comforts of home (on a more compact scale).

Caravan parks tend to have two or three types of accommodation: powered sites to put your caravan and car; caravans owned by the park that you can stay in; and small cabins with a bit more space. Caravan parks are usually located in medium sized towns and cities, or in very popular tourist spots.

Camping is do-it-yourself accommodation: you carry your roof and your bedding in your backpack or your car. It's often the only choice of accommodation you have when you're travelling off **the beaten track**, but there are also very popular sites for camping holidays. Always check whether you need a permit to camp, how much it costs and whether your choice of site will be restricted. You generally need to get permits either **in advance** or **on arrival**. Many popular national parks or protected sites have limited camping to particular sites and some have banned it altogether. When **hiking**, there will often be set campsites a day's walk apart, and often you are forbidden to camp between them. Permits can typically be obtained in advance or on arrival, but may be hard to get or sell out during very popular holiday periods - don't **blithely** plan a Christmas camping holiday without being sure you can get a permit if you need one.

Villas. When planning your holidays you have **to take into consideration** not only the location, but also the best accommodation that will provide you and your party with value for money according to your requirements.

If you are looking to get away from it all and relax with your family in privacy, than a holiday villa would be the ideal choice for you. By **renting** a private villa you will have your own kitchen, living/dining room, bedroom and in many cases your own private swimming pool. Renting a villa provides you not only with more space and privacy but is also a more economical option rather than staying at a small hotel room. A villa can usually accommodate a minimum of 4 people, and the rental price **is charged** per week making it more **cost-effective** than staying at a hotel.

Vacation rentals. Many **residents** of popular tourist destinations **lease** their houses and apartments to vacationers. The **residence** may have been bought specifically for this purpose or the normal occupants may vacate it during some parts of the year. The guests will have full use of the residence, usually with **utilities** included but no servicing or meals. This approach can be cheaper than booking a hotel room for the same length of time (and give more space than a hotel room), especially if travelling with a family or other sizable group of people. Facilities will vary depending on **the property**, but usually include kitchen and laundry facilities and possibly **amenities** like a swimming pool (or access to a communal pool), a games room (table tennis, pool, Playstation 2, X-Box), and TV/video/DVD players. Contacting the owners directly is the ideal way to **make arrangements** as they can answer any questions you may have about the property, and may offer more **competitive pricing** since there's no **middle-man**.

House Sitting. While travelling many people use house sitting as a form of accommodation. It is free accommodation while you get to live in the comfort of a house. This helps keep the costs of travelling lower than other traditional accommodation types. House sitting involves an **agreement** between the house sitter and the home **owner** that the house sitter will occupy a house while the home owner is away. Generally the house sitters will be responsible for minor household responsibilities (e.g. keep house clean, bring in post etc). Often House Sitters will also need to care for the home owners pets as part of the agreement.

Exotic hotels

in sandstone caves: Goreme (Turkey), Ia (Santorini, Greece)

in rock caves: Matala (Greece)

on trees: Rafter's Retreat in Kitulgala (Sri Lanka); tree houses in Çıralı (Turkey)

on rock cliffs

ice hotels: Jukkasjärvi (Sweden), Norway, Canada, Finland and Romania: wikipedia:

Ice hotel

island hotels: Sveti Stefan (originally a fishers village)

underwater bedroom: Conrad Maldives Rangali Island (Maldives)

9. Answer the questions.

- 1. What are hostels?
- 2. What are guesthouses?
- 3. What are the advantages of car camping?
- 4. Where are caravan parks located?
- 5. How many people can villa accommodate?
- 6. Can you name some exotic hotels?

10. Retell the text.

11. Match the term in A with the definitions in B.

A B

hostel	a supervised inexpensive lodging place for travelers, especially young travelers	
equipment	lodging	
accommodation	an instrumentally needed for an undertaking or to perform a service	
arrival	a device or structure for transporting persons or things	
vehicle	coming	
charge	a large imposing house; mansion	
residence	to demand or ask payment	
utilities	a public service, as the providing of electricity, gas, water, a telephone system, or bus and railroad lines	

△ 12. Complete the sentences using the words in the list above. Make all necessary changes.

- 1. ... life is much more interesting than life at home.
- 2. It was a very good, spacious, well-distributed, on a rather old-fashined plan, and with its decorations somewhat tarnished.
- 3. Ineffective ... usage is amajor cause of losses.
- 4. The evening train from Cleveland was very late but nobody was interested in its ...
- 5. They ... 50 cents for a pint of milk.
- 6. For a moment I considered it absurd that I should need such a weapon to gain admittance into my own ...
- 7. If you will land me your ... and direct me, I will drive alone to the next stand.
- 8. "In a sense, we're trying to get to a stage where we can use computing resources as if we're using other ... like electricity or gas to plug into a wall outlet and get that type of service and be billed for what we are using", said Koushik.

13. Explain in English what is meant by:

Luxurious, cost-effective, resident, make arrangements, competitive pricing, middleman, agreement, owner.

∠ 14. Make up your own sentences using "to be going to do smth" with the words from Ex.13.

∠ 15. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to the active vocabulary.

1. Нещодавно відкритий розкішний центр Royal Spa забезпечує прекрасну релаксацію для душі та тіла. 2. Представники багатьох країн висловили свою думку щодо категорії транспортних засобів. 3. В Малавії можливості освіти залежать від місця проживання. 4. Більшість недержавних установ або приватний сектор вимагають плату за навчання. 5. Наш гуртожиток маленький

та зручний, на 60 місць. 6. Власник бару був оштрафований на 2000 євро, а потім його звільнили. 7. Важливою подією стало прибуття першої партії американських товарів на Кубу у грудні 2001 року. 8. Вони платять посередникам 1000 доларів, щоб опинитися тут. 9. Вже існують практичні засоби, які не потребують великих затрат, щодо скорочення викидів парникових газів в атмосферу. 10. Згідно існуючих даних, населення, яке проживає на території цієї країни складає 22 млн. чоловік.

- 16. Present your unusual accommodation to the group.
- 17. Think about each type of accommodation. Is it serviced (meals are provided) or self-catering? Discuss this in pairs.

Розділ 3.Travelling

Метою розділу ϵ закріплення граматичного (Past Indefinite/Continuous; Present Perfect/Past Perfect; Present Perfect Continuous) та лексичного матеріалу за темами: «Marketing and Promotion», «The airline industry» у лексикограматичних вправах; розвиток навичок та вмінь користуватися граматичними структурами та лексичним матеріалом у ситуаціях професійного характеру; розвиток вміння вести бесіду за темою заняття; читання текстів з розумінням основного змісту; навчання усного професійно орієнтованого мовлення.

Tema 1. Marketing and promotion

Мета: опрацювання лексичного матеріалу за темою «Marketing and promotion» та граматичного матеріалу (Past Indefinite/Past Continuous Tenses) у лексико-граматичних вправах; розвиток навичок та вмінь користуватися граматичними структурами та лексичним матеріалом у ситуаціях професійного характеру; читання тексту «Promotion» з розумінням основного змісту; розвиток вміння вести бесіду за темою заняття відповідно до норм та правил ділового спілкування; навчання усного професійно орієнтованого мовлення; створення презентації за темою «Promotional techniques».

Минулий неозначений час THE PAST INDEFINITE TENSE

№ Past Indefinite у стверджувальній формі є простою формою і утворюється без допоміжного дієслова. Стверджувальна форма Past Indefinite правильних дієслів для всіх осіб однини і множини утворюється додаванням закінчення -ed (вимовляється [t], [d] або [id]) до основи інфінітива.

Стверджувальна форма

Особа	Однина	Множина
1	I asked	We asked

2	You asked	You asked
3	He (she) asked	They asked

Закінчення -ed вимовляється:

як [t] після глухих приголосних, крім t:

to help - helped

to work - worked

як [d] після дзвінких приголосних, крім d, і після голосних:

to open-opened

to answer – answered

як [id] після приголосних \mathbf{t} і \mathbf{d} :

to want – wanted

to land – landed

При додаванні суфікса -еd додержуються таких правил правопису:

Дієслова, які закінчуються на німе е, втрачають його:

to like – liked; to hope – hoped; to die – died

Дієслова, які закінчуються на букву у з попередньою приголосною, змінюють \mathbf{y} на \mathbf{i} :

to cry - cried; to try - tried

Якщо перед буквою у стоїть голосна, то буква у зберігається: to play – played

Односкладові дієслова, які закінчуються на одинарну приголосну, подвоюють її, якщо їй передує короткий голосний:

to stop – stopped

Одинарна кінцева приголосна подвоюється також у багатоскладових дієсловах, якщо їй передує наголошений голосний:

to permit – permitted; to prefer – preferred, але не подвоюється після ненаголошеного голосного: to answer – answered

Приголосна **l** у подібних випадках подвоюється як після наголошеного, так і після ненаголошеного голосного:

to compel – compelled

to travel - travelled

Стверджувальна форма Past Indefinite Tense неправильних дієслів утворюється не за загальним правилом, а чергуванням голосних або приголосних кореня або іншими способами. При цьому в усіх особах і числах вживається та сама форма Past Indefinite, за винятком дієслова *to be*.

Стверджувальна форма

Особа	Однина	Множина
1	I understood	We understood
2	You understood	You understood
3	He (she) understood	They understood

Питальна і заперечна форми Past Indefinite як правильних, так і неправильних дієслів складні і утворюються за загальним правилом з допоміжного дієслова did (Past Indefinite від to do) і основи інфінітива відмінюваного дієслова. Питальна форма Past Indefinite утворюється з допоміжного дієслова did, яке ставиться перед підметом, і основи інфінітива відмінюваного дієслова, яке ставиться після підмета.

Питальна форма

Особа	Однина	Множина
1	Did I ask?	Did we ask?
2	Did you ask?	Did you ask?
3	Did he (she) ask?	Did they ask?

Особа	Однина	Множина
1	Did I understand?	Did we understand?
2	Did you understand?	Did you understand?
3	Did he (she) understand?	Did they understand?

Заперечна форма Past Indefinite складається з допоміжного дієслова *did* (Past Indefinite від дієслова *to do)*, заперечної частки *not* і основи інфінітива відмінюваного дієслова. У розмовній мові допоміжне дієслово зливається з часткою *not* в одне слово: *did not = didn't*

Заперечна форма

Особа	Однина	Множина
1	I did not (didn't) ask	We did not (didn't) ask
2	You did not (didn't) ask	You did not (didn't) ask
3	He (she) did not (didn't) ask	They did not (didn't) ask

Особа	Однина	Множина
1	I did not (didn't) understand	We did not (didn't) understand
2	You did not (didn't) undestand	You did not (didn't) understand
3	He (she) did not understand	They did not (didn't) understand

Підсилювально-стверджувальна форма Past Indefinite утворюється з допоміжного дієслова *did* і основи інфінітива відмінюваного дієслова.

Підсилювально-стверджувальна форма

Особа	Однина	Множина
1	I did ask	We did ask
2	You did ask	You did ask
3	He (she) did ask	They did ask

Значення і вживання минулого неозначеного часу

Past Indefinite означає дію (або стан), що відбувалася в якийсь період або відрізок часу в минулому і не зв'язана з моментом розмови. При цьому дію виражають як факт, не вказуючи на характер її перебігу.

Past Indefinite форма часу, типова для розповіді про події, що відбулися в минулому. Цей час характерний для писемної мови; проте він вживається і в усній мові.

Past Indefinite вживається:

- для вираження окремих фактів (дій, стану), які мали місце у минулому і не зв'язані з теперішнім; віднесення дії або стану до певного періоду або моменту минулого часу здійснюється найчастіше за допомогою контексту (змісту речення або сусідніх речень):

I bought this book in Kyiv.

(Обставина іп Куіv посередньо вказує на час відбування дії).

I knocked at the door, but no one answered.

(Дієслова knocked, answered виражають послідовність дій.)

How did you sleep? I slept like a log.

(Час дії домислюється минула ніч.)

I'm sorry I was out when you called.

(Час указано підрядним реченням when you called.)

У реченнях з дієсловом у Past Indefinite час минулої події часто уточнюється обставинними словами yesterday, last night, last week, last month, last year, last summer, the other day, in 2004 і т. п., а також словосполученнями з прислівником ago (five minutes ago, an hour ago, two years ago і т. п.).

Where were you yesterday?

I went to the country with a friend of mine.

The great Ukrainian poet Shevchenko was born in 1814.

He was here five minutes ago.

Роль покажчика минулого часу можуть виконувати також питальні прислівники when і how.

When did you begin to study English?

How did it happen?

- для вираження повторних або звичайних дій у минулому, не зв'язаних з теперішнім:

Last summer I often played chess.

When he was ill we went to see him every other day.

Для вираження повторюваних дій у минулому вживається також конструкція **used + інфінітив**.

We used to see each other very often when I lived in Kyiv.

Конструкція **used + інфінітив** вживається також для вираження звичайної або тривалої дії чи стану в минулому (звичайно далі кому).

I used to know her very well when she was still in her teens.

In his childhood he used to sleep in the open air.

- для вираження дії або властивості, що характеризувала підмет у минулому: Jack played chess very well when he was a small boy.
- у додаткових підрядних реченнях у непрямій мові, коли дієслово у головному реченні стоїть у Past Indefinite.

He said he lived in Golovna Street.

I told him I didn't like fishing.

В українській мові в аналогічних конструкціях вживається теперішній час:

Він сказав, що живе на вулиці Головна.

Я сказав йому, що не люблю ловити рибу.

Минулий тривалий час THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Утворення Past Continuous

Past Continuous – складний час, який утворюється з допоміжного дієслова to be в Past Indefinite і дієприкметника теперішнього часу (Present Participle) відмінюваного дієслова.

Стверджувальна форма

Особа	Однина	Множина
1	I was asking	We were asking
2	You were asking	You were asking
3	He (she) was asking	They were asking

У питальній формі Past Continuous допоміжне дієслово стоїть перед підметом, а відмінюване дієслово після підмета.

Питальна форма

Особа	Однина	Множина
1	Was I asking?	Were we asking?
2	Were you asking?	Were you asking?
3	Was he (she) asking?	Were they asking?

Заперечна форма утворюється за допомогою заперечної части пот, яка ставиться між допоміжним і основним дієсловом.

Заперечна форма

Особа	Однина	Множина
1	I was not (wasn't) asking	We were not (weren't) asking
2	You were not (weren't) asking	You were not (weren't) asking
3	He (she) was not (wasn't) asking	They were not (weren't) asking

Значення і вживання Past Continuous

у poзповіді. Цей час дієслова виражає дію, яка відбувалася протягом якогось моменту або періоду в минулому. На час дії звичайно вказують обставинні слова або підрядні речення.

It was snowing all day yesterday.

What were you doing when I rang you up yesterday?

I wasn't expecting you quite so early.

It was raining hard when I woke up.

The light went out while we were having supper.

△ 1. Replace the Infinitives in brackets by the necessary tense-form.

1. Last year our family (to stay) at the Metropol Hotel. 2. It (to be) a many-storeyed building with all modern conveniences. 3. As for me I (to prefer) to reserve a room in advance. 4. If we (to engage a room) at this hotel next time we (to reserve) a suite. 5. While you (to fill) in the form at the reception desk the porter (to take) your things upstairs. 6. He informed the receptionist he (to vacate) the room in due time and (to ask) to get his bill ready.

∠2. Complete the following sentences translating the words in brackets into English.

1. When the red light switched on (вона переходила вулицю). 2. When they met him at the taxi-rank (він розмовляв з другом). 3. (Я збирався запитати одного з перехожих про найкоротший шлях до оперного театру) when I saw an information booth. 4. (Він виходив з кімнати) when the telephone rang. 5. (Він їхав зі

швидкістю 90 кілометрів на годину) when he saw a militiaman at the crossroad. 6. (Літак приземлявся в аеропорту) when the thunderstorm broke out.

∠3. Put the Infinitives in brackets in the Past Continuous or the Past Simple Tense (active).

I (to come) from a little town in England and had never before lived in a big city. London (to be) a new world to me and I (to want) to find out more about it for myself. On the day I (to arrive) in London, the weather (to be) fine. I (to go) for a walk in Kensington Gardens. The trees just (to burst) into leaf. People in light spring clothes (to walk) about. And to my surprise they (to walk) not only along the paths but also across the grass. I (to pass) a pool in which ducks (to swim); children (to play) in playgrounds, some hours (to pass). It (to be) time for me to go home. I (to come out) into the street. At stops people (to get) on and off public transport. I (to take) bus number 75 and in 15 minutes I (to be) at home.

∠ 4. Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses using the Past Simple or the Past Continuous:

- 1. While they ... (travel) to China, Marco ... (keep) a diary.
- 2. Mrs. White ... (drive) past a house in Main Street when she ... (see) the ground floor on fire.
- 3. While he ... (fly) off the Miami Coast, the pilot ...(see) sharks approaching the swimmers.
- 4. The fireman ... (fight) the fire on a balcony below when he ... (hear) someone's shouts.
- 5. She ... (die) while she ... (run) after a bus.
- 6. We ... (have) dinner when the electricity ... (go) off.
- 7. She ... (think) of something else while you ... (talk) to her.
- 8. I ... (see) her while I ... (look) out of the window.
- 9. While the teacher ... (talk), the students ... (look) at an insect on the ceiling.

∠5. Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses using the Past Simple or the Past Continuous Tense:

- 1. Sally ... (eat) dinner last night when someone ... (knock) on the door.
- 2. I began to study at seven last night. Fred ... (come) at seventhirty. I ... (study) when Fred ... (come).
- 3. While I ... (study) last night, Fred ... (drop by) to visit me.
- 4. My roommate's parents ... (call) him last night while we ... (watch) TV.
- 5. My mother called me around five. My husband came home a little after five. When he ... (come) home, I ... (talk) to my mother on the phone.
- 6. Yesterday Tom and Janice ... (go) to the zoo around one. They ... (see) many kinds of animals. They stayed at the zoo for two hours. While they ... (walk) home, it ... (begin) to rain, so they ... (stop) at a small cafe and ... (have) a cup of coffee.
- 7. Yesterday afternoon I ... (go) to visit the Parker family. When I ... (get) there around two o'clock, Mrs. Parker ... (be) in the yard. She ... (plant) flowers in her garden. Mr. Parker ... (be) in the garage. He ... (work) on their car. He ... (change) the oil.

⊢ Key words

6. Learn these words and word combinations by heart.

1.	scenery	пейзаж
2.	raise awareness	підвищувати інформованість, обізнаність
3.	natural features	природні особливості
4.	tourist attraction	визначні місця
5.	advertisement	Реклама
6.	be suitable for	підходити для
7.	low-fare airline	бюджетні авіалінії
8.	promote	підвищувати, продвігати
9.	objective	мета

7. Before you read work in pairs.

Here are some ways of promoting product or service (a-e), and some products (1-5). Decide which types of promotion would be suitable for each of the products and why.

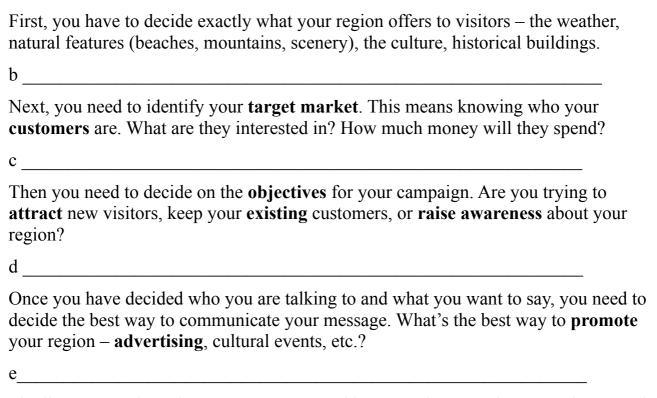
- a advertisement in a newspaper or magazine
- b Internet website
- c television advertisement
- d promotional event (e.g. a 'cultural day' at an embassy)
- e special promotional feature in a magazine
- f direct mailing to customers
- 1. a package holiday to a luxury resort
- 2. cheap, last-minute deals on flights or holidays
- 3. a new, low-fare airline
- 4. a little-known holiday destination
- 5. a new tourist attraction

a 8. Read and translate the advice on how to promote a holiday destination.

- 9. Match the questions (1-5) with the paragraphs (a-c).
 - 1. What resources will you need?
 - 2. Who are your customers?
 - 3. What promotional methods should you use?
 - 4. What does your region have to offer?
 - 5. What are your objectives?

Promotion	

a _____



Finally, you need to plan your resources – this means how much money, how much time, and how many people. Think about all the activities within your campaign, give each one a budget (money), a **schedule** (time), and the people to make sure it happens.

10. Retell the text.

11. Match the term in A with the definitions in B.

A B

target market	one that buy goods or services, as from a store or business
customer	goal; aim
objective	to attempt to sell or popularize by advertising or publicity
promote	the activity of attracting public attention to a product or business, as by paid announcements in the print, broadcast, or electronic media
advertising	a plan for performing work or achieving an objective, specifying the order and allotted time for each part
schedule	to arouse or compel the interest, admiration, or attention of
attract	to have life; live
exist	a particular market segment at which a marketing campaign is focused

∠ 12. Complete the sentences using the words in the list above. Make all the necessary changes.

- 1. When designing the product line, the company researched the best ..., deciding that product line would best reach people between the ages of 15-25.
- 2. ... desired to purchase an alarm clock, and the boss showed him two exactly similar, telling him that the price of one was a dollar and of the other a dollar seventy-five.
- 3. The importance of clear political ... can't be overstated.
- 4. Further to ... this campaign of publicity, Hubbard encouraged Bell and Watson to perform a series of sensational feats with the telephone.
- 5. In the last 20 years, ... has become far more pervasive than ever been.
- 6. The council adopted the flexible ... in November 2001, with three council members dissenting.
- 7. When other young men tried to ... her attention she would have nothing to do with them.
- 8. In those days young women did not go out of our towns to Eastern colleges and ideas in regard to social classes had hardly begun to

13. Explain in English what is meant by:

Raise awareness, campaign, opportunity, weakness, strength, threat, ancient, advertise, evaluate, improve, research.

△ 14. Compose the sentences in Past Simple/Continuous using the active vocabulary.

△ 15. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to the active vocabulary.

1. Визначення чітких економічних цілей є важливим для розвитку туристичної галузі. 2. Наша туристична компанія надає чудові можливості подорожувати країнами всього світу. 3. Дослідження ринку туристичних послуг виявило нові тенденції розвитку цієї індустрії. 4. Щоб успішно розвиватися в туристичній галузі ви маєте постійно оцінювати свій прогрес та визначати пріоритети на шляху до успіху. 5. Знання іноземних мов значно покращує ваші шанси на самореалізацію в туристичній індустрії. 6. Потяг до Берліну завжди приходив за розкладом. 7. Рекламна компанія спрямована на аудиторію віком від 35 років. 8. Туристам необхідно мати довідку про стан здоров'я та вакцинацію. 9. Заходи щодо прибирання сміття на пляжі приносять користь багатьом видам морських тварин. 10. Відновлення сил та бажання змінити обстановку є одними з важливих причин подорожей світом.

16. Plan a promotional campaign for your country or region. You need to decide:

- what your region has to offer
- who your customers are
- what your objectives are
- what promotional methods to use
- what resources you'll need.

When you have finished, present your ideas to the group.

17. Find examples of holiday promotional material in magazines, travel brochures or the Internet. Decide how good you think they are. Answer these questions:

• Which is the most effective?

- Which is the least effective?
- Who are the adverts trying to attract?
- What are the main selling points of the holidays?

Teмa 2. The airline industry

Мета: розвиток навичок та вмінь використання граматичного (The Present/ Past Perfect Tenses) та лексичного матеріалу за темою «The airline industry» у ситуаціях професійного характеру; опрацювання лексичного та граматичного матеріалу у лексико-граматичних вправах; читання тексту «Round the world's flights» з розумінням основного змісту; розвиток діалогічного мовлення з використанням нового лексичного та граматичного матеріалу; навчання усного професійно орієнтованого мовлення; створення презентації за темою заняття «International airports».

Tenepiшнiй доконаний час THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Present Perfect утворюється за допомогою дієслова to have у Present Indefinite і дієприкметника минулого часу (Past Participle) основного дієслова.
Стверджувальна форма

О с о ба	Однина	Множина
1	I have (I've) asked	We have (we've) asked
2	You have (you've) asked	You have (you've) asked
3	He (she) has (he's) asked	They have (they've) asked

У питальній формі Present Perfect допоміжне дієслово have стоїть перед підметом, а дієприкметник минулого часу (Past Participle) відмінюваного дієслова після підмета.

Питальна форма

О с о ба	Однина	Множина
1	Have I asked?	Have we asked?
2	Have you asked?	Have you asked?
3	Has he (she) asked?	Have they asked?

У заперечній формі заперечення пот стоїть після допоміжного дієслова і в розмовній мові звичайно зливається з ним.

Заперечна форма

Особа	Однина	Множина
1	I have not (haven't) asked	We have not (haven't) asked
2	You have not (haven't) asked	You have not (haven't) asked
3	He(she)has not(hasn't) asked	They have not (haven't) asked

Вживається й інша скорочена форма: I've not asked. You've not asked. He's (she's) not asked. We've not asked. You've not asked. They've not asked.

Значення і вживання теперішнього доконаного часу

у Present Perfect вказує на зв'язок дії, яка відбулась у минулому, з теперішнім часом, тобто з моментом мовлення. Цей зв'язок звичайно виражається в тому, що минула дія має якийсь результат тепер.

Як Present Perfect, так і Past Indefinite виражають минулі дії і перекладаються на українську мову однаково:

I've read many books by Dickens. Я читав (прочитав) багато книжок Діккенса.

Last year I read many books by Dickens. Минулого року я читав (прочитав) багато книжок Діккенса.

Відмінність між Present Perfect і Past Indefinite полягає ось у чому: Past Indefinite означає минулу дію, яка відноситься до певного моменту або періоду в минулому і ніяк не пов'язана з теперішнім часом, тоді як Present Perfect означає минулу дію, яка має результат у момент мовлення і не відноситься до якогось моменту у минулому.

Відмінність у значенні і вживанні Present Perfect і Past Indefinite можна проілюструвати на таких прикладах - ситуаціях:

Ситуація 1. Петро записує на дошці дату і сідає. What has Pete done? Що зробив Петро? (Того, хто питає, цікавить результат дії.) Pete has written the date on the blackboard. Петро написав на дошці дату. (Дата написана на дошці.) What did Pete do a few minutes ago? Що зробив Петро кілька хвилин тому? (Того, хто питає, цікавить сама дія у минулому, а не її результат.) Pete wrote the date on the blackboard. Петро написав на дошці дату. (Не має значення, чи є дата на дошці зараз.)

Ситуація 2. Петро записує на дошці дату, потім витирає її. Has Pete written the date on the blackboard? No, he hasn't, (На дошці нічого не написано.)

Did Pete write the date on the blackboard? Yes, he did.What did Pete write on the blackboard? He wrote the date.What has Pete written on the blackboard? Nothing. (Петро нічого не написав на дошці.)

Якщо на час минулої дії вказують обставинні слова або контекст, вживається Past Indefinite; якщо час минулої дії не вказаний і не зрозумілий з ситуації або контексту, то вживається Present Perfect. Present Perfect вживається переважно у розмовній мові для опису ситуацій у момент мовлення, які є результатом минулих дій.

Past Indefinite вживають як у діалогічній мові, так і в розповіді для опису ситуацій і подій у минулому, не пов'язаних з теперішнім часом. Порівняйте:

I've finished my work. (I'm free now.)

I finished my work and went home. (Частина розповіді.) і

Have you finished your work? - Yes, I have.

Did you finish your work yesterday? - Yes, I did. (No, I didn't.)

Present Perfect вживається:

- у реченнях без обставин часу:

Has the bell gone?

What mark have you got for dictation?

I've got five.

You've done the exercise well.

I'm glad you've dropped in.

I've heard so much about you.

You haven't changed at all.

Look, what nice flowers Kate has brought!

The rain has stopped, we can go.

I've done my homework and I'm completely free.

- у реченнях з прислівниками або обставинними фразами неозначеного часу або повторності **already**, **ever**, **never**, **yet**, **often**, **always**, **seldom**, **rarely**, **several times**. Have you ever been to Chernivtsi?

Yes, I've often been there. (I've been there several times.)

We'll have to wait for Tom, he hasn't yet finished his task.

You've always been lazy, Nick. Now it's time for you to get down working in earnest. I've never heard of it.

I've never seen such a wonderful film.

- у реченнях з обставинними словами і прислівниками неозначеного часу, коли зазначений період часу ще не закінчився до моменту мовлення: **today, this** morning, this week, all day, just:

Where's Tom?

He must be somewhere here, I've just seen him.

Can I see your pioneer leader?

Sorry, he's just-left.

I've worked hard all day today.

(Порівняйте: I worked hard all day yesterday.)

I haven't seen her today.

(Порівняйте: I didn't see her yesterday.)

- у реченнях з обставинами часу, які вказують на період, протягом якого відбувалася або могла відбутися дія, починаючи з якогось моменту в минулому і аж до моменту мовлення: lately, for a long time, how long, so far, up to now, up to the present, for the past two hours (days, months, years), for three hours (days, months, years) та ін., або з обставинами, які вказують тільки на початок такого періоду (звичайно із сполучником since – з, з того часу, з того часу як):

Have you been to the theatre lately?

I haven't seen you for ages.

We haven't met since January, have we?

So much has happened since I saw you last.

Where have you been all this time?

Коли описують дію, яка триває протягом періоду часу, починаючи від якогось минулого моменту і аж до моменту мовлення, вживають Present Perfect Continuous. З дієсловами, які не утворюють форм Continuous, у таких реченнях вживається Present Perfect, який в даному випадку перекладається на українську мову теперішнім часом.

How long have you been in the Ukraine?

(Скільки часу ви перебуваєте в Україні?)

I've been here since May.

(Я знаходжуся тут з початку травня.)

We have known each other for two years.

(Ми знаємо один одного вже 2 роки.)

У спеціальній функції Present Perfect виступає у підрядних реченнях часу і умови після сполучників **if, when, till, until, unless, as soon as, after, before,** де він означає дію, яка закінчиться до певного моменту в майбутньому. У цьому разі Present Perfect має значення Future Perfect.

You'll think otherwise after (when) you've seen the film yourself.

You mustn't leave before you've put everything in order.

Минулий доконаний час THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

Утворення Past Perfect

Past Perfect – складна форма часу, яка утворюється з допоміжного дієслова **to have** у Past Indefinite і дієприкметника минулого часу (Past Participle) відмінюваного дієслова.

Стверджувальна форма

Особ	Однина	Множина
a		
1	I had asked	We had asked
2	You had asked	You had asked
3	He (she) had asked	They had asked

У питальній формі Past Perfect допоміжне дієслово стоїть перед підметом, а відмінюване дієслово — після підмета.

Питальна форма

Особ	Однина	Множина
a		

1	Had I asked?	Had we asked?
2	Had you asked?	Had you asked?
3	Had he (she) asked?	Had they asked?

Заперечна форма утворюється за допомогою заперечної частки not, яка стоїть після допоміжного дієслова.

Заперечна форма

Особа	Однина	Множина
1	I had not asked	We had not asked
2	You had not asked	You had not asked
3	He (she) had not asked	They had not asked

Значення і вживання Past Perfect

 $\$ Past Perfect ϵ «передминулим» часом. Він виражає дію в минулому, яка відбувалася і закінчилася до іншої минулої дії або до якогось моменту чи періоду в минулому.

Форми Past Perfect маловживані в діалогічній мові; частіше вони зустрічаються в розповідях.

В українській мові різниці між «минулим» і «передминулим» немає. Порівняйте:

Я бачив Миколу вчора

Вчора він сказав мені, що бачив Миколу тиждень тому.

В англійській мові у таких реченнях вживаються різні часи дієслова: I saw Nick yesterday.

Yesterday he told me that he had seen Nick a week before.

Past Perfect вживається переважно у складних реченнях.

Звичайно дієслово в головному реченні виражає якусь минулу дію і вживається у формі Past Indefinite, а дієслово в підрядному реченні виражає передминулу дію, тобто дію, яка відбувалася раніше від першої дії, і вживається у формі Past Perfect.

He thanked me for what I had done for him.

Він подякував мені за те, що я для нього зробив.

thanked (минула дія)

had done (передминула дія)

Past Perfect може вживатися в значенні передминулої дії також у головній частині складного речення і в простих реченнях. В останньому випадку Past Perfect виражає дію, яка закінчилася до якогось моменту або періоду минулого часу, зазначеного в реченні.

Jane had scarcely put her head on the pillow when she fell asleep.

By noon the young tourists had climbed the mountain.

By twelve o'clock yesterday I had finished all my work.

∠1. Substitute the Past Indefinite Tense for the Present Perfect in the following sentences according to the model:

Model: I read the book.

- I have read the book.
- 1. He ordered long-distance call to London. 2. She filled out a telegram form. 3. He gave me the answer to my question. 4. Mr. Smith left a message for you. 5. I picked up the receiver. 6. We called the hotel information bureau.

△2. Write a suitable sentence using the PRESENT PERFECT TENSE:

- 1. Ann's hair was dirty. Now it's clean. (wash). Ann has washed her hair.
- 2. Tom was 80 kg. Now he's 70. (lose weight).
- 3. Bill played football yesterday. Now he can't walk; his leg is in plaster. (break)
- 4. My sister is looking for her pen. (lose)
- 5. Mary is on holiday in France. (go)
- 6. Mr. Hill was in Canada last week. He's back in London now. (be)
- 7. Look! Mrs. Smith has got a lot of packages. (buy)
- 8. I can't eat anything now. (eat too much)
- 9. Mrs. Jenkins is very tired. (clean / house)
- 10. Tony needs a holiday. (work / hard / this year)

∠3. Put the verbs in the correct tense. Use the Past Simple or the Present Perfect Tense:

- 1....Tim ... (finish) his work yet?
- 2. ... he ... (finish) it ywsterday?
- 3. They ... (just / go) out.
- 4. They ... (go) out a minute ago.
- 5. ... Ann ... (study) yesterday afternoon?
- 6. ...you ... (send) the letters yet?
- 7. ...she ... (call) him a week ago?
- 8. They ... (not / see) the film yet.
- 9. The train ... (just / arrive).
- 10. ...you ... (ever / be) in a TV studio?
- 11. ...you and Tom ... (enjoy) the party last night?
- 12. ... you ... (not / finish) school last year?
- 13. I ... (lose) my dictionary. I can't find it anywhere.
- 14. His hair looks short. He ...(have) a haircut.
- 15. When ... (he / give up) smoking?
- 16. Jane ... (buy) her car two weeks ago.
- 17. My bicycle isn't here. Somebody ... (take) it.
- 18. Why ... (Jim / not want) to play tennis last Friday?
- 19. The car looks clean. ... you ... (wash) it?
- 20. When we were on holiday, the weather ... (be) terrible.

△4. Supply a suitable Past Simple or Past Perfect Tense:

- 1. I ... (worry) a lot about her before I ... (hear) that she was safe.
- 2. I didn't like the flat. It ... (be) much smaller than I ... (think) at first.
- 3. He told us he ... (shoot) a big tiger.
- 4. They ... (drink) tea after they ... (finish) dinner.
- 5. She ... just ... (fold) the pink apron and placed it in a table drawer when the door ...(open) and Joe ... (enter).
- 6. The police wanted to know why he ... (bring) a gun to school.
- 7. After he ... (work) at the hospital for two years he ... (decide) to give up the job.
- 8. When I ... (arrive) at the party John ... already ... (go) home.
- 9. We ... (wait) until the match ... (finish).
- 10. They ... (leave) the room before the meeting ... (finish).
- 11. I ... (buy) a new camera before I ... (go) to London.
- 12. I ... just ... (turn off) the lights when the telephone ... (ring).

△5. Supply a suitable Past Simple or Past Perfect Tense:

- 1. ... he ... (know) her for a long time before they ... (get) married?
- 2. He ... (drive) down the hotel where they ... (spend) their honeymoon years ago.
- 3. When we ... (get) to the station the train ... (already / leave).
- 4. He ... (sit) at a table by the window where he ... (have) a meal with Jane.
- 5. Why ... he ... (not / ask) her to wait and think again before she ... (leave) Paris.
- 6. He was wondering why he ... (let) her leave so easily.
- 7. He knew he ... (earn) that money with a great difficulty.
- 8. After they ... (go), he ... (sit) down and ... (light) a cigarette.
- 9. He ... (have to) go to work by bus because his car ... (break) down.
- 10. He ... (angry) before he ... (hear) my offer.

► Key words

6. Learn these words and word combinations by heart.

1.	destination	місце призначення
2.	flexible	гнучкий
3.	one-way ticket	квіток в один кінець
4.	return ticket	зворотний квіток
5.	side trip	обхідний шлях
6.	entire	повний, цілий
7.	a host of conditions	багато умов
8.	offerings	пропозиції
9.	sheer number of destinations	велика кількість місць для відпочинку
10.	stopover	транзитна зупинка
11.	reliable	надійний

12.	expedite	відправляти
13.	restrict	обмежувати
14.	detour	відхилення від маршруту

7.Before you read answer the questions.

- 1. How many different airlines can you name?
- 2. Tell your partner about the last place you went to by plane.

8. Read and translate the text into Ukrainian. Give Ukrainian equivalents to the words in italics.

Round the world's flights

Rather than buying separate **flights** from one destination to another, a flexible and sometimes cheaper way of international travel is via Round the world (RTW) tickets. A round the world ticket is a plane ticket allowing you to fly around the world, usually over a period of up to a year and with between three and twenty stops at different airports. Round the world tickets usually cost far less than the sum of the one-way tickets between each set of individual stops. These tickets are usually slightly more expensive than a return ticket between destinations on opposite sides of the world (London and Sydney for example), but if you were planning two or more stops then you may find that around the world ticket is the cheapest option, and allows you at least a side trip. Many travelers plan entire holidays using a round the world **itinerary**.

Ticket types

There are a number of ways to fly round the world. A "real" round the world ticket is issued as a single ticket, and comes with **a host of conditions** attached. Because no individual airlines offer truly global service, round the world tickets are often associated with an airline **alliance** and allow you to travel with any airline that is part of the alliance. Note that the specialist travel agents mentioned below can book these flights and provide alternative deals.

The major alliance RTW **offerings** available worldwide are:

Star Alliance Round the World Fare. With 27 airlines, covering over 192 countries and 1,316 destinations, this is the champion for **sheer number of destinations** and easy **routing**. The pass is **available** in 29,000, 34,000 and 39,000 mile versions – in Economy, Business or First Class – each with up to 15 stopovers. There is also a special "Starlite" Economy-only fare for 26,000 miles, but this is limited to a maximum of 5 **stopovers**. As in most of these fares, Star's rules require passengers start and end in the same country, but not necessarily in the same city. Some **backtracking** is allowed, though not over oceans. Backtracking, surface sectors, and transits/connections all count against the **mileage** total. You can go almost anywhere: in addition to the usual suspects, Star has a near-monopoly **stranglehold** on some regions including Micronesia and the South Pacific.

The unique OneWorld Explorer is based on the number of continents visited (from three to six) and has no maximum mileage limit. Up to 16 segments, as opposed to stopovers, can be included – in any class of service.

The Great Escapade, 29,000 miles and unlimited stops throughout the Virgin Atlantic, Air New Zealand and Singapore Airlines and SilkAir network – great coverage in South-East Asia and the Pacific, but spotty elsewhere. Backtracking allowed. The maximum number of stops within mileage is about 10. Prices are good value and start from £1025 including tax.

Specialist Travel Agencies

It is possible to put together a round-the-world route by combining one-way tickets on various airlines. This is more flexible than restricting yourself to what an alliance offers and, if you get good discounts on some **hops**, pricing can be competitive. The only practical way to do this – since it requires both knowledge and contacts – is to go to a travel agent who specializes in round-the-world itineraries.

Around the World Tours is based in Europe, with consultants in Australia and USA, Around the World Tours is a team of RTW experts that can help the traveler save time, define the **appropriate** itinerary, find the best RTW flights and the most direct and **reliable** travel suppliers all around the world. Around the World Tours builds **tailor-made** RTW tours, Classic, Themed & Branded, and offers a selection of the best RTW packages on the market. Their service is for free. The booking process can take a few days or weeks depending on how fast you wish to **expedite** the process.

Discount airlines

It's now possible to fly entirely around the world on discount airlines (low cost carriers), although the routings possible are restricted. Your tickets will, in general, be completely inflexible, with steep fees for making any changes (if allowed at all), but for the **frugal traveler** this is still the cheapest option.

Conditions

A strict mileage limit. Typical limits range from 26 000 to 40 000 miles, depending on the ticket price. "Land legs" – traveling between two airports without using the ticket – will typically count towards the mileage limit, so you cannot have a longer trip by doing this.

A time limit in which to make the journey. This is usually the same as an open-ended return ticket, that is, 12 months after your date of departure. A minimum number of stops (including your return home): often three. A maximum number of stops: five and up, depending on the ticket price. Traveling in one direction (east or west) only, usually interpreted per continent (ie. you can't cross the Atlantic or Pacific more than once). A fixed series of stops determined at the time the ticket is booked (date alterations are usually allowed). Changes in itinerary may require that tickets be re-issued, usually at a cost of USD 100 - 150 plus additional taxes and **fuel surcharges** if applicable. Note that a RTW "stop" is usually defined as spending more than 24 hours in a place. Changing planes in transit does not count, and you can use this to **squeeze** in additional brief day visits.

Planning your trip. Planning for a RTW trip requires quite a bit of preparation. The probably easiest and, at the same time, most exciting way to plan and book your Round the World trip is Star Alliance's Book and Fly tool: Start your journey here!

Some ways to get the maximum value from your ticket are: use a mileage calculator to maximize your route. The Great Circle Mapper is an excellent tool, but be sure to set the display to "mi" (miles), not "nm" (nautical miles).

Use direct flights whenever possible. Start your trip from a low-cost country. RTW pricing depends on where you issue the ticket, so you can achieve significant savings by starting from places like Bulgaria, Sri Lanka or Thailand. As an example, in April 2005, a Star Alliance RTW3 in First would have cost you \$16,509 if purchased in the United Kingdom, but only \$7,929 (a savings of 52%) if purchased in Tonga. The United States is one of the more expensive places to begin a RTW trip. If Europe is on your itinerary, it is often up to a thousand US dollars cheaper to buy a ticket through a UK travel agent starting in London. You can do this via email and over the phone, and purchase a cheap one-way ticket to Europe to begin your travels. To return, just make sure your routing goes through the US at the end and don't take the last leg back to London.

Start your trip in low season. In some cases this lowers the overall fare drastically. Consider flying business class. Yes, you'll pay about twice as much for the ticket – but business class usually costs 4-7x more than economy, so it's a comparative steal, and it makes all that sitting around in planes so much more tolerable. Also, it gets a larger baggage allowance; for some travelers it may be better to pay once for business class than to get hit for excess baggage on several legs of the trip. Consider taking non-alliance airlines for routes less traveled. As an example, suppose you'd like to fly from Dubai to Athens. You'd be hard-pressed to find a good route with most RTW tickets, as neither Emirate nor Olympic participate in the major programs, and would have to detour through a hub like Frankfurt, racking up over 4000 miles (~\$400). On the other hand, direct flights on non-allied airlines cost as little as \$196.

Two big warnings – never just **skip a flight** on a RTW ticket or you may find that the seat reservations for your **subsequent** flights are automatically canceled without warning or notice. It is reported that Cathay Pacific will do this, regardless of whether the future flights are connections for the one that you missed or booked months in advance. If you leave it and try and **reconfirm** immediately after missing the flight, you stand a very good chance of being put on a wait list because your seats have already been resold. Always call to cancel or change the flight in advance or phone immediately to reconfirm all flights, regardless of whether the airlines require reconfirmation normally.

9. Answer the questions.

- 1. What is flexible and cheap way of international travel?
- 2. What is RTW?
- 3. What advantages do you have with RTW?
- 4. What is an airline alliance?
- 5. What conditions are offered by RTW?
- 6. What should you remember about RTW?

10. Retell the text.

11. Match the term in A with the definitions in B.

A B

flight	a route or proposed route of a journey
itinerary	a scheduled airline
allowance	living without waste
frugal traveler	a sum of money allotted for a particular purpose
tailor-made	suitable for a particular person, condition, occasion, or place
appropriate	perfectly meeting a particular purpose
mileage	complete power or control over a person or situation
stranglehold	total length, extent, or distance measured or expressed in miles

∠ 12. Complete the sentences using the words in the list above. Make all necessary changes.

- 1. That's my ... Bunny, but I really can't see why you should come with me.
- 2. Within days of Indian carriers slashing their baggage ..., Doha-based Qater Airways yesterday announced an increase in its baggage allowance across routes worldwide, effective from September 1.
- 3. Her previous ... having been eastward toward the bay, the fastest motor-boat in Tiburon was commissioned to take up the chase if it led out over water.
- 4. This Anton Antonitch lived on the fourth storey in a house in Five Corners, in four low-pitched rooms, one smaller than the other, of a particularly ... and sallow appearance.
- 5. Book one of their selected group tours or ... holidays up to January 31, for travel between March 30 and October 24, 2014, and you will receive a free one-way Business Class upgrade with Air China on the return leg to Gatwick Airport.
- 6. What are ... routes to developing these skills and knowledge?
- 7. High ... cars are being left on forecourts as spoilt-for-choice buyers enjoy a huge selection of younger and fresher models.
- 8. Assad, propped up by his regime, has enforced ... over aid routes which has deprived millions of people access to food and medicine.

13. Explain in English what is meant by:

Conditions, alliance, reconfirm, skip a flight, detour, fuel surcharges, vague, offering, routing, pass, alliance, subsequent flight, participate, squeeze, stopover, savings.

14. Compose the sentences in Present/Past Perfect using the active vocabulary.

∠ 15. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to the active vocabulary.

1. Це дуже тривала подорож літаком із пересадкою у Ванкувері. 2. Кожного року ми приймаємо участь у змаганнях, які проводить наша компанія серед новачків. 3. Індивідуальні тури користуються великим попитом. 4. Послухай, оголошують виліт рейсу 305 на Варшаву. 5. Цей регіональний союз міг би у

майбутньому розглянути можливість приєднання до більш великих союзів авіакомпаній. 6. Ми підтверджуємо стратегію росту, узгоджену нами в Токіо. 7. В нього вже була коротка зупинка в Кенії. 8. Китай прийняв участь у регіональній співпраці з питань зміни клімата. 9. Ці організації відповідають за надання послуг у галузі пошуку работи та працевлаштування. 10. Сім'ї об'єднують свої заощадження для того, щоб зайнятися підприємницькою діяльністю у туристичній галузі.

- 16. Choose a city airport and use the Internet or reference books to find out some interesting information about it. Make a presentation.
- 17. Think about the disadvantages of flying with low-cost airlines. In your opinion, what could traditional airlines do to attract customers back? Exchange your ideas with a partner.

Тема 3. Holidays with difference

Мета: розвиток навичок та вмінь використання граматичного (The Perfect Continuous Tenses) та лексичного матеріалу за темою «Holiday with difference» у ситуаціях професійного характеру; опрацювання лексичного та граматичного матеріалу у лексико-граматичних вправах; читання тексту «Travel activities» з розумінням основного змісту; розвиток діалогічного мовлення з використанням нового лексичного та граматичного матеріалу; навчання усного професійно орієнтованого мовлення; створення презентації за темою «The most unusual holidays you've ever had».

Перфектно-тривалі часи

У англійській мові Perfect Continuous Tenses (Present Perfect Continuous, Past Perfect Continuous і Future Perfect Continuous) — часи складні. Вони утворюються з допоміжного дієслова **to be** у відповідному доконаному часі (теперішньому, минулому або майбутньому) і дієприкметника теперішнього часу (Present Participle) відмінюваного дієслова.

Perfect Continuous Tenses означають дії, які почалися до моменту мовлення (Present Perfect Continuous Tense) або до якогось моменту в минулому чи майбутньому (Past Perfect Continuous Tense і Future Perfect Continuous Tense) і тривають аж до цього моменту.

Present Perfect Continuous

Have you been waiting long for me? (Ти довго мене чекаєш?)

Past Perfect Continuous

When you came I had already been working for an hour.

(Коли ти прийшов, я вже працював протягом години.)

He said he had been waiting for me (for) twenty minutes.

(Він сказав, що чекає (чекав) мене двадцять хвилин.)

Future Perfect Continuous

By Sunday I'll have been staying with you for two weeks.

(У неділю буде два тижні, як я живу у вас.)

Perfect Continuous Tenses вживаються рідко.

Утворення Present Perfect Continuous

Present Perfect Continuous утворюється з допоміжного дієслова **to be** у Present Perfect і дієприкметника теперішнього часу (Present Participle) відмінюваного дієслова.

Стверджувальна форма

Особа	Однина	Множина
1	I have (I've) been asking	We have (we've) been asking
2	You have (you've) been asking	You have (you've) been asking
3	He (she) has (he's) been asking	They have (they've) asking

Питальну форму Present Perfect Continuous утворюють, ставлячи перше допоміжне дієслово перед підметом, а іншу частину часової форми — після підмета, а заперечну — за допомогою частки **not,** яка ставиться після першого допоміжного дієслова.

Питальна форма

Особа	Однина	Множина
1	Have I been asking?	Have we been asking?
2	Have you been asking?	Have you been asking?
3	Has he (she) been asking?	Have they been asking?

Заперечна форма

Особа	Однина	Множина
1	I have not (haven't) been asking	We have not (haven't) been asking
2	You have not (haven't) been asking	You have not (haven't) been asking
3	He(she)has not (hasn't) been asking	They have not (haven't) been asking

Основні випадки вживання Present Perfect Continuous

Present Perfect Continuous означає дію (стан), що почалася в минулому і тривала протягом певного періоду до моменту мовлення і або все ще продовжується в цей момент, або закінчилася безпосередньо перед ним. I've been waiting for him (for) two hours. Я чекаю його вже 2 години.

(Почав чекати 2 години тому і чекаю досі або чекав до самого останнього моменту).

Порівняйте: I am waiting for my friend. (Present Continuous)

Я чекаю свого друга. (У цей момент; про тривалість чекання нічого не говориться).

У реченнях з Present Perfect Continuous звичайно вживаються обставини часу, які вказують на тривалість або на момент початку дії або стану, виражених дієсловом. На тривалість дії вказують обставини типу for two hours (a week, three months, ten years), for a long time, all day, all day long, how long, а на початок дії – звороти з прийменником since (since 1950, since eight o'clock, since I came here).

Типовими ϵ такі приклади з розмовної мови:

How long have you been studying English? I've been studying English for two years already.

How long have you been living here? We've been living here for a year only.

I'm tired; I've been working in the garden all day long.

I've been living in Chernivsti since 1955.

It's been raining since early morning.

What have you been doing since I saw you last?

Why, nothing in particular.

Present Perfect Continuous може вживатися і без вказівки на тривалість дії, якщо з контексту зрозуміло, що дія почалася в минулому і тривала (або триває) до моменту мовлення.

Please excuse my dirty clothes, I've been tidying the room. (Я прибирала кімнату.)

Why are you so hot? I've been playing football. (Я грав у футбол.)

What have you been doing here? I've been trying to repair the clock.

3 дієсловами, які не утворюють форм Continuous, у значенні Present Perfect Continuous вживаються форми Present Perfect.

How long have you been here? I've been here since 2 o'clock.

I've known Jack for five years. (Я знаю Джека п'ять років.)

Present Perfect Continuous перекладається на українську мову теперішнім або минулим часом.

№1. Put the Infinitives in brackets in Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

1. She (choose) some dairy products: butter, cheese, milk and cream for 20 minutes. 2. My mother (read) a cookbook for a month. 3. At the bakery department I (buy): white and brown bread, buns, rolls and rings for 10 minutes. 4. At the market my mother (choose) potatoes, carrots, beetroots, onion, tomatoes, cucumbers and cabbage for an hour. 5. Meat and fowl (boil) for two hours. 6. We (talk) about fruits which are sold at the greengrocery shop for 15 minutes.

∠2. Use the Present Perfect Continuous Tense to fill in the blanks:

- 1. I'm tired, because I ... have been working ... (work) very hard.
- 2. He ... (write) letters all morning.
- 3. Catherina is getting fatter because she ... (eat) too much.
- 4. My mother ... (peel) the potatoes all afternoon.

- 5. Cathy ... (attend) a cookery course since March.
- 6. How long ... you ... (learn) English?
- 7. Where are my eye-glasses? I ... (look) for them for an hour.
- 8. Charles ... (escape) from the police for years.
- 9. How long ... you ... (use) a computer?
- 10. Elizabeth ... (live) with Mike for three years.
- 11. She ... (earn) quite a lot of money for the last two years.
- 12. It ... (rain) fro six hours.

△3. Use the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous Tense to fill in the blanks:

- 1. I've bought / have been buying a new pair of shoes.
- 2. Have you finished / Have you been finishing reading that book yet?
- 3. They've eaten / have been eating fruit all afternoon, ever since they came from school.
- 4. I've been reading / have read this book now, so you can have it back.
- 5. I've been writing / have written eight pages already.
- 6. Your exam paper is completely blank! What have you been doing / have you done?
- 7. Oh, no! There's nothing to eat. My sister has been eating / has eaten everything I left in the kitchen.
- 8. Oh, no! There's no wine to drink. They have drunk / have been drinking all the wine.
- 9. No wonder your eyes hurt. You've been playing / have played computer games ever since you had your breakfast.
- 10. I haven't seen / haven't been seeing you for ages.
- 11. God! Hakan has scored / has been scoring.
- 12. They have danced / have been dancing for an hour.
- 13. I have been waiting / have waited for you for ages.
- 14. I've finished / 've been finishing my work.
- 15. I've been writing / have written this letter for an hour.
- 16. He has visited / has been visiting ten museums this week.
- 17. I'm very tired. Because I have travelled / have been travelling around Istanbul all day.
- 18. She has found / has been finding a good job.
- 19. I'm hot because I have been running / have run.
- 20. I have written / have been writing letters for weeks.

∠. Use the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous Tense to fill in the blanks:

- 1. I'm trying to study. I ... (try) to study for the last hour, but something always seems to interrupt me. I think I'd better go to the library.
- 2. The children are playing basketball right now. They ... (play) for almost two hours. They must be getting tired.
- 3. The telephone ... (ring) four times in the last hour, and each time it has been for my roommate.
- 4. The telephone ... (ring) for almost a minute. Why doesn't someone answer it?
- 5. It ... (rain) all day. I wonder when it will stop.

- 6. We ... (have) three accidents so far this week. I wonder how many more we will have if you keep using the tools carelessly.
- 7. We ... (live) here since last June.
- 8. My little son is dirty from head to foot because he ... (play) in the mud.
- 9. What's the matter? Your eyes are red and puffy. I hope you ... (not / cry). Oh, now I understand. You ... (peel) some onions.
- 10. Hello, Rob. I'm happy to see you again. I ... (not / see) you for weeks. What ... you ... (do) lately?
- 11. I ... (not / be) able to reach my boss on the phone yet. I ... (try) for the last twenty minutes, but the line ... busy.
- 12. We ... (have) three major snowstorms so far this winter. I wonder how many more we will have.
- 13. I ... (write) them three times, but I still haven't received a reply.
- 14. A: Dr. Harrison is a good teacher. How long ... he ... (be) at the university?
- B: He ... (teach) here for almost 25 years.
- 15. A: What are you going to order for dinner?
- B: Well, I ... (have / have) pizza. So I think, I'll order that.
- 16. My uncle ... (paint) the outside of his house for three weeks and he's still not finished.
- 17. The Smiths are presently in Tunisia. They ... (travel) throughout North Africa since the middle of May. They'll return home in another month.

△5. Use The Present Perfect Tense or The Present Perfect Continuous Tense to fill in the blanks:

- 1. I'm tired. We ... (walk) for over an hour. Let's stop and rest for a while.
- 2. The zoo isn't far from here. I ... (walk) there many times.
- 3. I ... (write) my friends at least a dozen letters since I left home and come home.
- 4. Sally is writing a letter to her boyfriend. She ... (write) it since she got home from class. It's going to be a long letter.
- 5. The telephone ... (ring) four times in the last hour, and each time it has been for my roommate.
- 6. The telephone ... (ring) for almost a minute.

Why doesn't someone answer it?

- 7. She is 80 and she ... (never / read) a book in her life.
- 8. The secretary is very tired. She ... (type) all morning.
- 9. Tom is reading a book. He started two hours ago and he is on page 53. He ...(read) for two hours.
- 10. Hello! I ... (clean) the windows. So far I ... (clean) five of them and there are two more to do.
- 11. My grandfather ... (died) 30 years ago. I ... (never / meet) him.
- 12. A: Is your father at home?
- B: No, I'm afraid he ... (go) out.
- A: When exactly ... (he / go) out?
- B: About ten minutes ago.
- **⊢** Key words
- 6. Learn these words and word combinations by heart.

1.	scuba diving	занурення з аквалангом
2.	rock climbing	альпінізм
3.	pursue	займатися, переслідувати мету
4.	soothing waters	тиха вода
5.	geocaching	туристична гра з використанням навігаційних пристроїв
6.	longitude	довгота
7.	latitude	широта
8.	regaining	отримання, повернення
9.	obsession	нав'язлива ідея
10.	roam	подорожувати, блукати
11.	hone the skill	вдосконалення навичок
12.	attitude	ставлення, підхід
13.	avalanche danger	небезпека сходження лавіни
14.	vehicle	транспортний засіб
15.	animal husbandry	скотарство

7. Before you read answer the questions.

- 1. Have you ever had a holiday that was different?
- 2. What would be a "normal holiday" for you?
- 3. What would be a special holiday for you?

2. 8. Read and translate the text into Ukrainian. Give Ukrainian equivalents to the words in italics.

Travel activities

Many travelers seek out destinations that are particularly **suited** to specific activities, such as scuba diving or rock climbing. Some of these travel activities require specific **gear**, training, or planning to **pursue**, while others may be as simple as slipping into a warm spring to enjoy the soothing waters.

Geocaching

Geocaching is a treasure-hunting game that involves the internet, GPS map coordinates and travel. Players report their treasure hunt activities on-line to gain credits for their finds. Many of the players place caches (treasures) in spots they are quite fond of. So hunting them down will quite often lead to exciting adventures in lesser known locations. One object of the game is to carry treasure from one cache to the next. Some of the treasures have identification information, so their travels can be tracked on-line. To play the game you will need a GPS receiver (or a map and the

orienteering skills to use it), the cache description (make a printout) and about 1 hour spare (more for a difficult cache).

Related to geocaching is the Degree Confluence Project where people contribute photographs of the planet at points of intersection of lines of **longitude** and **latitude**. Most of the easy ones are done – but if you are hearing way off the beaten track this may be for you.

Orienteering

Orienteering is another popular outdoor sport. It involves using a map and terrain navigation skills to follow a course in the least time. The sport has an international following, world championships, and training programs, and takes place in beautiful and interesting locations. Orienteering meets hosted by the top clubs draw thousands of participants from around the world. Regaining and adventure racing are closely related to orienteering.

Golf

Golf is a game that is variously considered a **pastime**, recreation, sport, profession, religion or an **obsession**. The game is more an opportunity for relaxation than sport, and many travelers **roam** the world looking for unique and famous golf courses on which **to hone their skill**.

Running

Running is both an activity undertaken by casual **joggers** wanting to stay in shape during their travels, and also by those who seek out marathons and other **competitions** around the world. Recently travel companies have begun offering packages for those traveling abroad for races that focus on the specific needs of the runner.

Alpine skiing

Alpine **skiing**, also known as downhill skiing, is a popular sport involving sliding down snow-covered terrain with skis attached to each foot. Ski resorts around the world attract millions of travelers yearly.

Snowkiting

Snowkiting is "winter's newest extreme sport", requiring only the wind, a snowkite, skies or snowboard, and an **attitude** for fun. The sport has endless possibilities, such as **backcountry skiing** without a ski lift or resort – your snowkite will pull you uphill and downhill at varying speeds. Snowkites can accelerate up to 50 MPH. The lifting power of the wind will allow you to jump to distances of up to 100 feet. When snowkiting in the backcountry be aware of **avalanche** danger! Always snowkite in groups, wear an **avalanche beacon**, dress warm, and never **exceed** your limits. Snowkiting is popular in Central Utah, a region of the United States of America.

Snowmobiling

Snowmobiling is a sport involving riding over snow on a motorized vehicle. It is popular throughout the western United States of America as well as in Canada and Alaska.

Agritourism

Agritourism means travel organized around farming or **animal husbandry**. Visiting a working farm or ranch for the purpose of enjoyment and education are key

parts of this often rural experience. Farmer's markets, wine tourism, cider houses and **corn mazes** all constitute examples of agritourism. Travelers who participate in this type of vacation frequently desire to see how food is grown and prepared or to learn how animals are raised.

Birding

Birding or Birdwatching is an activity that is undertaken by both the hobbyist and the professional scientist.

Food Tourism

"Food Tourism" is the **pursuit** and enjoyment of unique and memorable food and drink experiences, both far and near. Food travelers experience different cultures through the food and drink of that culture. Whether in a destination far away or a local neighborhood, food and drink are expressions of that culture, its **heritage** and tradition. Food and drink are tools for communication, and food tourism promotes the understanding and **appreciation** of different cultures as expressed through food and drink.

Learning languages abroad

Travelling to a foreign country both for leisure purposes and to study the local language can be an excellent way to deepen ones experience in a foreign culture and to combine leisure with learning. Although perhaps more common for people between the ages of 18 and 24, language tourism is **undertaken** by people of all ages and backgrounds. They tend to enroll in non-intensive foreign language courses that allow considerable free time in which to practice the language outside of class and travel extensively. Typical stays range from 2 to 5 weeks, and trips are often repeated in subsequent years.

Ouad bikes

Riding **quad bikes** (also known as ATVs - **all-terrain vehicles**) is a sport that involves riding on a small, **rugged vehicle**, usually in off-road areas. This activity is provided by commercial operators around the world: Egypt, Turkey, Estonia, Greece, USA: Western USA, Central Utah.

Riding independently, quad bikers should consider possible damage to soil and plants, and thus check local regulations prior to embarking on a trip. Normally, quad bikes are designed only for a single rider (although are frequently rented for riding by two).

Scuba diving

Scuba diving is a sport in which people breathing from tanks of compressed air explore underwater areas. It's most popular in areas with tropical coral reefs, but there are scuba diving sites in most areas of the world with water.

Wine tourism

Wine tourism means organizing travel around the appreciation of, tasting of, and purchase of wine. It is a kind of tourism highly developed in many regions around the world, and it can be as simple as **hopping** on a wine shuttle in Napa Valley or as complicated as renting a villa in the south of France for a month. Wine

tourism is a great way to learn about the people, culture, heritage, and customs of an area. Some of the famous wine producing regions of the world has been producing wine for centuries or even millennia, and the production and **consumption** of wine is deeply ingrained in the local culture.

Zip Lining

Zip lining refers to an activity where **participants** (often referred to as "zippers"), are suspended from a **pulley** that moves across a cable suspended between trees or man-made structures. The cables are mounted descending from a higher to lower point which propels the zipper purely by the use of gravity. The amount of **incline** as well as the weight of the zipper determines the speed at which the participant travels from point to point.

Zip line courses can be designed purely for speed (adrenaline rush), while others are designed to allow zippers to enjoy the natural **surroundings** such as forest, jungle or waterfalls (often referred to as canopy tours).

9. Answer the questions.

- 1. What is geocaching?
- 2. What is zip lining?
- 3. What is scuba diving?
- 4. What is agritourism?
- 5. What is birding?
- 6. What is snowkiting?

10. Retell the text.

11. Match the term in A with the definitions in B.

A B

championship	a competition of speed, as running or riding
racing	a competition or series of competitions held to determine a winner
pastime	a compulsive, often unreasonable idea or emotion
obsession	Something, as a game, sport, or hobby, that serves to make time pass agreeably
heritage	an expression of gratitude
appreciation	Something that is passd down from preceding generations; a tradition
participant	a simple machine consisting of a wheel with a groove in which a rope can run to change the direction or point of application of a force applied to the rope
pulley	someone who takes part in an activity

△ 12. Complete the sentences using the words in the list above. Make all necessary changes.

1. The important point is that, in his thirty-first year, after six seasons of untiring effort, Archibald went in for ..., and won it.

- 2. Meamwhile, looking from the window, they could see the world ... past them.
- 3. You should study less, good sir, and take a little ..., or these night whomsoes will grow upon you.
- 4. It was ... so complete that there was no room in his soul for prudence or gratitude.
- 5. It's almost as dear to him as you are to me, son, and it's a wonderful ..., Bill, a magnificent heritage.
- 6. How little ... of the beauty of the landscape there is among us.
- 7. You certainly have the credit of being the first of us to find this out, and, as you say, it bears every mark of having been written by the other ... in last night's mystery.
- 8. The matter was so prearranged that it is my belief that they brought with them some sort of block or ... which might serve as a gallows.

13. Explain in English what is meant by:

Pursue, roam, to hone one's skill, surrounding, incline, scuba diving, zip lining, rugged vehicle, quad bikes, husbandry, avalanche danger.

- **△** 14. Compose the sentences in Present Perfect Continuous using the the active vocabulary.
- **△** 15. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to the active vocabulary.
- 1. Чемпіонат з дайвінгу проводився у декількох середземноморських країнах. 2. Дивлячись з вікна вони могли спостерігати за світовими перегонами з мотокросу. 3. Храми в Чичен-Ітці є культурною спадщиною Мексики. 4. Подорожі морем це його улюблене заняття у вільний час. 5. Храми та стародавні міста це культурна спадщина народів Мексики. 6. Мотоперегони відбуваються в цій місцевості вже протягом 10 років. 7. Змагання з перетягування канату є традиційним спортивним змаганням в Шотландії вже багато років. 8. Подорож до Греції є його нав'язливою думкою. 9. Вона відчувала велику вдячність за все, що він зробив для неї тієї весни, коли вона поїхала у гастрономічний тур по Європі. 10. Учасники змагань вже декілька годин очікують на нагородження переможця.
- 16. Make a presentation about the most unusual holidays you've ever had. Where did you go? When? Who with? What did you do?
- 17. Find out as much as you can about alternative holidays. Have a class competition to see who can find the most interesting/strange/dangerous.

Розділ 4. Reservation

Метою розділу ϵ закріплення граматичного (Future Indefinite/Continuous; Future Prfect; Conditionals) та лексичного матеріалу за темами: «Reservations

and sales»; «Airline departures» у лексико-граматичних вправах; розвиток навичок та вмінь користування граматичними структурами та лексичним матеріалом у ситуаціях професійного характеру; розвиток вміння вести бесіду за темою заняття у звя'зку із вимогами ділового спілкування; читання текстів з розумінням основного змісту; навчання усного професійно орієнтованого мовлення,

Тема 1. Reservations and sales

Мета: розвиток навичок та вмінь використання граматичного (The Future Indefinite/Continuous) та лексичного матеріалу за темою «Reservationa and sales» у ситуаціях професійного характеру; опрацювання лексичного та граматичного матеріалу у лексико-граматичних вправах; читання тексту «Travel accommodation» з розумінням основного змісту; розвиток вміння вести бесіду відповідно до ситуації сілкування; навчання усного професійно орієнтованого мовлення; створення презентації за темою «Booking terms and conditions».

Mайбутній неозначений час THE FUTURE INDEFINITE TENSE

утворюється з допоміжних дієслів **shall** або **will** для 1-ї особи однини і множини та **will** для всіх інших осіб і основи інфінітива відмінюваного дієслова. У розмовній мові звичайно вживається скорочена форма допоміжних дієслів **'II** (**shall** або **will**), яка приєднується до особового займенника або іменника-підмета I'll wait for you here.

They'll be here in ten minutes.

That'll do, thank you.

Стверджувальна форма

Особа	Однина	Множина
1	I shall/will (I'll) ask	We shall/will (we'll) ask
2	You will (you'll) ask	You will (you'll) ask
3	He (she) will (he'll) ask	They will (they'll) ask

Питальна форма Future Indefinite утворюється за загальним правилом: допоміжне дієслово ставиться перед підметом, а основа інфінітива відмінюваного дієслова після нього.

Питальна форма

Особа	Однина	Множина
1	Shall I ask?	Shall we ask?

2	Will you ask?	Will you ask?
3	Will he (she) ask?	Will they ask?

Заперечна форма Future Indefinite утворюється за допомогою заперечення **not**, яке ставиться між допоміжним дієсловом і основою інфінітива відмінюваного дієслова. У розмовній мові вживаються скорочені (стягнені) заперечні форми **shan't** = *shall not* і **won't** = *will not* або форму **l'll not** (**you'll not** і т. п.) = I shall (will) not (you will not і т. п.).

Заперечна форма

Особа	Однина	Множина
1	I shall not (shan't) ask I will not (won't) ask	We shall not (shan't) ask We will not (won't) ask
2	You will not (won't) ask	You will not (won't) ask
3	He (she) will not (won't) ask	They will not (won't) ask

Значення і вживання майбутнього неозначеного часу

Майбутній неозначений час (Future Indefinite) у англійській мові означає однократні, повторювані або постійні дії і стан, що відносяться до майбутнього.

Однократні дії (стан):

What will you do after the lessons?

Will you wait for me? I shan't be long.

I'll do my best to help you.

So you'll ring me up at five, will you?

I think I'll have a glass of milk.

Let's wait here. The rain'll be over in a few minutes.

Постійні і повторювані дії (стан):

I'll write to you every week.

У питальній формі 1-ї особи однини дієслово **shall** звичайно має модальне значення. Той, хто питає, довідується про бажання співрозмовника.

Shall I go on reading? (Мені чітати далі?)

Shall I translate the sentence into Ukrainian?

Дієслово **will** часто має модальний відтінок обіцянки, наміру, ввічливого прохання.

If you'll wait a moment, I'll be back in a minute.

I won't forget what you've done for me.

У розмовній мові для вираження майбутніх дій замість Future Indefinite часто вживаються такі конструкції:

to be going + *інфінітив* для вираження наміру (про особи) або імовірності (про події) у майбутньому:

I'm going to write a letter to my mother.

It's going to rain.

The task is going to be more difficult than I expected.

to be sure (certain) + інфінітив для вираження впевненості в здійсненні майбутньої дії:

Ann is sure to be there. (Аня напевно буде там.)

It's sure to rain.

He is certain to come. (Він обов'язково прийде.)

Майбутній тривалий час THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

Утворення Future Continuous

§ Future Continuous – складний час, який утворюється за допомогою дієслова to be у Future Indefinite і дієприкметника теперішнього часу (Present Participle) основного дієслова.

У питальній формі Future Continuous допоміжні дієслова shall.

Стверджувальна форма

Особа	Однина	Множина
1	I shall/will (I'll) be asking	We shall/will (we'll) be asking
2	You will (you'll) be asking	You will (you'll) be asking
3	He (she) will (he'll) be asking	They will (they'll) be asking

У питальній формі Future Continuous допоміжні дієслова **shall** або **will** ставляться перед підметом, а інша частина часової форми (основа інфінітива be + Present Participle) після підмета.

Питальна форма

Особа	Однина	Множина
1	Shall I be asking?	Shall we be asking?
2	Will you be asking?	Will you be asking?
3	Will he (she) be asking?	Will they be asking?

У заперечній формі частка not ставиться після допоміжних дієслів shall, will ('ll).

Заперечна форма

Особа	Однина	Множина
1	I shall/will not (shan't/ won't) be asking	We shall/will (shan't/ won't) be asking
2	You will not (won't) be asking	You will not (won't) be asking
3	He (she) will not (won't) be asking	They will not (won't) be asking

Вживається й інша скорочена заперечна форма:

I'll not be asking.

You'll not be asking.

He'll not be asking.

We'll not be asking.

They'll not be asking.

Значення і вживання Future Continuous

у Future Continuous означає дію, яка відбувається в якийсь момент або період у майбутньому. На час дії можуть вказувати обставинні слова або контекст. За винятком деяких готових виразів з дієсловами *to expect, to stay, to see* та ін. (див. приклади нижче) цей час вживається досить рідко як у розмовній мові, так і в писемній.

I'll be expecting you at 4 o'clock sharp.

When my train arrives, my parents will be waiting on the platform.

It's no use trying to see our teacher at 10. He will be giving a lesson at that time.

У розмовній мові Future Continuous іноді вживається в значенні Future Indefinite. Will you be staying for dinner?

I'll be seeing him this afternoon.

Translate the works in breakets

∠1. Translate the verbs in brackets into English and use them in the necessary tense-form:

1. There (буде) a chute to carry rubbish down and an elevator in the new apartment house. 2. They (житимуть) in the town centre. 3. Tom and Alice (придбають) a vacuum cleaner, a dish washer and a washing machine. 4. We (запросимо) our friends for the house-warming party. 5. Something has gone wrong with my TV set. My friend (відремонтує) it. 6. There (не буде) much furniture in my dining-room. 7. We (зберігатимемо) some things in our store-room.

△2. Make up sentences using the following words:

1. The, they, embankment, will, on, live. 2. Your, apartment, many, how, have, in, you, will, rooms, new? 3. In, I, block, 15, number, live. 4. Bed-room, shall, we, new, furniture, for, buy, our. 5. Conveniences, modern, will, what, in, flat, have, you, your?

∠3. Make sentences with WILL BE –ING:

- 1. I'm going to watch television from 9 until 10 o'clock this evening. So at 9.30 I
- 2. Tomorrow afternoon I'm going to play tennis from 3 o'clock until 4.30. So at 4 o'clock tomorrow I

3. Jim is going to study from 7 o'clock until 10 o'clock this evening. So at 8.30 this evening he 4. We are going to clean the flat tomorrow. It will take from 9 until 11 o'clock. So at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning 5. Tom is a football fan and there is a football match on television this evening. The match begins at 7.30 and ends at 9.15. So at 8.30 this evening 6. Don't phone me between 7 and 8. ... (we / finish) dinner then. 7. A: Can we meet tomorrow afternoon? B: Not in the afternoon. ... (I / work). 8. Do you think ... (you / still / do) the same job in ten years' time? 9. If you need to contact me, ... (I / stay) at the Hilton Hotel until Friday. 10. A: ... (you / see) Laura tomorrow? B: Yes, probably. Why? A: I borrowed this book from her. Can you give it back to her? **∠**14. Ask questions with WILL YOU BE –ING? 1. You want to borrow your friend's bicycle this evening. (you / use / your bicycle this evening?) 2. You want your friend to give Tom a message this afternoon. (you / see / Tom this afternoon?)

3. You want to use your friend's typewriter tomorrow evening. (you / use / your typewriter tomorrow evening?)

.....

4. Your friend is going shopping. You want him/her to buy some stamps for you at the post office.

(you / pass / the post office when you're in town?)

.....

№5. Fill in WILL or BE GOING TO:

- 1. A: Why do you need so much sugar?
- B: I ... make a cake.
- 2. A: Oh no! I've left my purse at home and I haven't got any money on me!
- B: Don'y worry. I ... lend you some.
- 3. A: I don't know how to use this mixer.
- B: That's OK. I ... show you.
- 4. A: Why are all these people gathered here?
- B: The Prime Minister ... open the new hospital ward.
- 5. A: Did you remember to buy the magazine I asked for?
- B: Sorry, I didn't. I ... buy it when I go out again.
- 6. A: What's that on your curtains?
- B: It's a stain. I ... take them to the dry cleaner's tomorrow.
- 7. A: These bags are very heavy. I can't lift them.
- B: I ... carry them for you.
- 8. A: I hear you're going to Leeds University in September.

- B: Yes, I ... study French and German.
- 9. A: Why don't you tidy your room?
- B: I ... play football in ten minutes, so I haven't got time.
- 10. A: How can we get all this home?
- B: I ... ask James to come and help.
- 11. She has bought some wool. She ... knit a sweater.
- 12. A: This problem is very difficult.
- B: I ... help you to solve it.
- 13. A: Why are you taking down all the pictures?
- B: I ... paint the room.
- 14. I ... climb that mountain one day.
- 15. Look at that young man. He looks very pale. He ... faint.
- 16. A: Why are buying that spade?
- B: I ... plant some trees in my garden at the back of the house.
- 17. She ... get better. There are positive signs.
- 18. I'm hungry. I ... have something to eat.
- 19. I ... be 38 years old next week.

► Key words

6. Learn these words and word combinations by heart.

1.	lodging	тимчасове житло
2.	frustrating	прикрий
3.	booking	бронювання
4.	peace of mind	спокій, духовна рівновага
5.	payment	плата
6.	confirmation	підтвердження
7.	reservations department	відділ з бронювання
8.	in advance	заздалегідь
9.	comparison	порівняння

7. Before you read answer the questions.

- 1. When a guest books a room at a hotel what kind of information does the reservations department need?
- 2. How can booking be done?

8. Read and translate the text into Ukrainian. Give Ukrainian equivalents to the words in italics.

Travel accommodation

Accommodation is a concern of every traveler, whether looking for a place **to pitch a tent** or a luxury suite in a fancy resort. Booking accommodation, dealing with

the vast array of accommodation options, and considering alternative **lodging** options are all issues that travelers face.

Finding accommodation

Finding accommodation can be one of the most **frustrating** aspects of planning your travels. There are two ways to solve the accommodation problem: booking in advance or finding a place on the day.

Booking in advance

Booking in advance gives the traveler **peace of mind** that they will have somewhere to sleep once they arrive at their destination. It is also a good idea when travelling to a popular tourist destination. This can be done in a number of ways: over the Internet; through a travel agent; over the telephone.

However, hotel managers have to fill beds so it's not uncommon for travelers having booked a room, particularly at the lower end of the cost scale, to arrive to find that it has been resold.

Online

You can book accommodation online, either at hotel's own web site or at web site of an agency. Depending upon where you are going, this can be extremely useful. Yet if you are travelling to somewhere a bit more out of the way, for example, a small city or town, you may find something, but there will be accommodation options not listed on the Internet. In this situation, it is better to find accommodation "on the day", as described below.

Meta-search (price comparison) websites are very useful. They offer an online service which searches and compares numerous accommodation websites at once to return the cheapest price across them all. This saves time as they do the searching and comparison for you.

Another frequent situation is that hotel has its own web site, but doesn't publish which dates it can it is not busy. Then filling a "Contact us" form or sending an email is equal choices for **inquiring** every detail you need.

While online is increasingly becoming the most common way of booking accommodations (sometimes the only way), unfortunately the downside is that a credit card is required to process the **reservation** so you will be out of luck if you don't have one (sometimes getting a debit or prepaid VISA/Mastercard may work). Moreover, you will need to check the rate being offered if **payment** is needed immediately or upon arrival/departure. Discounted rates would usually require that payment be made immediately but regular rates will allow you to pay upon arrival or check-out at the property. In the case of the latter, you do not need to settle payment with the same credit card used for reserving; in fact you can pay using cash. However you may still be required to present the credit card used during booking (especially for pre-paid/advance **purchase** bookings) to verify your identity so bring that with you.

Some hotel booking sites will now allow you to pay with a variety of payment methods – including PayPal; debit cards; and AmEx, **flybys** or other reward points.

Email

For booking by email, the sequence of events is roughly the same, with some steps omitted when not applicable:

first, ask whether your dates are available;

ask for up-to-date prices;

inquire on your preferred rooms and other essential details;

ask to reserve for your dates;

ask for confirmation for your embassy;

provide all personal details (passport details of every visitor etc) they may need to issue the confirmation in the end, ask for **cancellation policy**, directions to the hotel and other practical details that don't affect your decision to stay there.

When you use non-native language for writing to a hotel, it's work best to ask one or two questions per email, get answers and choose next questions: asking all questions at once frequently results in huge **delays** that can be broken only by a telephone call (and splitting questions message into small pieces afterwards).

Avoid from giving sensitive financial information such as credit card details through email. Use the website's booking engine for that instead and make sure you see in your browser a padlock that is locked or an https:// at the start of the URL.

9. Answer the questions.

- 1. What do all travelers face?
- 2. How can booking be done?
- 3. What do meta-search websites offer?
- 4. What are the steps when booking by e-mail?
- 5. What should traveler avoid when booking accommodations on-line?

10. Retell the text.

11. Match the term in A with the definitions in B.

A B

inquire	a sum of money paid	
payment	to seek information by asking a question	
flyby	a flight at a low altitude over spectators on ground	
seasonality	postponment	
delay	a place to live	
lodging	when smth happens at a particular time of year	
reservation	something owned; a possession	
property	an arrangement by which accommodations are secured in advance, as in a hotel or restaurant or on an airplane	

△ 12. Complete the sentences using the words in the list above. Make all necessary changes.

1.To ... about access to the Volatility and Correlation reports and the rest of Reis's product offering, interested commercial real estate professionals may call 1-800-366-REIS, extension 333.

- 2. During its closest ... early this month, the comet may be visible even without a telescope.
- 3. I felt this ... very bitterly; for I longed to see my native town and my beloved friends.
- 4. He gave us good food, good ..., and kind words; he spoke as kindly to us as he did to hia little children.
- 5. He went to the desk to make
- 6. March lost his ... in trying to help an unfortunate friend, the two oldest girls begged to be allowed to do something toward their own support, at least.
- 7. "The ... regular, and no questions asked", said Squeers, nodding his head.
- 8. When such a difference is still present we say that there is residual ... in the date.

13. Explain in English what is meant by:

Peace of mind, cancellation policy, confirmation, self-catering, profitable, reservation.

- **∠** 14. Make up the sentences in Future Simple/Continuous using the active vocabulary.
- **△** 15. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to the active vocabulary.
- 1. Ця подорож буде дуже важкою, але він буде відчувати смуток та тугу за своїми друзями та коханою дівчиною. 2. Вона забезпечила нас смачною їжею, комфортним житлом, і все, що було потрібно це декілька хвилин спілкування кожного вечора. 3. Регулярна плата за послуги було єдиним бажанням поважного чоловіка. 4. Фактор сезонності впливає на зростання попиту на подорожі у середземноморські країни. 5. Завтра о п'ятій вечора він буде бронювати номер люкс в одному з найкращих готелів міста. 6. Наша компанія стане однією з найприбутковіших організацій в туристичній галузі. 7. Мені необхідно підтвердження бронювання номеру у вашому готелі. 8. Довідкове бюро є на кожній залізничній станції. 9. Він внесе плату за туристичну путівку наступного тижня. 10. Ви будете прибирати ці приміщення? Чи не могли б ви прибрати і в моїй кімнаті?
- ∠ 16. Make a list of the information a travel agency sales consultant will need to take when a customer makes a booking for a holiday. Make a presentation.
- 17. Work in pairs. Use the information from the text to role play the dialogue.

Teмa 2. Airline departures

Мета: розвиток навичок та вмінь використання граматичного (The Future Perfect Tense; Conditionals) та лексичного матеріалу за темою «Airline departures» у ситуаціях професійного характеру; опрацювання лексичного та граматичного матеріалу у лексико-граматичних вправах; читання тексту «Fly the world» з розумінням основного змісту; розвиток діалогічного мовлення з використанням нового лексичного та граматичного матеріалу; навчання усного професійно орієнтованого мовлення.

Майбутній доконаний час THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

Утворення Future Perfect

у Future Perfect — складна часова форма, яка утворюється з допоміжного дієслова **to have** у Future Indefinite і дієприкметника минулого часу (Past Participle) відмінюваного дієслова.

Стверджувальна форма

Особа	Однина	Множина
1	I shall/will have asked	We shall/will have asked
2	You will have asked	You will have asked
3	He (she) will have asked	They will have asked

У питальній формі Future Perfect перше допоміжне, дієслово shall або will ставиться перед підметом, а інша частина часової форми — після підмета.

Питальна форма

Особа	Однина	Множина
1	Shall I have asked?	Shall we have asked?
2	Will you have asked?	Will you have asked?
3	Will he (she) have asked?	Will they have asked?

Заперечна форма утворюється за допомогою заперечення not, яке ставиться після першого допоміжного дієслова.

Заперечна форма

Особа	Однина	Множина
1	I shall/will not have asked	We shall/will not have asked
2	You will not have asked	You will not have asked
3	He (she) will not have asked	They will not have asked

Значення і вживання Future Perfect

у Future Perfect означає дію, яка буде закінчена до певного моменту або дії в майбутньому. Цей час вживається рідко. Future Perfect вживається в простих реченнях з обставинами, які вказують на час, до якого дія буде закінчена.

By the end of the term we shall have read two English books.

Come tomorrow evening; by that time I'll have finished my work.

CONDITIONALS

🖢 Умовне речення складається з двох частин: умови і результату.

Умову легко впізнати, вона завжди починається зі слова іf (якщо). Результат зазвичай повідомляє нам, що буде, якщо виконати умову. Існує 4 основних типи умовних речень в англійській мові: нульовий (Zero Conditional), перший (First Conditional), другий (Second Conditional) і третій (Third Conditional). У всіх типах використовуються різні часи. Умова може бути як на початку, так і в середині речення. В українській мові ми завжди відокремлюємо умову від результату комами. В англійському реченні кома ставиться, тільки коли умова стоїть на початку речення.

Zero Conditional – умовні речення нульового типу. Цей тип показує умову, яка завжди буде правдою: наукові факти, закони природи, загальноприйняті або очевидні твердження. Зазвичай речення з Zero Conditional переводяться теперішнім часом, оскільки вони завжди є правдою. Zero Conditional утворюється за такою схемою:

Умова – if + Present Simple

Результат: Present Simple

If you cut your finger with a knife, it hurts.

(Якщо порізати палець ножем, він болить).

Snow melts **if** thetemperature **rises** abovezero.

(Сніг тане, якщо температура піднімається вище нуля).

Zero Conditional також використовується для того, щоб дати вказівки або інструкції. У цьому випадку в результаті буде використовуватися наказовий спосіб, а не Present Simple.

Умова: If + Present Perfect

Результат: Imperative Mood

If you do not want to be late, hurry up. – Якщо не хочеш запізнитися, квапся. Take a nap if you feel tired. – Поспи, якщо ти втомився.

First Conditional – умовні речення першого типу. Умовне речення першого типу називають ще «реальним» умовним, адже воно показує дію, яка з великою ймовірністю трапиться, якщо виконати умову. Такі речення описують ситуацію, яка відбудеться в майбутньому часі.

При побудові подібних речень в українській мові ми використовуємо в умові та в результаті майбутній час, але в англійській — тільки в результаті буде майбутнє час, а в умові теперішній.

Умова: if + Present Simple

Результат: Future Simple

You will find a good job if you study well.

If the weather is good, we'll walk our dogs in the park.

(Якщо погода буде гарною, ми підемо вигулювати собак у парку).

Також First Conditional часто використовується, якщо необхідно попередити або застеретти від чого-небудь.

You will get into trouble if you continue to hang out with her.

(Ти потрапиш в халепу, якщо продовжиш спілкуватися з нею).

If you drink much coffee, you will not sleep at night.

(Якщо ти будеш пити багато кави, то не будеш спати вночі).

Second Conditoinal – умовні речення другого типу. Цей тип умовних речень називається «майже нереальним». Він показує малоймовірну або уявну ситуацію, яка відноситься до теперішнього або майбутнього часу. Така ситуація звичайно не відповідає фактам в теперішньому. Тобто шанс того, що це подія відбудеться – невеликий, але не виключений зовсім.

Умова: if + Past Simple

Результат: would + дієслово без to.

If I were a billionaire, I would buy an island.

(Якби я був міліардером, я б купив острів).

If I lived in the countryside, I would walk in the forest every day.

(Якби я жив за містом, я б гуляв в лісі кожен день).

На цьому обов'язки Second Conditional не закінчуються. Цей тип речення вживається також для того, щоб дати пораду.

I would never do this **if I were you**.

(Я б ніколи цього не зробив, якби був тобою).

If I were in a tricky situation, I would take this opportunity.

(Якби я потрапив в складну ситуацію, я б скористався цією можливістю).

Зверніть увагу на одну особливість, пов'язану з дієсловом *to be*. В умовних реченнях використовується одна форма **were** для однини і множини. *Was* – це розмовний варіант, він часто зустрічається в повсякденній мові.

Third Conditional – **умовні речення третього типу.** Третій тип називається «нереальним». Всю його суть можна висловити однією фразою: співчуття про минуле. Колись в минулому щось сталося, ми про це шкодуємо, але змінити подія вже не можемо (якщо, звичайно, не винайдуть машину часу). Це єдиний тип умовних речень, який відноситься до минулого часу.

Умова: if + Past Perfect

Результат: would have + Past Participle

If I had not missed the bus, I would not have been late at work.

(Якби я не спізнився на автобус, я б не спізнився на роботу).

If he had been more diligent, he would have been promoted long time ago. (Якби він був більш відповідальний, його б давно підвищили).

Також Third Conditional використовується, коли ми критикуємо якісь дії, які відбулися в минулому і які ми не можемо вже змінити.

If you had listened carefully, you would not have made so many mistakes.

(Якби ти уважно слухав, ти б не допустив так багато помилок).

If you had not left your car open, it would not have been stolen.

(Якби ти не залишив машину відкритою, її б не вкрали).

Third Conditional показує не тільки негативне минуле. Такий тип речення можна використовувати, коли необхідно повідомити про хороші події, які відбулися в минулому і позитивно вплинули на наше сьогодення.

He would not have made this discovery if he had not done precise calculations. (Він не вчинив би це відкриття, якби не зробив дуже точні розрахунки).

If I had not taken the wrong way, I would not have met you.

(Якби я не пішов по неправильній дорозі, я б не зустрів тебе).

Кілька фактів про умовні речення в англійській мові.

1. Основна формула, за якою будуються умовні речення — це часи групи Simple + модальні дієслова will / would. Але вона не єдина. Часи групи Continuous і модальні дієслова can / could, may / might, must, should теж зустрічаються в умовних реченнях.

If you are riding a horse backwards, you can fall off and break a leg.

(Якщо ти **їдеш** на коні задом наперед, ти **можеш** впасти і зламати ногу).

If you had not understood the First Conditional, you **should** have looked at the example. (Якщо ти не зрозумів перший умовне, тобі **слід було** подивитися на приклад).

2. Дієслова would і had мають одну скорочену форму – 'd. Завжди уважно дивіться, яке дієслово перед вами.

If I'd known, I'd have come. = If I had known, I would have come. (Якби я знав, я б прийшов).

№1. Find the sentences in the Future Perfect Tense.

1. I'll have read the article about the protection of nature in Ukraine by this time tomorrow. 2. Air that used to-be so clean and fresh is polluted. 3. Will she have given the final answer before he returns? 4. By six o'clock she will have made a report *A Man and Environment* 5. More and more people in all countries are raising their voices in defence of nature. 6. We must pay great attention to the question of nature conservation. 7. We'll have spent much money for building new purification plants by that time.

∠2. Complete the sentences with any vocabulary you wish:

- 1. If the weather is bad tomorrow,
- 2. If we hitchhike to work,
- 3. If I don't sleep well tonight,
- 4. If you don't fix the broken window,
- 5. If he doesn't cut his hair,
- 6. If ...,they'll go to a restaurant tonight.
- 7. If ..., his mother will be happy.
- 8. If ..., his mother will be sad.
- 9. If ..., her boss will fire him.
- 10. If ..., their friends will be angry.
- 11. If I study hard,
- 12. If it's sunny at the weekend,
- 13. If I become rich,
- 14. If I go to London,

∠3. What will life be like in the year 2100? Complete the sentences using WILL HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE form:

Example: By 2100, the world's population ... will have increased ... (increase) to around 30.000 million.

- 1. Life ... (become) more automated by then.
- 2. Computers ... (take over) many of the jobs that people do today.
- 3. The earth's supplies of oil, coal and gas ... (run out).
- 4. ... (scientists / find) other sources of energy?
- 5. How ... education ... (change)?
- 6. ... (we / find) a way to feed all the people in the world?

△4. Use The Future Perfect Tense:

- 1. By next February I ... (write) my third book.
- 2. I hope you ... (not / forget) my name by tomorrow.
- 3. By next week we ... (redecorate) the house.
- 4. Next July she ... (be) dead for ten years.
- 5. I hope I ... (not / make) a lot of mistakes in this exam when I finish it.
- 6. By the end of this year I ... (drive) more than one hundred thousand kilometers with this car.
- 7. I hope it ... (stop) raining before the match starts.
- 8. I ... (have) an operation when you turn back.
- 9. By this time next week I ... (marry).
- 10. If nothing is done one million species that are alive today ... (become) extinct in twenty years.
- 11. The tropical rain forests ... (disappear) in thirty years.

∠5. Use the correct tense:

- 1. The teacher will be very angry if you ... (not do) your homework.
- 2. If he ... (tell) me, I could help him.
- 3. If you don't water the flowers, they ... (die).
- 4. If you didn't water the flowers, they ... (die).
- 5. I ... (come) if I had time.
- 6. If you don't hurry, you ... (miss) the bus.
- 7. If I ... (be) you, I wouldn't buy that car.
- 8. He will play tennis if the weather ... (be) good.
- 9. I would be very happy if she ... (be) my sister.
- 10. She could win the race if she ...(try).
- 11. If he ... (go) to bed early, he will get up early.
- 12. If he touches this wire, he ... (get) a shock.
- 13. You will get wet if it ... (rain).
- 14. If I knew, I ... (come) earlier.
- 15. I wouldn't say it if I ... (be) you.
- 16. What will you do if you ... (get) a bad mark?
- 17. If she ... (wear) a necklace, her dress will look better.
- 18. If you go near the dog, it ... (bite) you.
- 19. Bodrum ... (be) ideal for a holiday if it weren't so crowded.
- 20. He will be ill if he ... (eat) so much.
- 21. If she ... (read) the book carefully, she will understand it.
- 22. The children can stay up late if they ... (be) good.
- 23. If the dinner isn't ready, I ... (go) out.
- 24. We would die if the plane ... (crash).

8→ Key words

6. Learn these words and word combinations by heart.

1.	jet aircraft	реактивний літак
2.	facilities	зручності
3.	take responsibility for	брати відповідальність
4.	take off	відриватися, злетати
5.	land	сідати, приземлятися
6.	Inevitably	обов'язково
7.	subscribe	підписуватись
8.	carbon offset	компенсація викидів вуглецю
9.	blackening	обмовляння, зведення наклепу

7. Before you read, answer the questions.

- 1. Do you like being in airports or stations or do you get nervous before you travel?
- 2. What do you do while you're waiting in airports or stations?
- 3. What facilities do you normally use?

8. Read and translate the text into Ukrainian. Give Ukrainian equivalents to the words in italics.

Fly the world

The development of jet aircraft has revolutionized travel, making it possible to go much further much faster. New York in the morning. A meeting and lunch in San Francisco. Then back east to Boston, before ending the day in Washington. Almost anything is possible.

And the airline industry is not just fast. It is big! Very big! In fact it's huge, starting with more than three million people employed by the world's airlines, or with the 14,000 airports that passengers fly to or from. How many passengers? Over billion worldwide in 2005, with Atlanta International, the world's biggest airport, handling over 80 million passengers alone.

In order to try to keep such a complex industry under control, each of the world's airports has a special code. The International Air Transport Association (IATA) takes responsibility for the designation of these codes, and they can easily be found on the Internet. Every single **flight** that takes off is also identified by a unique number, called a flight number. This is composed of the airline's code and then three or four digits.

Airlines work through scheduled flights, which take off and land at regular published times, or charter flights that are contracted to fly at a set time. Flights can be **short-haul**, **medium-haul**, **or long-haul**, depending on the distance covered, but whatever the distance, passenger **safety** is at the heart of all operations, making air travel the safest form of transport by far.

Inevitably air travel creates problems, beginning with some people's fear of flying. More recently, however, the skies we fly have begun to look darker than the industry wants to admit. Security is now a major problem.

Also **blackening** the skies are **the emissions** from jet aircraft. A return transatlantic flight, for example, can produce up to two tons of carbon dioxide per passenger! So serious is the problem that in 2005 the UK Environment Minister asked travelers to consider subscribing to one of the carbon offset schemes available. "It's relatively cheap. For example, the climate change impact of a flight to the Mediterranean only costs around £5 **to offset**".

9. Answer the questions.

- 1. What has revolutionized travel?
- 2. What do world's airports have to do in order to keep airline industry under control?
- 3. What is a major problem in airline industry nowadays?
- 4. How do airlines work?
- 5. What is a special code in airline industry?
- 6. How can flights be divided?

10. Retell the text.

11. Match the term in A with the definitions in B.

A B

flight	freedom from danger or risk from injury
hort-haul	changing to a darker color
safety	a short distance
blacken	a substance discharged into the air, as by an internal combustion engine
emission	to counterbalance or compensate for
offset	a scheduled airline run or trip into space
available	present and ready for use; at hand; accessible
impact	the effect of impression of one person or thing on another

∠ 12. Complete the sentences using the words in the list above. Make all necessary changes.

- 1. Shortly after we had been caged the amphitheater began to fill and within an hour every ... part of the seating space was occupied.
- 2. Her previous ... having been eastward toward the bay, the fastest motor-boat in Tiburon was commissioned to take up the chase if it led out over the water.
- 3. "The "no frills" fares are available for purchase now for BA flights leaving on or after September 24 from Heathrow Airport to eight ... destinations including Stockholm, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Amsterdam, Barcelona, Paris (Charles de Gaille and Orly), Rome and Rotterdam", The Telegraph reports.
- 4. The ... razor was a great achievement foe Saxon.

- 5. For Japan, one of the biggest challenges to reducing domestic ... is its abatement cost.
- 6. On such rare afternoons the ugliest of cities becomes the most poetic, and the months of sodden days are ... by a moment of miracle.
- 7. Why are they ... Evgenie Pavlovitch's reputation?

13. Explain in English what is meant by:

Medium-haul, long-haul, take off, land, security, jet aircraft, designation, handle, carbon offset.

- △ 14. Make up the sentences in the Future Perfect Tense and Conditionals 1/2 using the active vocabulary.
- **∠** 15. Translate the sentences into English.
- 1. Збереження його репутації як відповідального співробітника туристичної компанії було її головною справою. 2. Перельоти на невелику відстань коштують значно дешевше ніж довготривалі рейси. 3. Чи є у вашому готелі вільні кімнати з видом на гори? 4. Підприємства нашого міста піклуються про охорону навколишнього середовища і слідкують за виконанням заборони вивільнення небезпечних викидів у повітря. 5. Ці першочергові заходи були недостатніми для компенсації збитків, пов'язаних із коливанням валютних курсів. 6. У вас є зовнішні експерти, які забезпечують безпеку на залізничних вокзалах та в аеропортах? 7. Це призначення почало діяти з 19 лютого 2013 року. 8. Слід зауважити, що з 1989 року, В767-300 ЕК модель використовується Аігlіпез на довгомагістральних маршрутах у Чікого та Торонто. 9. Всі наші клієнти задоволені роботою нашої туристичної компанії. 10. Пілот літака повідомив про те, що приземлення буде дещо складнішим.
- 16. Make a presentation about the last place you went to by plane. (If you haven't flown yet, tell your partner about the place you would like to go).
- 17. Work in pairs and discuss: What is a *carbon offset scheme*? How does it work?

Тестові завдання

- 1. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.
- 1. I can ... people relax.
- a. to make b. making c. make
- 2. I enjoy ... people from different country.
- a. meet b. to meet c. meeting
- 3. Are you willing ... long hours?
- a. to work b. work c. working
- 4. I like ... foreign languages.

- a. to speak to b. speaking c. speak
- 5. We're busy because a big conference ... this week.
- a. is taking place b. takes place c. take place
- 6. Some of the rooms ... private bathrooms.
- a. doesn't have b. don't have c. aren't having
- 7. They ... of holding a meeting at our hotel.
- a. 's thinking b. think c. 're thinking
- 8. I ... to Tourism college every Tuesday evening.
- a. goes b. go c. 's going
- 9. New Zealand ... in the South Pacific Ocean.
- a. is located b. are located c. locates
- 10. There ... many beautiful flowers.
- a. is b. be c. are
- 11. ... this film last month?
- a. have you seen b. did you see c. do you see
- 12. When we met him, he ... us.
- a. was not recognizing b. didn't recognize c. did recognize
- 13. Turn the music down. I ... to consentrate.
- a. am trying b. try c. am tring
- 14. Put your coat on. It... colder!
- a. gets b. get c. is getting
- 15. Ed ... strong tea.
- a. is never drinking b. never drinks c. are drinking
- 16. The secretary ... a lot of letters yesterday.
- a. answered b. were answering c. was answering
- 17. David ... on Sundays.
- a. usually rest b. is usually retesting c. usually rests
- 18. What is that noise? Why ... the dog ...?
- a. does ... bark b. is barking c. do ... bark
- 19. Don't bother her. She ... the news.
- a. watches b. watch c. is watching
- 20. He ... the test from 2 till 4.
- a. wrote b. was writing c. written
- 21. The extreme north ... a subtropical climate.
- a. have got b. has got c. got
- 22. The Balearic Islands ... four main islands.
- a. consist b. consist in c. consist of
- 23. The United Kingdom ... four countries.
- a. is consisted of b. consist of c. consists of
- 24. ... in Sicily?
- a. Are Mount Etna found b. is Mount Etna found c. is Mount Etna find
- 25. The Balearic Islands ... in the Mediterranean.
- a. lie b. is lied c. lies
- 26. The islands ... very warm in summer.
- a. is b. are c. has got

- 27. I can ... people relax.
- a. to make b. making c. make
- 28. I enjoy ... people from different country.
- a. meet b. to meet c. meeting
- 29. Are you willing ... long hours?
- a. to work b. work c. working
- 30. I like ... foreign languages.
- a. to speak to b. speaking c. speak
- 31. He ... the test from 2 till 4.
- a. wrote b. was writing c. written
- 32. The secretary ... a lot of letters yesterday.
- a. answered b. were answering c. was answering
- 33. The students ... busily, when we came up to them.
- a. was talking b. talked c. were talking
- 34. David ... on Sundays.
- a. usually rest b. is usually retesting c. usually rests
- 35. Don't bother her. She ... the news.
- a. watches b. watch c. is watching
- 36. What is that noise? Why ... the dog ...?
- a. does ... bark b. is barking c. do ... bark
- 37. Have a sandwich. Thanks, but I
- a. have eaten already b. have already eaten c. has eaten already
- 38. Paul isn't here. He ... to school.
- a. just has gone b. have gone just c. has just gone
- 39. I can't find my key. I think I ... it.
- a. have lost b. has lost c. is losing
- 40. My friend Tim ... to travel to Japan.
- a. always wanted b. has always wanted c. always wants

ГЛОСАРІЙ

advantage n a detail that makes a product, for example a holiday, better than similar products.

advertise *v* to tell the public about a product or service in order to encourage people to buy or use it.

aisle n the passage between rows of seats in a plane.

ancient adj very old.

apartment n a set of rooms used for holidays.

awareness n the fact of knowing that something, for example a particular company or product, exists.

baggage *n* personal possessions taken on to a plane by a passenger, including checked luggage and hand luggage.

baggage handler n a person whose job is to load passengers' luggage on to and off planes.

baggage reclaim n the place at an airport where you collect your luggage after your flight.

benefit n a helpful and useful effect that something has.

boarding pass n a printed card that airline passengers are given when they check in, that shows their flight and seat number, etc., and that they show before they get on the plane.

browse v to look at different parts of a magaZine, the Internet, etc., hoping to find something that interests you.

cabin *n* a small room in a ship or boat, where a passenger sleeps.

cabin crew *n* the people whose job is to take care of passengers on a plane.

cable car n a form of public transport using carriages that are pulled along rails by moving cables.

campaign n a series of planned activities with a particular aim, for example to encourage people to visit a place or to buy something.

campsite *n* a place where people on holiday can put uptheir tents, park their caravan, camper, etc., often with toilets, water, etc.

cancel *v* to decide that you no longer want to do what you have arranged to do, for example go on a holiday.

cancellation n a decision that you no longer want to downatyou have arranged to do, for example go on a holiday.

carriage *n* a separate section of a train, tram, or similar form of public transport.

carrier code *n* a series of numbers that identify a particular airline.

catering *n* the work of providing food and drinks for people.

cathedral n a large church that is the most important one in a city.

check-in clerk *n* a person who works for an airline, who checks passengers' tickets and passports when they arrive at the airport, takes their luggage, and gives them a boarding card.

concrete *n* a hard, grey building material.

conference facilities n the rooms, equipment, services, etc. that are necessary for holding a conference.

confirm *v* to check or to announce that something will definitely happen as originally planned.

connecting flight n a segment of a flight that requires a passenger to change planes, but not change carriers.

conservation n the protection of the natural environment.

convince v to make somebody believe something so that they feel confident.

CRS, computerized reservation system n a system for booking a hotel room, a flight, etc. on the Internet.

customs n the place at an airport where your bags are checked as you come into a country.

day trip n a tour or excursion that leaves in the morning and returns the same evening.

delay n a period of time where you have to wait.

departure gate n a numbered area in an airport where passengers get on their plane.

departure lounge n an area in an airport where passengers wait before getting on their plane.

deposit details n a record of the amount of money that a customer has paid as the first part of a larger payment.

destination *n* a place that people travel to, for example on holiday.

develop v to think of a new product and work on it so that it will be successful.

direct sellig n the practice of selling products and services directly to the public, without using shops, agents, etc.

diving *n* the activity of swimming under the surface of the sea,a lake,etc.

domestic adj operating inside its own country.

domestic tourism n the activity of people taking holidays in their own country.

emissions *n* gases that are sent out into the air.

enlightenment n a deeper understanding of life, especially of feelings and beliefs outside the physical world.

enormous adj very big.

en-suite (facilities) adj(of a bedroom) having a private bathroom joined on.

establish v to form or create something for the first time.

evaluate v to make a judgement, for example about how successful something is, after thinking about it carefully.

expenditure *n* the amount of money that a person or company spends.

famtrip, familiarization trip n a visit organized by an airline or tourist resort, etc., where tour operators and journalists (an get to know the facilities and services offered.

fare *n* the money that you pay to travel by plane, train, taxi, etc.

feature n one of the details that describes a particular product or service.

ferry n a boat that carries passengers between two paints of land, between two islands, etc.

flight attendant n a person whose job is to serve and take care of passengers on a plane.

fly-drive holiday n a package that includes the cost of both the flight and hire of a car at the destination.

ground crew n the people at an airport whose job is to take care of planes while they are on the ground.

guarantee *v* to make a firm, official promise that something will or will not happen.

harbour *n* a place on the coast where ships can be tied up, that is protected from the sea and bad weather.

heritage *n* the traditions, culture, and history of a place.

high-rise adj (used about a building) very tall, with many floors.

hill walking *n* the activity of going for long walks in the hills for pleasure.

hostel n a building that provides cheap accommodation, often in rooms with several beds, and meals for travelers.

hovercraft n a vehicle that travels just above the surface of water or land, held up by air being forced downwards.

identify v to find out or discover what something is.

improve *v* to make something better.

in advance adv before the time when something will happen, be used, etc.

in bulk adv in large quantities, and usually at a reduced price.

inbound tourism *n* the activity of people entering the country from abroad to take holidays.

incentive tour n a journey or holiday given to a worker or group of workers as a reward for good work.

include *v* to have something as one part.

inclusive tour n a holiday that includes transport, accommodation, and sometimes other things such as meals and excursions.

incoming link *adj* connected with travel into the country from abroad.

initial enquiry form n a form on which a company records details about the type of product or service a new customer is looking for, and the customer's contact details.

insurance *n* an arrangement with a company where you pay them a small amount of money before you travel, and they agree to pay the costs if you are ill or die, or lose or damage something.

inventory *n* details of a flight booking, including flight number, time, route, seat number, etc.

investigate v to find out information, for example by asking somebody a number of questions.

issue v to give somebody something official, for example a ticket, passport, etc.

itinerary *n* a list of things that will happen, for example on a tour, and their times.

landscape n everything you can see when you look across a large area of land, especially in the country.

leisure tourism *n* travel that is done just for pleasure, rather than for business or for a specific purpose.

long-haul adj (of a flight) covering a long distance.

lost property n the place at an airport, etc. where items that have been found are kept until they are collected.

low-cost carrier *n* an airline that is cheaper than most ai rlines, and that usually offers a more basic service.

luxury *adj* very comfortable and high quality.

massage *n* the activity of having your body ru bbed, pressed, etc. in order to help you relax.

maximum stay n the longest possible time between travelling to a place and t raveling back.

meal basis n an agreement of how many meals will be provided as part of a holiday package, for example bed and breakfast or full board.

minimum stay n the shortest possible time between travelling to a place and t raveling back.

monitor v to watch and check something over a period of time.

motivation *n* something that makes you want to doa particular thing, for example travel to a particular place.

mountain climbing n the activity of climbing mountains as a sport.

mountaineer n a person who climbs mountains as a sport.

open-jaw trip *n* a return airticket t hat allows you to fly into a country at one airport, and leave the country by a different airport.

opportunity *n* something that gives you the chance to be successful.

outbound tourism *n* the activity of people leaving their country to take holidays overnight to stay for one night.

package holiday n a holiday that includes transport. accommodation, and sometimes other things such as meals and excursions.

paperless ticketing *n* a system where passengers book air tickets on the Internet or *over* the phone. No ticket is necessary as the information is stored on the airline's computers.

passenger flow *n* the number of passengers coming into and going out of an airport. **picturesque** *adj* (used about a place) pretty and old-fashioned.

pier *n* a long, low structure built in the sea and joined to the land at one end.

pilgrimage *n* a journey to an important religious place.

raise v to increase something.

rapport *n* a friendly and understanding relationship between two people.

receipt n a piece of paper that is given to show that you have paid for something.

receptionist n a person whose job is to deal with people arriving at or telephoning a hotel.

refuge *n* a very simple building that provides shelter and protection from the weather. **remote** *adj* (used about a place) far away from other places where people live **rep, representative** *n* a person whose job is to look after people who are on a package holiday.

requirement *n* something that a person needs.

research v to make a careful study of something in order to find out information **retail** n the business of selling things, for example holidays and tours, to the public **retreat** n a quiet, private place that you go to in order to get away from your usual life.

retrieve data *v* to find and look at information that has been stored on a computer. **return trip** n an air journey that departs from and arrives back at the same airport. room service *n* a service provided in a hotel, where guests can order food and drink to be brought to their rooms.

runway n a long narrow strip of ground in an airport, that planes take off from and land on.

scheduled airline n an airline that operates to fixed timetables and on fixed routes, and which sells tickets to the public rather than to package holiday companies.

seatbelt n a belt that is attached to the seat in a plane and that you fasten around yourself.

secondary airport n a small airport that is not one of the main ones in a country. **security check** n the process of checking passengers and their bags at an airport to make sure that they are not carrying anything dangerous.

service station n an area and building beside a motorway where you can buy food and petrol, go to the toilet, etc.

serviced *adj* (used about holiday accommodation) in which meals are provided. **short-haul** adj (of a flight) covering a short distance.

shuttle *n* a plane, bus, or train that travels regularly between two places.

skilled adj (used about a job) that requires special ability or training.

stopover *n* an interruption to a trip lasting twelve or more hours.

store data v to keep information on a computer until you need to use it.

strength *n* a good quality that you have that gives you an advantage.

suite *n* a set of rooms in a hotel.

supplement n an extra amount of money that you have to pay for an additional service or item.

surcharge *n* an extra amount of money that you have to pay in addition to the usual price.

temple n a building where people of some religions, for example Hindus and Buddhists, go to pray.

terminal n the airport building that has all the facifities for passengers that are arriving or departing.

terminus n the last station at the end of a railway line or the last stop on a bus route. **tourist attraction** n a place that tourists visit.

tourist flow n the movement of people into, out of, and inside a country, when they are on holiday.

tourist information officer n a person whose job is to give advice and help to tourists who are visiting a city, town, etc.

track *n* metal rails that trains, trams, etc. travel along.

trade fair *n* a large exhibition and meeting for advertising and selling products.

travel insurance n an arrangement with a company where you pay them a small amount of money before you travel, and they agree to pay the costs if you are ill or die, or lose or damage something.

trek *n* a long hard walk lasting several days or weeks, usually in the mountains.

turnaround time n the time between a plane landing at an airport and taking off again.

unspoilt adj (used about a place) beautiful because it has not been changed or built on.

VFR, visiting friends and relatives *n* travel that is done in order to visit friends or family.

waiter n a person whose job is to take food orders and serve food in a restaurant, bar, etc.

wake-up call n a telephone call that you arrange to be made to you in a hotel, in order to wake you up.

weakness n a quality you have that makes it more difficult for you to be successful. wedding n a ceremony where two people get married.

whale-watching n going on a boat trip to see whales swimming in the sea.

white-water rafting n the activity of travelling down a fast-flowing river in a rubber boat.

wholesaler n a company that sells goods or services in large quantities to other companies, which sell them to the public.

wildlife *n* animals, birds, etc. that are wild and live in a natural environment.

windsurfing n the sport of sailing on water standing on a long narrow board with a sail.

worldwide adj in all parts of the world.

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Компанієць Людмила Георгіївна Шмелькова Ганна Миколаївна Убейволк Оксана Олександрівна

ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА ПРОФЕСІЙНО-КОМУНІКАТИВНОЇ СПРЯМОВАНОСТІ

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