

6 Podróżowanie i turystyka

VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING

- 1 Work in pairs. Look at the photos and say what types of holiday they show. Then, answer the questions below.



- 3 Work in pairs. Add at least two things you can do to each of the holiday types mentioned in exercise 2.
Self-catering holiday: cook your own meals, explore the countryside, eat out in local restaurants

- 4 Work in pairs. Choose one type of holiday from exercise 2.

Student A: Make a list of the advantages of this kind of holiday.

Student B: Make a list of the disadvantages.

Discuss your opinions together. Then, choose another holiday type and swap roles.

REMEMBER!

camping = biwakowanie, np.

Camping is cheaper than staying in a hotel.

campsite = pole namiotowe, np.

There is a campsite six kilometres away at Wragby.

- Have you been on any of these types of holiday?
- What did you like about them? Mention two things.
- What didn't you like? Why?
- Which type of holiday would you prefer? Why?

VOCABULARY

Going on holiday

- 2 Complete adverts 1-7 with the types of holiday in the box.

cruise city breaks self-catering spa adventure
active caravan

Happy Hols for Happier People

Choose one of our fantastic offers, and have the holiday of a lifetime!

- Rent a cottage in Tuscany and cook yourself delicious Italian dinners on one of our _____ holidays.
- Bored? Looking for something extraordinary? Try one of our _____ holidays and travel through Laos by boat, down the Mekong river.
- Have you always wanted to relax on a _____? Explore the Greek islands on a luxurious ocean liner.
- Discover Barcelona in three days. Book one of our popular _____ and visit the Catalan capital's museums, theatres and shops.
- Get fit by booking one of our _____ holidays: this summer's special – a three-week trek in Peru.
- Holidaying on a budget? Choose one of our _____ holidays and relax with friends or family at a campsite in the Dordogne.
- Pamper yourself on one of our _____ holidays. De-stress in a Swiss mountain resort. Beauty treatments and refreshing baths included.

- 5 Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

1 cruise / voyage

- The Titanic sank on its first _____ to New York.
- I would love to go on a luxury _____ round the Caribbean.

2 souvenirs / memories

- The holiday photos bring back lots of nice _____.
- My brother brought these clay figures back from Greece as _____.

3 tour / excursion

- My class went on an all-day _____ to the National Park.
- We went on a _____ of Spain last summer.

4 holidaymakers / tour operators

- The plane to Crete was packed with British _____.
- All the main _____ in Poland usually start advertising their summer offers in November.

5 guests / visitors

- In winter there aren't many _____ in hotels in Międzyzdroje.
- The Wawel Castle attracts more than a million _____ every year.

6 check-in / passport control

- Before you cross the border you may need to go through _____.
- My flight to Cairo leaves at 8 p.m. I have to be at _____ by 6 p.m.

7 journey / trip

- The _____ was long and tiring. It took us eight hours by train.
- For their 20th wedding anniversary, my parents went on a _____ to Venice.

8 travel / expedition

- Are you planning to join the university _____ to the Antarctic this year?
- _____ today is faster and less expensive than before.

EXAM TASK Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i odpowiedz na pytania 1–5. Zakreśl literę A, B, C lub D.

Around the World – by Bike

1 Scottish cyclist, Mark Beaumont, who was born in 1983, was destined for success at an early age. He completed his first long-distance bike ride at the age of twelve when he rode from John O'Groats at the top of Scotland all the way down to Land's End in the south of England. Then, on 15 February 2008, Beaumont raised £18,000 for charity, and entered *The Guinness Book of World Records*, when he became the fastest person to cycle around the world. He completed his trip in 195 days and 6 hours, beating the record of 276 days which had previously been set by another British man, Steven Strange.

2 Beaumont's trip began and ended in Paris and took him through twenty countries across Europe, the Middle East, India, Asia, Australia and North America. The speed of his journey is amazing. It took him only four hours to cross Holland and just three hours to cross Germany. He cycled across four American states in two days.

3 But Beaumont's trip wasn't all plain sailing – or in this case plain cycling. As well as his bike, Beaumont carried eighty kilograms of equipment that included a tent, tools and cameras. He had his wallet and camera stolen when he was staying in a motel in the USA.

4 He **came down with** food poisoning in Lahore and was knocked off his bike in Louisiana by a motorist. He even had to change routes when he was crossing into Malaysia to escape an outbreak of violence in southern Thailand.

5 One of Beaumont's other problems was food.

6 He had to eat around 6,000 calories a day in order to **keep up** his energy levels, which was often difficult to do. It meant that even though he is a vegetarian, he was forced to sometimes eat meat. In the Australian Outback, where there are few shops, he often had to **go without** anything nutritious, and eat chocolate bars and tins of baked beans instead. In both Australia and the USA it was hard to avoid junk food – not an ideal diet for a long-distance cyclist!

7 When Beaumont left Paris on 5 August 2007 to start his journey, only a small crowd was there to **see him off**. However, Beaumont kept a blog while he was travelling, so that people could follow his journey. This gave him a great deal of publicity, with the result that – on his return – thousands of people, hundreds of media representatives, and even the British Ambassador to France, gathered to welcome him back.

1 What does the writer say about Mark Beaumont's round-the-world trip?

- A It's the second time he's beaten the same record.
- B He beat the world record by 195 days.
- C His trip went into *The Guinness Book of World Records*.
- D He had never done a long-distance ride before.

2 How long did Beaumont spend in the countries he visited?

- A A few days.
- B Different amounts of time.
- C Half a day.
- D From three to four hours.

3 Which of these problems did Beaumont manage to avoid?

- A An accident.
- B Illness.
- C Crime.
- D War.

4 Eating was problematic because

- A he couldn't always get enough calories.
- B he couldn't carry any tins.
- C he didn't want to eat any fast food.
- D he refused to eat meat.

5 Why were there so many people at the finishing line?

- A They were there to see the British Ambassador.
- B They had read about Beaumont online.
- C They were there to publicize the event.
- D They were taking part in another race.

7 In pairs, discuss the questions.

- 1 Why do you think people go on expeditions around the world?
- 2 Would you like to go on a similar kind of journey as described in the article in exercise 6? Why / Why not?

VOCABULARY

Build your vocabulary

8 Match the phrasal verbs highlighted in the two texts with definitions a–f below.

- a become ill with something
- b manage without
- c begin a journey
- d stop trying to do something
- e maintain at a high level
- f go with somebody in order to say goodbye

9 Write a text (about 120–150 words) describing the most disastrous journey you have ever had – real or imaginary. Use some of the phrasal verbs from exercise 8.

Say:

- where you were going, why, who with
- how you were travelling
- what problems you had
- what happened in the end

GRAMMAR

Comparison of adjectives and adverbs

- 1 Work in pairs. Describe the photos. Then answer the questions below.
- Which is a better way to travel: by plane or train? Why?
 - Is it possible to travel cheap and fast? How?
 - When you choose a means of transport, which is more important to you: comfort or time?
 - Do you think it is possible to travel happily without any money?

Stopniowanie przymiotników

Przymiotniki stopniuje się na dwa sposoby w zależności od ich długości:

- poprzez dodanie końcówki *-er* i *-est*, np.
cheap cheaper the cheapest (jednosylabowe)
thin thinner the thinnest (jednosylabowe zakończone jedną samogłoską + jedną spółgłoską)
easy easier the easiest (dwusylabowe z końcówką *-y*)
- poprzez dodanie *more* i *the most* przed przymiotnikiem (wielosylabowe), np.
dangerous more dangerous the most dangerous

Formy nieregularne:

<i>good</i>	<i>better</i>	<i>the best</i>
<i>bad</i>	<i>worse</i>	<i>the worst</i>
<i>many / much</i>	<i>more</i>	<i>the most</i>
<i>little</i>	<i>less</i>	<i>the least</i>
<i>far</i>	<i>further</i>	<i>the furthest</i>

Stopniowanie przysłówków

Również przysłówki stopniuje się na dwa sposoby w zależności od ich długości:

- przez dodanie *more* i *most* (z końcówką *-ly*)
elegantly more elegantly most elegantly
- przez dodanie końcówki *-er* i *-est*, (jednosylabowe, które mają taką samą formę, jak przymiotniki), np.
close closer the closest

Formy nieregularne:

<i>well</i>	<i>better</i>	<i>the best</i>
<i>badly</i>	<i>worse</i>	<i>the worst</i>
<i>little</i>	<i>less</i>	<i>the least</i>

Aby porównać dwie osoby, rzeczy, dwa zjawiska itd., stosujemy:

- formę stopnia wyższego przymiotników lub przysłówków + *than*
Trains are slower than planes, but they are more comfortable.
Planes can fly higher than birds.

- (not) *as* + przymiotnik lub przysówek + *as*
Trains aren't as fast as planes.
Business class doesn't sell as well as economy class.

Inne konstrukcje, w których używa się stopnia wyższego, to:

- the* + stopień wyższy przymiotnika, *the* + stopień wyższy przymiotnika
The faster you drive, the more dangerous it is. (im szybciej..., tym bardziej...)

Aby powiedzieć, że coś lub ktoś jest „naj”, stosujemy konstrukcję:

- the* + stopień najwyższy przymiotnika lub przysłówka.
This hotel is the best in town.
John started his journey the earliest.



- 2 Write words which mean the opposite of the words below.

- the best _____
- more wisely _____
- shorter _____
- the most _____
- the furthest _____
- faster _____
- the least nervously _____
- the cleanest _____
- less _____
- worse _____

- 3 Find and correct a mistake in each sentence.

- A holiday by the sea is the more relaxing type of holiday.
- Their hotel room is as comfortably as ours.
- The accommodation we had last year was much more better than this year's.
- What is the hottest place in the world?
- Dirtiest beaches have been closed.
- Heathrow airport is more busy than Luton.
- Anna drives as slow as her husband.
- The engine in our new car is more loud than in the old one.

There and it

- 11 Complete the gaps with the correct form of **there + be** or **it + be**.

As you know ¹ _____ a great deal of rainfall over the past few days which has caused flooding in some areas. However, you will be glad to know that this situation is about to change. ² _____ some light rain later this morning, but this will be followed by bright sunshine in the afternoon. ³ _____ sunny and warm all day tomorrow.

⁴ _____ a hurricane in the southern states of America and hundreds of people have lost their homes. This is the second time this area has been struck by a hurricane in the past year.

⁵ _____ a less serious storm in July which caused widespread disruption to the roads. ⁶ _____ difficult to say when people will be able to return to their homes, but it's hoped that the clear-up operation will take place very soon.

Pronouns review

- 12 Choose the correct words to complete the dialogue.

Lucy Where did you get your dress? I've been looking for ¹one / each / every just like that.

Maya Actually, I made it ²itself / myself / yourself. I've been doing a dressmaking class.

Lucy Really? That's fantastic. I could never do ³everything / nothing / anything like that.

Maya Of course you could! ⁴Anything / Anyone / Anywhere can do dressmaking if they learn how.

Lucy Well, I'm not very artistic to be honest. ⁵Each / Every / Any single time I try to make ⁶somewhere / something / someone it ends up looking horrible.

Maya Well, you just have to give ⁷yourself / herself / itself a chance. Why don't you come to the next class? Everyone really enjoys ⁸ourselves / themselves / itself in the lessons. There's no pressure.

Lucy So what other kinds of things do you make?

Maya We do something different ⁹every / each / all few weeks. I love it, but you should come and see for ¹⁰itself / herself / yourself.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

Much faster, a little slower, etc.

We can use a word or phrase such as *much*, *far*, *a lot*, *a bit* and *a little* before a comparative to say how big or how small the difference between two people or things is.

Playing basketball is much more exciting than watching it on TV.
I did a bit better in my French test this time.

- 1 Choose the correct words to complete sentences 1–8. Are they adjectives or adverbs?

- My friend speaks *much more quickly* / *much quicker* than anyone I know.
- Running is *fastest* / *faster* than walking.
- The food in the Bear Restaurant isn't as *good* / *well* as the food in the Lion Restaurant.
- I would travel *further* / *the furthest* to see a concert than a play.
- My sister works *a bit harder* / *far harder* than me but not that much.
- New York is *bigger* / *the biggest* than London.
- You're as *cleverer* / *clever* as the other people in your class.
- Venice is one of the *more beautiful* / *most beautiful* cities I've visited.

- 2 One word in each sentence is in the wrong place. Find and correct it.

- I learn languages more than easily I learn facts and figures.
- Camping isn't as comfortable staying as in hotels.
- I find beach holidays less than interesting city breaks.
- It's easier than to travel by train to travel by car.
- The service in the café was good as the service as in the restaurant.
- Being on holiday with the friends is best type of holiday.
- Last year's holiday in Turkey was most the relaxing holiday I've ever been on.

- 3 Complete the questions in the quiz with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets. Then give your own answers.

What do you think?

- Who plays _____ (good) music: rock or classical musicians?
- Which city is _____ (interesting) in Europe?
- Which pets are _____ (easy) to look after: snakes, fish or dogs?
- Which is _____ (relaxing) type of holiday?
- Who works _____ (hard): footballers, politicians or doctors?
- Who speaks _____ (quick): the Spanish, the French, the English?
- Which subject is _____ (hard): maths or chemistry?
- Who has _____ (original) voice: Placido Domingo or Andrea Bocelli?

PREPOSITIONS

Adjectives with prepositions

Some adjectives can be followed by prepositions, e.g. *proud of*, *fond of*, *afraid of*, *tired of*, *bad / good at*, *surprised at*, *different from*, *worried about*, *excited about*, *nervous about*, *fed up with*.

- 1 Choose the correct prepositions to complete sentences 1–6.

- I've always been nervous *at* / *of* / *about* heights.
- I'm planning to travel around the world *on* / *in* / *at* five years' time.
- My friends live *on* / *at* / *in* 10 King's Street.
- I can't concentrate unless I'm *in* / *at* / *on* my desk.
- My drama class never starts *at* / *in* / *on* time. It's very annoying.
- Some students prefer to sit *in* / *at* / *on* the back of the classroom.

6 PODRÓŻOWANIE I TURYSTYKA

6.1 Going on holiday

be on holiday być na wakacjach
bring back memories przywoływać wspomnienia
business trip podróż służbowa
camp obóz, biwak
camping biwakowanie
campsite pole namiotowe
city break krótkie wakacje w mieście
cruise rejs wycieczkowy
delicious food przepyszne jedzenie
exciting adventures ekscytujące przygody
fabulous weather świetna pogoda
go on pojechać
~ a journey w podróż
~ a tour / a trip na wycieczkę
go on a cruise wyruszyć w rejs
guest gość
historic buildings historyczne budowle
holidays wakacje
adventure ~ z przygodą
all-inclusive ~ z wliczonymi wszystkimi opłatami
active ~ dla aktywnych
caravan ~ w przyczepie kempingowej
spa ~ w uzdrowisku
self-catering ~ zżywieniem we własnym zakresie
holiday resort miejscowość wczasowa
holidaymaker wczasowicz
join an expedition przyłączyć się do wyprawy
journey podróż
package holiday zorganizowane wczasy
passenger pasażer
souvenir pamiątka
tour wycieczka objazdowa
tour operator organizator wycieczek
tourist turysta
take a holiday wziąć urlop
travel agent biuro podróży
travel podróż, podróżować
trip, excursion wycieczka
visitor zwiedzający

6.2 Holiday activities

backpacking podróżowanie z plecakiem
explore badać, eksplorować, zwiedzać
go camping pojechać pod namiot, na kemping
go sightseeing zwiedzać
go walking pójść na spacer
go hiking / cycling pojechać na wycieczkę pieszą / rowerową
kayaking pływanie kajakiem
lie on the beach leżeć na plaży
put up / take down a tent postawić / zwinąć namiot
quad biking jazda na quadzie
scuba diving nurkowanie
set up camp rozbić obóz
sunbathing opalanie się
surfing surfowanie
take photos / pictures robić zdjęcia
travel around the world podróżować dookoła świata
trekking wędrówka, piesza wycieczka
visit tourist attractions zwiedzać atrakcje turystyczne
watch wildlife obserwować dzikie zwierzęta

6.3 At a hotel

Accommodation

B&B (bed and breakfast) (UK) pokoje gościnne (ze śniadaniem)
book / reserve a room zarezerwować pokój
chambermaid pokojówka
check-in / check-out time godzina, do której należy się zameldować / wymeldować
complimentary breakfast (US) śniadanie wliczone w cenę
en suite bathroom pokój z łazienką
(full / half) board (pełne / niepełne) wyżywienie
fully booked, booked up całkowicie zarezerwowany
guest house pensjonat
hair dryer suszarka do włosów

live entertainment rozrywka na żywo
including breakfast śniadanie wliczone w cenę
lounge bar bar hotelowy
make a reservation zrobić rezerwację
reception recepcja
room service obsługa hotelowa
satellite TV telewizja satelitarna
(single / double) room pokój (jednoosobowy / dwuosobowy)
stay at a hotel zatrzymać się w hotelu
suite apartament hotelowy
three-star hotel hotel trzygwiazdkowy
twin room pokój dwuosobowy (z dwoma łózkami)
vacancy wolny pokój
vending machine automat do sprzedaży
wake-up call budzenie
Wi-Fi internet internet bezprzewodowy
youth hostel schronisko młodzieżowe

6.4 Travelling abroad

cross the border przekraczać granicę
customs cło
customs officer celnik
duty-free zone strefa wolnocłowa
exchange office kantor wymiany walut
foreign currency obca waluta
go through passport control przejść przez kontrolę paszportową
go / travel abroad jechać / podróżować za granicę
immigration officer urzędnik imigracyjny
permission to stay zezwolenie na pobyt (tourist / permanent) visa wiza (turystyczna / stałego pobytu)
(valid / invalid) passport (ważny / nieważny) paszport

6.5 Travel and transport

aeroplane, plane (US airplane) samolot
arrive in / at przybyć do
bicycle, bike rower
boat łódź
bus autobus
car samochód
catch a flight złapać samolot
coach autokar
depart from odejść, wyruszyć z
double decker bus autobus piętrowy
ferry prom
fly latać
go, travel jechać, podróżować
~ by rail koleją
~ by sea drogą morską
~ by air drogą powietrzną
go / travel jechać, podróżować
~ by train pociągiem
~ by plane samolotem
~ by car samochodem
give sb a lift podwozić kogoś
have a good trip / journey mieć dobrą podróż
hitchhike podróżować autostopem
lorry (US truck) ciężarówka
minibus mikrobus
motorbike, motorcycle motocykl
ride a bike / a motorbike jechać rowerem / motocyklem
ride a horse / camel jechać konno / na wielbłądzie
see sb off odprowadzać kogoś
set off, set out wyruszać (do jakiegoś miejsca)
take / go for a ride pojechać na przejażdżkę
taxi (US cab) taksówka
train pociąg
tube, underground (US subway) metro
van furgonetka
walk / go on foot iść piechotą
yacht żagłówka

6.6 Transport: accidents and problems

arrive late przybyć z opóźnieniem
badly damaged poważnie uszkodzony
be hit by a (speeding) car zostać potrąconym przez (rozpędzony) samochód
be in a traffic jam stać w korku
be knocked down zostać potrąconym
be seasick mieć chorobę morską
break down zepsuć się (np. o samochodzie)
call an ambulance wzywać karetkę
cancellation odwołanie (lotu)

capsize wywracać się do góry dnem (o łodzi)
casualty ofiara (wypadku)
collide with sth zderzać się z czymś
crash wypadek
car ~ samochodowy
plane ~ samolotowy
train ~ kolejowy
delay opóźnienie
double-booking podwójna rezerwacja
emergency awaria, krytyczna sytuacja
emergency services służby ratownicze
evacuate (a building) ewakuować (budynek)
fail popsuć się (o hamulcu)
fall off (a bike) spaść (z roweru)
fatality ofiara śmiertelna
food poisoning zatrucie pokarmowe
get lost zgubić się
heavy traffic duży ruch
have a flat tyre złapać gumę
have technical problems mieć problemy techniczne
lifeboat łódź ratunkowa
lifejacket kamizelka ratunkowa
lose control of a vehicle stracić kontrolę nad pojazdem
make a crash landing wykonać lądowanie awaryjne
miss (a train / a plane) spóźnić się na (pociąg / samolot)
run out of petrol (komuś) skończyła się benzyna
run sb over, run sb down przejechać kogoś
run, bump into sth wjechać w coś
shipwreck wrak
sink zatonać
swerve across the road zjechać z drogi

6.7 At the airport / railway / coach station

airline linia lotnicza
arrival przyjazd, przylot
board a plane wchodzić na pokład samolotu
boarding card karta pokładowa
book (a ticket / a seat) zarezerwować (bilet / miejsce)
class klasa
~ business biznes
~ economy ekonomiczna (tańsze miejsca w samolocie)
cabin crew personel pokładowy
change trains przesiadać się z pociągu na pociąg
charter flight lot czarterowy
check in zgłaszać się do odprawy
check-in desk stanowisko odprawy
departure odjazd, odlot
departure lounge poczekalnia
fast train ekspres
fare opłata za przejazd
flight lot
gate bramka (wyjście do samolotu)
get off (the train / the bus) wysiadać z (pociągu / autobusu)
get on (the train / the bus) wsiadać do (pociągu / autobusu)
hand luggage (US carry-on baggage) bagaż podręczny
land wylądować
left-luggage office biuro rzeczy znalezionych
luggage (US baggage) bagaż
luggage trolley wózek bagażowy
passenger pasażer
railway platform peron kolejowy
runway pas startowy
(sleeping) carriage / car wagon (sypialny)
suitcase walizka
take off wystartować (o samolocie)
terminal terminal
through train pociąg bezpośredni
ticket bilet
monthly ~ miesięczny
period ~ okresowy
plane / train ~ na samolot / pociąg
return (US round trip) ~ powrotny
season ~ bilet sezonowy
single (US one-way) ~ w jedną stronę
ticket office kasa biletowa
timetable rozkład jazdy, lotów
train compartment przedział w pociągu