

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ЗАПОРІЗЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ФАКУЛЬТЕТ МЕНЕДЖМЕНТУ
КАФЕДРА ДІЛОВОЇ КОМУНІКАЦІЇ

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ДІЛОВА ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА

Практикум
для здобувачів ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
напряму підготовки «Туризм»

Затверджено
вченою радою ЗНУ
протокол № 5 від 29.11.2016

Запоріжжя
2016

УДК: 81'243 (075.8)

ББК: Ш143 - 923

Ш 723

Шмелькова Г.М.

Ділова іноземна мова: практикум для здобувачів ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра напряму підготовки «Туризм» / Г.М.Шмелькова, О.О. Убейволк. – Запоріжжя: ЗНУ, 2016. – 120 с.

Практикум містить навчальний матеріал до практичних занять, сучасні автентичні тексти для опрацювання тем протягом вивчення дисципліни «Ділова іноземна мова», що виносяться на державний екзамен зі спеціальності, а також комплекс вправ і завдань, які передбачають контроль розуміння прочитаного та формують фахову комунікативну англомовну компетентність.

Навчальне видання призначене для здобувачів ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра напряму підготовки «Туризм».

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ВСТУП

Вивчення іноземних мов у контексті вищої освіти – це реальність і потреба сьогодення. До цієї проблеми прикута увага педагогів, методистів, лінгвістів. Метою іншомовної освіти у глобальному масштабі стає розвиток полікультурної і багатомовної особистості, у тому числі через формування її комунікативної компетентності, що проявляється у здатності та готовності здійснювати спілкування засобами іноземної мови на міжкультурному рівні в широкому культурологічному аспекті.

Курс «Ділова іноземна мова» носить комунікативно-орієнтований і професійно-спрямований характер. Його завдання визначаються комунікативними і пізнавальними потребами фахівців відповідного профілю. Мета курсу - набуття студентами мовної і комунікативної компетенції, достатньої для подальшої навчальної діяльності, для вивчення зарубіжного досвіду у певній галузі науки і техніки, а також для ділового і професійного спілкування. Під час вивчення курсу іноземної мови (англійської) для здобувачів освітнього ступеня бакалавра основними завданнями є опанування такого рівня знань, навичок і вмінь, який забезпечуватиме необхідну для фахівця комунікативну спроможність у сферах професійного та ситуативного спілкування в усній і письмовій формах.

Завдання курсу полягає у вдосконаленні й подальшому розвитку знань, навичок і вмінь з іноземної мови, набутих в обсязі робочої програми, в різних видах мовленнєвої діяльності. Рівень навичок монологічного мовлення має забезпечувати можливість самостійно готувати повідомлення про проблему, мету, методи та засоби дослідження, експеримент, обробку даних, висновки та інші аспекти роботи у сфері туризму і сервісу. Наприкінці курсу навчання студенти повинні мати навички діалогічного мовлення для ведення дискусії та професійного спілкування в межах фахової тематики та ситуацій, пов'язаних з перебуванням у закордонному відрядженні. Щодо вербального механізму, то до кінця курсу лексичний запас студентів повинен становити не менше 3–4 тис. лексичних одиниць (у т.ч. приблизно 1 тис. термінів з фаху). Звертається увага на специфіку лексичних засобів вираження змісту текстів з фаху, багатозначність службових слів, на механізм словотворення, явище синонімії й омонімії, на вживання фразеологічних словосполучень, слів і словосполучень, фразеологізмів, властивих для усного мовлення в ситуаціях ділового спілкування, на знання і правильне читання скорочень, умовних позначень тощо. Навчальне видання також доповнено регіональним компонентом і лексикою, передбаченою професійною діяльністю майбутніх фахівців. Представлений у навчальному виданні комплекс вправ дозволяє зорієнтувати навчання на відпрацювання практичних навичок і вмінь з граматики іноземної мови. Увага приділяється типовим для усного стилю мовлення складним синтаксичним конструкціям, зворотам з неособовими дієслівними формами, пасивним конструкціям, усіченим граматичним

конструкціям, емпатичним і інверсійним структурам, засобам вираження смислового (логічного) наголосу, модальності тощо.

Вправи до текстів передбачають, що їх читання проводиться у декілька етапів – від ознайомлювального до вивчаючого читання. Передтекстові вправи знімають мовні та текстові труднощі, допомагають досягти лексичної правильності мовлення і формують автоматизми, необхідні для адекватного функціонування мовленнєвого механізму майбутнього фахівця туристичної галузі. Післятекстові вправи контролюють розуміння прочитаного й водночас формують певні комунікативні компетенції: отримання інформації шляхом розпитування, погодження чи непогодження з думкою співбесідника. У кожній темі є вправи, присвячені розвитку навичок аналізу та побудови термінів, пов'язаних з темою тексту. На етапі післятекстової роботи студентам пропонується обговорення певних проблем, пошук фактологічної інформації, написання резюме тексту, творчих проєктів чи презентацій.

Навчальне видання є необхідним для практичної роботи студентів в аудиторії під керівництвом викладача, а також для самостійної позааудиторної роботи. Практикум призначений для занять зі студентами, які володіють англійською мовою на рівні B1+ та має на меті формування навичок на рівні B2. Він складається з 40 тем, змістовий матеріал яких викладений у двох рівнях: Level A для студентів денної форми навчання та Level B для студентів-заочників.

Практикум є узагальнюючим навчальним виданням до дисципліни «Ділова іноземна мова». Викладені розмовні теми практикуму є складовими питаннями державного екзамену, який складають студенти напряму підготовки «Туризм».

При створенні цього практикуму автори керувалися принципами компетентнісного підходу до вивчення іноземних мов, а також принципом одночасного формування продуктивних і рецептивних навичок. Навчальне видання допоможе студентам долучитися до професійного лінгвотренінгу та оволодіти професійно орієнтованими комунікативними вміннями для здійснення своєї фахової діяльності англійською мовою.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1.CELEBRATIONS AROUND THE WORLD

Ex.1 Read and learn new words. Give English equivalents to the words and words combinations.

celebrating - святкування

age-old - старий, віковий; дуже давній

custom - звичай

eve - переддень

to look forward - чекати, очікувати; передчувати

to expect - чекати; розраховувати, сподіватись

resolution - рішучість, рішимість

to break bad habits - покінчити зі шкідливими звичками

to mark - відзначати

Ex.2 Read, translate and retell the text.

Level A

Our diverse world is full of the people coming from different classes, social backgrounds, traditions, bright cultures, upbringings and beliefs. In such a multicultural world, frequent celebrations are obvious. Festivals and celebrations around the world are actually celebration of this beautiful life.

For each and every single day of the year there is a reason for celebration. Uncountable festivals welcome us the whole year and invite us to come and enjoy the essence of this life. They not only preserve our traditional roots but also give us an opportunity to forget our tiring schedule and spend some quality time with our loved ones. Christmas, New Year, Valentine Day, Diwali, Halloween celebrations, Holi, Easter celebrations and many more, these celebrations and festivals add charm to our lives. Around the world people are filled with great enthusiasm on these occasions.

They greet their near and dear ones. People organize various parties, balls, games on a festival to make that festival a memorable one. In today's modern era, when nobody is having time for anyone and people are running fast with their fast lives, these celebrations and festivals play a vital role in connecting people and get them closer.

People around the world celebrate on many various occasions. Here is the list of 10 colorful and fun holidays and festivals that are fun to participate at least once in your lifetime!

10. Carnival in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

The biggest parade in the world is held in Brazil. The samba dancers prepare all year long: the technique, performance, costumes, decorations – everything has to be perfect and bigger than their competitors’.

9. Oktoberfest, Munich, Germany.

Held since 1810 the festival has become an important part of Bavarian culture. Originally the commemoration of Prince Ludwig's wedding turned into the biggest beer celebration in the world.

8. Chinese New Year, China.

A very important holiday in Chinese culture. The date varies approximately between middle January to middle February. People celebrate loudly, they dance and play, use plenty of costumes and fireworks.

7. Saint Patrick's Day, Ireland.

Is celebrated to commemorate Christianity's arrival to Ireland. Irish communities in USA, especially Boston, Chicago and other European countries also celebrate it. Green dyed rivers define the fest.

6. Yi Peng Lantern Festival, Thailand.

The celebration is meant to obtain Buddhist merit. It attracts so many people, that the sight of the floating lights in the air is hypnotizing.

5. The Carnival of Venice, Italy.

The colorful fest takes place just the day before Ash Wednesday. Its roots go back to 1162. Venetian masks define the carnival, which also attracts many theaters troupes to participate in it.

4. Halloween, USA.

All Hallows' Eve is celebrated in many countries, however, in USA it is commemorated with very colorful, scary costumes and enables to take a skeleton out of the closet.

3. La Tomatina, Buñol, Spain.

Held on the last Wednesday of August, the celebration attracts many locals as well as tourists, who throw tomatoes just for fun! The city becomes entirely covered with tomato paste.

2. Burning Man Festival, Blackrock Desert, Nevada, USA.

Originated as a bonfire ritual on the summer solstice in 1986, the festival has turned into an amazing, extravagant art fest. In the end a 72ft wooden man is set on fire.

1. Holi, India.

Originally a Hindu festival, celebrated every spring, now it attracts other communities as well. To commemorate a new season and good harvests people throw colorful powder and celebrate wildly.

Level B

World is full of people having different casts and religions. They have their different traditions and customs. There are many holidays and celebrations in the world: Christmas Day, Easter, May Day, Victory Day and others. The most popular holiday is Christmas. The people give presents, central streets are beautifully decorated. Celebrating the first day of a new year is an age-old custom. We gather at midnight on New Year's eve to drink a toast to the coming year. We think about how we have lived during the past year and look forward to the next twelve months. With a new year we can expect a new life. We all hope that the coming year will bring luck to our families and friends and wish the Happy New Year to everyone. We give

and receive gifts and make New Year's resolutions to break bad habits in the following year.

People all over the world mark the coming of a new year. They celebrate the New Year on different dates, and in different ways. Some ways are strange and unusual. But to people who celebrate this holiday, they do not seem strange.

In old Denmark, people threw all their broken dishes against their friends' doors! The family with the biggest pile on their doorstep had to invite everyone for refreshments.

Ex.3 Make up your own dialogues using the words and word combinations from the text.

Ex.4 Ask as many questions on the text as possible.

Ex.5 Speak about and discuss the following points:

- different traditions and customs all over the world;
- the best celebration in Ukraine;
- the most famous festival I know;
- the celebration I would like to take part;
- what for people organize parties, balls, games on a festival.

Ex.6 Write an essay on the topic “The greatest celebration in...”

Ex.7 Make project “My favourite celebration in Ukraine”. Chose celebrations you like most, describe how Ukrainian people celebrate them. Present your project to your group.

2. MY NATIVE CITY'S SIGHTS.

Ex.1 Read and learn new words. Give English equivalents to the words and words combinations.

rapid - поріг річки

ferrous metal industry - чорна металургія

non-ferrous metal industry - кольорова металургія

city construction - побудова міста

a border - кордон

Ex.2 Read, translate and retell the text.

Level A

Zaporizhzhia is the capital of Zaporizhzhian Region established on January 10, 1939. Zaporizhzhia or Zaporozhye is a city in south-central Ukraine, which rests on the banks of the Dnieper River.

Archaeological finds in the area suggest that Scythian nomads were living there two to three thousand years ago. The Scythians were replaced in time by Khazars, Pechenegs, Cumans, Tatars, and Eastern Slavs. The trade route from the Varangians to the Greeks passed through Khortysia island in old times.

In 1552 Dmytro Vyshnevetsky erected wood-earth fortifications on the island Mala Khortytsia in the Dnieper River near the island Khortytsia. These fortifications were a prototype of the Zaporizhian Sich. The Sich was a stronghold of the Cossacks who lived south of the rapids of the Dnieper on the border of the Polish–Lithuanian Rzeczpospolita and the Grand Duchy of Moscow.

From the fifteenth through the seventeenth centuries this place was famous for the cossacs' fortress Zaporizka Sich. In 1770, the Russian government established a new fortress at the Dnieper River and named it Aleksandrovskaya, after the commander of the first Russian Army, Prince Alexander Golitsyn.

In 1806, it became a town and was named Alexandrovsk (Александровск).

In 1921, the name was changed to Zaporizhzhia (Zaporozhye), literally meaning *beyond the rapids*, alluding to the rapids which used to exist on the Dnieper River at the time.

In the early 20th century, Zaporizhzhia was a small unremarkable town of the Russian Empire, which acquired industrial importance during the socialist industrialization of the 1930s.

In the 1929–1932 master plan for city construction was developed. At 10 km from the old town Alexandrovsk at the narrowest part of the Dnieper river was planned to build the hydroelectric power station, the most powerful in Europe at that time. Close to the station should be a new modern city and a giant steel and aluminum plants.

The turning point in the history of the city was the construction of the hydroelectric dam (DniproHES), which began in 1927 and completed in 1932.

Now Zaporizhia is currently the sixth largest city in Ukraine and has a current estimated population of 781,600. Zaporizhia is an important industrial center of Ukraine. The most remarkable sight, the pride and adornment of the city is Khortytsia Island. The Dnieper River cruise ships make it one of their scheduled stops in order to visit Khortytsia Island. The historical and cultural museum "Zaporizhian Sich" is placed on the northern rocky part of the island Khotritsa. The museum is the reconstructed stronghold of the Zaporizhian Cossacks. All features of the military cossack's camp life and their lifestyle are presented in the museum.

Zaporizhia is also a large cultural and scientific centre of Ukraine. 23 scientific-research institutes work in the city and its region. There are 4 higher educational establishments, including the University, in the city. The city also has 3 theatres, 2 museums and a lot of palaces of culture. A TV centre works in the city.

Level B

My native city is the city of Zaporozhye. It is very dear to me, because I was born here. Zaporozhye is situated in the south of Ukraine. Its territory stretches for about 50 square kilometres. The city is divided into two parts by the river Dnieper. The population of Zaporozhye is approximately 770 thousand people.

Our city is then 225 years old. Primary it was a town of Alexandrovsk. But when the Dnieper HydroElectric Power Station the Dneproges was built here it was renamed. And since that time the Dneproges is one of the places of interest of our city. By the way there are not so many places of interest in Zaporozhye. But if you want to go sightseeing around the city I advise you to visit the Historical Museum on the island of Khortitsa and the Museum of Local Lore, you'll enjoy splendid sights of the Dnieper-river and of Nature reserve on the Khortitsa island, you will be impressed by the ancient oak tree which is 800 years old. They say that the Zaporozhye Cossacks used to rest under its branches.

If you make a tour about the city, you'll see that its streets are long and beautiful. The main street of the city the Lenin Avenue stretches for about 15 kilometres. Zaporozhye is an industrial centre. It is famous for its steel-making plants and factories, such as Zaporozhstal, Dnieprospetstal, and other.

There are two universities, three academies and a great number of colleges in Zaporozhye. We have here a drama theatre, the theatre of young spectator and a circus. There are many cinemas, restaurants and cafes in Zaporozhye.

Ex.3 Make up your own dialogues using the words and word combinations from the text.

Ex.4 Ask as many questions on the text as possible.

Ex.5 Speak about and discuss the following statements:

- sightseeing is the most interesting way of spending holidays;
- the history of my native town;
- Zaporozhye is an industrial and cultural center;
- my city is an attractive destination for tourists.

Ex.6 Write an essay on the topic "Sightseeing attractions in my city/region".

Ex. 7 Project work. You are a tour guide. Create a sightseeing tour around your own city. Work out the itinerary. Advertise on your tour. Make a presentation of your tour to the customers.

3. MEDICAL KIT AND FIRST AID.

Ex.1 Read and learn new words. Give English equivalents to the words and words combinations.

splinter - уламок, заноза

burn - опік

sprain - розтягнення суглоба, дисторзія

strain - розтягування, перевантаження; перевтома

abrasion - садно; подряпина, механічне ушкодження поверхні внаслідок тертя

Ex.2 Read, translate and retell the text.

Level A

Even when traveling to a familiar location, packing a travel health kit can help you avoid inconvenience and discomfort if you need medications while on the road. What you choose to include in your travel medications kit depends to some extent upon your destination.

If you're traveling abroad, be sure to inform yourself about the quality and extent of health care facilities in every country you're visiting. You may not feel like searching for a 24-hour pharmacy in a strange city at midnight should the need arise. To cover the basic minor illnesses and injuries, we recommend including the following items in your travel kit:

- Fever thermometer
- Standard pain reliever/fever reducer. Depending upon your individual circumstances, you may want to discuss with your physician if taking a small amount of a more pain reliever may be appropriate.
- A few adhesive bandages in different sizes;
- Antibacterial hand sanitizer gel
- Antibiotic cream for minor cuts and wounds
- Cream to treat rashes
- Tablets that may be more convenient than liquids
- Tweezers and needles to remove splinters
- Lip ointment
- Sunscreen (with SPF 30 or higher)
- Any prescription medications and supplies you may require, in their original packaging, enough for your entire trip plus a small surplus.

Depending on your travel plans, you may also want to consider adding some of the following items to your kit:

- Blister relief products if you are doing a lot of walking
- Oral and/or nasal medicine, especially if you are not able to purchase it from a pharmacy at your destination

- Insect repellent

Unless you're traveling in an area without access to pharmacies, taking small amounts of everything should suffice.

Many pharmacies sell travel-sized packages of travel first aid kits. If you have any special medical needs, be sure to check with your doctor's office about other items you may need to include in your travel kit.

Level B

A first aid kit is a collection of supplies and equipment for use in giving first aid.

First aid kits may be made up of different contents depending on what purpose. It consist of many things. Almost everyone will need to use a first aid kit at some time. A variety of health kits is available commercially and may even be purchased over the internet. But you can make a simple and inexpensive first aid kit yourself.

Home first aid kits are usually used for treating these types of minor traumatic injuries: Burns, Abrasions (scrapes), Stings, Splinters, Sprains, Strains. First aid kits for travel need to be more comprehensive because a drug store may or may not be accessible. In addition to personal medical items, the kit should contain items to help with the common symptoms of respiratory infections such as: Fever, Nasal congestion, Cough, Sore throat. It should also contain items to treat these ailments: Cuts, Mild pain, Skin problems, Allergies.

Try to keep your first aid kit small and simple. Make sure you know how to properly use all of the items in your kit, especially the medications. Train others in your family to use the kit. You may be the one who needs first aid! Check the kit twice a year and replace expired medications.

Ex.3 Make up your own dialogues using the words and word combinations from the text.

Ex.4 Answer the following questions.

1. What is health kit packed for?
2. Which items should you add to your health kit if you have some specific destinations?
3. Whom should you check with before you pack your health kit?
4. Which health care facilities should look for before you visit some country?
5. Where can you buy travel-sized packages of common over-the-counter medications?
6. Is it important to put a sunscreen in your health kit?
7. How many medications should you take if you travel to an area without access to pharmacies?

Ex.5 Write an essay on the topic “If you want to be healthy, you should....”.

Ex.6 Project work “Health problems”. Describe the most common health problems nowadays, give your advice for the people who want to be healthy.

4. GREETING PEOPLE.

Ex.1 Read and learn new words. Give English equivalents to the words and words combinations.

polite - ввічливий

abroad - закордоном

bow - кланятися, вклонятися

hug - обіймати

greet - вітати

first impression - перше враження

Ex.2 Read, translate and retell the text.

Level A

Greeting means welcoming someone with particular words or a particular action. Understanding body language shows all greetings have some elements in common. First, greetings usually involve some kind of spoken language. Second, greetings usually involve some type of body language-especially between close friends or family. Greetings are used worldwide, but types of greeting, and the usages of them, can be very different depending on the culture of the ones greeting each other. Body language and cultural differences mean the words used to greet people are different, and so are the actions that accompany the words.

Even within a culture, greetings have many forms. Two people may greet each other differently depending on familiarity, whether they are acquaintances or closer friends. In addition, greetings can depend on the social status, ranking, or respect level of the people greeting one another.

Although it may be difficult to learn precisely how you should greet every person in a given culture, it is a good idea to know a general greeting before you visit a new country. Never assume that the way you are used to greeting people will be normal in the place you are going. For example, while it is normal for friends to hug each other in the United States, this greeting is considered very intimate by the French; but, on the other hand, many Americans are uncomfortable with the double-kiss-on-the-cheeks greeting used by the French. So before you visit a new country, try to familiarize yourself with their greetings and the appropriate body language for greetings.

Here is a closer look at some of the world's cultures, including how people of these cultures greet one another:

- Great Britain - British verbal greetings may be accompanied by a handshake. A small kiss (just a peck on the cheek) may be given between females, or perhaps between a female and a male, but not between two males.
- France – One common French greeting is a light handshake. Another common greeting is a kiss on the left cheek followed by a kiss on the right cheek.

Depending on the situation or the people greeting, the kiss may be just a touching of cheeks or a real smack.

- New Zealand (Maori people) - The Maori greeting, called the "Hongi," means, "Sharing of breath." In this greeting, the two people touch or rub their noses together and inhale.
- United States - Although sometimes just a smile accompanies the greeting, a firm handshake is a common greeting between males, and happens (less commonly) between a male and a female. Women tend to shake hands with one another only if it is their first time meeting, or if it is a business situation. Female friends often greet with a hug.
- Mexico - Handshakes are common, and may be accompanied by a strong "abrazo" (hug) and a few hearty pats on the back between men, if they know each other well. A kiss is also a common form of greeting, and is usually just a touching of cheeks with a kissing sound rather than a real kiss. Unlike the French double-kiss, the kiss greeting in Mexico is just done on one cheek.
- Japan - Bowing is a common form of greeting. The bow can range from just a slight nod of the head to a full bow where the person is bent ninety degrees at the waist. If the greeting happens in the home, on the floors that are covered by tatami mats, it is common for people to get on their knees to bow.

If you learn the proper way to greet someone in another culture, including understanding body language, you may be pleasantly surprised at how well you will be received when traveling to another country. Greetings are often people's first impressions of one another, so learning how to greet someone appropriately is important in making a good first impression.

Level B

Our planet is divided into many different countries which have many different races of people, different customs, and different manners.

In your own country you know how to greet people you meet, there are normal customs that everyone follows. But when you live abroad it can sometimes get quite tricky to know how to greet people. And I am not talking about what to say but what to do: shake hands, hug, kiss or do something else.

Each country has its own way of greeting people. In the USA it is normal for men to shake hands when they meet but it is unusual for men to kiss when they greet each other. The British often do no more than say "hello" when they see friends. Even adults usually shake hands only when they meet for the first time. French people, including school-children, shake hands with their friends, or kiss them on both cheeks, each time they meet and they leave. That's why French people think the British are unfriendly and impolite. In Japan it is polite and normal for men and women to bow when they greet someone. In Polynesia you take your friend's hands and use them to stroke your face.

Ex.3 Make up your own dialogues using the words and word combinations from the text.

Ex.4 Answer the following questions.

1. Why is it important to know greeting rules of different countries?

2. Greetings of what country do you find strange or unusual?
3. What elements of body language do you know?
4. Depending on what may two people greet each other?
5. When you meet people for the first time should you use casual greetings or more formal?
6. Name types of greeting which you know.
7. In which country is it normal to greet each other by hugging?

Ex.5 Write an essay on the topic “The strangest or the most interesting way of greeting”.

Ex.6 Project work “Different countries, different traditions”. Describe different ways of greeting you know. Try to find the most unusual ones. Make a presentation to your group.

5. THE GREAT OUTDOORS.

Ex.1 Read and learn new words. Give English equivalents to the words and words combinations.

leisure - досуг, вільний час

to be attractive - бути привабливим

to spend time outdoors - проводити час на відкритому повітрі

to have a pleasant rest – мати приємний відпочинок

in the open air - під відкритим небом

to be popular with - бути популярним серед

chiefly - в основному

to have an excellent opportunity - щоб мати прекрасну можливість

to admire – милуватися

nature - природа

Ex.2 Read, translate and retell the text.

Level A

Holiday is an extended period of recreation, especially spent away from home or travelling. A break from work or a day of festivity or recreation when no work is done is also called the same way.

This means that holiday is a kind of tourist activity that is not connected with work or business. Therefore, to make out which types of tourist activity refer to holiday one should exclude all kinds of business travelling and then it's quite possible to compose a list of types of holiday according to different criteria.

Such criteria might be duration of holiday, its geography, tourists' mobility, their age, transportation, seasons, value for money, etc. But the main criterion is the aim of holiday. Different people take holidays on various purposes. Some go hunting, others prefer to climb mountains. A lot of people have holidays relative to sport activities, such as hiking, cycling, horse-back riding, rowing and canoeing, as well as scuba-diving or even bungee jumping. There are also such purposes as recreation, treatment and medical care. In this case people can choose resort or a spa. Tourism for recreation is very popular in many regions. The local nature is perfectly suitable not only for treatment but also for various kinds of adventure holiday.

I think shop-tourism and business travelling cannot be added to the list of types of holiday, for they are related to work.

No less important criterion in this classification is how a holiday can be organized. It may be done with the help of some travel agencies, tour operator companies, or one can organize his rest himself, that is, self-catering type of holiday takes place here.

Nowadays there are many kinds of work and each of them requires its own type of holiday. So the number of types of holiday is steadily growing.

Level B

As a rule, we try to spend most of time outdoors. Some people prefer to go to the country to see their relatives and friends. In winter we like to go to the winter forest to ski and skate. After having such a pleasant rest in the open air, you are always happy to return home and have a rest sitting near the TV-set and watching an interesting an interesting TV programme. In summer and spring picnics are popular with people. They are fond of picnics chiefly because they have an excellent opportunity to admire the beauty of nature, to run on the grass and to play interesting games, to have a bite without observing table manners.

In my opinion, summer is the best time when we leave our houses and do activities in the open year. There is a great variety of them. Let's take sport, for example. Summer affords excellent opportunities for swimming, boating, yachting and cycling. I really enjoy the last one. I think it's remarkable to go along country roads in order to find new places and see new sights. Besides, you can stop anywhere you like as there are no parking problems. When you come back from a day's ride you feel really good.

Among outdoor games football takes the first place in public interest. I believe it's played in all the countries of the world. Of course, there are sports grounds for going in for other kinds of sports such as tennis, basketball, volleyball and cricket. There are lots of games that can be played just in the yard. Consider badminton, for example, which is very popular with people of all ages.

In conclusion, I want to say that it's impossible to enumerate all outdoor activities but every person is surely able to choose what he likes best.

Ex.3 Ask as many questions on the text as possible.

Ex.4 Fill in the blanks with the right words from the list below.

1. The holiday is a kind of ... that is not connected with work or business.
2. There are also such purposes as recreation, treatment and
3. Such criteria might be duration of holiday, its geography, tourists' mobility, their age, transportation, seasons, etc.
4. Individual can organize his rest himself, that is, ... type of holiday takes place here.
5. Tourism for is very popular in many regions.

Recreation, value for money, self-catering, tourist activity, medical care.

Ex.5 Answer the following questions.

1. What is good about going abroad for holidays?
2. What is good at spending your holidays at home?
3. Each time you to a new place, you may come upon something unexpected. What can it be?
4. What type of holidays do you prefer?
5. what do you enjoy doing while on holiday?
6. Is there anything you can do only while on holidays and never during the rest of the year? What is it?

Ex.6 Write an essay on the topic "My leisure time".

6. HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT (Being a resort representative).

Ex.1 Read and learn new words. Give English equivalents to the words and words combinations.

overseas - закордоном

majority - більшість

book - замовляти

straight - прямо

breath - дихати

refreshment - свіжість

a source of inspiration - джерело натхнення

Ex.2 Read, translate and retell the text.

Level A

Entertainment is a fundamental part of holidays. Entertainment was originally established 25 years ago as a talent of buying production and selling services belonging to the casino, festival, and hospitality industries.

Spending their holiday travelling, people can find many fun entertainments - sightseeing tours, cruises, attractions, unique things to do, family activities, children's activities, romantic activities, flights and much more. People come to resort to be entertained. Show them a good time and they will be back again next year.

Holiday entertainments are usually given by the resort representative. A holiday representative is responsible for looking after groups of clients on package holidays at resorts. Their main priority is to ensure that clients enjoy their holiday and that everything runs as smoothly as possible for them. As the public face of the tour operator, they must create an excellent first impression and continue to provide an outstanding service to clients throughout the duration of their stay.

Holiday entertainment is organized and developed by own in-house team of professionals. Usually holiday entertainments include a casino, hotel, golf course, day spa, several restaurants, bars and nightclubs. They can also include a family entertainment center, with Mini Cinema as well as a Teenagers' Zone in which they can have fun with games of Pool, TV and Video or just relax and make new friends. Restaurant offers lots of delicious dishes from around the globe, something for everyone and amazing desserts.

Nowadays everybody knows that people are very busy and don't have much time to spare. Twenty years ago not many people travelled overseas for their holidays. The majority of people stayed to have holidays in their country. Today the situation is different and the world seems much smaller.

It is possible to book a holiday to a seaside resort on the other side of the world. Staying at home, you can book it through the Internet or by phone. The plane

takes you straight there and within some hours of leaving your country, you can be on a tropical beach, breathing a super clean air and swimming in crystal warm water of tropical sea.

Some young people prefer walking or hitch-hike travelling, when you travel, paying nearly nothing. You get new friends, lots of fun and have no idea where you will be tomorrow. If you like mountains, you could climb any mountains around the globe.

Visiting new places, going seeing sights, attractions and meeting new people is a very exciting and useful relaxation.

People are dreamers, our dreams are different but each person chooses his own way of spending freetime, either passive or active. In any case leisure should be refreshment and a source of inspiration.

Ex.3 Make up your own dialogues using the words and word combinations from the text.

Ex.4 Answer the following questions.

1. What is a holiday representative responsible for?
2. Could you give a short definition of «holiday/resort entertainment»?
3. Would you like to work as a resort rep?
4. In your opinion, is it true or false that people come to resort to be entertained?
5. What kinds of entertainment are usually included?

Ex.5 Fill in the blanks with the right words from the list below.

1. A ... is responsible for looking after groups of clients on package holidays at resorts.
2. Holiday ... is organized and developed by own in-house team of professionals.
3. Twenty years ago not many people travelled ... for their holidays.
4. People come to ... to be entertained.
5. Restaurant offers lots of ... dishes from around the globe, something for everyone and amazing desserts.

Holiday representative, overseas, deliciou resort, amazing entertainment.

Ex.6 Project work. You are a travel agent. Recommend your client a particular tour. Make the presentation to your group. Try to be different from your groupmates. Make your presentation as attractive as possible. Convince your client to chose the holiday you recommend.

7. GIVING AN EXCURSION.

Ex.1 Read and learn new words. Give English equivalents to the words and words combinations.

stretch - тягнутися

ancient - давній

daily-щоденно

Trafalgar square –Трафальгарська площа

Particularly - особливо

to be impressed by smth - бути враженим чимось

the Houses of Parliament - будинок Парламенту

the Westminster Abbey - Вестмінстерське абатство

chapel - каплиця

the City - Сити (історичний центр Лондону)

St. Paul's Cathedral - Собор Святого Павла

attraction - атракція

Ex.2 Read, translate and retell the text.

Level A

Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays traveling. They travel to see other countries, modern cities, they travel to enjoy. They can go to the camp, visit their friends and relatives in other towns and countries or go on business.

I'm sure you know London is the capital of Great Britain, it's political, economic and commercial center. It is one of the largest cities in the world. Its population is about nine million.

It's interesting to know that the Romans went to England many centuries ago and built a town on the river Thames. The name of the town was Londinium.

London is divided into several parts: the City, Westminster, the West End and the East End. You can visit each of them. The heart of London is the City, its financial and business centre. Numerous banks, offices and firms are situated there, including the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange and the Old Bailey.

Westminster is the historic, the government part of London. Nearly all English kings and queens have been crowned in Westminster Abbey. Many outstanding statesmen, scientists, writers, poets are buried here: Darwin, Dickens, Kipling, etc.

Across the road from Westminster Abbey is Westminster Palace, or the Houses of Parliament. The Clock Tower of the Houses of Parliament is famous for its big hour bell know as "Big Ben". Buckingham Palace is official residence of the Queen.

Trafalgar Square is the geographical centre of London. Not far away is the British Museum – the biggest museum in London. The East end is the poorest district of London. There are a lot of factories, workshops and docks there. The East end is mostly populated by working class families.

The capital of the UK is visited by millions of tourists a year. There is nothing strange in that as London is home to an incredible number of attractions, wonderful

old houses, fantastic museums, large and beautiful parks and, of course, the unique British charm.

Level B

London is the capital of Great Britain. It stands on the river Thames. London is an ancient city. It was founded more than two thousand years ago. Its population is over 8 million people. London is the biggest industrial and cultural centre of Great Britain.

London is a great port. Today over 50,000 ships come to London daily.

Traditionally London is divided into several parts: the City, the West End, the East End and the Westminster Abbey. It has many wonderful places of interests.

Trafalgar square is the centre of London. The Nelson Column in the middle of the square particularly impresses tourists. It is 185 feet high. From Trafalgar Square you can go down the Whitehall and see the Houses of Parliament which stand in Parliament Square. The Houses of Parliament is a long building that stretches for about 1000 feet. Opposite the Houses of Parliament stands the Westminster Abbey, famous for its architecture and history. Nearly all kings and queens have been crowned in the Abbey. Another place, which can impress you most, is Buckingham Palace.

The other parts of London are the rich West End, the poor East End and the City— its financial centre. The City of London is in size very small, it is only one square mile in area but is the most important banking and commercial centre of the country. The Tower of London is situated in the City, and it comes first among the historic buildings of London. St Paul's Cathedral, the greatest of English churches, is situated not far from the Tower. One of London's attractions is its parks. The most famous among them is the Hyde Park. We can't describe all the places of interest. The best way to know London is to visit it.

Ex.3 Make up your own dialogues using the words and word combinations from the text.

Ex.4 Answer the following questions.

- 1.How many parts does London consist of?
- 2.What is the poorest district in London?
- 3.What attractions would you like to visit in London?
- 4.Have you ever been in London?
- 5.Who was the founder of the capital of UK?
- 6.How many tourists visit London every year?
- 7.Is Westminster a historic or business centre?

Ex.5 Choose the correct answer:

1.Big Ben is ... in London.

-a square, a monument, a tower

2.The British museum is famous for its....

-modern paintings, collection of manuscripts, library

3.The Tower of London is now used as...

-museum, palace, prison

Ex.6 Make project “Capital cities”. Chose one of the capital city of the world and describe its places of interest. Make a presentation to your group.

8. EAST MEETS WEST.

Ex.1 Read and learn new words. Give English equivalents to the words and words combinations.

incredibly - надзвичайно

clash - зіткнення

diverse - різноманітна

intricate - хитромудрі

stunning natural wonders - приголомшливі природні чудеса

vast choice - великий вибір

brehtaking coastline areas - захоплюючий дух берегової лінії

Ex.2 Read, translate and retell the text.

Level A

Turkey is the right choice for people with a taste for ancient civilizations. Among the hundreds of sites, the most interesting sites are Ephesus, Hierapolis (Pamukkale), Nemrut Dagi and Pergamum.

As sites where there are few remains, Bogazkale and Troy are impressive because of their antiquity. You can join the diggings of foreign or Turkish Universities in summer if you like but there is no centralized registry.

Istanbul is bustling and cosmopolitan, the former capital of Byzantine and Ottoman Empires, which has many churches, museums, mosques and opulent palaces. The bustling bazaars and jostling street life are a significant part of Istanbul and there is definitely a sightseer overload in this magnificent city. The visitor could well divide the city into Old Istanbul, the Asian part of Istanbul and the European part. The Old City has many parks and gardens. The residential palace of the Ottoman Sultans, Topkapi, overlooks the Sea of Marma and the Bosphorous, the Blue Mosque is the only one in the world with 6 minarets, St Sophia that was once a cathedral, then a mosque and now a museum are spectacular sights. Don't miss the underground Byzantine Cistern that is supported by 336 Corinthian columns.

The Asian part of Istanbul is called Uskudar (Skutari) where Florence Nightingale nursed the victims of the Crimean War. Take a walk or drive along the two massive suspension bridges over the Bosphorous for a fabulous and panoramic view of Istanbul.

Tan out at the gorgeous beaches of Bosphorous, a short drive away from Istanbul. Explore the forts at Rumeli Hisar, the National Park of Mount Uludag and the ruins of Troy. Take a joyous boat ride on the Bosphorous or to the Princes Islands.

The European part of Istanbul is Thrace and its provincial capital is Edirne with a rich historical past. Forests and beaches make up the landscape and the coastal resorts at Yalova, Erdek and Gemlik are well-visited leisure spots. Visit the three Turkish mosques, the Eski Cami, Uc Serefli Cami and the famous Selimiye. Bursa is famous for its elegant Ottoman buildings such as the Green Mausoleum and the Great Mosque.

Ankara is Turkey's seat of government, sprawling and modern. Popular tourist destinations are Hisar, the Byzantine citadel, the Museum of Anatolian Civilisations, Ataturk's Mausoleum and the Presidential Mansion preserved just as Ataturk left it.

Ephesus is the grandest and best preserved among the hundreds of classical ruins and ancient cities. Known as Ionia in ancient times, it was a flourishing cultural centre. The Temple of Diana is a must visit – Virgin Mary spent her last years here. Take a walking tour; it will take you a day – start early to avoid the noon heat.

Bodrum is South Aegean's most picturesque resort with its palm-lined streets circling the bays and white cheese cube houses. This is famous for its boating, swimming, snorkelling and scuba diving. The nightlife is loud and wild here and if you want peace and quiet, this isn't the place to go.

Antalya is several kilometres off pebble beaches but it is well connected by bus and dolmus to several great beach towns and ancient cities – Side (75km) east of Antalya where Mark Antony and Cleopatra had a secret rendezvous, Alanya (115km), and Patara (a few hundred km) where there are Roman ruins among dunes and an excellent beach which is however closed at sunset to allow turtles to mate!

Museums are generally open from 8 am or 8.30 am to 5pm or 6 pm, closed on Monday and usually at lunch time (12.30 to 1.30 pm). Archaeological sites are generally open daily from just after sunrise till just before sunset. Mosques that are tourist attractions are usually open most of the time, while others open only for Namaz or Muslim prayer, five times a day. Women must cover their heads before entering a mosque, while both men and women must cover their legs, shorts being considered offensive. Shoes must always be removed before entering a mosque.

Level B

Turkey gives you the opportunity to experience a fantastic clash of cultures where Europe and the west meet Asia.

Having a long history, this country has lots of places to visit of historical significance including some amazingly intricate architecture and some stunning natural wonders like Pamukkale, which translates as "cotton castle" into English.

Holidays in Turkey are incredibly diverse. The most popular resort of all is versatile Marmaris, where you will find a vast choice of bars, shops and restaurants, as well as a beach with plenty of water sports, a market and some nightlife - it's really fun for all ages.

Excursions can be easily organised and represent a great day out. You will receive a warm welcome in Turkey from the enthusiastic locals who will greet you with open arms into their very unique culture. They are very passionate people and many of them are fanatical about sport, especially football.

There are some breathtaking coastline areas with stunning scenery. So come to Turkey and leave feeling full of Turkish delight!

Turkey is all about sightseeing. Aptly located in the midst of two continents has made Turkey a culturally, historically and traditionally rich country. With so much to see and do, sightseeing in Turkey is the most followed tourist activity.

Istanbul is home to some of the best mosques and museums in the world. Sightseeing in Turkey will take you to the archaeological ruins of the country that have so much history attached to them. While sightseeing in Turkey, a few places that are a must-visit include the Blue Mosque, the St. Sophia Museum, the Topkapi Palace, the Keriye Museum, the Goreme Open Air Museum, the Pamukale Springs, the ruins of Cappadocia, the Mausoleum at Bodrum and the Temple of Artemis at Ephesus.

Ex.3 Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the list below.

1. The ... bazaars and ... street life are a significant part of Istanbul and there is definitely a sightseer overload in this magnificent city.
2. Tan out at the ... beaches of Bosphorous, a short drive away from Istanbul.
3. Take a walk or drive along the two massive ... bridges over the Bosphorous for a ... view of Istanbul.
4. Bodrum is South Aegean's most ... resort with its palm-lined streets circling the bays and white cheese cube houses.
5. Known as Ionia in ancient times, it was a ... cultural centre.

Bustling, fabulous and panoramic, flourishing, gorgeous, picturesque, suspension, jostling

Ex.4 Speak about and discuss the following statements:

- Istanbul is the former capital of Byzantine and Ottoman Empires;
- Ankara is Turkey's seat of government;
- Bodrum is South Aegean's most picturesque resort;
- Antalya is the most famous resort;
- holidays in Turkey are incredibly diverse.

Ex.5 Divide into to groups. One group is for all- inclusive resorts in Turkey. The other group is against them. Discuss all advantages and disadvantages of having holidays there.

Ex.6 Write an essay on the topic "Undiscovered places in my city/region". Describe all interesting places of your city or region that you would like to visit or to show to your friends.

9.CURRICULUM VITAE.

Ex.1 Read and learn new words. Give English equivalents to the words and words combinations.

personal details - особисті дані

place of birth - місце народження

objective - мета

in reverse - у зворотному

relevant information - відповідна інформація

Ex.2 Read, translate and retell the text.

Level A

A resume is a one or two page summary of your skills, experience and education. The purpose of the CV is to inform prospective employers of a job seeker's qualifications and experience for a position.

In the United Kingdom a CV is short (usually a maximum of 2 sides of A4 paper), and therefore contains only a summary of the job seeker's employment history, qualifications and some personal information. In the United States and Canada, a CV is used specifically in academic circles and medical careers and is far more comprehensive.

CVs are one of the primary means of submitting an application to an employer. They are also used to apply for placements and for some postgraduate courses. They are often your first chance to make a good impression. A focused, well presented CV will grab the reader's attention and make them want to find out more about you. A poor CV could mean no interview and no further chance for you to impress anyone.

What should be included in a Curriculum Vitae?

Undergraduate Items: As a master's student, undergraduate accomplishments will likely be an important part of your CV, although they will drop away as your graduate career develops. Include such items as the senior thesis, fellowships, and awards.

Careers Prior to Graduate Studies: List prior employment, especially if you worked as a teacher, editor, writer, or journalist. **Thesis:** Always include the title, and list the committee members. **Articles:** Journal articles pass through many stages before publication. List your article's status on the CV.

What to emphasize. A CV summarizes educational and academic history. It emphasizes academic achievements such as: any working experience, publications (books, articles, research papers, unpublished manuscripts, or book chapters), and academic honors and awards.

If you are working on or have recently finished your doctoral degree, at least include a brief, clear summary of your thesis topic in the Education section.

What Not to Include. Omit references to date of birth (age), marital status, children, health, spouse's work, religious affiliation. Do not include as headings, words such as "Personal Information", "Name", "Address". You don't need to use the heading "Curriculum Vitae" at the top. It's understood that it's a CV.

Level B

When you write the resume you should know some important rules. Begin your CV with personal details including your name, address, telephone, e-mail address and date of birth.

Some people also include their place of birth, nationality and identity number. Your CV can also include an objective, describing the type of work you are hoping to do.

The middle section of your CV gives details of your work experience and education. List your training, qualifications and work experience in reverse chronological order.

End with other relevant information and your references. For example, your special skills, free-time activities, any experience in voluntary organizations or participation in sports. Watch out for grammar and spelling mistakes.

Ex.3 Make up your own dialogues using the words and word combinations from the text.

Ex.4 Answer the following questions.

1. What is the main purpose of the CV?
2. Is the CV the same in every country or not?
3. Have you ever written a resume?
4. What should be included in a Curriculum Vitae?
5. Can a poor CV influence on your further opportunity to get a job?
6. Is it important to mention your personal honours and awards in resume? Why?
7. What type of information mustn't be admitted in the CV?

Ex.5 Explain why employers want to read candidate's CV first and only then to speak to him or her in person.

Ex.6 Write your own CV (give your personal details, qualifications and work experience).

10. VISITING NATIONAL PARKS.

Ex.1 Read and learn new words. Give English equivalents to the words and words combinations.

spectacular treasures- вражаючі скарби

opportunity to travel - можливість подорожувати

to protect the animals - для захисту тварин

looks after the landscape and wildlife - приглядати за ландшафтом та дикою природою

inspiring geysers - надихаючі гейзери

gorgeous red rocks - чудові червоні скелі

spectacular fall foliage - приголомшливий листопад

Ex.2 Read, translate and retell the text.

Level A

A national park is a park officially recognized by a nation's government. National parks are often made to protect the animals that live inside them or the land itself. There are many National Parks in the world.

The first one established (in 1872) was the United States Yellowstone National Park.

An international organization, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and its World Commission on Protected Areas, has defined National Parks as a type of protected areas. The largest national park in the world is the North-east Greenland National Park, which was established in 1974. According to the IUCN, there are about 7000 national parks worldwide.

Ukraine has a great diversity of natural landscapes and wildlife. For this reason, areas of Ukraine have been declared protected areas, nature reserves and National parks. National Parks in Ukraine are vital for preserving large natural areas and provide the country with great opportunities to develop ecotourism. We discuss the protected areas and National Parks of Ukraine under the headings: Mixed Forest area; Forest-Steppe area; Steppe area; Ukrainian Carpathian Mountains and Crimean Mountains.

Mixed Forest

Shatskyi National Park – This Ukrainian National Park was created in 1983. It was declared a Biosphere Reserve in the year 2002. Within the borders of the park there are 23 lakes, the largest is Svityaz (deepest and biggest in Ukraine). Circling the lakes are pine forests, home to 61 IUCN Red List species both of fauna and flora.

Poliskyi Reserve – Located in Zhytomyr, the reserve was established in 1968, chiefly for research purposes. Swamps are an important habitat here and make up 22% of the park.

Cheremskyi Nature Reserve – Established in the year 2001, the purpose of the reserve is to protect and study special ecosystems as well as for sustainable development. Desnyano-Starogutskyi National Park – Founded in 1999 and forms part of an Ukrainian-Russian biosphere reserve. 700 vascular plant species grow here.

Forest-Steppe

Yovorivskyi National Park – Created in 1998, much of the land is covered by oak, pine-oak, alder and hornbeam-oak forests. Also within the boundaries of the park are several historical monuments, a monastery and churches.

National Park Podilski Tovtry – Founded in 1996 and is known for its amazing geological formations. Forests, grasslands and meadows define the landscape. Approximately 1 700 plant species can be found in the Park. Mineral springs as well as historical and cultural monuments attract many tourists.

Steppe

Askaniya-Nova Biosphere Reserve – Established way back in the 19th century this is the oldest protected area in Ukraine. It was declared UNESCO biosphere reserve in 1984. Large numbers of animal species can be seen throughout the reserve.

Ukrainian Steppe Reserve – Created in 1961, this reserve is actually made up of four reserves, namely Khomutivsky Steppe Reserve, Mykhailivska Tsilyna Reserve, Kamyani Mogyly Reserve and Melova Flora Reserve.

Chornomorskyi Biosphere Reserve – Organized in 1927, is vital for the protection of migrating and nesting birds. Some 300 species of birds reside in the reserve. It also plays a significant role in education and scientific studies.

Ukrainian Carpathian Mountains

Karpatskyi Biosphere Reserve – Founded in 1968, the reserve encompasses five massifs. They are: Ugolsko-Shyrokoluzhansky massif, Marmarosk massif, Chronogir massif, Svidovets massif and Khust massif. Karpatskyi National Park – Created in 1980 it takes in Central Europe forest, alpine and sub-alpine ecosystems. This park is ideal for tourists as it incorporates health resorts, lodges, monuments, sporting facilities and archaeological sites.

Crimean Mountains

Yalta Mountain Forest Reserve – Founded in 1973 the forest extends along the coast of the Black sea. Protected forests include Crimean pine, juniper, beech, oak and hornbeam. Geological features to see are caves, grottoes, rocks, craters and waterfalls. Karadag Reserve – Created in 1979, the reserve protects Europe's only Jurassic period rocky shoreline massif. Formations in the reserve come from extinct volcanoes. Minerals found in the reserve include crystal, cornelian, jasper, amethyst, agate and opal. Cape Martyan Reserve – Established in 1993 near Yalta, the reserve protects the coastal aquatic ecosystem. Mediterranean vegetation such as fir and oak grow here.

Level B

National Parks are spectacular treasures that should be explored by everyone. Everyone has an opportunity to travel to and explore them. A national park is

a park officially recognised by a nation's government. National parks are often made to protect the animals that live inside them or the land itself. There are many National Parks in the world. They are areas of protected countryside that everyone can visit, and where people live, work and shape the landscape.

And each one has an organisation that looks after the landscape and wildlife and helps people enjoy and learn about the area.

US National Parks Travel. Some of the most spectacular U.S. parks are Death Valley National Park, Yellowstone and Zion, Capitol Reef and Great Smoky Mountains. These parks vary by offering everything from inspiring geysers, gorgeous red rocks and spectacular fall foliage and beautiful deserts. We can't forget the spectacular wildlife opportunities!

National Parks in Ukraine. They are vital for preserving large natural areas and provide the country with great opportunities to develop ecotourism. Among them Shats'kyi National Park, Yovorivskyi National Park, National Park Podil'ski Tovtry, Karpats'kyi National Park and other.

Ex.3 Fill in the blanks with the right words from the list below.

- 1.Ukraine has a great diversity of ... and wildlife.
- 2.Also within the boundaries of the park are several historical monuments,
- 3.Formations in the reserve come from ... volcanoes.
- 4.Cape Martyan Reserve – Established in 1993 near Yalta, the reserve protects the ... ecosystem.
- 5.These parks vary by offering everything from ... geysers, ... red rocks and spectacular fall foliage and beautiful deserts.

Extinct, natural landscapes, inspiring, coastal aquatic, gorgeous, churches

Ex.4 Ask as many questions to the text as possible.

Ex.5 Speak about and give examples:

- national parks in USA;
- national parks in Ukraine;
- national parks in Europe;
- Asian national parks;
- national parks in Africa.

Ex.5 Write an essay on the topic “My favourite park”.

Ex.6 Make project “World’s famous national parks”. Create a tour to one national park. Work out an itinerary. Publish a booklet with information about the most important and interesting sights. Make a presentation to your groupmates.

11. THE CRUISE SHIPS.

Ex.1 Read and learn new words. Give English equivalents to the words and words combinations.

various amenities - різні приємності

destination - призначення

a means of water transport - засоби водного транспорту

amenities - зручності

Ex.2 Read, translate and retell the text.

Level A

Cruise ships are a means of travel with substantial benefits, and a few drawbacks. Some people love them; others don't care for them. They make it easy to visit several places in a single trip with no need to repack belongings and use a car/train/bus/plane to travel to each location. On a cruise, your "hotel" comes along with you - cabin, meals and transportation. You unpack once to repack only at cruise end. This can make a great travel experience.

Such a sampling of various cities, islands or areas in a region can help you decide if and where you'd want to visit later for a longer time. Typical cruise itineraries limit the time you spend in each place; usually it means just a day of activities or sightseeing. They may also include one or more days at sea—paradise if you enjoy a relaxing day by the pool or other shipboard activities, but less if you prefer more active and open exploration ashore. Nonetheless, the benefits outweigh the drawbacks for enough people to support a growing industry. Today you can visit every continent on earth, including Antarctica, by cruise ship.

Luxury cruise lines may have ships carrying just 100–800 or so passengers. Larger ships carry 2,000–3,500 passengers, while mega-ships can carry over 5,000. A mega-ship can weigh many times as much as the Titanic.

Each size has its merits; for example:

- Smaller ships can visit smaller harbors in highly desirable, rugged shorelines or unusual locales, e.g., the Riviera, Galapagos, Fjords.
- Larger ships may offer a few more amenities but must use well-sized harbors (or anchor/moor off-shore), and require transport and touring infrastructures to handle so many people.
- Mega-ships offer huge public spaces and wide-ranging activities, but are limited to major ports with even greater tourist infrastructures.

There are also various cruises for special interests, e.g., for bridge players (perhaps with a few masters on board), celebrity entertainers, cultural/political science/ history lectures, etc. There have even been Linux, "geek", big band, rock

and roll, and home theater cruises, some of which are annual events. A few cruise sites will help you find them. Their itineraries may focus more on on-board activities than destinations.

Many cruising regions have "high" and "low" seasons. These usually track with the most and least desirable times to visit the region, and times in-between.

On large ships, you'll find a number of cabin grades or categories within each cabin type. They involve location, size, quality of view, features, etc. Good travel/cruise agents have access to the nuances of features and shortfalls for each. Cabin costs will vary not only by type but by those gradations/categories. For any cabin type, costs reflected in brochures and on web sites usually apply to the lowest grade.

The basic types include:

- Inside cabins are the least expensive and located in the interior of the ship. They lack any window, and ship's air is "piped-in".
- Ocean view have windows and are slightly more expensive. The least expensive may have partially or substantially obstructed views.
- Balcony/veranda at even higher prices, with outside chairs, perhaps a table, to watch sunsets, have a room-service meal or treat, and watch passing ships and land.
- Mini-suites and full suites with private verandas, shower/bathtubs, sitting areas, perhaps hot tubs and other amenities, and at the highest prices.

Level B

A cruise ship is meant for leisure trip on the waters. These types of ships are usually used for pleasure voyages wherein the voyage itself and the various amenities are an integral part of the experience.

Over the years, cruising has become an important component of the tourism industry and has found much favor with the people who love to travel and enjoy the experience out on the huge water bodies.

Earlier the ships used to carry passengers to different destination but purely as a means of water transport. There were fewer amenities provided as compared to today. With the rapid growth and technological advancements, the cruise industry also saw major changes in terms of the ships used and the amenities and services being provided. It is easy to reach the farthest part of the globe on a cruise liner which is better equipped to carry long distance journeys.

Ex.3 Make up your own dialogues using the words and word combinations from the text.

Ex.4 Answer the following questions.

1. What do you think why cruises become more and more popular every year?
2. Name benefits of cruise ships.
3. What types of seasons do cruising regions have?
4. Name merits of mega-ships for tourists.
5. Based on what facilities can you classify cabin grades?
6. Name some drawback of cruises
7. Can more passengers be carried by larger ships or mega-ships?

Ex.5 Express the following in a different way.

- the person on a ship who gives orders is...
- all the seamen working on a ship...
- the person who helps the captain, the head sailor
- the person who prepares food on a ship
- the person who works on a ship, a member of the crew

Ex.6 Write an essay on the topic “My sea dream voyage”. Describe the itinerary, accommodation and entertainment details, date and price.

12. HOTEL STAR RATING.

Ex.1 Read and learn new words. Give English equivalents to the words and words combinations.

associated definitions - пов'язані визначення

initial purpose - первісна мета

expand - розгорнути

to categorize hotels - класифікувати готелі

luxury - розкіш

launch - запускати

affiliated bodies - підзвітні органи

Ex.2 Read, translate and retell the text.

Level A

Stars are often used as symbols for classification purposes. They are used by reviewers for ranking things such as movies, TV shows, restaurants, and hotels. For example, one to five stars is commonly employed to categorize hotels.

Hotel star		the catalogue of criteria
★	<i>Tourist</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of the rooms with shower/WC or bath tub/WC • Daily room cleaning • 100% of the rooms with colour-TV together with remote control • Table and chair • Soap or body wash • Reception service Publicly available telephone for guests <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extended breakfast • Beverage offer in the hotel Deposit possibility
★S	<i>Superior Tourist</i>	The Superior flag is provided when the additional service and accommodation provisions are not sufficient for the next Hotelstar. The bathroom facilities are usually at the same level as for two stars hotels but built from cheaper materials. The cost for regular inspection by independent associations is waived as well.

★★	<i>Standard</i>	<p>In addition to the single star (*) hotels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breakfast buffet • Reading light next to the bed • Bath essence or shower gel • Bath towels • Linen shelves • Offer of sanitary products (e.g. toothbrush, toothpaste, shaving kit) • Credit Cards
★★S	<i>Superior Standard</i>	<p>The Superior flag is provided when the additional service and accommodation provisions are not sufficient for the next Hotelstar. The Standard-Superior does usually offer the same service level as three-star hotels but the interiors of the hotel are smaller and cheaper so that the three stars were not to be awarded by the inspection body. A two-star superior does not require mystery gisting.</p>
★★★★	<i>Comfort</i>	<p>In addition to the standard star (**) hotels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reception opened 14 hours, accessible by phone 24 hours from inside and outside, bilingual staff (e.g. German/English) • Three piece suite at the reception, luggage service • Beverage offer in the room • Telephone in the room • Internet access in the room or in the public area • Heating facility in the bathroom, hair-dryer, cleansing tissue • Dressing mirror, place to put the luggage/suitcase • Sewing kit, shoe polish utensils, laundry and ironing service • Additional pillow and additional blanket on demand • Systematic complaint management system
★★★★S	<i>Superior Comfort</i>	<p>The Superior flag is provided when the additional service and accommodation provisions are not sufficient for the next Hotelstar. The accommodation facilities for a superior hotel need to be on a modern level and fully renovated which is checked regularly.</p>

★★★★	<i>First Class</i>	<p>In addition to the comfort star (***) hotels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reception opened 18 hours, accessible by phone 24 hours from inside and outside • Lobby with seats and beverage service • Breakfast buffet or breakfast menu card via room service • Minibar or 24 hours beverages via room service • Upholstered chair/couch with side table • Bath robe and slippers on demand • Cosmetic products (e.g. shower cap, nail file, cotton swabs), vanity mirror, tray of a large scale in the bathroom • Internet access and internet terminal • "<u>À la carte</u>"-restaurant
★★★★S	<i>First Class Superior</i>	<p>The Superior flag is provided when the first class hotel has a proven high quality not only in the rooms. The superior hotels provide for additional facilities in the hotel like a sauna or a workout room. The quality is checked regularly by mystery guesting of an external inspection service.</p>
★★★★★	<i>Luxury</i>	<p>In addition to the first class (****) hotels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reception opened 24 hours, multilingual staff • Doorman-service or valet parking • Concierge, page boy • Spacious reception hall with several seats and beverage service • Personalized greeting for each guest with fresh flowers or a present in the room • Minibar and food and beverage offer via room service during 24 hours • Personal care products in flacons • Internet-PC in the room • Safe in the room • Ironing service (return within 1 hour), shoe polish service • <u>Turndown service</u> in the evening • Mystery guesting
★★★★★S	<i>Superior Luxury</i>	<p>The Luxury star hotels need to attain high expectations of an international guest service. The Superior Luxury star is only awarded with a system of intensive guest care.</p>

Hotel star ratings are a guide to determining hotel quality at a glance.

Depending on the location, a star rating may be based on a national standard, by a travel or hotel association, or by the hotel itself. However, generally speaking, travelers can expect certain amenities based on certain ratings.

The star rating system is used to categorize hotels by quality.

The system is generally reliable; however, how and by whom the rating standard is applied varies widely as there is no international standard and, in some cases (including the United States), no national rating standard. In the latter case, the rating is by either a private organization (such as AAA does in the United States) or possibly even by the hotel itself.

One- and Two-Star Ratings

One stars are budget tourist hotels. Their main virtue is that they are clean. Rooms may or may not have private bathrooms and will only have minimal furnishings. Expect the amenities to be basic or nonexistent.

Two stars are a little better, and many are part of a chain. Rooms will always have a private bathroom, television and telephone. There may or may not be room service, but there will probably be a small restaurant at the hotel if the facility is located far from outside food service.

Three- and Four-Star Ratings

A three-star hotel is a noticeable step up from a two star, with the furnishings showing some quality and style. Amenities such as room service, a restaurant open for all three meals, pool and basic fitness room are usually available. The rooms always have access to cable or satellite television. The four-star hotel takes a further step up in terms of decor and enters the realm of top-quality professional service from the staff. A restaurant and bar will be a part of the hotel, and valet parking service will be offered. Many will also have at least some or all of the following: fitness center, spa, pool, lounge and concierge. Four-star hotel rooms often come with a safe.

Five-Star Rating

Five-star hotels are the top of the unofficial ratings system as it is usually recognized. The decor and landscaping will always be superb. Eateries will include at least one restaurant, cafe and bar/lounge - and usually more than one of each. The availability of 24-hour room service is standard. A spa may accompany the pool and fitness room. Guest services will include amenities such as treatments and massages at the spa, laundry and tailoring, valet parking service and a concierge. The rooms will be furnished with touches such as stocked bar and refrigerator, DVD player and jacuzzi function in the bath tub.

Five-Plus Ratings

Hotels billing themselves as six and even seven star hotels can be found, but these designations are almost always made by the hotel itself and are rarely recognized by any outside authority. Examples include the Burj Al Arab in Dubai, the Oriental Bangkok, and the Town House Galleria in Italy. It should be noted that Italian law does not recognize either a six- or seven-star rating, making the Town House

Galleria a perfect example of an unofficial rating by the hotel itself. These facilities should be thought of as hotels that deserve a five-plus rating.

When reviewing which hotel is best for you, make sure you can actually afford to enjoy the stay, and try to be honest with yourself whether you really need all the offered amenities.

Level B

Hotel ratings are often used to classify hotels according to their quality. The development of the concept of hotel rating and its associated definitions display strong parallels. From the initial purpose of informing travellers on basic facilities that can be expected, the objectives of hotel rating has expanded into a focus on the hotel experience as a whole. Today the terms 'grading', 'rating', and 'classification' are used to generally refer to the same concept, that is to categorize hotels.

There are a wide variety of rating schemes used by different organizations around the world. Many have a system involving stars, with a greater number of stars indicating greater luxury. Forbes Travel Guide, formerly Mobil Travel Guide, launched its star rating system in 1958. The AAA and their affiliated bodies use diamonds instead of stars to express hotel and restaurant ratings levels.

Food services, entertainment, view, room variations such as size and additional amenities, spas and fitness centers, ease of access and location may be considered in establishing a standard.

Ex.3 Answer the following questions:

1. Have you ever stayed at a hotel?
2. When and where was it?
3. How big was the hotel? Describe the facilities and services you used at the hotel.
4. Would you like to stay there again? Why?

Ex.4 Speak about... (give examples)

- one-star hotels;
- two-star hotels;
- three-star hotels;
- four-star hotels;
- five-star hotels.

Ex.5 Agree or disagree on the following statements.

1. Choosing a good hotel you always face a dilemma: good-value price or good location and service.
2. The best accommodation is a fully-equipped flat in a private house.
3. A good hotel is always an expensive hotel.
4. It doesn't matter if the hotel is family-run or government-owned.
5. The cheapest accommodations are in the suburbs.
6. It is so convenient that children under 7 go free in most hotels.
7. Each hotel should have an internet connection.

Ex.6 Write an essay on the topic "Accommodations in my city". Describe hotels, hostels and halls of residence. Give expert advice to travelers.

13. HOTEL FACILITIES.

Ex.1 Read and learn new words. Give English equivalents to the words and words combinations.

stablishment - заклад

range - діапазон

to identify - виявляти

local phone calls - місцеві телефонні дзвінки

lobby - лобі

convention - конференція

Ex.2 Read, translate and retell the text.

Level A

Hotels usually provide a range of services that distinguish them from other accommodation options. The array of services rendered usually plays a crucial role in determining the hotel's star rating, and also influences the prices, while being itself influenced by the group of travellers the hotel intends to cater for.

The hotel services may include:

- Front desk / reception, taking care of checking guests in and out, billing them and collecting charges, as well as taking care of various guest requests and enquiries. This facility is found in almost all but some modern self-service facilities, where guests check themselves in and out using automated check-in kiosks
- Housekeeping, taking care of cleaning the guest rooms (as well as common spaces), as well as changing bedsheets and towels, restocking amenities and minibar contents and such. This is pretty much a standard in any kind of hotel property, but the scope and frequency of housekeeping may vary widely.
- Bathroom amenities, including towels, toiletries (soap, shower gel, shampoo, body/hand lotion), bathrobes, slippers; non-bathroom amenities include sewing kits and shoe-polishing. Most basic and inexpensive hotels would only provide the very basic of those (if any), while luxury hotels usually pride themselves with a wide selection of complimentary cosmetics.

- Useful appliances such as hairdryers, irons and ironing boards, and refrigerators. Depending on the hotel's standard, they are to be found in every room, can be borrowed from the reception being shared among the guests, are available in common service rooms or are not available at all.
- In-room entertainment options such as TV or pay-per-view movies.
- Internet connectivity by means of wired Internet connection or WiFi, available in the room, specific common areas only or throughout the property. This is becoming standard in most hotels; whether the service is free or paid may vary. It is not uncommon for high-end hotels to charge substantial fees for Internet connectivity or local phone service which a more modest property would have included with a room at no extra charge.
- Gastronomy / meal service, discussed above. In economy limited service properties with no restaurant, the room price sometimes includes a "continental breakfast" which consists of simple pastries, muffins, coffee or juice.
- Room service, which is usually understood as the ability to have a member of staff come to the guest's room at any time, or at specifically limited times, and provide them with an item or service. This is most widely used to order food or drink items to be brought to the room.
- Minibar, which is basically a selection of snacks and beverages to be found in the room, which can be consumed by the guests and usually incurs additional charges for every item consumed. Minibar items are often very small in size compared to same products usually available for sale outside of hotels, and even more often are very expensive compared to usual retail prices.
- Tea and coffee-making facilities, which usually boil down to an electric kettle and a set of cups, and is usually provided free and, in Western countries, found standard even in relatively inexpensive hotels. It is common for the hotels to provide single-portion servings of instant coffee, bagged tea, milk or creamer and sugar (nowadays often also artificial sweeteners).
- Wellness, fitness and spa facilities, which often include a fitness room and a swimming pool, less often a sauna, massage/therapy rooms (with staff and services rendered, obviously) and beautician/hairdresser salons.
- Business centres, where business travellers may access equipment and services such as computers, printers, fax and copying machines. In some hotels, fax (at a fixed price per-page) and currency exchange is available at the front desk.
- Concierge, a specific member of staff performing requests such as event and ticket bookings.

Hotels may also charge a mandatory fee in addition to the standard room and board charge to provide access to additional facilities. This is typically called a Resort Fee and can include access to things such as exercise facilities, pools, and high-speed internet access.

In some hotels (particularly downtown in medium/large cities) additional fees apply for parking. Airport hotels will sometimes provide shuttlebus services from the hotel to the air terminal at regular intervals.

Level B

A hotel is an establishment that provides lodging paid on a short-term basis. Facilities provided may range from a basic bed and storage for clothing, to luxury features like en-suite bathrooms. Larger hotels may provide additional guest facilities such as a swimming pool, business center, childcare, conference facilities and social function services.

Hotel rooms are usually numbered (or named in some smaller hotels and B&Bs) to allow guests to identify their room. Some hotels offer meals as part of a room and board arrangement.

A big hotel will also have a restaurant, a bar and a coffee shop, a bookstore or a news-stand, a gift shop selling a variety of souvenirs, and a drugstore providing the guests with medicines and cosmetics. At a luxury hotel one can often find a barbershop and a beauty salon. The guests might also need the services of a car rental agency to be able to rent a car through the hotel. Many hotels provide a free morning paper and free drinks (cocktails) in the afternoon.

Local phone calls are usually free, long distance calls are added to the room bills, and are 2 to 3 times more expensive than from a pay-phone down in the lobby. You can also order various services from the front desk by dialing «0».

Rooms in hotel have facilities like a bathroom, colour TV, direct-dial telephone. In some hotels you may ask about things like these: Room Service/ Sports Room/Business Services/Pool/Air Conditioning/Jacuzzi/Hair Dryer/Colour TV/Satellite TV/Fax Machine.

Lots of hotels have special facilities for conventions: large and small meeting rooms, PA (public address) system, simultaneous multilingual translation system and so on. They may also offer guests attending the convention special rates on services.

Ex.3 Make up and role-play your dialogue in pairs. You are the hotel guest, ask and request something. Your partner is the receptionist. Swap roles. Speak about hotel location, facilities and services.

Ex.4 Speak about and discuss the following points:

- front desk/reception;
- minibar;
- bathroom amenities;
- room service;
- housekeeping;
- entertainment.

Ex.5 Agree or disagree on the following statements.

1. When you live at a hotel the room service matters a lot.
2. All hotels should have non-smokers premises.
3. The hotel in the center is better than in the suburbs.
4. Each hotel should have WiFi and conference halls.
5. Multi-lingual staff. Is it important?

Ex.6 Project work. You are a hotel owner, make a booklet for travel agencies. Include name, location, facilities, services and as many details as possible in the booklet.

14. TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS.

Ex.1 Read and learn new words. Give English equivalents to the words and words combinations.

to establish good face-to-face relations -налагодити хороші очні відносини

priority - пріоритет

responsibility - відповідальність

making appointments - оформлення призначень

exact dates of the trip - точні дати поїздки

itinerary - маршрут

be aware - бути в курсі

Ex.2 Read, translate and retell the text.

Level A

Whether you are booking an exotic vacation or business trip, making travel arrangements can be a chore. It takes time to find the best prices and coordinate logistics through each step of your journey. Thankfully, there are numerous resources on the Internet where simultaneous booking of flights, rental cars and hotels is easy. It may take a bit of planning, but making the correct travel arrangements before leaving is one more way to ensure a smooth trip.

Step 1. Choose the exact destination of your trip. Determine the exact addresses of where you will be going.

Step 2. Choose your ideal travel dates based on the activities you plan to do. If attending a business meeting or conference, consider flying into town the day before to allow plenty of time for preparation. If vacationing, think about the typical weather during the dates you wish to travel. The Caribbean is rocked by hurricanes from June to November and can put a damper on vacation plans.

Step 3. Book air, rail or ground transportation at least three weeks in advance of travel. Compare flights online through Websites. Will you need a rental car upon arrival? Arrange additional transportation needed upon arrival through the same

Websites. Also, take advantage of any frequent flyer miles you may have earned in the past.

Step 4. Make living accommodations two weeks before arrival. Hotels and hostels require booking prior to arrival and often ask for a credit card to hold the reservation. Other less formal accommodations, such as motels or guests-houses, can be sought out upon arrival.

Step 5. Plan activities for the duration of your stay. Purchase tickets for tours, concerts and plays one week in advance to ensure availability. Research tourist attractions before arrival in travel guides, such as Fodor's or Lonely Planet.

Step 6. Make arrangements for while you are away. Depending on the length of your stay, you may need a friend to look after your house and or pets and collect mail. Be sure these arrangements are set at least one week before you leave.

Step 7. Gather all necessary travel documents before departure. Depending on destinations this may include tickets, photo identification, passport and immunization records. These should be packed in your carry-on luggage and made easily accessible.

Level B

Traveling is an essential part of any business. Even with new communication technology business people have to travel much as it's particularly important to establish good face-to-face relations with partners, suppliers and customers. The top priority for business travelers is good organization of their business trip. Generally, that is the responsibility of a Secretary or a Personal Assistant or a travel agent. Travel arrangements involve booking tickets for a plane or train, transport to and from the airport, booking accommodation, making appointments and arranging meetings.

The first thing which the secretary or the travel agent should do is to learn about the destination and the exact dates of the trip. The dates and times of all the journey, appointments, meetings and events should be listened carefully in the itinerary. She/He should be aware of the number of people who are going to travel and the budget allowed for the trip so that she could book tickets and hotel accommodation properly. Most businessmen prefer air travel as it saves time. Calling a travel agency and booking a package tour which combines air tickets and accommodation is a common practice when making travel arrangements. The secretary should take care of the visas, passports and medical insurance in advance if travel arrangements are made without the involvement of a travel agency.

One more thing which is of great importance is the ability of the secretary to support her boss whenever needed when unexpected things happen. For example, when the flight is delayed or cancelled, she should be ready to make changes in the itinerary, reschedule the appointments and meetings, inform the hotel about the problem.

Ex.3 Make up your own dialogues using the words and word combinations from the text.

Ex.4 Fill in the blanks with the right words from the list bollow.

1 Choose the exact ... of your trip.

2. Make living ... two weeks before arrival.
3. Book air, rail or ground ... at least three weeks in advance of travel.
4. Research tourist ... before arrival in travel guides, such as Fodor's or Lonely Planet.
5. Documents should be packed in your ... and made easily accessible.
Destination, carry-on luggage, transportation, attractions, accommodations.

Ex.5 Speak about and discuss the following points:

- destination;
- booking tickets;
- accommodation;
- plan activities;
- all necessary travel documents.

Ex.6 Write an essay on the topic "My worst holidays".

Ex.7 Role play. (A: You are a businessman. You are going to a business trip to the UK. Ask your travel agent about all the travel arrangements you need to make. B: You are a travel agent. Answer all your client's questions about all the details of the trip.)

15. HOSPITALITY AS ONE OF THE MOST EXCITING INDUSTRIES TO WORK IN.

Ex.1 Read and learn new words. Give English equivalents to the words and words combinations.

economic meltdown - економічна криза

significantly - значно

hospitality industry - індустрія гостинності

confine - обмежити

employee - робітник

clear competitive advantage - очевидні конкурентні переваги

Ex.2 Read, translate and retell the text.

Level A

The hospitality industry is a broad category of fields within the service industry that includes lodging, event planning, theme parks, transportation, cruise line, and additional fields within the tourism industry. The hospitality industry is a multi-billion dollar industry that depends on the availability of leisure time and disposable income. A hospitality unit such as a restaurant, hotel, or an amusement park consists of multiple groups such as facility maintenance and direct operations (servers, housekeepers, porters, kitchen workers, bartenders, management, marketing, and human resources etc.).

Some hospitality job descriptions and duties of few important personnel are listed here.

Food and Beverage Manager.

A food and beverage manager is responsible for the food and drinks service in restaurants as well as rooms. He supervises the quality and inventory in kitchen and bars. He ensures that bar is always equipped with required stock and that barmen are efficient enough to serve drinks. He also sees if the room service calls are promptly and efficiently executed. Another responsibility includes supervising the budget of

supplies and adhering to the assigned budget. He is also responsible for the overall cleanliness of kitchen, bar and restaurant.

Head Chef.

Head chef job involves deciding the menu for the restaurant, controlling quality of food served and formulating new recipes. He must make appropriate changes to the menu as per customer requirements as well as prepare delicacies according to events or festivals. He supervises the work of assistant chefs and kitchen staff.

Front of House Manager.

A front of house manager supervises the duties of receptionists, reservation clerks, porters, drivers, accountants, switch board operators, etc. He ensures that guests are allotted rooms properly and quickly. He also overviews all allocation formalities including verification of details of guests. He takes care of prompt execution of room service. Besides, he also arranges for pickup, drop facility for guests.

Banquet Manager.

Banquet manager supervises the food, beverage and recreation in a banquet room. He ensures that a profit margin is achieved for every month. He verifies the details of the party while bookings are made. He ensures that required equipment and supplies are arranged well before the function commences. He also greets guests, directs them and orders the waiting staff regarding the service of food and beverage. Another responsibility involves taking care of minor grievances that might arise during a function. He also ensures that the surplus inventory is returned to a safe location.

Restaurant Manager.

A restaurant manager is responsible for all types of services provided at restaurant. He ensures that guests are assigned proper tables and that table reservations are in order. He also supervises the cleaning and decoration of the restaurant, which includes proper table setting and flower arrangement. He updates the menu after coordinating with food and beverage manager. He ensures that the waiting and serving staff is smartly dressed and efficient. He also supervises the cleanliness in sitting as well as waiting area. A restaurant manager also resolves customer complaints regarding food or service.

Head Housekeeper.

A head housekeeper is responsible for the cleaning of all hotel rooms, restaurants as well as public areas in a hotel. He ensures that rooms are cleaned on a daily basis and that linen is replaced everyday. A housekeeper also maintains an adequate supply of bedding, linen, covers, sheets etc. He also attends the room service calls regarding housekeeping duties. In addition, he is responsible for the proper training of other housekeeping staff.

Training and Personnel Management.

Formulates the hiring policy of the hospitality organization. He ensures that hiring procedure stays within the prescribed budget. Besides, he is also responsible for the appointment of efficient staff. He ensures that newly appointed employees

receive proper induction program. He also overviews the appraisal and performance evaluation of the staff.

Operations Manager.

An operations manager is responsible for smooth functioning of all departments. He ensures that customer satisfaction is met through effective policy implementation. He also supervises the allocation of resources and maximization of profit margin.

This was all about the various positions and careers in hospitality industry. Apart from these key personnel, there are several other employees who contribute in their own way to this industry.

Level B

Hospitality industry is one of the fastest growing industries we have today. Even the economic meltdown hasn't affected this industry significantly. Post recession, this industry is booming like never before. Every year, hundreds of thousands of jobs are generated in this sector. Jobs are available at various levels, requiring different skills and qualifications.

Hospitality industry provides food service, accommodation, recreation to their guests. This services do not confine to hotel establishment only, but can be extended to cruises, recreational clubs and other establishments. To manage and coordinate these aspects of hospitality industry, several skilled employees are required. They work in harmony to deliver maximum possible satisfaction to their guests.

Also very important are the characteristics of the personnel working in direct contact with the customers. The authenticity, professionalism, and actual concern for the happiness and well-being of the customers that is communicated by successful organizations is a clear competitive advantage.

Ex.3 Ask as many questions on the text as possible.

Ex.4 Agree or disagree with the following statements:

- hospitality industry has been very profitable over the last ten years;
- there is a growing number of opportunities for newcomers in hospitality;
- in hospitality it is possible to make a career very fast;
- the hospitality industry operates 24/7;
- you need to work long enough to be promoted.

Ex.5 Agree or disagree with the following statements. Give your reasons.

1. Service-oriented positions are in high demand.
2. Hospitality industry is growing very rapidly.
3. A hospitality company can give you a new car for your own.
4. Progressive hospitality organizations offer their employees a lot of benefits.
5. Some of today's restaurant owners started their careers washing dishes.
6. you need to work long enough to be promoted.
7. It is difficult to find a good and well-paid job in hospitality.

Ex.6 Write an essay on the topic "My future career as I see it".

16. AIR TRAVEL.

Ex.1 Read and learn new words. Give English equivalents to the words and words combinations.

to book the flight - замовляти квитки на рейс
reservations desk - стіл резервування
ticket - квиток
passenger list - список пасажирів
to check in - реєструватися
luggage - багаж
to miss the flight - запізнитися на рейс
to get on the plane - сісти в літак
take-off - зліт
to fasten seat belts - пристібати ремені безпеки
crew - екіпаж
to land - приземлятися, робити посадку
runway - злітно-посадкова смуга
suitcase - валіза

Ex.2 Read, translate and retell the text.

Level A

When travelling by air you have to get to the airport early in order to check in about an hour before your flight. If you have a lot of luggage, you can put it on a trolley and push it to the check-in desk where someone will check your ticket and weigh your luggage. If you have excess luggage, you have to pay for it, and it can be expensive. Your heavy luggage is put on a conveyer belt and carried away. A light bag is classified as hand luggage and you can take it with you on the plane.

Then you go to the customs. An immigration officer looks at your passport and a security guard checks your hand luggage before you go into the departure

lounge to wait till your flight is announced. If you want to, you can buy some goods at the airport duty free stores.

When you see on the departure board or hear an announcement that your plane is now boarding, you go through the departure gate, and then there is sometimes a security check before you actually get on the plane. When all the passengers are on board and when the captain and his crew are ready in the cockpit, the plane moves to the end of the runway. Finally, permission is received from the control tower and the plane moves faster and faster and finally takes off.

Flying is fun. I like being in a big aircraft. The cabin crew (stewards and stewardesses or flight attendants) are always very friendly and helpful. They walk up and down the aisle bringing meals and drinks; and if the flight is going through some turbulence, they warn everybody that it might be a bit bumpy and ask us to fasten our seat-belts. On a long flight I like listening to music through the headphones available to all passengers or watch a video, which is always available, too, and sometimes I have a sleep. I enjoy it all so much that as soon as I get off the plane I want to go on the next flight again.

Level B

Modern life is impossible without travelling. Of course the fastest way of travelling is by plane. Many people prefer travelling by air as it is the most convenient, comfortable and quickest means of travelling. Travelling by plane has also its advantages and disadvantages. If you are going to travel by air you'd better buy tickets beforehand because many people are fond of travelling by plane. There are some reasons why people choose that means of travelling. If it is summer outside it will be better to think of your trip before the vacation starts.

To understand how true this is, you only have to go to an airport. There you will see hundreds of people hurrying to catch a plane. You'll waste a lot of time standing near the booking office trying to buy a ticket. Modern planes have very comfortable seats in all cabins, and there are first class, business and economy class cabins. Inside the cabin the air is always fresh and warm. Before the plane takes off the stewardess helps everyone get comfortable in the seats and wishes them a pleasant trip. She also gives all the information about the flight, the speed and the altitude.

During the flight you can have something to drink and to eat. You can read newspapers and magazines or simply look out of the porthole. You can buy first-class, second-class and third class. You must be in time for your flight because you must have time to pass custom and passport controls and check in. Before boarding the plane, the passenger must register at the airport. While registering he is required to have his luggage weighed. If the luggage weighs more than 20 kilograms you have to pay extra. Sometimes people forget the time and the number of the flight. They can always ask for that at the airport's information bureau and also get information about next flights and their timetables. Though we all seem to agree that the future belongs to air transport, other means of travelling are still popular today.

Ex.3 Make up your own dialogues using the words and word combinations from the text.

Ex.4 Answer the following questions.

1. Why should you get to the airport early?
2. Where can you buy some goods at the airport?
3. Have you ever travelled by plane? Did you enjoy this trip?
4. Is it necessary for pilot to get a permission before plane takes off?
5. Who does a cabin crew include?
6. What does the cabin crew do during the flight?
7. What can you do during a long flight?

Ex.5 You are a flight attendant. Make announcements to passengers.

1. Welcome them aboard.
2. Explain the safety rules.
3. Give information about the flight (altitude, speed, temperatures on board, itinerary).
4. Announce landing.

Ex.6 Write an essay on the topic “My unforgettable travelling by plane”.

17. WHO'S WHO ON BOARD.

Ex.1 Read and learn new words. Give English equivalents to the words and words combinations.

recreational activities - розважальні заходи

ashore - берег

entertainment department - розважальний відділ

delivers lectures - читає лекції

diverse - різноманітна

Ex.2 Read, translate and retell the text.

Level A

Cruise staff positions are often entry-level social positions. This job is for the enthusiastic and extroverted only. Contracts generally last six months and pay is salary-based. The following are positions that are in the cruise staff department.

Assistant Cruise Director

This position supports the Cruise Director with managing and supervising the "cruise staff." Similar to the Cruise Director the Assistant Cruise Director is consistently visible to the passengers onboard. The Assistant Cruise Director assists with the routine passenger's activities and helps coordinate the evening's activities.

Audio Visual Coordinator

The audio visual coordinator is the master of all sound and light on board the ship. This role oversees the presentation, maintenance and repair of all activities requiring audio equipment including sound for bands and performances, presentations and games. In addition to the audio responsibility this role is required

to assist setting up microphones for activities, performances and lectures. The A/V Coordinator is required to be at all rehearsals and performances.

Casino Staff

This is considered to be the ultimate job by crew members. The casino is usually closed while in port, which leaves plenty of free time for casino staff. Most cruise lines require three years' experience at a major casino in at least two games. Slot managers need three to five years' experience. Casino staff hours vary depending upon the ship, region, and clientele.

Cruise Consultant

The cruise consultant makes himself available to the passengers at regular desk hours to provide information on future cruise trips. The consultant promotes and sells future cruises to passengers onboard. This position offers a lot of free time in port.

Cruise Directors

The Cruise Director is in charge of all onboard entertainment. Most Cruise Directors have worked their way up from cruise staff positions and have had some kind of career in entertainment themselves. Each cruise line looks for different qualities in a cruise director. The best way to learn how to become a cruise director is to work for one as an assistant cruise director or staff member. Generally, the Cruise Director is an entertainer and usually performs a couple times a voyage.

Dance Instructor

Teaches various forms of dance to passengers on ship as well as dances in ship's performances. Often dance instructors apply as couples. The dance instructor couples teach together and use each other for dance demonstration.

Disc Jockeys

Cruise lines like their disc jockeys to have a broad music base to span the generations of their clientele. Experience in a hospitality position will increase a disc jockey's marketability because of the necessity to socialize gracefully with passengers.

Dive Instructors/Lifeguards/Water Sports Instructors

Many cruise ships have full water sport programs and SCUBA-diving certification courses available on the vessel. Instructors need a valid instructor's certification and are also expected to generate enthusiasm for a water sport program.

Entertainers

Cruise lines are willing to work with talent and will try to fit entertainers into their programming schedule.

Gentlemen Hosts

On many cruises, the female-to-male ratio can be quite high, especially for passengers in their senior years. Therefore, some ships feature male social hosts who are recruited to be dance and social partners for the passengers. Gentlemen hosts must know practically all types of dances, but ballroom, swing, waltz, fox trot, and other formal dances are preferred. Hosts must be able to dance for several hours almost every night.

Social Hosts and Hostesses

As a member of the cruise staff, hosts and hostesses are constantly in the public eye and often serve as the mouthpiece for the ship. Duties can include greeting passengers as they board and disembark, assisting shore excursions staff, giving port talks, arranging parties and dinners, acting as master of ceremonies at selected events and introducing the Captain to passengers at the Captain's Ball.

Sound and Light Technician

This position provides the technical support for performance's sound effects and stage lighting. The sound and light technician maintains and repairs equipment.

Lecturers

Lecturers are commonly used for port shopping talks. Duties other than making presentations may vary from company to company. The job requires superior public speaking skills and sales training. Port lecturers often represent certain stores ashore and support passengers who shop at the recommended stores by guaranteeing the merchandise. This type of position has become increasingly popular. Passengers like to learn information about the ports they will be visiting prior to arrival. The Port Lecturer presents lectures while the ship is at sea on various topics of the port's history, archeology, natural history, wildlife, marine biology, geology, culture and much more. The Lecturers also present lectures at sea but their areas of expertise may include all of the above as well as oceanography, wildlife biology, psychology, astronomy, nutrition, health, arts & crafts, history, finance, photography, business and much more!

Naturalists

Companies hire naturalists to lecture on subjects pertinent to the region. Applicants with exceptional presentation skills and expertise on a region or topic should contact all the companies that cruise in that region.

Photographer

The photographer is the "johnny on the spot" always around to take memorable photos of passengers as they embark on the cruise as they depart to port, attend theme parties and formal events.

Shore Excursion Manager

Cruise companies offer and sell their passengers organized tours of the different areas they travel to. The Shore Excursion Manager is responsible for knowing how many tours are offered for each stop, promoting and selling shore excursion packages to their passengers. The Shore Excursion Manager also makes sure that the tours they have sold are conducted in a way that is true to the "sales package." This position requires overseeing the shore excursion staff, accounting and documenting of all tours or excursions that are sold.

Production Managers

This is a highly skilled technical position. Production managers are responsible for all sound and light operations for the entertainers. Cruise lines prefer someone with experience running a mixing board for musical groups, as well as professional theater experience. The Production Manager will also be responsible for supervising the audio visual team.

Youth Counselors

This position is sometimes synonymous with child care and babysitting; on some ships workers are even called nannies. Because children can only accompany their parents on lengthy cruises during the summer months, youth counselors are usually only hired for the summer, making it ideal work for college students. The youth counselors create new children's programs and implement new and existing youth activities.

Level B

The cruise staff department of the ship is responsible for arranging entertainment and other recreational activities onboard and ashore for the passengers. All cruise ships hire singers, dancers and musicians to entertain guests onboard. For offshore activities and excursions, cruises hire scuba diving instructors, golf instructors, port lecturers etc.

Cruise Director

The Cruise Director is the head of the entertainment department. He/she is in charge of planning and implementing all entertainment and recreational activities onboard and ashore. Professional experience in the entertainment department on a ship or in a hotel is preferred for this position. Good public speaking skills and strong organizational abilities are a must for this position. Fluency in English language is essential.

Assistant Cruise Director

Assistance Cruise Director manages various day-to-day operations as directed by the Cruise Director. He/she assists the director in creating the daily programs. He/she also coordinates the cruise staff activity schedule, and can supervise and act as the master of ceremonies on the direction of the cruise director.

Social Hostess

Social Hostess is responsible for conducting social activities onboard the ship. He/she acts as a master of ceremonies at specific entertainment activities as directed by the cruise director.

Cruise Staff

Cruise staff is responsible for organizing daily passengers' activities such as golf, diving, quizzes, bingo etc.

Port Lecturer

Port Lecturers delivers lectures about the history and places of interest of various ports of call covered during the cruise holiday.

Golf Instructor

Golf Instructor is responsible for teaching and playing golf with passengers.

Disc Jockey

The position of Disc Jockey or DJ requires diverse knowledge and experience in music to entertain passengers of different tastes and age.

Fitness Instructor

Fitness Instructor is responsible for exercise and sports activities of passengers

Scuba Diving Instructor

Scuba Diving Instructor is responsible for planning and implementing the daily diving and snorkeling programs for the passengers.

Youth Staff/Youth Activities Coordinator / Youth Counselor

He/she is responsible for organizing daily children's activities.

Ex.3 Speak about and discuss the following points:

- cruise staff;
- entertainment;
- children's activities.

Ex.4 Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

1. What do you think it is like to work on a cruise ship?
2. What would the living conditions and hours be like?
3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of working on a cruise ship?
4. What job would you like to get on board?

Ex.5 Write an essay on the topic "My sea adventure".

Ex.6 Project work. Work out itineraries and describe all options for cruise. Make presentation to your group.

18. WATER CITIES: VENICE IN A GLANCE.

Ex.1 Read and learn new words. Give English equivalents to the words and words combinations.

extend - продовжити

a special soft microclimate - особливий м'який мікроклімат

sights of architecture - пам'ятки архітектури

is regarded as one of the top beautiful cities - вважається одним з найкрасивіших міст

breathhtaking urban landscaping - захоплюючий міський пейзаж

Ex.2 Read, translate and retell the text.

Level A

Italy is one of the most beautiful countries in Europe. Every year millions of tourists visit this country to see its attractions. The capital of Italy is Rome and there are certainly many interesting sights in this city, including the Colloseum, St. Peter's Basilica, the Trevi Fountains. However, lots of Italian sights are situated outside Rome, in Florence, Venice, Milan, Pompei and other cities. One of the most attractive cities in Italy is Venice. Venice stretches across numerous small islands in the marshy Venetian Lagoon, which stretches along the shoreline of the Adriatic Sea in northeast Italy. Unlike the other major Italian cities, Venice came into being after the fall of the Roman Empire in the West. While there are no historical records that deal directly with the origins of Venice, the available evidence has led several

historians to agree that the original population of Venice comprised refugees from Roman cities such as Padua, Aquileia, Altino, and Concordia.

Venice is one of the most beautiful cities in the world and in Europe. There are many nice hotels, which have a good service. You can walk about the famous streets of Venice and get pleasure from your journey.

Venice, the world's only pedestrian city, is easily walkable, and the absence of cars makes this a particularly pleasant experience. However, walking and standing all day can also be exhausting, so it is best to pace yourself. If you want to get around a bit more quickly, there are numerous vaporetti (water buses) and water taxis. The vaporetti are generally the best way to get around, even if the service route map changes frequently. The gondola is the most romantic way to see the city but the prices are high, which means that it is not as popular as other forms of transport with local Venetians.

If you are going to be in Venice for a few days visiting, it is a lot cheaper to use vaporetti than private water taxis. If you want to have a romantic ride along the canals, take a gondola ride, although they tend to exist for more scenic purposes, rather than getting people from point A to point B.

Venice also offers many interesting sights of architecture, for example, Doge's Palace. The building began to take shape in the first half of the XIV century. The palace is a unique composition of the important public functions and the beauty of furniture. After the Giants and the Golden Staircase (Scala D'Oro) mid XVI century, one can go to the private apartments of the Doge, and government offices.

In the heart of Venice there is its main square - Piazza San Marco. Looking at it, it's hard to imagine that at the beginning of XII century there was only grass.

Don't miss the Rialto market and the Rialto Bridge (Italian: *Ponte di Rialto*) on San Polo, the smallest sestiere. The Rialto market is for shoppers. To the east is a neighborhood of small shops and restaurants; to the west is the Rialto farmers' market. Shopping is slightly less expensive than in the tourist-filled Piazza San Marco. The bridge has become one of Venice's most recognizable icons and has a history that spans over 800 years. Today's Rialto Bridge was completed in 1591 and was used to replace a wooden bridge that collapsed in 1524. When photographing bridges, do not expect people crossing the bridge to stop and wait for you to take a photo.

Level B

One of the most attractive cities in Italy is Venice. Venice stands on 118 islands connected by 150 channels. The largest of them, the Grand Canal, extends for 4 km. Through the famous canals of the old town, nowadays there are more than four hundred bridges. Venice is located in the north of Italy, on the Adriatic shore of the lagoon. Only 35 km from the town is the famous resort of Lido di Jesolo, with its golden sandy beaches and a special soft microclimate. People especially love to take the water bus journeys along the Grand Canal.

Venice also offers many interesting sights of architecture, for example, St. Mark's Square with the Basilica and the bell tower, the Palace of Doge's and other monuments. Venice is regarded as one of the top beautiful cities in the world. The

city is not that big, and you can walk from one end to the other in a few hours (if you stick to the paths conveniently marked with arrows in the direction of major landmarks).

But it would take months for a fit person to discover every path in the city. Along the way you will discover marvelous art, superb architecture and breathtaking urban landscape. Architectural works with the water channels form a single light in the city harmony.

Ex.3 Make up your own dialogues using the words and word combinations from the text.

Ex.4 Fill in the blanks with the right words from the list below.

1. Venice, the world's only ... city, is easily walkable, and the absence of cars makes this a particularly pleasant experience.

2. If you want to have a ... ride along the canals, take a gondola ride, although they tend to exist for more ... purposes, rather than getting people from point A to point B.

3. Along the way you will discover ... art, superb architecture and ... urban landscaping.

4. Shopping is slightly less expensive than in the ... Piazza San Marco.

5. If you want to get around a bit more quickly, there are ... vaporetti (water buses) and water taxis.

Scenic, breathtaking, pedestrian, numerous, romantic, tourist-filled, marvelous.

Ex.5 Speak about...

- Italy is one of the most beautiful countries in Europe;
- Venice is the most attractive cities;
- Venice architecture;
- Piazza San Marco;
- my favourite Italian city.

Ex.6 Role play. (A: You are a customer. You want to go on a sightseeing tour around Venice. Ask your travel agent about all the details of this tour. B: You are a travel agent. Answer all your client's questions about all the details of the tour.)

Ex.7 Make project "Ukrainian cities: my favourite one". Create a sightseeing tour around the city. Work out the itinerary. Write an advertisement of your tour. Make a presentation of your tour to the group.

19. BOOKING A ROOM.

Ex.1 Read and learn new words. Give English equivalents to the words and words combinations.

to book = to reserve - бронювати місця
in advance - авансом, заздалегідь, наперед
to check in - реєструвати(ся), записувати(ся)
tip - гроші «на чай»; давати «на чай»
chamber-maid - покоївка
alphabetic acronyms - літерні аббревіатури
intermediary - посередник

Ex.2 Read, translate and retell the text.

Level A

In most cases, hotel rooms are booked, or reserved, in advance, so that a room will be held by the hotel awaiting the arrival of a specific guest. Rooms at hotels can also be rented by simply walking in and enquiring at the front desk, but this may be met with a decline as the hotel may be fully booked for the night.

Rooms can be booked directly with the hotels, or via intermediaries such as travel websites and travel agents. Airlines, railways, ferry operators and other travel-related services providers often act as intermediaries as well, providing their

passengers and clients the option to book a hotel room in addition to their regular services.

The price paid for staying at the hotel is generally determined by the room rate, i.e. the rate paid for staying each night spent in the room. The base room rate usually does not include anything but accommodation. Other services, as well as meals, usually incur extra charges. Use of some of the room's and hotel's facilities might also not be free for staying guests. It is good to make sure what is included in the rate and what chargeable extra before booking.

Hotels usually have a standard rate quoted at the front desk and displayed prominently in the hotel and in the rooms, which is often called the rack rate. The rack rate is usually the highest rate the hotel would charge for the room, as it is often required by legal restrictions. Knowing how hotels set their offered rates can help you book your desired room cheaper.

Some of the factors that can influence the value of the rate:

1. Advance bookings - special, lower rates are often available when booking in advance. Hotels are very interested in having as many rooms as possible booked early to manage their occupancy better. The best rates are usually offered when booking 21 days or more in advance, but even booking a few days in advance would often get you a better rate than the rack rate you would get when walking into the hotel on the day of your stay.
2. Cancellability - most bookings can be cancelled until the night of the stay, so the hotel risks keeping the room for you and then you cancelling it at the last minute. If you choose a rate that does not allow that, it would usually be lower, but you risk losing money if your plans need to change.
3. Advance payment - you will usually pay for your hotel stay when checking out, but some attractive rates require you to pay in advance.
4. Booking channel - you can sometimes get a better rate booking through a booking consolidator website. Conversely, hotels sometimes offer special rates only when booked via their own websites.
5. Seasonality - most destinations usually have a high season for tourism, when staying there is deemed more desirable, so the rates will be higher than. It is usually dependent on weather conditions (most destinations will see more tourists coming in warmer months, except for skiing destinations, when months with good snow cover will attract most tourists).
6. Special events - There are also some happenings during the year, such as holidays, feasts or special events (e.g. prominent football matches, concerts, festivals) that may affect demand and rates. For business destinations, trade fairs often rack up the rates considerably. If you do not intend to participate in those events, make sure you check the calendar of planned events at your destination and avoid them to avoid the increased rates.

Within a single hotel property, many different rooms may be available. Even in properties with uniform rooms, it is good to make sure what type of room is available to book one precisely fitting one's needs. Rooms may vary according to number and types of beds, size, facilities and amenities as well as décor and design.

- Single rooms are for single travellers. In many hotels, a single room is actually the same as a double room.
- Double rooms are for two travellers sleeping in the same bed.
- Twin rooms have two separate single beds.
- Triple rooms have either three separate beds, or a double bed plus a single bed.
- Quads rooms are designed for 4 people or more.
- Suites are complete apartments with multiple rooms, generally intended for longer stays.
- Honeymoon suites or bridal suites are novelty rooms with oversize beds or whirlpool baths. Marketed to couples, these are often larger than standard rooms but are not multiple-room suites.
- Efficiencies are rooms with kitchen or cooking facilities, permitting travellers to avoid costs of dining in restaurants.

Level B

It is quite strange, that so far in the hotel industry has not appeared a unified classification system for the hotel rooms. Of course, today almost any modern hotel has at its disposal standard rooms and suites. But often the same category of rooms in different hotels may imply different living conditions.

There are basic classification systems, which are used in some countries. It basically concerns the hotel sector in Western Europe, USA, hotels in Australia, Brazil, Japan and some countries of the Asian region.

The class of the room in the hotel mostly depends on the structure of the hotel itself. The classification of the hotel rooms is often used not so much for the indication of comfort, as for the reflection of the number of beds. You can safely say that the general standard for the international hotel business today is a single room. Tourist, staying in it, can count on the separate bathroom, wardrobe, TV set. WI-FI connection to the Internet is a default option practically in all the rooms of new hotels.

In addition to the standard room, the world classification distinguishes more than 30 different types of rooms. The type of the hotel room can depend on the view from the window, the number and the size of rooms, the quality of furniture, the content of mini-bar and the availability of office equipment. In addition to the classification of rooms there is a classification of accommodation. There are also a lot of options: from a double room, where three or more people can stay, to accommodation with children or in the separate cabin on the territory of the hotel.

Both the room types and the accommodation types have alphabetic acronyms, primarily in English. For example, BO stands for bed only and means that meals are not included. An abbreviation SV (sea view) in the description of the room means that you will be able to observe the sea through your window.

Ex.3 Make up your own dialogues using the words and word combinations from the text.

Ex.4 Fill in the blanks with the right words from the list below.

1. Rooms can be booked directly with the hotels, or via intermediaries such as ... and travel agents.

2. Hotels usually have a ... quoted at the front desk and displayed prominently in the hotel and in the rooms, which is often called the rack rate.

3. Use of some of the room's and hotel's ... might also not be free for staying guests.

4. Hotels are very interested in having as many rooms as possible booked early to manage their ... better.

5. ... are complete apartments with multiple rooms, generally intended for longer stays.

6. ... are rooms with kitchen or cooking facilities, permitting travellers to avoid costs of dining in restaurants.

Travel websites, suites, occupancy, facilities, efficiencies, standard rate.

Ex.5 Speak about and discuss the following points:

- holiday booking;
- confirming a booking;
- booking terms and conditions;
- special events;
- accommodation types.

Ex.6 Make project “A booking form”. Find an example of the booking form on the Internet and make a presentation to your group.

Ex.7 Role play. (A: You are a customer. You want to book a room (choose the period of time). Call a hotel and find out all necessary information about rooms available, prices, discounts and hotel facilities. Make your decision or call back later. B: You are a receptionist. Answer the customer's questions, give detailed information.)

20. BANKING AND CURRENCY EXCHANGE.

Ex.1 Read and learn new words. Give English equivalents to the words and words combinations.

inter bank exchange rate - міжбанківський обмінний курс

option of withdrawing - варіант зняття

home bank fee - головна комісія банку

double check fees - двічі перевірте збори

incur - нести

Ex.2 Read, translate and retell the text.

Level A

A bank is a financial institution licensed by a government. Its activities include providing financial services to customers while enriching its investors. Many financial activities were allowed over time. For example, banks are important players in financial markets and offer financial services such as investment funds.

In finance, the exchange rates between two currencies specifies how much one currency is worth in terms of the other. It is the value of a foreign nation's currency in terms of the home nation's currency. The foreign exchange market is one of the largest markets in the world. In all cities and towns, it is possible to convert between major currencies at many banks. In addition, some retailers will accept currency at slightly reduced value. All banks provide currency exchange at

the daily market value. In some areas, private exchange bureaus will give better exchange rates and lower fees than banks. So if you have time during your travels to look one up, it might save you some money on the exchange both when you arrive and before you leave.

In fact, most tourist destinations will accept American dollars, and are most likely to give a very good exchange rate. This is particularly true of regions that rely on tourism as a cornerstone of their local economy. Many businesses accept US Currency based on their own exchange rate for general purchases. Bills are taken with the current exchange rate.

Credit cards are widely accepted, with Visa and MasterCard being accepted in most places, American Express somewhat less frequently and Diners Club only in the more upscale restaurants and hotels. Generally, using a credit card also gets you a better exchange rate since your bank will convert the currency automatically at the prevailing daily rate.

The banking system today is well developed, safe and technologically advanced. ATM usage in many countries is very high. There is a safe and widespread network of bank machines (ATMs) where you may be able to use your bank card to withdraw money directly from your account at home, but the fees involved can be more than for credit cards. Most retailers and restaurants/bars allow purchases by ATM card and many rarely use cash at all, preferring electronic forms of payment.

Level B

Many international travelers exchange currency before they depart, so they have at least a little money for a cab at the airport or other immediate expenses. Once you reach your destination, you are likely to find currency exchange. There are a number of ways to obtain and exchange money while traveling.

There are many currency exchange offices in all of the major towns. You can also exchange money at one of many banks. Most banks have English speaking staff who are happy to help with exchanging money or opening up a bank account.

Cash machines are widely used and some ATM machines give you the option of withdrawing Euros and Dollars. Using your ATM or Credit card is a convenient way to get currency and can offer you the best exchange rate. With an ATM card or Credit card you should get the inter bank exchange rate. Unfortunately credit card companies will charge you 3-4% on the exchange plus. On the other hand ATM transfers usually just incur a small home bank fee and may be your best bet to get money. But double check fees and exchange rates as policies vary considerably from bank to bank.

Ex.3 Ask as many questions on the text as possible.

Ex.4 Give please the words which are similar in meaning to these phrases.

1. money that is from one country or area

2. small piece of paper money
3. place where you can change money which is not a bank
4. money in the form of notes or coins
5. extra amount of money charged for a service
6. exchange traveller's cheques for notes or coins

Ex.5 Match the abbreviations to the currencies and countries.

- USD, THB, NZD, EUR, GBP, MXN, PLN, ZAR;
- pound, peso, baht, rand, zloty, dollar, euro, dollar;
- Eurozone countries, Mexico, the UK, Poland, New Zealand, the USA, Thailand, South Africa.

Ex.6 Speak about and discuss the following points:

- financial services;
- exchange rates;
- credit cards/cash;
- cash machines;
- traveller's cheques.

Ex.7 Make project "Currency of the world". Find information about currencies on the Internet and make a presentation to your group.

21. REASONS TO TRAVEL.

Ex.1 Read and learn new words. Give English equivalents to the words and words combinations.

infinite amount of possibilities - нескінченна кількість можливостей

to escape routine - щоб втекти від рутини

own pull - власний потяг

pyramid - піраміда

ruins of ancient civilizations - руїни древніх цивілізацій

Mount Fuji - гора Фуджі

flock - стікатися

Ex.2 Read, translate and retell the text.

Level A

Planning a trip can be exciting, but it's sometimes hard to focus on the reasons you want to travel. If you're considering a trip, here are some ideas to help you get started.

Business travel

Employees of different countries usually go on business trips. Any firm chooses only the best export for it. Companies can arrange such trips both in and outside the country.

untry. There are many reasons of going on business there are to make acontract, to d
iscuss different terms of delivery, payment or shipment, to have tests,to do consultan
cy, to improve once professional skills, to work etc.

A business trip can be a long term or a short term one. Often an employee
must give a financial report to the chief. As a rule businessman has a chance to go
sightseeing or to visit theatres, or just have some rest after the working day. They
also try to buy gifts or presents to relatives, friends and colleagues business trips
contribute to extension of business relationship of a company and help to succeed in
the world market.

A **gap year** is an extended break that some people take at a life transition,
such as between studies, between study and work, or between careers.

There's no need for such a trip to be precisely a year, of course, but a year is a
typical length of time for people who have just finished secondary school: they
typically have to delay university entrance for a year to take the time off. Some of
the same principles can be applied to just a summer between school and college, or
any extended break "between jobs".

Honeymoons are holidays taken by a newly married couple soon after their
wedding. They are a traditional, or at least common (if private) part of wedding
celebrations in some cultures.

There is increasing marketing aimed at couples for "honeymoon-like" holidays: for
example, "babymoos", the last holiday before the birth of a couple's first child.

A honeymoon in Western countries typically begins a few days after the wedding
ceremony: the couple spends a night or two after the ceremony in their home or in a
hotel rather than add long distance travel to the end of their day. The trip itself is
often a fortnight in length and can, of course, be longer if you like.

Retiring abroad can let you live cheaply in an interesting place; you are not all that
likely to actually find paradise-on-earth or the fountain of youth, but you might get
close enough to enjoy yourself immensely.

Studying abroad is one of the ways in which a traveller can live in a
particular city for an extended period. Many people choose to study in a foreign
country for various reasons. The quality of education in another country may be
better than in their home country, or cost-of-living or educational costs may be
lower. Others choose to study in a particular country to improve their proficiency in
a particular language. Often, studying abroad will expose you to a different culture
in a way that would not be possible in your home country, or even by travelling to
that country as a tourist.

Summer camp is an organized vacation away from home, typically for
children and teenagers.

In some countries, the government provides subsidies for disadvantaged children.
Other camps are run by non-profit organizations, or as a business.

Discover Your Dream Destination

Some of us have always wanted to see a Broadway play, go on safari or climb
the Eiffel Tower. With so many seniors traveling the globe, tour operators are

offering trips for mature travelers to hundreds of destinations. With a little research or a trip to your travel agent's office, you can plan a trip to that very special place.

Level B

Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. There are many reasons for travel. Some escape a broken heart. Many people take a Gap Year or travel to find themselves.

I think everyone's journey is different, with an infinite amount of possibilities and experiences. Two people can do exactly the same thing and see it with a completely different perspective.

They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities, they travel to enjoy. It is always interesting to discover new things, different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food, to escape routine, to learn about new cultures, to create new friendships, to master a new language, to see the beauty of nature, to taste freedom.

Sightseeing is likely one of the largest reasons that people travel to exotic locations. There are amazing sights around the globe. Every continent and every country has its own pull. Africa has the pyramids, Europe has castles, Stonehenge, and the ruins of ancient civilizations such as Rome just to name a few. While seeing man made structures is wonderful (who could turn down seeing the giant Buddha statues across asia?) we can not forget the wonders of nature itself. Countless people flock to such natural destinations as the great barrier reef, Mount Fuji, and the stunning mountainous views of the Alps. Whatever your interests may be, the world is full of awe inspiring locations just waiting to be visited. Pick your exotic location and don't forget your passport.

Ex.3 Make up your own dialogues using the words and word combinations from the text.

Ex.4 Find the definitions from the list below.

- a long hard work lasting several days or weeks, usually in the mountains...
 - tour excursion that leaves in the morning and returns the same evening...
 - visiting the famous places in a city or town...
 - trip, often to a city or countryside hotel, that includes Saturday and Sunday...
 - religious or artistic celebration that comes at the same time every year...
 - large official meeting for members of the company to discuss subjects related to their work...
 - large exhibition for advertising and selling a product...
 - trip to a country that includes visits, lectures and classes...
- Study tour, trek, day trip, weekend break, pilgrimage, conference, trade fair, sightseeing.*

Ex.5 Speak about and discuss the following points:

- tourist motivations;
- reasons for travel: leisure trips, business trips, visiting relatives and friends, sightseeing, trade fairs, study tours, pilgrimage, festivals etc.

Ex.6 Project work. Write a short article about trends "old" and "new" tourism in your country or region.

22.PERSONAL SECURITY AND HEALTH.

Ex.1 Read and learn new words. Give English equivalents to the words and words combinations.

precautions - обережність

township - містечко

go exploring - здійснійте дослідження

dangerous places - небезпечні місця

safe-deposit box - депозитна коробка для сейфа

point a gun - направляти вогнепальну зброю

travel advisory - консультант з подорожей

sensitive areas - чутливі зони

repercussion - відбій

bargaining - торг

negotiation - переговори

road safety - безпека руху

accessibility - доступність

scheme - комбінація

specific threats - конкретні загрози

Ex.2 Read, translate and retell the text.

Level A

There are many things that you can do to ensure that you stay safe while traveling. Before you get in to your destination, you should consider the following:

Travel advisories – Check foreign ministry travel advisories for your destination, before setting off.

Weather – Consider whether you're going to arrive during a good season weather-wise. For example, tropical storms can be a danger in various areas most often in spring and summer. If the climate is very different from what you are used to, be sure to know what you need to cope.

Timing your arrival – When arriving at an unfamiliar destination, try to arrive during the day, if possible, rather than trying to find your way around at night. If the journey is long and you can sleep while travelling this can be a good way to plan your travel.

Travel documents – Check well in advance the documents you will need (passport, visas) and allow plenty of time for these - some kinds of paperwork can take weeks or months. You might also need papers for other activities - press reporting, visiting sensitive areas, etc.

Local laws – Consider local laws that may have legal repercussions for you. Be aware that even ordinary matters that would be legal at home may not always be legal abroad.

Local customs – Learn any important local customs. For example, there may be strict social taboos about touch, or eating behavior. Other examples include local customs related to bargaining and negotiation, unfamiliar body language (head shaking in parts of Asia to mean "yes"), and even the local sense of time.

Medical and insurance – Consider medical needs and insurance. If you have medications, check whether you can bring them into the country, whether you need a doctor's letter, and how you will store and replenish them, if necessary.

Unfamiliar risks – Learn about natural and other unfamiliar risks that may apply. Road safety and quality of medical services may differ between countries, and some places have unfamiliar dangerous or poisonous plants and animals, or well-known hazards due to weather and other events (for example, tornado, tsunami or earthquake warnings).

Pets, children and people with needs – If you plan to travel with pets, children, or anyone with specific needs, be sure their needs are met – stopping points and breaks, accessibility, noise, public transport, accommodation, appropriate food. If travelling internationally with pets some countries will have Pet Passport schemes with specific requirements.

No place on the planet is completely free from safety risks, including your own home. However, gaining understanding about the nature of risk in general, specific threats at your destination, and what you can do to minimize both general and specific risks can go a long way towards a safe trip.

Level B

Staying safe is a question of common sense and taking some basic precautions. Inner city area and townships are probably the most dangerous places - especially at night. Do not go out on your own, anywhere, and do not go exploring unless you are sure where you are going.

Pickpockets are sometimes a problem so do not carry large sums of money. Keep some change in a side pocket so that you do not have to produce your wallet whenever you need to tip. Leave valuables in your hotel safe-deposit box. If a criminal points a gun at you, obey his or her orders. When travelling by car, always keep the doors locked and windows only slightly open. When you leave the car, lock it, even if you are getting out for just a few minutes.

And as to health you must remember that health is above wealth. So have some exercises every day. Exercises are necessary and very important to every person. Physically active people feel refreshed and look well because good exercises develop your muscles and give you pleasure. If you want to have a strong body you must exercise yourself.

Tourism is very good exercises and is very popular with the youth. Grow-up people also like tourism. The sun and the air are good medicines. Walking and running are very good exercises too.

Ex.3 Make up your own dialogues using the words and word combinations from the text.

Ex.4 Answer the following questions.

- 1) Why is it important to ensure your safety during your travel?
- 2) How can weather influence your journey?
- 3) Is it important to have all necessary documents on you?
- 4) What strange local laws do you know? Why is it important to find them out before your departure?
- 5) Should you have any prescriptions if you want to buy medications abroad?
- 6) What should you do to secure yourself while travelling?

Ex.5 Speak about and discuss the following points:

- travel advisories;
- travel documents;
- local customs and laws;
- medical and insurance;
- unfamiliar risks.

Ex.6 Project work. Carry out your own survey “Vacation situation in Ukraine”. Write an essay on this topic using real information. Present your survey to the group.

23. SEA VOYAGE.

Ex.1 Read and learn new words. Give English equivalents to the words and words combinations.

good solid ground - хороша реальна основа

get sea-sick - отримати морську хворобу

torture - тортура

a wide choice - широкий вибір

compartment - купе

porthole - ілюмінатор

Ex.2 Read, translate and retell the text.

Level A

People began to travel ages ago. Almost all people like to travel. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities, they travel to enjoy. It is always interesting to discover new things, different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food. When you have got holidays you can travel by car, by train, by plane and by sea. Nowadays there are a lot of companies, which can organize your

tour, or voyage wherever you like. With modern services you can go around the world you can choose the means of transport you like.

But I believe that there is no travel so fine as by ship. It's wonderful to feel the deck of the ship under the feet, to see the rise and fall of the waves, to feel the fresh sea wind blowing in the face, hear the cry of the sea-gulls. Of course, the voyage isn't exciting for those who are sea-sick when the sea is a little bit rough. Before the widespread adoption of air travel, trans-oceanic crossings by necessity relied on ships which plied the high seas. While the first crossings were made by sailing vessels, steamships became common in the mid-19th century; by the early 20th century, *ocean liners* of various rival lines competed aggressively on both speed and luxury. Unlike cruise ships (which are built as floating hotels for entertainment), ocean liners were constructed as practical transportation and built for speed.

Sea voyage is popular mostly for pleasure trips. Large trips and small river boats can visit foreign countries and different places of interest within their own country. There are many passenger ferries crossing seas and rivers, between all countries along its coastlines.

Most of these ferries carry car traffic between countries. They also function as cruise ships for short shopping trips, from 2 to 48 hours. The 24-hour cruises are wild party cruises, with heavy drinking and crowded dance floors, especially during weekends and holidays. The longer cruises tend to be more laid-back, with a larger portion of travellers who actually intend to visit a foreign country. If you have a day or more to spare in a city served by these ferries, consider a cruise. That would give low-cost accommodation, as well as a one-day stop in a new city. Occasional cruises are special events, such as music festivals or conferences.

There are several categories of small craft which may be used for cruising, including motor vessels and sailing vessels, both of which may operate over large ranges, and may cross oceans or circumnavigate the globe during a voyage, and smaller vessels, which may be used for day trips, overnight trips and short coastal and inland voyages. These include human powered boats, such as canoes and kayaks.

When choosing a boat, you should usually try and see if the smallest would suit. Prices rise very quickly with size and it is easy to want a boat that is too big to easily handle. Look for quality instead of size; your space will be limited anyway (unless you opt for a ship), but a well planned boat will do wonders with the space available – besides being more reliable.

Level B

Many people enjoy travelling by sea. They say it is the most pleasant means of travelling. They mean travelling by an ocean liner, which combines comfort and speed. You feel as if you are walking on good solid ground when on board the big liner. You can enjoy fresh sea air, the sights of the sea and the sky. No matter what the sea might be — calm or stormy, you feel comfortable and safe on board the big liner. But smaller ships are less comfortable, and in rough seas many passengers will be most unhappy. They get sea-sick, and then travelling by sea becomes a real torture for them.

If you have made up your mind to travel by sea you should book passage on board a modern liner. These liners are real floating cities with all modern conveniences and a wide choice of sport and entertainment facilities. Every modern liner has a number of decks with all sort of names, such as "promenade deck", "sun deck", etc. There are passenger cabins above and below deck. A cabin looks very much like a compartment of a railroad sleeping-car, but the windows are different. In a cabin they are known as portholes.

You needn't worry about your meals on board the modern liner. Restaurants will take care of you. In short, if you are not sea-sick the voyage will give you many moments of pleasure.

Ex.3 Make up your own dialogues using the words and word combinations from the text.

Ex.4 Speak about and discuss the following statements:

- sea voyages are very expensive for common people;
- cruises offer an experience of a lifetime;
- travelling by sea is only good if the weather is good;
- cruises lines are only for adults;
- travelling by sea is the most exciting means of travelling.

Ex.5 Group talk.

1. Have you ever travelled by sea?
2. Have you ever been on a cruise?
3. When and where was it? Tell about your experience.
4. What are the pleasures and discomforts of a sea trip?
5. Would you like to go on a cruise again?

Ex.6 Role play. (A: You want to go on a cruise. Ask your travel agent about cruises available. Discuss as many details as possible. B: You are a travel agent. Tell your customer about some cruises. Describe the details.)

Ex.7 Write an essay on the topic "Pleasures and discomforts of a sea trip".

24. FLY-DRIVE HOLIDAYS.

Ex.1 Read and learn new words. Give English equivalents to the words and words combinations.

Fly - drive holiday - комбінований тур, що включає авіапереліт, проживання і прокат автомобіля

available - що мається в наявності, доступний

flight - політ, рейс

pre-planned itinerary - заздалегідь спланований маршрут

accommodation - проживання, розміщення (в отелі)

payment - оплата, платіж

destination - місце призначення

driving conditions - дорожні умови

Ex.2 Read, translate and retell the text.

Level A

Fly drive holidays give you the opportunity to discover a country at your own pace and with your own timetable. Fly to your chosen destination, collect a hire car which we will have waiting for you and then you are in the driving seat on deciding exactly where you want to go. You complete your holiday at the airport which you began your drive where you can drop your car off and fly home.

There is a kind of holiday which includes flying. It is called Fly-drive holidays. Fly-drive holidays mean that you get a flight to a place, accommodation and a car hire to drive while you are there. If you're going for this type of holiday, you need to make sure that you research it well and look into every detail as some of them don't include extras like the local car hire taxes – and sometimes not even car insurance. Most reputable companies make sure that you know exactly what is and what isn't included. Some complete fly drive holidays let you plan your own route but still buy the complete package from one place, too.

A simple fly drive package lets you just buy the flights and the car hire, and everything else is up to you. You choose your own route and arrange the accommodation.

An independent fly-drive for independent travellers, fly drive holidays with as little intervention as possible could be the very thing. In this type of holiday, you buy your own flights, organise your own carhire and accommodation. It gives you total freedom over your trip, but isn't always recommended for first timers. You need to be confident enough to organise everything online or by telephone – and have enough attention to detail that you don't miss anything important!

Fly drive holidays are ideal for anyone who enjoys driving and is also comfortable driving in a foreign country. You also need to be proficient at map reading (or working the sat nav) and enjoy independence.

Above all, be sure to enjoy your amazing trip of a lifetime. When done right, a fly drive holiday can be a real adventure that you'll remember fondly for many years to come.

Level B

Fly drive holidays are just as they sound – holidays where you pay for a flight and a car and then drive yourself around when you get to your destination. Some trips have a pre-planned itinerary and agreed accommodation while others let you do your own thing and see where the road takes you – for these you'd find your own accommodation. You eventually find your way back to the airport where you picked the car up, drop it back off and fly home.

You can take fly drive holidays almost anywhere in the world, although the most popular destinations are North America, South Africa, Malaysia, Australia, New Zealand and Europe. Fly drive holidays mean that there will be a car waiting for you on arrival at your destination airport, with no concern about transfers, taxis or public transport.

Some fly drives will see you following a planned itinerary, with your accommodation – and even meals and excursions – already booked in. Other, more

spontaneous types, can simply pick up the car keys, hit the open road, and see where the mood takes them! That's the beauty of the fly drive – they offer the freedom to enjoy your holiday *your* way.

Deciding where to head to on a fly drive holiday can seem like an impossible task. However, some places, cities and countries lend themselves especially well to the fly drive experience. America is an obvious one, with popular destinations within a reasonable drive of one another. Canada is another good choice, as is South Africa. A fly drive holiday offers a fantastic opportunity to see several destinations in one trip. Consider the weather and therefore the driving conditions of your chosen destination, and choose a time to visit accordingly. You should also research any festivals, events, public holidays etc, which are likely to clog up the roads and avoid coinciding your trip with these times.

If you are going it alone, be sure to plan your route carefully, and hire a sat nav system along with your car. The last thing you want is to be getting lost somewhere completely unfamiliar.

Ex.3 Match the phrases to their definitions.

1. seven-day rental
 2. air conditioning
 3. collision damage waiver
 4. an additional charge
 5. third-party liability
 6. a pick-up location
- a) place where you collect the car
 - b) car hire for one week only
 - c) in-car temperature control
 - d) insurance cover for the driver
 - e) an extra cost
 - f) insurance cover for other road users

Ex.4 Speak about and discuss the following points.

- pre-planned itinerary;
- simple fly drive package;
- map reading;
- prospects of fly-drive holidays;
- fly-drive holidays in Ukraine.

Ex.5 Role-play. Work in pairs. (A: You are a travel agent. B: You are a client. You saw an advertisement for the fly-drive deals to USA. Phone the travel agent and ask about dates, accommodation and price.)

Ex.6 Write an essay on the topic “My fly-drive experience”.

Ex.7 Make project “My favourite sights in the world”. Find information about ... on the Internet or in travel guides and plan a one-week holiday for yourself and friends.

25. CITY TOURS.

Ex.1 Read and learn new words. Give English equivalents to the words and words combinations.

mention - згадувати

scorch - критикувати, ругати

pedestrian - пішохід

fascinate - зачаровувати

pall-mall - гра у кулі

Ex.2 Read, translate and retell the text.

Level A

London is the capital of Great Britain and one of the greatest cities in the world. A visitor going to London expects to see a giant city, but the real size of London impresses even those who have been well informed. Greater London territory covers an area of 720 square miles and is twice as great as the territory of

New York, though its population is almost twice smaller. London is a city, which was never planned, it has no city center, it is a constellation of once separate towns and villages grown together.

London is the oldest city of the English-speaking peoples, more than twenty centuries old. It was first mentioned by the Romans. They called it Londinium, but the word is probably of Celtic origin meaning "lake fortress". But why a lake fortress? We know that London stands on the river not on the lake! But when there was a rising tide in the sea, the waters of the Thames covered almost the whole place where the town was standing, making a great lake. Even now the city needs huge security buildings protecting the city from the floods.

A high hill that was never covered with water became the place where the first fortress was built. The Londoners had a right to choose their own judge and Lord Mayor. The election and the ceremony of Lord Mayor riding through the streets of London is one of the most beautiful processions. The City of London has every right of a city, and the Lord Mayor is responsible for the City government. To these days on ceremonial visits to the City, the Queen halts at Temple Bar to receive the right of entry from the Lord Mayor. The boundaries of the City are guarded by the Griffins, the symbols of the City of London.

There were many beautiful buildings in medieval City of London, but most of them were wooden. When the Great Fire broke out in 1666, almost the whole City was scorched by the fire. Not only wooden but even stone buildings were burnt down. To commemorate this terrible catastrophe, the Londoners erected a monument, which is now called simply the Monument.

After the fire the City could not be reconstructed, it had to be built again. A commission of six architects was organized for this business and Sir Christopher Wren was the most talented of them.

St. Paul's Cathedral was the greatest work of Sir Christopher Wren. It's the most striking building in the City today and the third largest church in the whole world. Wren was building this Cathedral for 35 years. One can't imagine London without St. Paul.

Today the City is only the central part of London, its business and financial center, a collection of offices, banks, warehouses, the heart of commerce. The Bank of England is not only the center of British trade, but of the world trade as well.

But life never stops in the streets and squares of the West End, not far from the City. This area is famous for splendid shops, concert-halls and theatres. You can see elegant people, wealth and luxury, beautifully illuminated shop-windows in Piccadilly or Regent Street. Life doesn't stop here until late at night or even early in the morning.

The White Tower is the most ancient part of the Tower and the oldest building of London. But if you try to find a tower in the Tower and moreover, a white one, you will certainly fail to do it. A dark with age building with four small towers in the corners is the White Tower. Its walls, once whitewashed, are almost 4 metres thick. Now the White Tower is a museum.

The Tower never had to face an assault. Its fortresses became a state prison for the greatest political leaders of the country. Most prisoners were criminals only in the eyes of the government.

The Tower Bridge was built at the end of the 19th century to match the medieval style of the fortress. The Bridge is functioning perfectly well for such a great city as modern London. It can be quickly swung open to let in big ocean ships that can move up the Thames from the ocean. The territory between the Tower and London bridges is called the Pool for this reason so that pedestrians could walk along the bridge at the time its lower part is open; a pass is made in its upper part. Almost nobody uses this part of the bridge nowadays though.

Westminster Abbey is the most beautiful and one of the oldest parts of Westminster. Most of the queens and kings of England have been crowned here.

Many English kings and queens are buried in Westminster Abbey. A visitor to Westminster Abbey is always fascinated with beautiful sculptures and magnificent architecture. The interior part of the Abbey is the most spectacular. The Abbey looks higher and bigger inside than one can imagine looking at it from outside. The beautiful arches, the light from stained glass windows contribute to the unique image of the church. And the stone-lace of the ceiling is unsurpassed in Europe.

If you cross a wide but always full of traffic street, you will get to the Palace of Westminster. It is one of the most beautiful and famous buildings in modern London. The foundation stone of the new Houses of Parliament was laid in 1840. In the south part of the building you can see its clock tower, Big Ben. Big Ben is the name given also to the clock and bell of the clock tower. It strikes the hours; maybe you have heard its sound over the radio.

Whitehall, one of the most famous streets of London, begins from Parliament Square. It connects the Westminster area with Trafalgar Square, the second central square of London. There are many monuments right in the center of this street. Whitehall is the governmental street. Most British ministries and official residences are situated here.

If you walk down Whitehall in the direction of Trafalgar Square and then turn to the left, passing through Admiralty Arch, you will see a beautiful tree-lined street. This is the Mall, the straightest and the broadest street in the central part of London. Once it has been an alley and the king played ball on it. The French name of this ball game – “pall-mall” – gave names to two neighbouring streets: Pall Mall and the Mall. The Mall is now the front entrance to Buckingham Palace, the official royal residence in London.

Buckingham Palace has been a country residence of the Duke of Buckingham some time ago. But in the 19th century it was rebuilt for King George. A spacious oval square was made in front of the palace. Later the square was decorated with the monument to Queen Victoria built in 1941.

Trafalgar Square is one of the most beautiful places in London. It is terraced down to Whitehall. The greatest picture museum is situated here. The National Gallery is considered one of the most beautiful buildings in London.

Trafalgar Square is also famous for its fountains, but its main feature, of course, is the monument known as Nelson's Column.

The Square was so named to commemorate Nelson's victory over Napoleon at the battle of Trafalgar in 1805.

Hyde Park is the largest and the most popular of the London Parks. There is Speaker's Corner in it where orators of all types and persuasions declare their various opinions for those who wish to hear. Here you can take a ride on horseback and for this purpose you can hire a horse. The horse-rides usually end in Hyde Park Corner near Marble Arch. Marble Arch was built to commemorate Lord Wellington's victory over Napoleon in the Battle of Waterloo.

The West End houses many hotels and inns. Almost every house of this small street is turned into a hotel. One of the names of these streets is Moscow Road. People of different nationalities live here. Here you can see signs in English, Greek and Russian.

Our trip will be over at the Thames where every stone in London pavement is full of the air of history.

Level B

Kyiv is one of the oldest Slavic cities which was founded more than 1500 years. It is a city of chestnuts and green parks, city of pilgrimage for many believers. The city fascinates its visitors with combination of thousand years of history and the way it presented nowadays. Today Kyiv is a modern european city with legendary past and great culture heritage.

You will see the mighty city which lives the life of metropolis and keeps the ancient monumements and architecture:

- Taras Shevchenko University of Kyiv (Famous red building);
- St. Volodymyr's Cathedral with frescoes by Vrubel and Vasnetsov;
- The National Opera of Ukraine Taras Shevchenko and Lysenko monument;
- The Golden Gates of Kyiv - main gates of ancient Kyiv, were built at the same time as St. Sophia Cathedral in 1017 or 1037 during the reign of Yaroslav Mudryy;
- St. Sophia Cathedral – the main church of Kyiv Rus. Anywhere in Europe you will not find as many frescoes and mosaics of XI century kept in the same church but in St. Sophia. The cathedral is surrounded by monastery buildings from XVII century styled with ukrainian baroque and St. Sophia square. Another main figure on the square is Bogdan Khmelnytsky monument;
- Michael's square and St. Michael's Golden-Domed Monastery, white marble monument to Princess Olga, Apostle Andrew, Cyril and Methodius, the building of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, Kyiv funicular;
- Famous Andriyivsky Descent, St. Andrew's Chruch and monument to St. Volodymyr with a cross;
- The monument to the founders of Kyiv - Kyi, Shchek and Khoryv and their sister Lybid and monument to "Mother of Motherland";
- You will pass by Kyiv Pechersk Lavra – the main holy not only of Kyiv, but the whole orthodox world, and Memorial with Tomb to Unknown Soldier;

- Administrative centre of Kyiv and Ukraine - the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Verkhovna Rada building, the residence of president of Ukraine – Mariyinski Palace;

- and finally, the heart of Kyiv, - Khreshchatyk, Maydan Nezalezhnosti (Independence Square) and European Square, passing by through them you will also see statuary of founders of Kyiv, archangel Michael – the protector of Kyiv, building of main post office and the house of Trade Unions;

Lastly, the tour ends on Khreshchatyk or we will bring you to your hotel.

Price for this tour:

In Ukrainian/Russian: 800 UAH

In English, German and other languages: 1000 UAH

The tour is available in Russian, English, German and other languages.

Ex.3 Ask as many questions on the text as possible.

Ex.4 Speak about the following points:

- London is the oldest city of England;
- the City;
- the West End;
- the East End;
- Kuiv is one of the oldest Slavic cities;
- sightseeng in Kyiv

Ex.5 Work in pairs. Create a bus tour around the city. Think of five difficulties tour guides have at work. Use pictures and draw a map of the route. Consider the following points.

1.places of interest in the area

2.factual information (opening and closing times, prices)

3.historical information

4.any other interesting facts

Ex.6 Write an essay on the topic “Seven wonders of the world”.

26. HIKING.

Ex.1 Read and learn new words. Give English equivalents to the words and words combinations.

adventure - пригода

different approaches - різні підходи

particular hiking spots - специфічні місця подорожуючі пішки

overall schedule - повний графік

experienced hiker - досвідчений мандрівник

thru-hike - пішки

preparedness - підготовленність

hilly terrain - узгір'я

backpack - рюкзак

nourishment - харчування

gear - спеціальне обладнання
underestimate - недооцінювати
flooding - затоплення
trail - слід

Ex.2 Read, translate and retell the text.

Level A

Hiking is an outdoor activity which consists of walking in natural environments, often on hiking trails. Hiking may be broadly grouped into two categories:

Wilderness backpacking involves a multi-day hiking expedition where participants carry the required supplies for overnight stay and two or more days of survival in the wilderness, and camp en route.

Day hiking involves distances of less than a mile up to longer distances that can be covered in a single day.

The most common cause of failure to complete a more demanding trail is lack of preparedness. It is important to begin regular walks in the months and weeks leading up to the thru-hike, beginning with low-impact day-hikes in easy terrain while carrying a minimum of weight. When these day-hikes become nearly effortless, increase the distance and include several multi-day hikes that require a full backpack with food, water and gear. In addition, hilly terrain should be incorporated as soon as possible in order to build up strength in the muscles required for climbs and descents. Performing regular hikes that continually push the body's current limits will not only toughen the body but will also go a long way toward mentally preparing oneself for the constant strain on body and mind.

Preparing financially and logistically is also essential to a successful thru-hike. The cost of a hike will range from several hundred dollars a month on the low end to upwards of a thousand dollars a month for the high end. Each person has a different minimum level of comfort and nourishment; it is vital to discover what one's own level is as early as possible and to make supply arrangements accordingly. Study the route and identify towns that will serve as likely resupply centers and map out distances between post offices.

Equipment should be purchased well in advance of the start date and should be used as many times as possible to both allow the hiker to become familiar with the gear (backpacks adjusted properly, boots broken in, etc.) and to identify any broken, impractical or unsatisfactory items. Prospective thru-hikers should get in contact with local hiking clubs and solicit advice on what pieces of equipment are completely unnecessary, which are luxury items and which are essential. Different hikers have different philosophies on how much gear should be taken, from those in the "lean and fast" school of thought which advocates a minimum of everything - no stove, no tent, hiking sandals instead of boots and little else - to the "slow and comfortable" school which sacrifices speed and low weight for comfort. One should get as many opinions as possible and attempt hikes with various levels of gear until an acceptable amount of weight and speed has been achieved.

Weather is one of the main factors in preparing for any hike; check weather forecasts, ensure you have a good weather window, with lots of time to spare. Be aware that weather in mountainous or coastal areas can change dramatically and adjust your equipment accordingly. Heavy rainfall can cause rapid flooding of rivers. River crossings are one of the main causes of death and injury when hiking. It is almost always best to be prepared to wait for river levels to go down rather than to cross a river in flood. Also be aware of day light hours. It is never a good idea to be caught out hiking at dusk or at night. Watch your time and don't underestimate the length of the trail.

Get advice from other hikers, talk to your local hiking clubs, visit local equipment retailers and outfitters. There are some excellent books available on safety in the mountains as well as guides to weekend or day hikes. Start small and build up experience.

Level B

Hiking tours are a kind of adventure tourism. Generally speaking, these vacations will focus almost entirely on hiking from one place to another. There may be some time spent using vehicles to get to particular hiking spots, and that will vary depending on the overall schedule and the type of hiking tour. Hiking tours can be done as a group activity or alone, and some people rely on guides, while others prefer to go it alone.

There are many different approaches to organizing hiking tours. Some people like to go out into the wilderness and travel over long distances from one spot to another. There are also hiking vacations built around traveling from one small town to another, and people often stay in hotels overnight before traveling to the next place on the following day.

Guides can make hiking trips safer and more focused. Some hikers prefer to take hiking tours without guides due to expense or because they may take some of the danger and mystery out of a hiking vacation. Generally speaking, guides are often considered a better option for less experienced hikers, while unguided tours might be more appealing to veterans.

Ex.3 Make up your own dialogues using the words and word combinations from the text.

Ex.4 Answer the following questions.

1. What involves wilderness backpacking?
2. What can you tell about preparing for hiking?
3. Depending on what will the cost of a hike range?
4. Why is it important to study the route?
5. What is your opinion about different philosophies on how much gear must be taken?
6. Explain the importance of weather check?
7. What can help you with first hike?

Ex.5 Divide into two groups. One group is for adventure tourism. The other is against it. Discuss pros and cons of adventure tourism.

Ex.6 Write an essay on the topic “Hiking is one of the most exciting activities”.

Ex.7 Project work. Create an adventure tour in your region. Work out the itinerary. Describe necessary gear and equipment; health, insurance and other requirements. Advertise your tour. Make a presentation of your tour to the group.

27. WORKING ABROAD.

Ex.1 Read and learn new words. Give English equivalents to the words and words combinations.

a wider view of the world - ширший вид світу

to gain useful knowledge - щоб придбати корисне знання

a work permit - робочий дозвіл

to realize your potential - щоб усвідомити ваш потенціал

to appeal - закликати

overseas - за кордоном

to hire - наймати

relocation - переміщення

expat package - пакет імігранта

recruitment - вербування
employees - співробітники
volunteer - доброволець
branch - філія
subcontract - субдоговір

Ex.2 Read, translate and retell the text.

Level A

Does earning money while living in a new and exciting surroundings sound appealing to you? Accepting employment overseas can offer both a cultural experience of living abroad and the possibility of new job skills and earning money. More people than ever are working abroad, so if you like the concept of working abroad, consider what options are available to you.

Jobs overseas can largely be divided into two categories - those professional or skilled jobs that require substantial experience or training, and those that do not. The more "professional" jobs tend to hire exclusively in your home country, and usually offer higher salaries and perhaps an 'expat package' including housing and a relocation allowance. The more informal jobs can be picked up while travelling abroad, but offer much lower salaries and few if any benefits.

Good resources for finding jobs in general are online recruitment sites such as monster.com and Careers & Jobs, which also offer advice for moving overseas and have listings of opportunities available.

Nearly all governments send staff abroad for various reasons, mainly long-term government employees but also consultants or contractors for particular projects. Government departments with offices abroad always include foreign affairs and often trade and immigration.

There are government-run foreign aid organisations. Many countries have several of these. For example, Canada has CIDA, their main aid agency. They also have CUSO sending volunteers abroad.

Religious organisations also often have jobs abroad, so if you are religious it is likely worth checking with your Church or other such group. They mostly need either missionaries or professionals such as doctors, nurses or experts in areas like agriculture or construction. Often these jobs do not pay well.

Multinational companies regularly ship employees overseas for various reasons - to set up or manage factories, overseas branches or joint ventures with local firms, to deal with purchasing and subcontracting, to provide specialist expertise or training, and so on.

If you're interested in temporary jobs, or your visa limits you to temporary jobs, there are a number of industries which often have work available:

- Hostels and hotels - Smaller hotels and B&Bs are unlikely to require their employees to speak or read English.
- Tourist restaurants
- Theme parks The most famous European theme park is Disneyland Paris.

- Tour operators - Tour operators are almost always looking for people to be tour guides. Getting a job with a tour guide will not allow you to travel independently much, however.
- Teaching - teaching English is the most common traveller's teaching job, with significant work available in Asia, but if you have advanced qualifications in other fields, or teaching qualifications, you will be able to find other teaching work internationally at an International School.
- Agriculture - seasonal work in agriculture, particularly crop work, is available in Western countries where there is often a shortage of willing local labor.

Tourist sports - sports that people frequently travel to participate in often have associated jobs available, often on a temporary basis.

Level B

As nowadays travelling has become easier, more and more people have the chance to work in a foreign country. Millions of people are now working overseas. However, others are convinced that it is better to work in your own country.

On the one hand, working in a foreign country gives you a wider view of the world. To my mind, it gives you an opportunity to work on some international projects, to make friends with people of different nationalities, to learn more about foreign culture, to gain useful knowledge and experience and to learn foreign languages.

On the other hand, a lot of people say that it is rather bad when experienced specialists leave their motherland in order to work abroad. Our country needs good doctors, scientists, inventors, sportsmen, writers and so on. What is more, working abroad has a number of disadvantages. Firstly, it is rather difficult to get a work permit. Secondly, settling in can also be a problem. Thirdly, a lot of people say they find having to speak a foreign language 24 hours rather exhausting. But despite the challenges, many people find working abroad extremely interesting.

To conclude, I think that working in a foreign country can help you improve your knowledge, broaden your mind and make a career. If you give yourself time to settle in and discover new things, you will be able to realize your potential and to succeed. Anyway, you can always return to your mother country and work to improve its economy, politics or culture.

Ex.3 Make up your own dialogues using the words and word combinations from the text.

Ex.4 Answer the following questions.

1. Why is it important to learn English?
2. Name two categories of jobs overseas.
3. What are good resources for finding jobs?
4. Which job most commonly is connected with working abroad?
5. What is the most common traveler's teaching job?

6. Name reasons why multinational companies regularly ship employees overseas?
7. Which seasonal work abroad can you name?

Ex.5 Discuss the following statements.

1. The impact globalization has on tourism industry.
2. The impact Internet development has on the travel and tourism industry.
3. Travel business is an international business field.
4. Characteristics you need for success in travel and travel business.
5. The trends that help you find a good job in tourism industry.

Ex.6 Write an essay on the topic “Do’s and Don’t’s when looking for a job”.

28. TOURISM MANAGEMENT.

Ex.1 Read and learn new words. Give English equivalents to the words and words combinations.

rapid rate - прискорення

fundamental - принцип

to merge - з'єднувати

core skills - основні навички

principle - джерело

tourism entrepreneur - підприємець в галузі туризму

freestanding - окремо стоячий

erratic - нестійкий

contractor - підрядник

Ex.2 Read, translate and retell the text.

Level A

With the world now increasingly mobile, job opportunities catering to a constantly travelling population are growing at a rapid rate. The Hospitality and tourism industry is officially the largest and fastest growing industry in the world! Make sure your passport is valid, because in this job you could work as an executive in the cruise ship or airline industries, or find yourself discovering the latest tropical tourist destination.

The secret to being successful in tourism management is knowing the fundamentals of business and marketing, and finding creative ways to attract people to the destinations you are promoting. It's never dull and by merging your practical skills with theoretical knowledge, the world will be yours to explore and share with others.

Core skills include

Learn about tourism concepts

Discover business and management principles

Gain the knowledge, attributes, skills and experience of higher-level operations

Hear from leading industry experts

Actual work experience in the tourism industry

Careers in Tourism Management

Destination marketing manager

Destination development management

Regional tourism manager

Tourism consultant

Tourism entrepreneur

Tourism policy adviser

Tourism-management jobs can be performed in a variety of environments including lobbies, airport waiting areas, travel agency offices or freestanding kiosks in areas heavily populated with tourists. The atmosphere is usually energetic and upbeat, fueled by the positive attitudes of people seeking fun and enjoyment. A good part of the job requires standing or walking to interact with potential customers. A tourism manager may be required to wear business casual attire or clothes that reflect a particular event she is promoting. Hours are usually erratic and often include evenings, weekends and holidays.

A high school diploma or equivalent is required to apply for a job in tourism management. A degree in history, public relations or tourism management is preferred. Knowledge of local historical facts and attractions is desirable. Some tourism companies offer on-the-job training to new employees.

If a tourism company is large, there may be chances for advancement into upper-management positions. Smaller companies are frequently owned and operated by independent contractors, so growth opportunities are limited.

Level B

When people travel to new destinations, they are frequently bewildered by the wide range of available attractions. With limited time and knowledge, they need assistance from someone familiar with the local offerings. Tourism management personnel are often available at hotels, motels, travel agencies and airports to assist travelers in choosing the best destinations.

Being personable, engaging and well-informed are required to be competent and successful in the field of tourism management. A tourism manager must be a good listener to be able to recommend sights and attractions that are of genuine interest to specific travelers. She needs to have good computer skills to research prices, event details and walking or driving directions for tourists. Tourism-management personnel have to excel at negotiating package deals that appeal to visitors while making a profit for the tourism company. Good math skills are required to calculate discounts and collect payments for services and tickets.

Tourism-management jobs often require approaching people as they arrive in a hotel lobby or airport to offer them guided tours or tickets to local shows and attractions. A tourism manager has to quickly develop rapport with a wide range of personalities to market and sell services. He must maintain accurate records of transactions and keep his inventory of promotional materials adequate and current. A good part of his job requires him to visit local merchants and tourist attractions to negotiate mutually beneficial deals that generate profits and increase traffic for their companies and his.

Ex.3 Make up your own dialogues using the words and word combinations from the text.

Ex.4 Answer the following questions.

- 1) Is the hospitality the largest growing industry? Why?
- 2) Why is it important to know the fundamentals of business and marketing?
- 3) Name core skills which you should have.
- 4) What careers in tourism management do you know?
- 5) Why can tourism management jobs be performed in a variety of environments?
- 6) What kind of diploma is required to apply for a job?
- 7) What do you think which knowledge is desirable?

Ex.5 Write an essay on the topic “The secret to being successful in tourism management”.

29. CULTURES AND TRADITIONS. EATING HABITS.

Ex.1 Read and learn new words. Give English equivalents to the words and words combinations.

to share - ділитися

to differ - відрізнятися

to be regarded - розглядаються

industrious - працьовитий

mercenary - найманець

suspicious - підозрілий

delicate - делікатний

degree - рівень

revengeful - мстивий

to be reserved - резервуватися

Ex.2 Read, translate and retell the text.

Level A

A nation is a group of people who share common history and usually a language and usually, but not always, live in the same area. Culture can be described as our everyday life: how we communicate, what makes us happy and sad. It also includes our language, religion, traditions, behavior, way of life in other words, what we do each day. People that belong to various nations may differ and they always differ from one another.

For example, the Germans are regarded as scientifically minded and industrious, they're always considered solid, intelligent and mathematical. And, for instance, Israelis are believed to be mercenary, industrious, shrewd, loyal to family, religious. There is a big amount of examples we can list about national character of different people. Proving the difference of the national stereotypes I want to compare Russian and English nations. There are a lot of features that vary. The Russians are industrious, tough, brave, progressive and suspicious. They are always considered to be nationalistic, patriotic (because of this reason they're good soldiers), we are willing to respect opinion of other people.

Speaking about Englishmen I may note that they're reserved, tradition-loving, courteous, honest, extremely nationalistic and etc. To my mind, they have a specific sense of humor. They say that they can't understand our jokes and anecdotes not only because of the different meanings of the words, but because of their humor is more delicate. Looking at these features of the Russians and the Englishmen it is not hard to mark out the differences. The Englishmen are reserved, but the Russians are open-hearted and communicative. The Englishmen are tradition-loving and the Russians, to my mind, don't keep their traditions in such a degree. There is a great majority of factors that influence the national stereotype and its people's character. People that live in the southern countries have less problems than those who live in the North and because of this they're more cheerful and artistic. The history also has a great influence on the national character. The peoples in Asia are revengeful because their forefathers often were at war with others. In Africa many countries were colonies of the Great Britain, Holland, Spain and so on and they (Africans) were the slaves and because of this they're still hard-working and industrious. The National Character exists. It is not a myth, it's a reality. But the National Character doesn't describe the character of every person, it describes the character of people of nation in general. Every person has its own character, but according to the person's belonging to some nation many traits of character are similar and these features may be explained as the national character.

Level B

Every country and every nation has its own traditions and customs. It's very important to know traditions and customs of different people. It will help you to know more about the history and life of different nations and countries. One cannot speak about England without speaking about its traditions and customs.

Every country has its own traditions, customs and superstitions. Someone once said: Don't be superstitious, it will bring you bad luck. I think it is very important to follow special traditions, because they unite people. In Britain traditions play more important part in the life of the people than in some other countries. English are proud of their traditions and carefully keep them up. There is a big difference of people between America and Britain. An Englishman in America is respected, Americans love his accent and his country. An American in England is thought to be a little strange because of his behavior and his language. To the English their private lives are important, their holidays are important, their gardens are important, their animals are important.

For Americans the work is the most important thing in life. And in England you can hear the most extraordinary excuse not to go to work, for example «My dog's got a cold». In Britain pets can send Christmas or birthday cards to their friends. There are special animal hotels at the airports. In English houses the fireplace has always been the centre of interest in a room. For many months of the year people like to sit round the fire and watch the dancing flames. Fireplaces are decorated with woodwork, there is a painting or a mirror over it. Above the fire there is usually a shelf with a clock and some photos. The English are a nation of stay-at-homes. There is no place like home. The Englishman is never tired to say «My house is my castle». The Americans are different. I think they are more open, they speak their minds, so if they don't like something, they actually tell it directly. Not like the British, who might think one thing and say another. Americans start conversations with people in the street, in the subway; they are more enthusiastic. American customs underline independence and freedom of the nation. Russia is the country of dramatic beauty. To my mind, the main traits of the real Russian character are hospitality, «open heart»,

«golden hands», wise Russian fairytales reflect their wisdom. The Russians are a very talented nation. Russia gave the world beautiful names of Pushkin and Lermontov, Chaikovsky and Repin, thousands of names of world famous poets, writers, composers, scientists. Every country is also known for its food. England is noted for its pudding, bacon, marmalade, porridge and five o'clock tea. America is the country of Coca-Cola, hamburgers and chewing gum. Traditional Russian cooking is world famous for such dishes as okroshka, shi, pelmeni and kvass.

Ex.3 Make up your own dialogues using the words and word combinations from the text.

Ex.4 Answer the following questions.

1. What is a nation?
2. How do you understand the term "culture"?
3. What do you think? Why do people that belong to various nations differ from one another?
4. How are Germans and Israeli usually regarded?

5.Name the difference between the Russians and the Englishmen.

6.Does “the national character” exist?

Ex.5.Think of a traditional dish served in your country. Write a list of ingredients and say how it is served.

Ex.6 Write an essay on the topic “Eating out in (chose any city or country)”.

Ex.7 Project work. Work out a menu in your own restaurant or café.

30. ADVENTURE TOURISM.

Ex.1 Read and learn new words. Give English equivalents to the words and words combinations.

interaction - взаємодія

engagement with nature - взаємодія з природою

obscure forms - незрозумілі форми

to hinder - перешкоджати

indigenous members

multifaceted - різноманітний

overland journey - подорож на землі

orienteering - спортивне орієнтування

Ex.2 Read, translate and retell the text.

Level A

Tourism is one of the most rapidly growing sectors in the world, and adventure tourism is one of its fastest growing categories. Increasingly, countries in all stages of economic development are prioritizing adventure tourism for market growth, because they recognize its ecological, cultural, and economic value.

Adventure tourism can be domestic or international, and like all travel, it must include an overnight stay, but not last longer than one year.

Adventure travel is a type of tourism, involving exploration or travel to remote, exotic and possibly hostile areas. Adventure tourism is rapidly growing in popularity, as tourists seek different kinds of vacations. According to the U.S. based Adventure Travel Trade Association, adventure travel may be any tourist activity, including two of the following three components: a physical activity, a cultural exchange or interaction and engagement with nature.

Adventure tourism gains much of its excitement by allowing its participants to step outside of their comfort zone. This may be from experiencing culture shock or through the performance of acts, that require significant effort and involve some degree of risk (real or perceived) and/or physical danger. This may include activities such as mountaineering, trekking, bungee jumping, mountain biking, rafting, zip-lining and rock climbing. Some obscure forms of adventure travel include disaster and ghetto tourism. Other rising forms of adventure travel include social and jungle tourism.

Access to inexpensive consumer technology, with respect to Global Positioning Systems, flashpacking, social networking and photography, have increased the worldwide interest in adventure travel. The interest in independent adventure travel has also increased as more specialist travel websites emerge offering previously niche locations and sports.

Disaster tourism is the act of traveling to a disaster area as a matter of curiosity. The behavior can be a nuisance if it hinders rescue, relief, and recovery operations. If not done because of pure curiosity, it can be cataloged as disaster learning.

Ethno tourism refers to visiting a foreign location for the sake of observing the indigenous members of its society for the sake of non-scientific gain. Some extreme forms of this include attempting to make first contact with tribes that are protected from outside visitors.

Jungle tourism is a rising subcategory of adventure travel defined by active multifaceted physical means of travel in the jungle regions of the earth. Although

similar in many respects to adventure travel, jungle tourism pertains specifically to the context of region, culture and activity. According to the Glossary of Tourism Terms, jungle tours have become a major component of green tourism in tropical destinations and are a relatively recent phenomenon of Western international tourism.

Overland travel or overlanding refers to an "overland journey" - perhaps originating with Marco Polo's first overland expedition in the 13th century from Venice to the Chinese court of Kublai Khan. Today overlanding is a form of extended adventure holiday, embarking on a long journey, often in a group. Overland companies provide a converted truck or a bus plus a tour leader, and the group travels together overland for a period of weeks or months.

Since the 1960s overlanding has been a popular means of travel between destinations across Africa, Europe, Asia (particularly India), the Americas and Australia. The "Hippie trail" of the 60s and 70s saw thousands of young westerners travelling through the Middle East to India and Nepal.

Urban exploration (often shortened as urbex or UE) is the examination of the normally unseen or off-limits parts of urban areas or industrial facilities. Urban exploration is also commonly referred to as infiltration, although some people consider infiltration to be more closely associated with the exploration of active or inhabited sites. It may also be referred to as "draining" (when exploring drains) "urban spelunking", "urban caving", or "building hacking".

The nature of this activity presents various risks, including both physical danger and the possibility of arrest and punishment. Many, but not all, of the activities associated with urban exploration could be considered trespassing or other violations of local or regional laws.

Although adventure tourism means different things to many people, it is generally defined as a type of tourism that engages a person in physical, natural or cultural excursions that bring the individual outside his comfort zone, generally through an established tour company. This broad idea is broken into two major subcategories of adventure tourism: hard adventure and soft adventure. Hard adventure tourism generally involves an element of physical danger or risk, whereas soft adventure tourism simply seeks to explore areas that are not typical for travelers, such as visiting relatively undeveloped destinations. Hard Adventure Hard adventure includes trekking, climbing (mountain, rock and ice) and caving. These activities are high risk and require a high level of specialized skill.

Soft Adventure The number of soft adventure departures represents a substantial percentage of trips worldwide. Interestingly, compared to North Americans and Europeans, Latin Americans are taking the most adventure trips at 35% of total outbound travelers. On average, 25% of international trips taken from all three regions are soft adventure trips. Soft adventurers are an important market for destinations, gear companies and tour operators. They are more likely to try

different activities and destinations than hard adventurers. They are also more likely to respond to targeted marketing. In all three regions — Latin America, North America and Europe - soft adventure increased steadily over the traveler's past three trips and continued to do so with future travel intentions. Around 43% of Europeans indicated that for.

Orienteering Orienteering is a family of sports that enquires navigational skills using a map and compass to navigate from point to point in diverse and usually unfamiliar terrain, and normally moving at speed. Participants are given a topographical map, usually a specially prepared orienteering map, which they use to find control points. Originally a training exercise in land navigation for military officers, orienteering has developed many variations. Among these, the oldest and the most popular is foot orienteering. For the purposes of this article, foot orienteering serves as a point of departure for discussion of all other variations, but basically any sport that involves racing against a clock and requires navigation using a map is a type of orienteering. Orienteering is included in the programs of world sporting events including the World Games (see Orienteering at the World Games) and World Police and Fire Games.

Level B

Adventure travel is a type of tourism involving exploration or travel to remote, exotic and possibly hostile areas, where the traveler should "expect the unexpected". Adventure tourism is rapidly growing in popularity as tourists seek different kinds of vacations. According to the U.S. based Adventure Travel Trade Association "adventure travel" may be any tourist activity including two of the following three components: a physical activity, a cultural exchange or interaction, and engagement with nature.

Adventure tourism gains much of its excitement by allowing its participants to step outside of their comfort zone. This may be from experiencing culture shock, or through the performance of acts that require significant effort and involve some degree of risk (real or perceived) and/or physical danger. This may include activities such as mountaineering, trekking, bungee jumping, mountain biking, rafting, ziplining and rock climbing. Other rising forms of adventure travel include social and jungletourism.

Ex.3 Ask as many questions on the text as possible.

Ex.4 Discuss the following statements.

- adventure tourism involves exploration;
- adventure tourism is different from the typical beach vacation;
- adventure tourism doesn't involve risk;
- adventure tourism is gaining popularity;
- it involves different activities.

Ex.5 Divide into two groups. One group is for adventure tourism. The other group is against it. Discuss pros and cons of adventure tourism.

Ex.6 Write an essay on the topic "My real adventure".

Ex.7 Project work. Create an adventure tour in your city or region. Work out the itinerary. Describe necessary gear and equipment.

31. EXTREME SPORTS.

Ex.1 Read and learn new words. Give English equivalents to the words and words combinations.

bungee jumping - стрибок з тарзанкою

skysurfing- серфінг

equipment - спорядження

swimming kit - костюм для плавання

Ex.2 Read, translate and retell the text.

Level A

Speed, excitement, danger. You can find all these in the different extreme sports that have become popular in last 10 years. Take bungee jumping. You jump off a bridge and you fall and fall, and then, just before you hit the ground or water, an elastic rope pulls you back. In skysurfing you jump out of aeroplane and use a board to "surf" the air, doing gymnastics in mid-air!

Winter sports have always an element of danger. For example, snowboarding, which has all the excitement of surfing but on snow, is more dangerous even than skiing.

Probably the most dangerous of all the new winter sports is snowrafting. You sit in a rubber boat and sail down a mountain at great speed – and you can't control the boat!

Of course, water sports have always been fun. Ice diving, for those people who are absolutely crazy. You put on diving equipment and dive under a frozen lake. And, if that's not enough, you try to walk upside down on the ice! I feel cold just thinking about it.

A lot of people are not fit nowadays. It's a big problem today. If you want to feel fit, you'd better go in for one kind of sport or another. I think that everyone must do all he can to be healthy. Good health is better than the best medicine. All kinds of physical exercises are very useful to make our bodies strong and to keep ourselves fit and healthy.

To tell the truth I don't do sports regularly and it is not an essential part of my daily life. In the morning I do some exercises just to awake. In summer I go swimming as there is a beautiful lake with pure water where my Granny lives. In winter I swim in the swimming pool.

I shouldn't call myself a sports fan. Of course, I like to watch sports competitions on TV, like hockey or football. Also I admire skiing championships, biathlon, swimming.

Level B

Extreme sports are nontraditional sports and activities that require participants to combine athletic skill with pronounced risk.

An extreme sport is a popular term for certain activities which have a high level of danger. These activities often involve speed, height, a high level of physical training. We can call many kinds of sports extreme ones. Extreme sports are rarely sanctioned by schools.

Usually athletes don't have a coach or may hire him later. People in extreme sports complete not only against each other, but also against weather and difficulties and conditions of exact kind of extreme sport.

There are many extreme sports that take place in air, land, and water. For example there are some of them: ski jumping, sky diving, sky surfing, sky flying, indoor climbing, BMX (bicycle motocross), mountain biking, mountain boarding, skateboarding, snowboarding, powerboat racing, surfing, whitewater kayaking, windsurfing. All these sports need to have special equipment and glasses.

For surfing we need a surfboard and swimming kits. For snowboarding we need a

snowboard and special boots to fix them on the board and a suit and also sunglasses that help to look at the snow and a helmet. For BMX sport you need a special not high bike with small wheels. Sportsmen can dress fashionably, usually in shorts and a T-shirt, trainers, if they want they wear a cap.

We can be sure that many new extreme sports will appear soon. Every year more and more people are interested in extreme sports and take active part in them. I'm sure that soon extreme sports will be on a high level.

Ex.3 Make up your own dialogues using the words and word combinations from the text.

Ex.4 Speak about and discuss:

- winter extreme sports;
- summer extreme sports;
- new kinds of extreme activities;
- the most dangerous sports.

Ex.5 Write an essay on the topic “Pros and cons of extreme kinds of sports”.

Ex.6 Make project “The extreme sports I would like to try”.

32. RENTING A CAR.

Ex.1 Read and learn new words. Give English equivalents to the words and words combinations.

to enhance - підвищувати

profit - прибуток

congestion - перевантаженість

sliding scale - шкала

full day rental - повний день оренди

to arrange - організувати
extension - розширення
mileage - пробіг
bona-fide - добросовісний

Ex.2 Read, translate and retell the text.

Level A

Since the first automobile was introduced to our life, we can notice that there are a lot of changes happened around us. As a modern transportation, it not only brings convenience to our daily life, but also enhances the efficiency.

One of advantages of using automobiles is that it can give the users much more convenience compared with other transportations, such as bikes or buss. On the other hand, automobiles can save our time and energy. Driving the automobile, we can go wherever we want to go. We can reach the destination faster than other transportation means. We can use the saved hours to enjoy the views or do anything that we want. After all, time means a lot to modern people. It can mean money to businessmen, knowledge to school students and profit to companies. By means of cutting time with the help of automobiles, we can increase the efficiency of our society.

Travelling by car can get you places which can be very difficult to reach by public transport or tour. It gives you the convenience of going your own way, in your own time, and it can in some cases be cheaper than public transport alternatives, especially if travelling as a couple or a group. It is quite true that driving a car has some disadvantages. In town it is rather a nuisance with all those traffic «jams» or «hold - ups», round-about, detours and so on. It is not pleasant at all when you ride on a bumpy road or get a flat tyre, or still worse, when you get stuck in the mud.

But what can be better than a spin in a car on a week-end with your friend? As soon as you get out of the crowded town and see a long wide road in full view, what a thrill it is to feel the car rush forward at a touch of your foot, to feel the wind in your face, to see houses, trees and people flash past, to feel the real joy of speed.

The downside is that in some places, traffic conditions may differ wildly from what you are used to, and foreign conditions can add stress to your travels that you can do without. See driving in China for one example. In some circumstances it may be better to rent a car with a driver. In countries where wages are low, this may not cost significantly more than the cost of the car alone. Traffic jams and congestion are also an issue: While you may save money by taking a car in some places, road rage is perhaps costing you twice that in sanity, avoid Jakarta at rush hour for one.

Price is normally calculated by number of days. Usually the more days you take, the less you pay per day. Cars are classified according to a class, small to large, prestige and specialty vehicles, and there is a sliding scale of prices for each car class. When you book you are usually given an example of a car type in that class, but it need not be that type you are receiving.

Rental car companies normally permit a small amount of time, usually around an hour, for late returns. After that they can charge up to another full day rental for a

late return. If you know you are going to exceed the rental period, you can often call the rental company and arrange an extension. Most rental companies have a one-day minimum rental period.

If the car is damaged or stolen, or if your car damages another or injures or kills someone, your liabilities (to the rental agency and/or others) can go far beyond the fee you agree to pay for the rental. In addition to paying for any repairs required, the rental car company will charge you for any loss or revenue while the car is being repaired, and administration costs for managing the repair. Usually when you come to rent a car you are presented with several insurance options.

Rental companies tend to prefer bona-fide visitors rather than local renters when it comes to excess levels and excess reduction. Sometimes these are lower for international visitors booked in advance, for airport renters with a flight number, or for people using a corporate discount code.

Many of the insurances are void if you use the car in a manner not permitted by the contract, e.g., driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, using it to commit a crime.

Some rental agreements may have a limit on how far you can travel per day or in total, and will charge for additional distance travelled. Others have unlimited mileage.

Taking rental cars across international borders is usually not permitted and sometimes even prohibited in places where borders are otherwise very open (say Poland-Germany).

Level B

There is nothing better than travelling by a fast car. Travel by car is a more personal experience, for there you can drive yourself. You just sit down at the steering wheel, start the motor, step on the accelerator with your foot and off goes the car. You can go as slowly or as fast as you wish, stop when and where you choose; you park the car on the side of the road, get out and go wherever you like. Then, of course, you see much more of the country than you do in a plane.

Suppose you are on vacation and have decided to take a trip in a car. What magnificent views you behold on your way — green fields, a road winding its way up the mountain with steep, grey cliffs on one side and a deep precipice on the other, a shining expanse of the sea wrapped in a blue noonday haze, the woods, the rows of acacia that stretch along the streets of the towns you pass through. Indeed, your impressions are unforgettable.

Moreover, we can also have touring holiday when and where we want. If we want to go for a trip, we don't have to book bus tickets- it's too complicated. If we have a car, we need only a map or GPS system and we can simply get into a car and go!

On the other hand, travelling by car is not very comfortable for a driver. He cannot relax, he has to be careful all the time. Passangers can sleep or doing what thay want. When driver is very tired, he can be as dangerous on the road as drunk driver.

To sum up, if we have money and remember about politeness, patience and responsible driving even when we have problems with finding a parking space and we get nervous- we can enjoy driving for many years, for sure.

Ex.3 Complete the sentences with the words below.

1. People can reach ... faster than other transportation means.
2. It is not pleasant at all when you ride on a ... road or get a flat tyre, or still worse, when you get stuck in the mud.
3. The downside is that in some places, ... may differ wildly from what you are used to, and foreign conditions can add stress to your travels that you can do without.
4. You just sit down at ..., start the motor, step on the accelerator with your foot and off goes the car.
5. If you know you are going to exceed ..., you can often call the rental company and arrange an extension.

Destination, traffic conditions, the rental period, bumpy, the steering wheel.

Ex.4 Answer the following questions.

1. Why does modern transportation bring convenience to our life?
2. Name advantages and disadvantages of automobiles?
3. What are the nuisances of travelling by car?
4. Is it important to know traffic conditions of different countries?
5. What is price usually calculated by?
6. What is the minimum rental period?
7. How do you think why is crossing the borders prohibited in some countries?

Ex.5 Role play. (A: You are a customer. You want to rent a car (choose the period of time). Call a car rental agency and find out all necessary information about cars available, prices, discounts and requirements. Make your decision or call back later. B: You are a manager at a car rental agency. Answer the customer's questions, give detailed information. Offer a discount. Persuade the customer to rent the car at your agency.)

Ex.6 Write an essay on the topic "My/my friend's driving experience".

33. TRAVELER'S CHECKS AND OPENING AN ACCOUNT.

Ex.1 Read and learn new words. Give English equivalents to the words and words combinations.

hard currency - твердая валюта

availability - придатність, доступність

interest - відсоток, інтерес

Ex.2 Read, translate and retell the text.

Level A

If you travel frequently or your job is connected with frequent business trips, probably you have already tried to use traveller's cheques. If not, we recommend you to use traveller's cheques, as it is always risky to take cash funds in travel. Also it is not possible to be absolutely sure in safety of savings, which are kept in the hotels rooms. Money can be lost or stolen. To protect you from such troubles, banks propose to your attention American Express traveller's cheques.

Traveller's cheque as payment card is reliable and safe means of payment and cash getting while travelling abroad - cheques are signed by their holder. But unlike banking cards the client does not have to open special account and wait for the card manufacturing. Besides traveller's cheques still have wider spreading in the world than payment cards. By means of cheque you will be able to get cash as well as pay for purchases and services.

At present use of traveller's cheques as equivalent of cash foreign currency is widely spread in many countries of the world. Main advantage of traveller's cheques is high reliability of invested money storage: traveller's cheques have permanent solvency, can be converted in other types of foreign currencies and, what is the most important -are "personal money", which almost impossible to loose. If cheques were stolen or lost, you can get compensation from issuer company within acceptable terms.

You can get traveller's cheques amounting to EUR 10000 (or equivalent of this amount in other foreign currency) in travel.

Travelers' checks are often used by individuals who are traveling on vacation to foreign countries. The checks were first introduced by American Express back in 1891.

Travelers' checks provide a safe way to carry currency abroad. Security is provided against lost or stolen checks by the issuing party - usually a bank. Specific checks are given unique check numbers, similar to a normal check. When a lost or stolen check is identified, it is simply canceled and the individual is re-issued a new check.

One of the first steps in establishing a financial history is through opening a bank account. A checking account is the first step for many as they allow you a way to deposit income and pay expenses. You can open an account at a bank, credit union and even attach one to a discount brokerage account. Each financial institution offers different types of checking accounts, including electronic checking. Learn what your options are in addition to how to open a checking account for a bright financial future.

Opening an account with personal information, includes:

- A driver's license or state ID card.
- Social Security number.
- Proof of address.

- Date of birth.
- Phone number and often an email address.

The card should show the same signature you will use when writing or depositing checks. Deposits can be cash or endorsed checks. Wait for your supply of personalized checks and deposit slips. Apply for a debit or ATM card on your checking account if you plan to use one. Make certain you understand the rules and fees associated with using bank cards.

Level B

Traveler's checks are extremely useful: they are accepted as hard currency in most hotels, restaurants and shops. As a traveler's cheque can usually be replaced if lost or stolen, they are often used by people on vacation in place of cash.

Traveler's cheques are available in several currencies such as U.S. dollars, Canadian dollars, pounds sterling, Japanese yen, and euro.

Traveler's cheques were first issued on 1 January 1772 by the London Credit Exchange Company for use in ninety European cities. American Express was the first company to develop a large-scale traveller's cheque system in 1891, and is still the largest issuer of traveler's cheques today by volume.

Due to the wider availability of cash machines, cards are now a more practical method of payment than traveler's checks. This plastic money is used as legal currency.

It is an open secret that banks are the most important link in the world of money. Almost everyone in the world uses banking services. Investigate and compare various banks and their rates of interests on accounts before you decide where to open an account.

If you want to invest money at short term, you've got several possibilities: first, a current account. This gives you the possibility of having all your money at your immediate disposal, it also entitles you to a cheque-book. Second, you've got a deposit account. It is a better investment as it gives a higher interest. Finally, you have certificates of deposit. These pay the highest interest. However, they block your capital for a fixed period of 3, 4 or 5 years. Your choice of short-term investment, therefore, will depend largely on how quickly you'd like to have access to your money.

Ex.3 Ask as many questions on the text as possible.

Ex.4 Fill in the gaps with the words below.

- 1.Traveller's cheque as payment card is reliable and safe ... and cash getting while travelling abroad - cheques are signed by their holder.
- 2.At present use of traveller's cheques as equivalent of cash ... is widely spread in many countries of the world.
- 3.By means of cheque you will be able to get cash as well as pay for purchases and services.
- 4.Each financial institution offers different types of ..., including electronic checking.
- 5.Investigate and compare various banks and their rates of interests on accounts before you decide where to open an account.

Means of payment, rates of interests, cash, foreign currency, checking accounts.

Ex.5 Speak about and discuss the following points.

- means of payment;
- traveller's cheques;
- credit cards;
- opening an account.

Ex.6 Write an essay on the topic "The methods of payment".

Ex.7 Make project "History of banking". Find information about any bank and its history on the Internet. Make a presentation to your group.

34. TRAVELLING AS A FAMILY.

Ex.1 Read and learn new words. Give English equivalents to the words and words combinations.

treated respectfully - сприймається шанобливо

to take turns - робити по черзі

daycare services - послуги вдень

to restore some calm - щоб відновити деяку тишу

a sense of responsibility and confidence - сенс відповідальності і упевненості

expense - витрати

grumpy - дратівливий

to squirm - звиватися

insurance - страхування

safety purposes - мета безпеки

toddler - дитина, що починає ходити

Ex.2 Read, translate and retell the text.

Level A

Travelling as a family allows experiences to be shared. It can add interest to family time together away from the pressures of work and education. You can gain different perspectives on places when travelling in a group with children. It is often easier to get to meet local people, people can be friendlier, and when picking educational experiences for children you often learn something yourself.

However, it also often means extra preparation to ensure that you can all enjoy the experiences. You have to balance the needs of everyone in the group, and try and avoid many of the additional expenses that can apply to travelling as a group. You may have to deal with bored children in airports or on long trips, extra luggage when they get tired, and some frustration when they complain after going to all the planning effort when you could have left them at home with the grandparents.

Luckily, when you return home the crisis times seem to fade, and the memories of the activities together get remembered.

Make sure your kids are well rested before any long distances of travel. You do not want to bring a tired and grumpy child through security, or have them squirming and complaining in the coach or car. Do not overfeed your kids before a trip either. You do not want to get up every ten minutes to go to the bathroom with them and you do not want them to vomit.

You know what a child is, but when travelling the definition of a child varies. Normally it is based on age. There may also be minimum or maximum weight and height restriction on some attractions for safety purposes. It is also worth noting that often the definition of a child will differ for hotels, flights and travel insurance. For example, while generally we accept that someone may be considered a child up to the age of 18, travel insurance may sometimes let a child remain on a parents' travel policy well into their 20's, depending on whether they are full-time students etc.

- Infants and toddlers under 2 to 5 years. – often no charge.
- Children under about 12 or sometimes 14 years – child rates normally apply.
- Young People/Teenagers 14 to 18 years – child rates may apply in some cases.

- Young Adults 18 and up – full-time students under 26 can qualify for discounts with an International Student ID.

Level B

When travelling as a family, it is important that each family member's needs and wishes are treated respectfully. This is a family vacation and each person expects they are going to have fun and a good time. One way of having the family vacation live up to everyone's expectation is to take turns deciding what to do next.

If your children are small and the parents would like to do some adult activities, one parent could stay with the children while the other visits a museum, plays golf or does some other activity. If the parents would like to do something together, some hotels offer babysitting and daycare services. However, traveling with small children can be stressful at times, and a morning at the spa or on the golf course could be just what is needed to restore some calm and peace to your soul.

If the children are older, let them take turns choosing the next activity. You may have set up a trip to a museum in the morning, but in the afternoon the kids may want to shop for presents for their friends, take a dune buggy tour, or just hang out in the pool area.

If they are teenagers, perhaps you could let them take turns planning an entire day. Let them choose the activity, where to eat and what to see. This will give them a sense of responsibility and confidence. It will also give them a sense that they are an important part of the family.

Letting everyone have a say when traveling as a family will bring some fun and excitement to the family vacation. You may even end up doing some things you would never have done otherwise.

Ex.3 Make up your own dialogues using the words and word combinations from the text.

Ex.4 Answer the following questions.

1. How do you think why it is better to travel with family?
2. Why do you need more preparations?
3. Is it complicated to travel with kids or no?
4. Are there any restrictions for kids on some attractions?
5. May travel insurance let a child remain on a parents' travel policy?

Ex.5 Write an essay on the topic "East or west home is best".

35. HEALTH TOURISM.

Ex.1 Read and learn new words. Give English equivalents to the words and words combinations.

disease - хвороба

surgical treatment - хірургічне втручання

fertility procedures - багато процедур

treatment - лікування

convalescent - оздоровчий

addict - наркоман

rigid program - жорстка програма

Ex.2 Read, translate and retell the text.

Level A

Spa towns and sanitariums may be considered an early form of medical tourism. In 18th-century England, for example, patients visited spas because they were places with supposedly health-giving mineral waters, treating diseases.

As more people around the world take an active interest in their health, a travel segment known as health tourism has evolved to fill customer needs. Not to be confused with medical tourism, which focuses more on surgical procedures, health tourism is a much broader concept centered mainly around resorts designed to improve the body and relax the mind.

Medical tourism refers to the travel of people to another country for the purpose of obtaining medical treatment in that country. Traditionally, people would travel from less-developed countries to major medical centers in highly developed countries for medical treatment that was unavailable in their own communities; the recent trend is for people to travel from developed countries to third-world countries for medical treatments because of cost consideration, though the traditional pattern still continues. Another reason for travel for medical treatment is that some treatments may not be legal in the home country, such as some fertility procedures.

Some people travel to obtain medical surgeries or other treatments. Some people go abroad for dental tourism or fertility tourism. People with rare genetic disorders may travel to another country where treatment of these conditions is better understood. However, virtually every type of health care, including psychiatry, alternative treatments, convalescent care and even burial services, is available.

Medical tourists are subject to a variety of risks, which may include deep vein thrombosis, tuberculosis, amoebic dysentery, paratyphoid, poor post-operative care, and others.

Health tourism is a wider term for travels that focus on medical treatments and the utilization of healthcare services. It spans a wide field of health-oriented tourism ranging from preventive and health-conductive to rehabilitational and curative forms of travel; the latter being commonly referred to as Medical tourism. Wellness tourism is another related field. On the occasion of the 9th National Conference on Health Economy held in Rostock/Germany in 2013, it has been defined as (...) the branch of health and tourism economy that contributes to

maintaining and restoring health and well-being in particular by using validated medical services.

Destination spas and health resorts are the most common and popular health travel venue. They offer a comprehensive range of services, from massage and Ayurvedic therapy to yoga and outdoor recreation facilities. The goal of these resorts is to send their guests home feeling happier, healthier, fitter and more relaxed. Everything is contained within the health spa resort, allowing guests to relax and focus on themselves.

Spa resorts often specialize in a particular health remedies. Mineral baths have been around for thousands of years, and countries like Bulgaria and New Zealand capitalize on these natural geothermal properties. Mud baths and other natural health cures are usually accompanied by a full menu of pampering services like massage and facials at these facilities. More holistic resorts offer treatments like acupuncture, colonic cleansing, hypnotherapy and meditation.

There are also specialized health centres for issues such as weight loss. These resorts place an emphasis on losing weight and improving eating habits. Guests typically follow a schedule lasting from a few days to a week or more. The meals are specially tailored to boost health and guests attend workshops to learn more about staying fit, eating right and keeping their weight down.

Another common specialized health destination is for addicts. Alcohol and drug addiction are the two most common problems dealt with at these facilities. They are set up like all-inclusive resort centers, except that there is more emphasis on monitoring the guests' behavior and keeping them on their rigid programs. These are not particularly relaxing resorts, but they can often break a person's addiction in a healthy manner.

Fitness holidays are gaining popularity with travelers who want to get some well-needed exercise while on vacation. This is the broadest category of health tourism, because the location is more important than the venue. Mountain resorts provide skiing in the winter and hiking and biking in the summer. Beach resorts are also popular for swimming and water sports. A fitness holiday places the impetus of action entirely on the traveller, and there are resorts at virtually every popular outdoor destination on the planet.

Level B

The health care industry, or medical industry, is the sector of the economic system that provides goods and services to treat patients with curative, preventive, rehabilitative, palliative, or, at times, unnecessary care. The modern health care sector is divided into many subsectors, and depends on interdisciplinary teams of trained professionals and paraprofessionals to meet health needs of individuals and populations.

The health care industry is one of the world's largest and fastest-growing industries. Consuming over 10 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) of most developed nations, health care can form an enormous part of a country's economy. Hundreds of health resorts and spas exist around the world, offering specialized beauty and fitness services, and extended programs to improve your health. These resorts are almost always located in stunning natural environments or in the

trendiest city districts. Spas play a major role in health tourism, but this field also extends into areas like addiction treatment and weight loss.

Destination spas and health resorts are the most common and popular health travel venue. They offer a comprehensive range of services, from massage and Ayurvedic therapy to yoga and outdoor recreation facilities. The goal of these resorts is to send their guests home feeling happier, healthier, fitter and more relaxed. Everything is contained within the health spa resort, allowing guests to relax and focus on themselves.

Ex.3 Ask as many questions on the text as possible.

Ex.4. Complete the sentences with the words below.

1. Medical tourism refers to the travel of people to another country for the purpose of obtaining ... in that country.

2. However, virtually every type of health care, including psychiatry, alternative treatments, ... and even burial services, is available.

3. It spans a wide field of health-oriented tourism ranging from preventive and health conducive to ... forms of travel;

4. Alcohol and drug ... are the two most common problems dealt with at these facilities.

5. ... often specialize in a particular health remedies.

Rehabilitational and curative, addiction, medical treatment, spa resorts, convalescent care.

Ex.5 Speak about and discuss the following points.

- medical tourism;
- health tourism;
- spa and health resorts;
- health centres;
- fitness holidays.

Ex.6 Write an essay on the topic “Meccas of medical tourism in the world”.

Ex.7 Project work. Carry out your own survey “Health care industry in Ukraine”.

36. SHOPPING.

Ex.1 Read and learn new words. Give English equivalents to the words and words combinations.

greengrocer's - лавка овочів

customer - клієнт

bargain - знижка, торгуватися

shoplifter - злодій в магазинах

Ex.2 Read, translate and retell the text.

Level A

Nowadays shopping as a way of spending time has become quite a popular thing. However, the meaning of this word does not simply imply browsing around the shops. It also means other things such as having a meal in a cafe or a restaurant.

What and where to buy? There are plenty of different shops such as food supermarkets, bakeries, furniture stores, department stores, clothing stores and many others. In today's fast-paced life people are looking for ways to make the process of shopping more comfortable and less time-consuming.

That is why more and more shopping centres and malls are opening in big and small cities. Under one roof you can find various shops and buy everything you need. Supermarkets are big self-service food shops (and not only food nowadays) where one can buy a lot of goods cheaper than at local grocer's. When people go to supermarkets or other large food stores they are often looking for bargains. By the way these shops are brightly lit and usually well laid out; pleasant music is always playing while you are walking along the shop. The goods are tidily arranged on trays and long endless shelves on which various prices are clearly marked. The shelves are well stocked with a wide selection of attractively packed goods. Everything from quick-frozen food to washing powder, from shoe-polish to new-laid eggs, from tinned fish to tooth paste can be bought there. All these things are displayed in such a way that people are often tempted to purchase things they don't need. It's a so called marketing trick; that's why it's better to make shopping list before going to a shop. With shopping list you can avoid several costly mistakes like impulse purchases that will run up your grocery bill and extra trips to the store. A shopping list can also help you to avoid overbuying perishables so that you can eliminate wasteful spoilage. After a person has found everything he needs he takes his trolley and goes to the cash desk where a cashier reckons up bills on a cash register. There are often long queues there, but they do not spoil the general pleasure of visiting such shops.

If you are going to buy some clothes, electrical appliances, souvenirs and so on, the best place to visit is a department store. A department store is a store which sells many different kinds of goods, each in a separate department. Modern department stores serve the needs of the entire family. Usually people enjoy buying goods in such shops as they can make all their purchases under one roof. A typical department store occupies a large building with separate departments, located on a

number of floors. Some departments provide special services among them there can be a travel agency or a chemist's for example. These stores started in America more than 50 years ago, and then the idea was brought to European countries. And today we can hardly imagine our life without these stores; people really enjoy shopping there. Besides supermarkets and department stores every sizeable town has a market where local people sell spare potatoes and carrots from their gardens and where larger traders arrive in big trucks that are overloaded with melons, oranges, bananas, etc in order to sell them. One can find dried fruit, cheese, nuts, honey, cereals and other food in the markets as well. Markets are nice places to visit even if you don't need to buy anything; go there early in the morning for the liveliest scenes and you can also certainly bargain a bit over prices. If you don't want to spend a lot of money you can watch newspaper sales ads or you may go to different sales: semi-annual-sales and annual sales, half-price sales, clearance sales and many others. Certainly some people dislike shopping and place their orders by the phone or order goods on the Internet (it's becoming more and more popular). Today you can buy everything on the Internet starting with books and finishing with clothes, but it's really not easy to find a store with the best prices and more convenient delivery hours because today there are so many stores and companies on the Internet. When you make a request they send you a courier or if you order a present for instance for you friend they can deliver it directly to his or her house. From time to time they offer a small gift or a free delivery. Another reason why people prefer to use the Internet today to buy this or that thing is that it's time-saving, because at present we want to save as much time as possible. In addition usually it's cheaper to buy things on the Internet, you won't face long waiting lines in each register, endless queues and deal with intrusive shop assistants. For all these reasons shopping on the Internet is a great relief for many people.

Thanks to the development of the Internet, some people prefer to shop online. Even though it might seem the most convenient way of buying things, there are a few disadvantages as well.

Sometimes shopping can be a part of travel experience. A lot of people go abroad not to just relax in the sun and do sightseeing but also wander around local shops.

Europe is renowned for its designer boutiques and massive sales. However, it is possible to buy fashion clothes of high quality in other countries too.

Level B

When we want to buy something, we must go to the shop where it is sold. In the shop window we see what is sold in the shop.

Some shops have many departments. We can buy nearly everything we need there. They are called department stores. In some shops there are no salesmen, but only cashiers. Sugar, tea, coffee, salt, pepper, ham, bacon, and so on are sold at the grocer's. Bread is sold at the baker's, meat at the butcher's. We go to the greengrocer's for vegetables and fruit. We buy boots and shoes at the shoeshop. We buy books at the bookseller's and jewellery and watches at the jeweller's.

The customers choose the goods they want and pay at the cashdesk. These are called self-service shops. If someone tries to take things from a shop without paying they are almost certain to be caught. Most shops have store detectives who have the job catching shoplifters. Shoplifting is considered a serious crime by the police.

Going shopping is a part of our everyday life. For some people it's a pleasant pastime while for others it's an everyday routine. Some people like doing shopping and they are happy if they can pick up a bargain in the sales, for others yawn while walking along the shelves in a shop. But whether you like shopping or not you have to do it because it's a necessity.

I'd like to say that at present shopping has become more exciting than it used to be several decades ago. Today people do a lot of shopping or at least window-shopping every day, because all necessary facilities are provided for them. In large cities and even in small towns there are all kinds of shops and stores as well as supermarkets.

Ex.3 What word or phrase is being defined in these sentences.

1. A shop where you can buy fashionable clothes.
2. A place with many shops, either outside or indoors.
3. A person who works in a shop.
4. The place where you can try on clothes in a shop.
5. The place where you pay for things in a shop.
6. To look round the shops without planning to buy anything.
7. The shop where you buy meat.
8. The shop where you buy medicines, baby products, shampoo etc.

Ex.4 Speak about and discuss the following points:

- at the baker's;
- at the greengrocer's;
- at the butcher's etc;
- self-service shop;
- shoplifting.

Ex.5 Role-play. Work in pairs. (A: You are a customer and you want to buy a fashionable dress. Ask the assistant about all dresses available, sizes, prices. You want to try it on. Make decision. B: You are a shop assistant. Help your client and answer all her questions.)

Ex.6 Write an essay on the topic "My favourite brands".

Ex.7 Make project "Shopping tourism". Find the information about the recent trends in shopping tourism nowadays and make a presentation to your group.

37. BUSINESS TRIP.

Ex.1 Read and learn new words. Give English equivalents to the words and words combinations.

international trade - міжнародна торгівля

to make a contract - заключати контракт

terms of delivery- терміни постачання

shipment - постачання

communication technologies- комунікаційні технології

professional skills - особисті вміння, навички

itinerary - маршрут

social conventions - соціальні домовленості

Ex.2 Read, translate and retell the text.

Level A

Never before in the history of the world have businessmen traveled as much as they do today. It is not surprising because we are living in a world of growing international trade and expanding economic and technical cooperation. There are plenty of good hotels, motels and guest houses in the world, which are conveniently located in major business centers.

Employees of different countries usually go on business trips. Any firm chooses only the best export for it. Companies can arrange such trips both in and outside the country. There are many reasons for going on business: there are to make a contract, to discuss different terms of delivery, payment or shipment, to have tests, to do consultancy, to improve one's professional skills, to work etc. Representatives of the companies make preliminary arrangements in order to meet. Usually the itinerary of the trip is carefully planned by the head of the department or an executive. A business trip can be a long term or a short term one. Often an employee must give a financial report to the chief. As a rule, a businessman has a chance to go sightseeing or to visit theatres, or just have some rest after the working day. They also try to buy gifts or presents for relatives, friends and colleagues. Business trips contribute to the extension of business relationships of a company and help to succeed in the world market.

Business today is international, so business people often have to travel. On a business trip people may meet colleagues and business partners for a first time. It is usual for colleagues from different countries to experience cultural difficulties. In other words, they may be surprised by foreign social conventions that is the different ways that other nationalities or different cultures do things.

Management styles are also different from country to country. In some cases, it is useful to get a piece of advice from a special agency, consulting on the questions of international business. Business trips are very important nowadays because they face to

face contracts are more valuable and useful for the matter, make a call so in order not to spoil business people will go on traveling on business.

The existence of teleconferencing and telepresence technologies, especially those that make use of the Internet, can affect the decision making process when determining whether to send an employee on a business trip. These trips are often expensive, and can result in reduced productivity due to disrupted work schedules. Many activities that were traditionally accomplished during business trips, such as training personnel in other company facilities, can be easily accomplished using various teleconferencing solutions. Some businesses still see an advantage in face to face contact, especially when entertaining clients, but the choice of whether to use a business trip or long distance communication technologies can often be purely economic in nature.

Level B

Business trips are just part of doing business. A company tries to choose only its best people to represent it. Trips can happen in or out of the country. And there are as many reasons to go on a business as there are places to go: to sign contracts, to discuss terms of delivery, payment or shipment, to have tests, to consult, to improve one's professional skills, to provide support. Whether a long-term or short-term trip, the itinerary must be carefully planned by the head of a department or another executive. After the trip, an employee is ordinarily expected to give a full financial accounting of the trip to his boss.

Sightseeing, cultural events and just relaxing are a regular part of every business trip. And no businessman would dare forget to buy gifts for relatives, friends and colleagues while on a business trip to an interesting, new location. These trips are important because they contribute to the expansion of a company's business relationships and help that company succeed in the competitive world market.

Business today is international in character, and business people often have to travel. On a business trip people might meet colleagues and business partners for the first time. Often, colleagues from different countries experience cultural difficulties, that is, they are surprised by strange, to them, social conventions in a new place. Different cultures do things differently! Management styles also differ from country to country. It's often useful when doing business in a foreign land, to get some advice from a special agency which consults on questions of international business. These days, business trips are very important because face to face meetings are more valuable to profitable business than any other type of strategy.

Ex.3 Answer the following questions.

1. What is the place of business travel in the world?
2. What is the situation nowadays?
3. What is incentive tourism?
4. What are the most popular destinations for business tourism?
5. What do travel agencies offer to businessmen?

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

- business travel is a highly profitable part of world tourism;
- business is the oldest part of tourism;
- the demand on business travel is growing rapidly;

- incentive tours are gaining popularity;
- MICE is an important sector of world economy.

Ex.5 Write an essay on the topic “Business travel in Urraine”.

Ex.6 Project work. Work out a week-long business travel program for a group of businessmen.

38. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Ex.1 Read and learn new words. Give English equivalents to the words and words combinations.

intergovernmental union - міжурядове об'єднання

scale - масштаб

headquarter - штаб-квартира

sustainable - стійкий

decisive - вирішальний

observance - дотримання

integration - інтеграція

matter - питання

council - рада

accessible tourism - доступний туризм

Ex.2 Read, translate and retell the text.

Level A

The formation of international organizations has been a 20th-century phenomenon. Nowadays there are more than 2,500 international organizations. Among them are more than 130 intergovernmental unions. The United Nations Organization is the most notable. Other important organizations are the European Economic Community, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Organization of American States, and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The creation of international organizations on a wide scale in the 20th-century is the result of the progress in the technology of communication, transportation, warfare, and the spread of industrialization. These developments gave rise to a sense of interdependence among the peoples of the world, and made people recognize the importance of international co-operation to avoid the dangers, solve the problems, and use the opportunities which confront the society of nations on a world-wide scale. Some organizations are concerned only with single and relatively narrow problems, while others, such as the United Nations and the UNESCO, deal with a great variety of matters. Moreover, international organizations function as either intergovernmental or nongovernmental agencies.

The European Union is an organization of most of the states of western Europe that works toward and oversees the economic and political integration of these states. World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) is the most widely recognised and the leading international organisation in travel and tourism today. It is a specialised agency of the United Nations. It serves as a global forum for tourism policy and a practical source of tourism know-how. With its headquarters in Madrid, Spain the World Tourism Organisation plays a central and decisive role in promoting development of responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism, with the aim of contributing to economic development, international

understanding, peace prosperity and universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Its membership includes 150 countries and territories and more than 450 affiliate members representing local governments, tourism associations, educational institutes and private sector companies including airlines, hotels and tour operators.

Other international organisations which have a specialised interest in tourism include the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) which is a specialised agency of the United Nations and is concerned with the development of international civil aviation, and the International Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation (IMCO) which is an inter-governmental organisation concerned with co-operation in sea transport.

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) is an association of airlines concerned with the development and regulation of the air transportation industry. Members comprise of approximately 80% of the world's international airlines.

The influence of the international organizations is great. They deal with political, social, and economic problems. They are concerned with the environmental problems as well. The results of the activity of the international organizations are significant.

Level B

The role of international organizations is helping to set the international agenda, mediating political bargaining, providing place for political initiatives and acting as catalysts for coalition- formation. International organizations also define the salient issues and decide which issues can be grouped together, thus help governmental priority determination or other governmental arrangements.

The United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) is the United Nations agency responsible for the promotion of responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism. It is the leading international organization in the field of tourism, which promotes tourism as a driver of economic growth, inclusive development and environmental sustainability and offers leadership and support to the sector in advancing knowledge and tourism policies worldwide. It encourages the implementation of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism to maximize the contribution of tourism to socio-economic development, while minimizing its possible negative impacts, and is committed to promoting tourism as an instrument in achieving the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), geared towards reducing poverty and fostering sustainable development.

UNWTO generates market knowledge, promotes competitive and sustainable tourism policies and instruments, fosters tourism education and training, and works to make tourism an effective tool for development through technical assistance projects in over 100 countries around the world.

UNWTO's membership includes 156 countries, 6 territories and over 400 affiliate members representing the private sector, educational institutions, tourism associations and local tourism authorities. Its headquarters are located in Madrid.

Ex.3 Answer the following questions.

1. What do you think why the formation of international organizations was a 20th-century phenomenon?
2. What international organizations can you list?
3. What gave rise to a sense of interdependence among peoples?
4. What international organization in touristic sphere do you know?
5. What do you think what is the main aim of the European Union work?
6. Why international organizations have great influence worldwide?
7. Name other touristic international organizations you know.

Ex.4 Speak about different international organizations:

- UNESCO;
- UNO;
- UNWTO;
- ICAO;
- IMCO;
- IATA.

Ex.5 Write an essay on the topic “The history of UNWTO, IATA etc”.

Ex.6 Make project. You are a representative of any international organization. Make a leaflet presenting your organization.

39. ECOTOURISM.

Ex.1 Read and learn new words. Give English equivalents to the words and words combinations.

emphasis - акцент

long-lasting - тривалий

to reflect - відображати

nature tourism - природничий туризм

jungle trekking - трекінг у джунглях

benefit - вигода

to integrate - завершувати

marine systems - морська система

exploration - розвідка

swamp - болото

demand - попит

Ex.2 Read, translate and retell the text.

Level A

Overpopulation, industrialization, urbanization and environmental pollution have disastrous effects on Nature and wildlife. Nowadays we often hear such words as nature tourism, green tourism, sustainable tourism, bio-tourism, ecologically responsible tourism, educational tourism and cultural tourism. But sometimes we don't fully understand their meaning. All these terms have much in common but they are not synonyms with ecotourism which probably involves a little of all of them.

Ecotourism is one of the fastest-growing sectors of the tourism industry. The International Ecotourism Society defines ecotourism as 'responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of local people.' Ecotourism has a save-the-planet goal. Unfortunately, there are very few pristine and unpolluted areas left in the world and they must be protected. Ecotourism is a travelling to natural destinations with rare flora and fauna.

Environmental organizations say that ecotourism is 'nature-based, sustainably managed, conservation supporting, and environmentally educated'. It gives the tourist the opportunity to broaden his mind, to discover new ways of life, to meet interesting people, to improve his or her knowledge in history and geography. Ecotourism provides funds for conservation and benefits the economic development of local communities as tourists provide jobs to local people, use local transportation, inns and markets and make voluntary contributions. Besides, ecotourism helps people understand the environment around them, makes them respect different cultures and be careful with Nature. It is an unforgettable experience which is rewarding at the same time.

Ecotourism is for environment-conscious people who love Nature, understand the negative influence of conventional tourism on the environment and want to

minimize it. Ecotourism promotes recycling, energy efficiency, water conservation, safe disposal of waste and garbage and creation of economic opportunities for the local communities.

However, ecotourism may have some negative aspects. The increasing number of tourists may damage the local environment. Some tourists don't understand the negative consequences of their visits. Many of them don't know how to behave and don't follow the main rule of ecotourism 'Leave nothing behind you except footprints and take nothing away except photographs'. They pollute drinking water, pick up rare flowers, disturb wild animals, purchase souvenirs made from the skin of endangered animals or leaves of rare plants. Searching for 'untouched places' tourists move off the beaten path and scare away animals.

First and foremost ecotourism is education. That is why before visiting some remote area tourists should learn as much as they can about its flora, fauna, local people, history, culture and traditions. It is also useful to learn a few words of the local language. The more information you learn, the more you will get out of your trip. It is very important to be open-minded and respectful.

Level B

Tourist attractions range from winter sports in the mountains to summer seaside activities, with health spas receiving special emphasis. Special features of interest to tourists include the mountain lakes and underground cave systems. Many are interested in churches and monasteries with ancient frescoes, ancient folklore and folk costumes reflecting customs and long-lasting traditions.

Many locations have become popular because of the growing worldwide interest in ecology and conservation. Tour companies in Thailand advertise jungle treks, scuba diving and other expeditions as “nature tourism”. But the popularity of these activities has caused environmental problems. Like mass tourism, mass jungle trekking can damage the ecosystem and the living and working conditions of local people.

As a solution to the problem, the Tourism Authority of Thailand introduced the idea of ecotourism here a few years ago. Ecotourism is tourism that is environmentally friendly and that also benefits local communities.

Ecotourism integrates tourism with ecology, offering wide varieties of landscapes and activities, including unspoiled beaches and coral reefs with productive marine systems, for scuba-diving enthusiasts; vast limestone caverns in highlands with trekking, mountain biking,, climbing opportunities and cave exploration; rainforest areas wit ancient tribal peoples and undeveloped islands with jungle and swamp treks, sailing, rafting and other travel opportunities and miles and miles of empty beaches. All versions focus on environmental protection. So the future demand will boost ecotourism on both national and global levels.

Ex. 3 Answer the following questions:

- 1) Why is tourism a risky business?
- 2) How do you think why mass tourism caused the most significant economic change worldwide since World War II?
- 3) What economic factors can increase the development of tourism industry?

- 4) Why number of tourists is instantly increasing?
- 5) Is tourism industry hard to be controlled? Why?
- 6) Should tourists learn about local culture before going there?
- 7) Can tourism industry influence our life?

Ex.4 Speak about and discuss the following statements:

- ecotourism is a travel to a natural area;
- for some countries ecotourism is a major sector of economy;
- the aim of ecotourism is to conserve the environment;
- ecotourism is the most important and the most profitable trend of tourism development;
- ecotourism will continue to increase in popularity.

Ex.5 Write an essay on the topic “Ecotourism in Ukraine”.

Ex.6 Project work. Create an ecotourism program in your region. Work out the itinerary for an ecotour. Present it to your groupmates.

40. DEVELOPMENT OF MASS TOURISM.

Ex.1 Read and learn new words. Give English equivalents to the words and words combinations.

risky business - ризикований бізнес

considerable - значний

expenditure - витрати

to pollute - забруднювати

to march - межувати

capital investment - капіталовкладення

exchange - обмін

boarding houses - пансіонати

steadily - неухильно

Ex.2 Read, translate and retell the text.

Level A

The most significant economic change for many countries of the world has been the development of mass tourism since World War II. Tourism is a risky business: capital investment can be considerable, whereas the season in which to recoup expenditure may be short and can be disrupted by economic difficulties within a country and in neighbouring countries or by cool, rainy weather in summer. Furthermore, there is fierce competition to attract tourists, not only among different countries but also among the resorts within each country.

Tourism is a growing industry and one of the largest sources of foreign exchange. Enormous sums of money are injected into the economies of some nations by winter and summer tourism. Employment opportunities in the service sector increase substantially. The tourist trade is one of most important sources of employment and revenue and is served by numerous hotels and boardinghouses, youth hostels, restaurants, and retail businesses. Many cities are also important centres for international conferences and exhibitions.

The number of tourists increases steadily. Luxury establishments are developed for wealthy foreigners. Many workers find employment in tourism. So these were the most positive sides of mass tourism.

But of course mass tourism has many negative aspects too. First of all tourism is not being controlled enough. So it can ruin areas of natural beauty: damage coral reefs, pollute beaches and destroy the habitats of wildlife, where roads and hotels are built. What is more the increasing numbers of air-plane flights can cause a global warming.

Secondly a lot of ancient monuments are being destroyed by unstoppable march of tourism. So countries need a lot of money to restore them.

Finally, tourism can have a bad effect on local culture, traditions and the way of life. Large numbers of tourists can undermine traditional beliefs, values and

customs that they find so interesting. And where these tourists don't understand local traditions their behavior can cause great crime.

In my opinion tourism has a great influence on our life and the life of all planet on the whole. If we don't understand that, it will influence badly and lead to unfortunate results. I believe that all problems of mass tourism can be solved. And if we do it mass tourism will not do harm to our planet and people.

Level B

Tourism is very popular nowadays, that's why it is developing very quickly. The number of travelers grows year after year because a lot of people like to travel very much and for some people it is a kind of a hobby. Tourism has become mass lately.

I'm sure that the developing of tourism has given rise to millions of new jobs and increased economic prosperity in countries across the world, it brings substantial economic profit to regions, which don't have another source of income.

Tourism became a very profitable business because people are ready to spend their money for the great opportunity to have a great time learning about new countries, going sightseeing, resting and enjoying themselves. And every time they want to visit a new place, where they have not been yet. That's why different countries are building more and more hotels, creating new resorts renovating places of interest trying to attract more tourists.

Ex.3 Answer the following questions.

- 1) Why is tourism a risky business?
- 2) What do you think why mass tourism caused the most significant economic change worldwide since World War II?
- 3) What economic factors can increase the development of tourism industry?
- 4) Why is number of tourists instantly increasing?
- 5) Is tourism industry hard to be controlled? Why?
- 6) Should tourists learn about local culture before going there?
- 7) Can tourism industry influence our life?

Ex.4 Speak about and discuss the following points:

- the development of mass tourism;
- tourism is the source of international exchange;
- negative aspects of mass tourism;
- impact of mass tourism on people's way of life;
- mass tourism is a very profitable business.

Ex.5 Write an essay on the topic "Mass tourism as a profitable business".

Ex.6 Project work "Prospects of mass tourism development in Ukraine". Find some information about mass tourism in Ukraine on the Internet. Describe the existing trends in mass tourism development. Make your forecast about mass tourism development in Ukraine. Make a presentation to your group.

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Навчальне видання

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ДІЛОВА ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА

Практикум

для здобувачів ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра напряму підготовки «Туризм»

Рецензент *О.В. Юдіна*
Відповідальний за випуск *Я.С. Дибчинська*
Коректор *Л.Г. Компанієць*