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BUSINESS AND ACADEMIC COMMUNICATION IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE



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**Xarici dildə (ingilis dili) İşgüzar və
Akademik Kommunikasiya**

*Ali məktəblərin bakalavriat təhsil səviyyəsi üzrə turizm
bələdçiliyi və turizm işinin təşkili ixtisasları üçün*

DƏRS VƏSAİTİ

*Gəncə Dövlət Universitetinin 12.06.2023-cü il tarixli
5/168 sayılı əmri və Xarici dillər fakültə Elmi Şurasının
28.04.2023-cü il tarixli 05 sayılı protokoluna əsasən qərif
verilməsi təsdiq edilmişdir.*

**“ZƏNGƏZURDA” Çap Evi
Bakı -2023**

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Redaktor: **Məhərrəmovə Suqurə İbrahim qızı**
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Praktik Xarici Dillər kafedrasının
dosenti, f.f.d

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“Business and Academic Communication in a Foreign Language”- Bakı: “ZƏNGƏZURDA” Çap Evi, 2023. -192 səh.

Dərs vəsaiti ali məktəblərin bakalavriat təhsil səviyyəsi üzrə turizm bələdçiliyi, turizm işinin təşkili ixtisasları, eyni zamanda ingilis dilini işgüzar sahədə istifadə etmək istəyənlər üçün nəzərdə tutulmuşdur.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36719/2023/192>

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ÖN SÖZ

Turizm dünyanın sürətlə inkişaf edən sahələrindən biridir və bir çox ölkələr üçün əmtəə mübadiləsi, iş yerlərinin yaradılmasının əsas mənbəyidir. Bu, çox diqqətəlayiq iqtisadi və sosial hadisələrdən biridir. Respublikamızda da, turizmin müxtəlif növlərinin inkişafı üçün böyük addımlar atılır.

Ulu öndər Heydər Əliyevin siyasi kursunun davamçısı Prezident İlham Əliyevin 2004-cü ildə “Azərbaycan Respublikası regionlarının sosial-iqtisadi inkişafı Dövlət Proqramı” haqqında Fərmanı ölkəmizin iqtisadiyyatının, həmçinin turizm sahəsinin inkişafına öz təsirini göstərdi. “2009-2018-ci illərdə Azərbaycan Respublikasında kurortların inkişafı üzrə Dövlət Proqramı” isə respublikamızda turizm-kurort sahələrinin əsaslı şəkildə yenilənməsinə və inkişafına zəmin yaratdı.

Bu gün turizm bir çox ölkələrin iqtisadi rifahının mühüm amilidir. Müasir turizm sənayesi hər bir səyahətçinin bütün ehtiyac və istəklərini təmin edəcək şəkildə təşkil edilmişdir. Səyahət bir vaxtlar qeyri-müəyyən və təhlükəli bir hadisə olsa da, indi nəqliyyat, kompüter texnologiyaları və beynəlxalq kommunikasiya şəbəkələrində böyük təkmilləşdirmələr nəticəsində asanlıqla planlaşdırılmış və əlaqələndirilmiş bir macərədir.

Bu baxımdan Turizm bələdçiliyi və Turizm işinin təşkili ixtisasları da müasir dövrün vacib ixtisaslardan biridir və onların tədrisində xarici dilin öyrənilməsi mühüm amildir. Çünki, hər bir bələdçi bir və ya bir neçə xarici dili bilməli və turistlərlə ünsiyyət qurmağı bacarmalıdır. Dərs vəsaiti tələbələrin xarici dil biliyinin turizm ixtisasları sahəsində artmasına böyük köməklik göstərəcək, həmçinin gələcəkdə bu sahədə işləyənlər üçün xarici ölkələrdən gələn turistlərlə ünsiyyəti asanlaşdıracaq.

Dərs vəsaiti Ali məktəblərin bakalavriat təhsil səviyyəsi üzrə Turizm bələdçiliyi və Turizm işinin təşkili ixtisasları üçün nəzərdə tutulmuşdur.

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UNIT 1

TOURISM

Text: The history of Tourism

Vocabulary notes

Questions and tasks

Grammar: Describing locations.

Reading: Tourist Information Centre. Copenhagen right now.

Conversation: A Career in Tourism.

The history of Tourism

“Tourism is the temporary short-term movement of people to destinations outside the places where they normally live and work, and their activities during stay at these destinations.”

Tourism Society, UK

The term ‘tourism’ is now a widely known event all over the world, and different people define it in various way. Some define it as a way to go out to explore nature and its beauty, while others define it as a way to get relaxed, and escape from their busy, tidy and monotonous life schedule. But in real sense, it has much wider scope than what is being assumed. It is a summation of all activities pursued by a person /persons during a trip, outside their home community where they actually reside and work.

The origination of the word tourism dates back to 1292 AD. The word was derived from the word ‘tour’ a derivation of

the Latin word *tornare* and Greek word *tornos* meaning “a tool for describing a circle”. In the first half of 70’s, the term was used to mention travelling from one place to another, a trip, an excursion, or a circuitous journey touching principal part of a country. While in the first half of 90’s it appeared as an activity related with mobility for recreations. The first organised attempt to define tourism was made by the League of Nations in 1937 as a social activity of those who travel for a day or more in a country other than their home country.

Travel can have a variety of purposes. For example, tourism for leisure, for investigating new territories, for business, etc. In history one can trace the main stages of the origin and formation of such a phenomenon as tourism.

Tourism is one of the fastest growing industries in the world and a major source of foreign exchange and job creation for many countries.

Travel is as old as humanity on the earth. Man, at the beginning of his existence, roamed the surface of the earth in search of food, shelter, security and a better environment. However, over time, such movements turned into a passion for travel.

About five thousand years ago, climate change, reduced food and housing conditions, hostile invaders forced people to leave their homes in search of shelter. Maybe this leads to the expansion of commerce, trade and industry. Over the centuries, the movement of people has continued to increase due to the efficiency of transport and the help and safety that people could travel. Thus, travel has become a means of self-development and education in the broadest sense.

The journey was originally inspired by the need for survival (food, shelter, and security), the desire to expand trade, and the desire for conquest. As the transportation system increased interest in turning the vast world into a close neighbourhood, a new industry emerged - travel and tourism.

However, the development of rails, roads, steamships, automobiles, and aircraft helped spread the technology around the world. Travel used to be a privilege only for the rich, but with the Industrial Revolution, the scenario has completely changed. Transport as well as travelling became affordable for the middle and working class. In fact, with the development of airliners, communications, new technologies, tourism and travel have become the largest and fastest growing industry in the world.

Vocabulary

temporary ['tempərəri]-müvəqqəti

short-term [ʃɔ:t tɜ:m]-qısa müddət

destination [destɪ'neɪʃn]-təyinat

define [dɪ'faɪn]- müəyyənləşdirmək, müəyyən etmək

explore [ɪks'plɔ:]-araşdırmaq

escape [ɪs'keɪp]- qaçmaq, xilas olmaq, qurtulmaq

schedule ['ʃedju:l]-cədvəl, qrafik

scope [skəʊp]- vüsət; əhatə sahəsi, həcmi

assume [ə'sju:m]- ehtimal etmək

summation [sʌ'meɪʃn]- toplama, ümumiləşdirmə

pursue [pə'sju:]- izləmək, təqib etmək

reside [rɪ'zaɪd]-yaşamaq, mövcud olmaq

derive [dɪ'raɪv]- əldə etmək; törəmək

excursion [ɪks'kɜːʃn] – ekskursiya
circuitous [sɜː'kjʊːɪtəs]- dolaylı, dolambaçlı (yol)
recreation [rekrɪ'eɪʃn]- istirahət, yenidən bərpa olunma
leisure ['leɪzə]-asudə vaxt, boş vaxt
trace [treɪs]-iz
origin ['ɒrɪdʒɪn] – mənşəyi; mənbə
roam [rəʊm]- sərgərdan gəzmək, veyillənmək
surface ['sɜːfɪs]- səth, yerüstü
reduce [rɪ'djuːs]- azaltmaq
hostile ['hɒstaɪl]- düşmən
invaders [ɪn'veɪdəz]-işğalçılar
expansion [ɪks'pæŋʃn]- genişlənmə
efficiency [ɪ'fɪʃnsɪ]- səmərəlilik
inspire [ɪn'spaɪə]-ruhlandırmaq, ilhamlandırmaq
conquest ['kɒŋkwɛst]- fəth etmək, istila etmək
vast [vɑːst]-geniş
emerge [ɪ'mɜːdʒ]-meydana çıxmaq
affordable [ə'fɔːdəbl]-sərfəli, əlverişli

Questions and tasks

1. Answer the following questions.

What is tourism?

What is the best job in tourism in your opinion?

Which abilities are most important for a career in tourism?

Which countries have you visited as a tourist?

Which countries would you like to visit as a tourist? Why?

What are the main reasons why tourists come to your country or region now?

2. Which of these countries are the biggest tourist spenders, and are the biggest tourist earners?

Austria	Germany	the Netherlands
Turkiye	Greece	the UK
Thailand	Italy	the USA
France	Japan	

3. Match the sentence halves to form predictions about the future of tourism in central and eastern Europe.

1. The next twenty years are going to be.....
 2. The Russian Federation and Croatia, in particular, will
 3. Forecasters agree that the region will become.....
 4. They say the region is going to.....
 5. This means that one in every three tourists to Europe will.....
 6. Popular destinations will include.....
- a) city breaks in Moscow and St Petersburg.
 - b) attract more than 220 million foreign tourists by 2020.
 - c) benefit most from a tourism boom.
 - d) an exciting time for central and eastern Europe.
 - e) head for central and eastern Europe.
 - f) one of the world's fastest growing tourism centres.

4. Complete the presentation with phrases from the box.

today I'm going to	then I'll	but first of all
good morning	finally	first of all, I'd like to

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_____, my name is Lisa Barton and _____ talk to you about the growth of tourism in central and eastern Europe. _____ show you some figures from the World Tourism Organization and _____ talk about some of the predictions for the region. _____ I'll tell you about some of the popular destinations for city breaks. _____ some interesting facts. Did you know that one in every three tourists to Europe will head for central and eastern Europe by the year 2020?

Grammar

Describing location

We use certain preposition to describe where things and people are. These include at, in, on, between, near(to), and next to.

at for a building or an address

*Many people stay **at** our campsite.*

*The guesthouse is located **at** 12 Northumberland Avenue.*

in for a specific street, town, or country, and the countryside in general

*The hotel is **in** Tomson Avenue.*

*I'd prefer to stay somewhere **in** the countryside.*

on for rivers, the coast, famous streets, and floors of a building

*I'm staying at a hotel **on** Fifth Avenue.*

*Our room is **on** the seventh floor.*

In, at, and on are used in many other expressions to describe location, which need to be learnt individually, e.g. *in the middle, at home, on the top.*

Between means in the middle of two things.

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The gymnasium is **between** the car park and the swimming pool.

Opposite means on the other side to a person, building, or other object.

*My hotel is **opposite** the station.*

Near (to) means not very far from something or someone.

I'd prefer to be near(to) the financial district.

Next to means at the side of something or someone.

I am standing next to the conference centre.

Exercise 1. Complete the tour extract with words from the box. You will need to use some words more than once.

on	in	next	in front	ahead	over
----	----	------	----------	-------	------

That bring us to the end of our tour of the Olympic Village. _____ your right, you can see the golden fish sculpture which was created for the Olympic Games _____ Barcelona in 1992. _____ there _____ your left, you can see the magnificent twin towers, the Art Hotel and the Mapfre Tower which stand _____ to each other overlooking the port. _____ the top floor of the hotel is a luxury penthouse suite. Barcelona's most famous visitors usually stay there. In a moment we will have lunch _____ one of the many restaurants _____ the marina. After lunch, you can take a walk _____ the beach or along the seafront straight _____, but you need to be back at our meeting point _____ of the Arts Hotel at four o'clock.

Reading. Read and translate an article about the award-winning - Copenhagen Tourist Information Centre.

1. What type of information does it give?
2. What is unusual about the way in which the information is presented?
3. Do you think a Tourist Information Centre like this would be good in your town or city?

Copenhagen right now

The Copenhagen Right Now tourist information office is very popular indeed. Now, the tourist information centre has been awarded the annual prize for best branding by Visit Denmark, the official Danish board of tourism

The prize is recognition of the innovative and highly user-centred design concept. The idea was to build a hub for the information that visitors truly want when visiting Copenhagen-information about what is happening right now.

This information is not traditionally found in travel guides or agencies. For instance, Copenhagen Right Now guides the visitor to interesting spots, local venues, and other locations off the beaten track.

Tourists can discover such things as: where do the locals go for a good cup of coffee, or how does one see Copenhagen in three hours....

A collection of display cases takes relevant information such as posters, flyers, and the like from the city's fences, and is a reflection of what is happening in the city right now, from flea markets and hip-hop concerts to ballets and operas.

A database of citizens of Copenhagen tells the visitors which shops, restaurants, bars, and parks the locals like and dislike, in

order to let the visitor, know what the ordinary Copenhagener finds cool and uncool.

Conversation. A Career in Tourism.

Kitty: I know you are all studying tourism- do you know what you want to do yet?

Marina: I studied tourism at college in Italy and I'd like to work in some area of tourism, but at the moment I'm still not quite sure which.

Antonio: We all are interested in tourism, but don't know in which field we should look or how we should go about getting a job. How did you start, Kitty?

Kitty: Well, I started by doing three years at college, training to be a hotel manager. While there, I worked part-time in restaurant as a waitress and I also did reception work. When I left college, I was very lucky because I was able to get a job as a restaurant manager, in a small hotel, so I started fairly high up.

Marina: Is that what you did, Justine?

Justine: No. You see, whereas Kitty did her three years' training at college, what I did to get into hotels was I started off as a part-time waitress in a hotel, while I was going to high school. What you need to do is show initiative in making hotels your career- and in that way I went from waitress to assistant restaurant manager to restaurant manager, and then across to conferences, and I've finally landed in sales now, in this hotel. So, as long as you're showing initiative and are willing to learn, then you can get a long way in hotels. And I think we've got a long way to go, Kitty. There's plenty of room for us to go up.

UNIT 2

TOUR GUIDE

Text: How to be a good guide

Vocabulary notes

Questions and tasks

Grammar: Comparative and superlative adjectives

Reading: Tour guide -Carlos Alvarez.

Conversation: 1. Practicalities on tour; 2. Hot spot resorts.

How to be a good guide

Guide is the one who accompanies tourists and shows them the sights of the country, city, etc. Guide is a professional in tourist and excursion support. As a rule, the duties of such a specialist include leading tourists along a certain route, introducing them to local attractions, outstanding people, as well as religious objects of architecture, culture and sports.

A tour guide is one of the segments of the guide profession. The guide leads excursions along a specific tourist route or object. For example, through a museum or the most remarkable streets of the city. The tour usually does not exceed a few hours, and if the guide has no other functions, his responsibility ends with the end of the tour.

Usually, guides specialize in a particular region or route, so they are well-versed in information about sights, they can vividly and excitingly tell about each interesting building,

monument, etc., and answer many additional questions. The more the specialist knows, the more interesting his story will be.

A good guide has knowledge beyond the standard tourist trails. Even if, based on the wishes of tourists, he will have to make changes to the route developed in advance.

The profession of a guide is very exciting, but responsible. The guide is responsible for the clients, who, are not always friendly and disciplined.

The guide must be able to understand a difficult situation, resolve the conflict and make the trip as comfortable as possible for tourists.

Usually guides work in travel bureaus or agencies. But an experienced guide can work individually. Tour guides who are not in charge of tourist groups may work in museums, galleries, etc. The guide must know a lot about the places where he leads tourists. In addition, the guide needs to communicate with tourists in the same language. And if he accompanies the group to another country, he must speak the language of the locals.

Vocabulary

tour guide [tʊə gaɪd]-turist bələdçisi

accompany [ə'kʌmpəni]- müşayiət etmək

sights [saɪts]- görməli yerlər

excursion [ɪks'kɜːʃn]-ekskursiya

include [ɪn'kluːd]- daxil etmək

route [ruːt]- marşrut

outstanding [aʊt'stændɪŋ]- görkəmli, məhşur

remarkable [rɪ'mɑːkəbl]-görkəmli, diqqətəlayiq

responsibility [rɪspɒnsə'bɪlɪtɪ]- məsuliyət

vividly ['vɪvɪdli]- canlı

exciting [ɪk'saɪtɪŋ]- həyəcanverici, maraqlı

trail [treɪl]-iz, cığır

experience [ɪks'pɪəriəns]-təcrübə

Questions and tasks

1. Answer the following questions.

Would you like to be a guide?

What does a tour guide have to do?

What does the job involve?

Which opportunities are there for tour guides in your area?

What qualifications and experience do the companies require?

What training do they give dealing with problems -for example, on giving commentaries and presentations, health and safety?

2. Match the jobs with the duties.

receptionist	tour guide	resort representative	porter
housekeeper	steward	travel agent	waiter

1. He works on a cruise ship and to look after the passengers.
2. She(he) takes people sightseeing around the city.
3. She's (he) responsible for taking bookings and checking guests in and out.
4. He organises the entertainment programme for the guests at the ski resort.

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5. She makes sure the rooms and bathrooms be clean and tidy.
6. He takes bookings and confirms holiday details with airlines and hotels.
7. He works in a hotel and helps guests with their luggage.
8. He works long hours and has to take customers' orders and serves food.

3. Complete the key expressions used by the guide.

1. Good morning. _____. Welcome to Venice.
2. My name is Carlotta and I _____ your guide for this weekend.
3. Before I start, can _____ me at the back?
4. Let me start _____ a little about the history of the festival.
5. From 1575 to 77, as _____ Venice was ...
6. Now, _____ the festival itself. What _____ is this.
7. By _____, if you're wondering about.
8. The climax of the festival and the most significant part if you remember _____ about the history of the festival is....
9. Oh, one thing I _____ is that....
10. So that's the Festa del Redentore. As _____ it's wonderful event.
11. Are there _____?

4. Link the adjectives with the nouns to complete the definitions.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| economic | countries |
| foreign | fares |
| metropolitan | communities |

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competitive economy
global opportunities
indigenous ownership

- a) belonging to somebody who does not live in your country:
.....
b) local people native to the area.....
c) all the goods and services produced and traded in the world:
.....
d) cheap flights:
e) nations with large cities.....
f) chances for a country to become wealthy:

5. Look at the adjectives in the box. Tick those which, in your opinion, describe the personal qualities that people working with the public should possess.

ambitious	honest	shrewd
clever	lazy	thoughtful
disorganized	motivated	timid
efficient	sensible	trustworthy
helpless	sensitive	zealous

Grammar

Comparative and superlative adjectives

We form comparatives and superlatives of one-syllable adjectives, or those that end in -y, as follows.

We add -er to regular one-syllable adjectives to form the comparative and -est to regular one-syllable adjectives to form the superlative.

<i>high</i>	<i>higher (than)</i>	<i>the highest</i>
<i>cheap</i>	<i>cheaper(than)</i>	<i>the cheapest</i>
<i>safe</i>	<i>safer(than)</i>	<i>the safest</i>

One-syllable adjectives ending in -e form the comparative and superlative with -r and -st.

<i>large</i>	<i>larger(than)</i>	<i>the largest</i>
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One-syllable adjectives ending in a vowel and a consonant form the comparative and superlative with a double consonant.

<i>big</i>	<i>bigger(than)</i>	<i>the biggest</i>
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Two- syllable adjectives that end with -y form the comparative and superlative with -ier and -iest.

<i>tidy</i>	<i>tidier(than)</i>	<i>the tidiest</i>
<i>early</i>	<i>earlier(than)</i>	<i>the earliest</i>

We make the comparative and superlative with more and the most for:

Most adjectives with two or more syllables.

<i>modern</i>	<i>more modern</i>	<i>the most modern</i>
<i>comfortable</i>	<i>more comfortable</i>	<i>the most comfortable</i>

Adjectives with one syllable that end in -ed.

<i>organised</i>	<i>more organised</i>	<i>the most organised</i>
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We can use *much* or *far* to modify a comparative.

New York is much bigger than London.

This room is far more comfortable than the other one.

We use(not) as.....as and the simple adjective in comparisons of equality.

Is Amsterdam as big as London?

The hotel wasn't as good as we expected.

Irregular forms

good *better* *the best*
bad *worse* *the worst*
far *further* *the furthest*

Exercise 1. Write the correct forms of comparative and superlative adjectives.

big	_____	_____
quiet	_____	_____
noisy	_____	_____
basic	_____	_____
modern	_____	_____
good	_____	_____
far	_____	_____

Exercise 2. Complete the tour guide extract with as....as, not as.....as or a comparative or superlative form.

Venice at a glance

For visitors to Venice, the vaporetti or water-buses provide (entertaining)_____ value service for tourists is number one. This operates from one end of the Grand Canal to the other and travels slowly enough to get a good view of the palaces at the waterside. The number 82 offers a (fast)_____ route down the Grand Canal because it (not/stop/often)_____ the number one. The main waterbus services run every ten to twenty minutes but there are fewer after 6pm. Buying a return ticket is the same for going one stop or doing the whole route.

The gondola is (romantic)_____ way to see the city but the prices are high, which means that it is (not/popular)

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_____ other forms of transport with local Venetians. The water taxi is (fast)_____ way to travel through the city and out to the islands taking only twenty minutes to go to the airport. One of (great)_____ pleasures of exploring the city is walking. Few cities are (compact)_____ Venice and it impossible to cross the city on foot in thirty-five minutes. Unfortunately finding somewhere to sit and rest is (not easy)_____.

Exercise 3. Which part of each sentence is incorrect?

1. Canal view rooms are usually more expensive that rooms at the rear.
2. The new five-star hotel is the more modern hotel in the city.
3. The Marconi is more far from the Rialto than the Londra Palace.
4. Our hotel is not as busy in July than in August.
5. The facilities in this hotel are older as those in the hotel beside it.

Reading. Read and translate an article.

Tour guide-Carlos Alvarez

Good morning. I'm Carlos Alvarez and I'm a member of the Hermosa Tourist Board. Today I'm going to talk about our proposal for a new resort on the island. First of all, I'd like to talk about our how tourists will get to the island. Then I'll talk about the location of the new resort and its main attractions. Finally, I'll talk about accommodation.

_____ **Business and Academic Communication in a Foreign Language**

First of all, how will visitors get to our island? In the past, the ferry was the only option. Well, now we plan to build a new airport to the south of Bellavista.

Secondly, the location. We have decided the best location for the resort is to the north of the ancient monuments. The main advantage of this is that the monuments are the most famous sight on the island and will attract the most tourists. A car park will be built near the stones. Yes, a car park, because of course a lot of buses and cars will need to park nearby. We are also going to build a visitors' centre with museums, a shop and a restaurant and a café. That brings me accommodation. Where are all these visitors going to stay? There will be three options on Hermosa: two hotels and camp site. We're going to build new hotels- a three- star hotel and more luxurious hotel. Of course, I'm sure local people will continue to rent out rooms to visitors....

To sum up, we think that the new resort by the monuments is the best option for both the people living on the island and its future visitors. It will be in the very centre of the island. It will be easily accessible by road and air and, more importantly, it will improve our island's economy and finally make Hermosa famous.

Conversation 1. Practicalities on tour.

Sarah: Hi, this is Sarah, the guide from Galloway Tours. I'm just checking you got my message about the later arrival tonight.

Receptionist: Let me see... yes, you're not getting in until 9.00 p.m.- is that correct?

Sarah: Yes, and did you get the message about the late dinner as well?

Receptionist: Yes, we've booked you a supper for 9.30 in the bar.

Sarah: Great. While I've got you, can I just check something else? There's some confusion on the rooming list. Erm, in the printout I've got Mr and Mrs Sanford in separate rooms, but it should be a double.

Receptionist: Did you say Mr and Mrs Sanford?

Sarah: Yeah.

Receptionist: Ok... No, we've got them for a double.

Sarah: Oh good, and will that have a double bed or twins?

Receptionist: A double bed.

Sarah: Thank you very much.

Receptionist: You're welcome.

Conversation 2. Hot spot resorts.

Matt Scott: Good morning and welcome to Holiday Options. I'm Matt Scott and later today in the studio we have Lisa Barton-our very own tour operator. Lisa's going to tell us which resorts are going to be hot spots this summer. What do think, Lisa? Which holiday resorts are going to be hot spots this summer?

Lisa: Well, a lot of people are going to Spain, Tenerife and, as we've just heard, the Balearic Islands. Also the Greek islands, like Corfu, are going to be popular.

Matt Scott: One of our listeners mentioned Turkey. Do you think Turkey will be popular this year?

Lisa: I think it probably will, yes. You know, it's a great country. A real mix of East and West with some beautiful architecture and, of course, great beaches. And you don't get the crowds of tourists on the beaches as you do in, say, Spain.

Matt Scott: But there are a lot of people in Bodrum!

Lisa: Yes, Bodrum is very popular, but there are other smaller places in the Mediterranean and inland that are more interesting.

Matt Scott: Tell us about Pamukkale, Lisa. It's one of Turkey's most famous tourist attractions, isn't it?

Lisa: That's right.

Matt Scott: And where does the name come from?

Lisa: The name Pamukkale means 'Cotton Castle' because it looks like it's made out of snow or cotton. It's because minerals in the water make the rock look white.

Matt Scott: Wow, it sounds incredible. So, can you swim in the water?

Lisa: I'm afraid not; the area protected now by a UNESCO program.

This means you can visit the hot springs, but you can't lie or swim in the pools. You can swim at any of the spa hotels though—they use water that comes directly from the springs.

Matt Scott: Sound very relaxing. And you think Turkey might be a hot spot for holidaymakers this year, then?

Lisa: It probably won't be as popular as Spain or Greece, but it may be one of the top ten destinations, yes.

Matt Scott: Thanks, Lisa. And if you'd like more information about holidays with a difference in Turkey and other destinations, you can visit our website.

UNIT 3

A VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD

Text: James Cook

Vocabulary notes

Questions and tasks

Grammar: Past Simple Tense Form

Reading: Interesting facts about James Cook

Conversation: Planning for a trip

James Cook

James Cook (1728–1779) famous British navigator who mapped many places previously unknown to his contemporaries. The biography of James Cook is full of adventures. He was born on October 27 (November 7), 1728 in Marton. The family later moved, and at the age of 8, James went to school in Great Ayton. After the boy went to school for 5 years, he began working on a farm where his father was a manager. When James was 18 years old, he was hired as a cabin boy on a ship called the Hercules, which transported coal.

Along with work, James spent a lot of time studying geography, navigation, astronomy, and mathematics. Subsequently, he devoted all the years of his life to travel.

In 1755 he was taken on a warship as a sailor. At this time, there was a war with France, and the young man was able to prove himself well.

_____ **Business and Academic Communication in a Foreign Language**

In 1768, the Royal Society of London decided to send an astronomical expedition to the Pacific Ocean. After much debate, Lieutenant of the Royal Navy James Cook was appointed head of the expedition. The expeditionary voyage lasted three years (1768-1771). Astronomical observations were carried out from the island of Tahiti and were successful.

So what did James Cook discover? He made his main contribution to geography by spending time traveling. The purpose of the first expedition is to investigate the transit of Venus through the Sun. The expedition lasted almost 3 years (from August 1768 to July 1771). In addition to astronomical observations, James needed to find and establish the shores of the east coast of Australia.

The task of the second voyage, which also lasted almost 3 years, was to explore the southern seas. However, Cook, along with his team, could not break through the ice to the mainland. He explored the boundaries of the ice and made detailed maps on them.

Cook's last journey lasted about 4 years (from July 1776 to October 1780). James was tasked with finding the Great Passage that connected the two oceans to the north. But, having entered the Bering Strait, he could not reach the goal, because the ice again interfered. Cook was able to get only to the 71st parallel, where he discovered the island of Hawaii and Christmas Island.

In addition to the discoveries made on travel, James Cook created maps of the coasts of the Labrador Peninsula, which were used even at the beginning of the 20th century.

The Fiji Islands owe their name to Cook. Actually, they were called "Fisi", but Cook made a mistake in the ship's log, writing them down as "Fiji". Nevertheless, Cook's authority was so great that it was decided to leave the name as it is.

Thanks to Cook, it was possible to calculate the distance from the Earth to the Sun, more precisely, thanks to astronomical observations of Venus, which Cook made during his first round-the-world expedition.

Vocabulary

navigator [ˈnævɪgeɪtə]-naviqator, şturman

previously [ˈpriːviəsli]- əvvəl

contemporary[kənˈtempərəri]- müasir, çağdaş

adventures [ədˈventʃə]- macərə, sərgüzəşt

cabin boy [ˈkæbɪn bɔɪ]- yunqa (matros olmağa hazırlaşan uşaq)

coal [kəʊl]- kömür

subsequently [ˈsʌbsɪkwəntli] -nəticədə, sonradan

devote [dɪˈvəʊt] -həsər etmək

expedition [eksprɪˈdɪʃn]-ekspedisiya

appoint [əˈpɔɪnt] - təyin etmək

voyage [ˈvɔɪdʒ] – dəniz səyahəti

observation [ɒbzəˈveɪʃn]-müşahidə

contribution [kɒntrɪˈbjʊːʃn]- töhfə; əməkdaşlıq

purpose [ˈpɜːpəs]- məqsəd, qayə

investigate [ɪnˈvestɪgeɪt]- tədqiq etmək, kəşf etmək

explore [ɪksˈplɔː]- araşdırmaq, tədqiq etmək

boundary [ˈbaʊndəri]-sərhəd

interfere [ɪntəˈfɪə]- müdaxilə etmək, qarışmaq

precisely [prɪˈsaɪsli]- dəqiq

Questions and tasks

1. Answer the following questions.

Who is James Cook?

When James Cook was born?

When did his family move to Great Ayton?

When he was taken on a warship?

When did James Cook start his first travel?

When he was appointed head of the astronomical expedition?

What did James Cook discover?

2. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1. grow/did/up/where/Cook/Captain?

2. and/was/James Cook/a British/ navigator /explorer.

3. England/was/1728/James Cook/born/on October 27 /Marton/
in/.

4.England's/by/Royal/Cook/Endeavour/command/was/given/of
the/Society.

5.Captain Cook/some/rigid/introduced/and/innovative rules / his
crew/healthy/and safe/to keep.

6. his/ first /August 26, /for /Cook /set off /journey on /1768.

7.Venus/objective/was/the planet/to observe/main/his.

Ilhama Rustamova _____

8. the Earth/would/to calculate/from/would/astronomers/of the Sun /this/help/the distance.

9.on/journey/the/was/the/coast/east/of/Australia/next/stop.

10.returned/they/home/nearly/years/three/after/departure/their/of 1771/in July/.

11.second/Captain Cook's/expedition/took/place/1772-1775/from.

12.1776/final/lasted/expedition/from/to/Cook's/1779.

3. Match the people in the box to these sentences:

holidaymaker	tripper	commuter
migrant	nomad	passenger
globetrotter	itinerant	hiker

1. I travel daily on this route to work.
2. I travel from place to place looking for grass for my cattle.
3. I travel to a nearby attraction for a short period, usually a day, for pleasure.
4. I travel widely around the world but not necessarily for pleasure, sometimes for my work.
5. I am travelling in this vehicle but I am not driving it.
6. I travel by walking across country. It is not my normal means of transport and I usually do it for pleasure.

7. I travel from place to place because I do not have a permanent home.
8. I am travelling for my vacation.
9. I am travelling because I wish to make another country my home.

Grammar

Past Simple Tense Form

We added -ed to regular past simple verbs to form the past. Irregular verbs have their own forms as listed on page 167.

*I **watched** the Olympics on television.*

*We **saw** the Sagrada Familia yesterday.*

We use **did** to form negatives and questions.

*We **didn't** see the fountain.*

*What **did** she say?*

Short answers

*Did you book a holiday last week? Yes, I **did**. / No, I **didn't**.*

*Did she book a holiday last week? Yes, she **did**/ No, she **didn't**.*

We use the past simple to talk about finished actions at a definite time in the past.

*When **did the coach leave**?*

*They **didn't return** to the hotel until 6.00 pm.*

The past simple is often used with these time expressions.

Did you watch TV yesterday/yesterday evening?

He sent the email last night/Tuesday/week /month/year.

*We **didn't** have many customers six hours/month/ years ago.*

*When **did** visitors start coming to the island?*

Exercise 1. What are the past forms of the regular verbs in the box? Put them in the correct groups.

like visit design finish want watch open
 occupy work separate stay

-d	-ed	-ied

Exercise 2. Complete the text with the past simple form of the verb in brackets.

The Parc de La Ciutadella has a large boating lake, orange groves and palm trees full of parrots. The park was originally the site of a fortress which Prosper Verboom (build) _____ for Felipe V between 1715 and 1720. In 1878, most of the fortress that (occupy) _____ the site was pulled down and the park was given to the city to become the venue for the Universal Exhibition in 1888. The architect, Josep Fontserè, (design) _____ the cascade in the park with the help of Antoni Gaudí who (be) _____ then still a young student.

You can visit Barcelona's zoo in the city park. The zoo(not/open) _____ until the 1940s. The zoo have _____ a special design in which moats, or small pools of water (separate) _____ the animals. The only known example of an albino gorilla, Floquet de Neu, or Snowflake, (arrive) _____ at Barcelona zoo in 1966 when he (be) _____ three years old. Snowflake soon(become)

_____ the zoo's mascot and fathered twenty baby gorillas. Nowadays, you can also see dolphin and whale shows in one of the aquariums at the zoo.

Reading. Read and translate the text.

Interesting facts about James Cook

Rumours that the natives who killed Captain Cook ate him are fiction.

An interesting fact is that when the sailors learned about the death of their captain, they exterminated almost all the natives in a fit of anger.

In his youth, James Cook was a cabin boy on a ship carrying coal.

Did you know that Cooke's geographical maps were so accurate that they were used until the middle of the 19th century?

James Cook was a very patient and tactful person, which is why he was able to find a common language with various natives.

James Cook successfully fought scurvy, a disease caused by an acute deficiency of vitamin C. Thanks to this, during his travels, members of his team did not die from this disease.

One of the lunar craters is named after Cook.

New Zealand's highest peak, Mount Cook, was named after the British captain.

Thanks to Cook, astronomers were able to calculate the distance from the Earth to the Sun, or rather, thanks to astronomical observations of Venus, which the navigator made during his first trip around the world.

Conversation. Planning for a trip.

Anna: Good morning. How can I help you?

Bill: A friend and I are planning a trip to visit Europe, and I need some information on airline flights.

Anna: I see. Are you interested in taking a tour?

Bill: No, thanks. We've determined to go on our own.

Anna: What countries do you want to see?

Bill: We would like to visit Germany and France.

Anna: No problem. You can fly in and out of Berlin from here. Then you can take a train in Europe.

Bill: It sounds so easy.

Anna: It is. Here, I'll give you a computer print-out of all the flights. Anything else?

Bill: Not just now. I would like to talk this over with my friend first.

Anna: Of course. Just take your time. See you next time.

Bill: Thanks. Bye.

UNIT 4

TRAVEL AGENCIES

Conversation: Travel Agency

Vocabulary notes

Questions and tasks

Grammar: Modal verbs

Reading: Thomas Cook

Dialog: At the travel agency.

Travel agency

Travel agency - an enterprise or an individual that performs the functions of retailing individual tourist services and tours to a consumer - a tourist or corporate clients.

The main tasks of the travel agency:

- full and wide coverage of recreation and travel opportunities for all available tours, resorts, tourist centres, etc.;
- promotion of this information through advertising;
- organizing the sale of a tourist product in accordance with modern methods of trade, as well as using the specific features of the tourist market.

First of all, depending on the tour operator, agencies can be divided into:

- independent - selling tours of almost any tour operator of their own choice. The agent himself decides which operator to work with, basing his choice on the range of tour operators, his own work experience, commercial interests, etc.;

- partially dependent - bound by the obligation to sell tours of a certain operator in a specific area of work. For example, the agency sells tours of any tour operators in all directions, except for Turkey, trips to which are offered only by a specific tour operator;
- authorized - offering tours only for a specific operator, that is, they are a kind of representation of the operator in regional markets;

The main functions of travel agencies are: advertising tours offered by tour operators in the regional market at their own expense and under their own financial responsibility. The agent, therefore, independently decides which of the tours offered by the operator will be positively received and in demand in the regional market, and then advertise from all available him ways with his own money;

Providing reliable information about the tour to a potential client;

- sale of the tour, i.e. pre-booking the tour with the operator, receiving from the last confirmation of the booking and receiving payment for the upcoming tour from the client;
- the component function of the agency is to purchase additional services that provide maximum convenience for the tourist.

The tour-forming function of an agent consists in the possible acquisition of individual tourist services from various tour operators and the independent formation of a tourist package from them. This function is most suitable for organizing customized individual and group tours, as well as in cases where the purchase of tour components from various tour operators is more profitable in terms of the final price of the tour package.

Vocabulary

enterprise ['entəpraɪz]- müəssisə
individual [ɪndɪ'vɪdʒʊəl]- fərdi, individual
retail ['ri:teɪl]-pərakəndə
consumer [kən'sju:mə]-istehlakçı
corporate ['kɔ:pərit]-korporativ, ümumi
coverage ['kʌvərɪdʒ]- əhatə
promotion [prə'məʊʃn]- təşviq
organise ['ɔ:gənaɪz]-təşkil etmək
experience [ɪks'pɪəriəns]- təcrübə
bound [baʊnd]- bağlı olmaq, əlaqədar olmaq
obligation [ɒblɪ'geɪʃn]-öhdəlik
representation [reprɪzen'teɪʃn]- təmsil, təqdimat
expense [ɪks'pens]- xərc, israf
demand [dɪ'mɑ:nd]- tələb
provide [prə'vaɪd] - təmin etmək
reliable [rɪ'laɪəbl]- etibarlı
confirmation [kɒnfə'meɪʃn]- təsdiq
component [kəm'pəʊnənt]- component, tərkib hissə
convenience [kən'vi:nɪəns]- münasiblik, əlverişlilik
customize ['kʌstəmaɪz] -xüsusiəşdirmək, özəlləşdirmək
profitable ['prɒfɪtəbl]- sərfəli, mənfəətli

Questions and tasks

1. Answer the following questions.

What is a travel agency?

What are the main functions of travel agencies?

Are there travel agencies in your city or country?

2. Rewrite these sentences in the correct order.

- a) you/me/is/where/can/tell/the/station?
.....
- b) to/Florida/you/do/any/know/are/there/cheap/if/flights?
.....
- c) please/this/form/you/in/fill/could?
.....
- d) ask/mind/do/some/you/if/I/you questions?
.....
- e) a clerk/you/would/mind/is/free/until/waiting/?
.....
- f) you/me/the/brochures/are/show/where/winter-sun/can?
.....
- g) when/leaves/the/train/next/to/know/would/I/like.
.....
- h) tell/me/you/spend/to/could/much/how/you/wish?
.....

3. Complete this conversation between a client and a travel consultant:

C: I'd like to spend a few days in Rome.
TC: Can you _____ when _____?
C: Next month, sometime after the 15th.
TC: Fine. And could _____ how long _____?
C: It depends on the price but preferably for four nights.
TC: Well, we have some very good offers at the moment. Will _____ alone?
C: No, with my partner.

TC: Well, if you take this three- night package to the Flora Hotel it's only \$455 per person, for two people sharing a double room with shower. Let _____ the brochure.

Grammar

Modal verbs

Modal verbs are special verbs that we use to talk about necessity, obligation, ability, and possibility. The most common are: *have to*, *need to*, *must*, *can*, *could*, *may*, *might*, *should*, and *ought to*.

All modal verbs are followed by infinitive without *to*. They do not have an -s in the third person singular, and do not use the auxiliary *do* to form the negative and questions. With the exception of *have to* and *need to*, they are not formed in the same way as ordinary verbs.

Positive

I/You/He/She/ It/ We/They can start work immediately.

Negative

I /You /He /She /It /We /They cannot(can't) start work immediately.

Question

Can I/you/he/she/it/ we/they start work immediately?

The negative forms of other modals are *must not (mustn't)*, *could not (couldn't)*, *may not*, *might not (mightn't)*, *should not (shouldn't)*, and *ought not to (oughtn't to)*.

Have to and *need to* are formed in the same way as the verbs *have* and *need*.

*She **has to** be flexible.*

*We **don't have to** work long hours.*

***Do I need to** wear a uniform?*

Use of modal verbs

Should/ shouldn't is often used when we are advising someone (not) to do something. When responding to a request, it generally means that an action may or may not be possible.

Might/ mightn't is always used to talk about a small possibility of something happening.

May/ may not is similar to *might/mightn't*, but suggests a stronger possibility.

Can/ can't is used many situations, e.g. to talk about ability, to ask for permission, and to make requests. When responding to a request, we use *can/can't* to say what someone is(not) permitted to do because of the circumstances.

Must/ mustn't is a stronger way of telling someone that they can or can't do something generally because there is a rule or law which requires or forbids it.

Exercise 1. Complete these sentences using the words in the box:

Will won't must can't might could should
--

- a) We have full occupancy on 15th June.
- b) The conference organiser promised to ring us around 2 p.m. this afternoon. That be him now.
- c) Where's Pierre? He have returned from the station by now! It's only a five-minute walk and he left at there!
- d) I'm afraid that Mr Dupres, the manager, be back on duty till 8 p.m.

- e) The delegates only left an hour ago. I suppose they have arrived by now.
- f) The delegates only left an hour ago. Surely, they have arrived by now.
- g) If the weather holds, they decide to host the presentation on the terrace. It all depends on which general manager is on duty.
- h) The guest speaker bring his wife to the conference.
- i) We..... break even by the end of the year.
- j) The hotel re-open till the New Year.

Exercise 2. Rewrite these to make them more polite:

For example:

How old are you? Would you mind telling me your age?

- 1. When do you want to go?
.....
- 2. How many people are there in the group?
.....
- 3. How are you paying?
.....
- 4. Repeat that!
.....
- 5. I must check the details.
.....
- 6. Spell that for me.
.....
- 7. Give me a deposit.
.....
- 8. Fill this form in.....

Reading. Read and translate an article about Thomas Cook.

Thomas Cook

In the history of England there were two great men by the name of Cook – James and Thomas. Both of these names are strongly associated with travel. James Cook entered the textbooks as a great traveler, discoverer, participant of three circumnavigations of the world.

Thomas Cook (1808-1892) provided an opportunity for other people to travel. He created the world's first travel company and laid the foundation of the travel industry. Almost everything that Thomas Cook did and applied in his practice was invented and applied for the first time. All the main components of the modern tourism industry were laid down by Thomas Cook and are used to this day almost unchanged.

Already in his first tour, Thomas Cook introduced the basic principles of organized tourism. He outlined the purpose of the trip, place, time, duration, purchased tickets for all participants round-trip, organized meals and entertainment.

The day of July 5, 1841 can be considered the birthday of tourism. He organized his first tour, from Leicester to Loughborough in England, in 1841.

To attract travelers, Cook used both the natural interest and curiosity of people, and he himself formed this interest with his unexpected ideas. After the first success with the teetotalers society, Cook plans the following mass outings. At the same time, it does not pursue any benefit for itself.

In 1845, Thomas Cook decided to conduct the first mass commercial excursion from London to Liverpool. He had a lot

of experience, his reputation was impeccable. People gladly took advantage of the offer to see another city for a reasonable fee and with all the amenities. According to legend, Cook earned his first "tourist" money on this. After the success of the Liverpool tour, tours to Ireland, Wales, and the Isle of Man, located in the middle between England and Ireland, appear.

In 1851, the first World Exhibition of Technical and Other Achievements of Mankind (what is now called Expo) was organized and held in London. This time Cook is taking people not from London, but to London. From all over England, those wishing to see the achievements of world science and technology with their own eyes went to the capital. In total, thanks to Cook's efforts alone, 165 thousand people visited the first world exhibition! The tourists were guaranteed travel, accommodation and excursions around the exhibition.

Cook managed to implement another rather original idea – visiting old aristocratic castles by ordinary people. He arranged with a number of owners of these palaces to let tourists into their mansions for a fee. The interest in the life of the rich has always been great, and Cook was the first to follow this path. As a result, both sides benefited. The Duke of Rutland shire was the first to open the doors of his castle for public inspection.

In 1851, Cook established the world's first travel company — Thomas Cook - the trademark of the Travel Bureau or Travel agency Thomas Cook & Son, which became the most famous "brand" in the tourist world, still exists, although it has changed owners many times. The registration of the company became an urgent necessity, because the business was developing, and Cook seriously thought about organizing trips

outside of England. His first experience abroad was the Second World's Fair in Paris in 1855, where Cook brought so many tourists from England that he even received personal gratitude from the first person of France.

Cook invented traveler's checks – targeted cash surrogates that allowed owners to protect themselves from losing money during a trip. A traveler's cheque is a monetary obligation that must be paid in cash to the owner at the time of presentation. The money is paid in the currency of the country where the check is presented for payment. Thus, by buying a check for pounds in England, you can get francs in France at the official exchange rate.

After the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, Egypt also became a popular destination for Cook's tours. In the early 1870s he organized the first round- the- world tour, lasting 222 days. So, in a little over thirty years the foundations of modern mass tourism were established.

Conversation. At the travel agency.

Travel agent: Good morning, sir. How can I help you?

Mr. White: Well, I have some time off from work next month. And I was thinking of going to Australia.

Travel agent: That sounds great. How long is your vacation?

Mr. White: Just one week. My last day work is the 26th of July. And I go back on the 5th of August.

Travel agent: Ok. Here's our Sydney brochure. Have a look and see if there's a hotel that you like.

Mr. White: Ah. This one is good. The four seasons hotel. It's expensive but I've been told it's very nice.

Travel agent: Yes, it's a very high-class hotel. I'm sure you'll enjoy your stay there. Would you like me to make the booking now, sir?

Mr. White: Yes, please.

Travel agent: I just need to take some personal information. What's your full name?

Mr. White: Marden Andrew White

Travel agent: And your address?

Mr. White: 11 Soy Terracon Klongsan, Bangkok.

Travel agent: And your telephone number?

Mr. White: 09954556645

Travel agent: Do you have a daytime number I can call if necessary?

Mr. White: 0222555678

Travel agent: That's fine. Will you be travelling alone, Mr White?

Mr. White: Yeap, just me.

Travel agent: Ok. You finish work on Friday the 26th. So shall I try to book your flight for the next day?

Mr. White: Yes, please. And the return flight on Saturday the 3rd of August.

UNIT 5

TOUR OPERATOR

Text: Tour operators

Vocabulary notes

Questions and tasks

Grammar: Giving directions and Preposition of movement.

Conversation: Tour operator.

Tour operators

Package holidays which are also known as package tours, include all of the components necessary for a complete vacation:

- transport to and from the destination
- transfers between the airport/station/port and hotel
- food and accommodation at the destination
- other services such as a guide or holiday ‘rep’

The professionals who bring these elements together to create a holiday are called tour operators.

A tour operator is an employee of an organization that develops a tourism product. He works out directions, promotes the finished product on the service market, resolves conflict situations with both customers and the host.

The profession is suitable for those who are interested in foreign languages, geography and social studies. The work of a tour operator is more prestigious and highly paid than the

activity of a travel agent. The latter is engaged in the sale of finished products, the first - in the creation.

The tour operator is part of a large team. He can work in an office or travel, learning new routes, country features, evaluating hotels and excursions as part of promotional tours. This sphere is ideal for people-communicators who are in love with travel. You won't be bored, because during the day you need to make several dozen calls, discuss work issues with colleagues. Some tour operators, depending on job responsibilities, have time to visit many new countries in a year.

The tour operator must love his work, he must be an eloquent person who knows how to convince his interlocutor. Large companies hire a whole staff of managers, assigning certain responsibilities to each of them: booking, communicating with customers, familiarizing themselves with promotional tours. A competent tour operator can independently perform a whole range of preparatory work:

- search and analysis of information about tourist regions, subsequent development of a tour based on the received data;
- development of new routes, assessment of demand, calculation of the cost of a tourist product;
- resolving issues related to visa service and booking;
- search for channels for the implementation of ready-made offers;
- search for partners and conclusion of contracts with them: insurance, medical, transport companies, as well as representatives of the hotel business, catering, excursion and other types of services;
- visiting exhibitions and other business events;

-implementation of the preparation of documentation, promotional materials that display reliable information about a particular tourist product.

In the past tour operators sold almost completely through travel agents, but today they also use direct selling. This strategy eliminates the travel agents from the chain of distribution, and this reduces the final cost of the package because direct sell operators, for example prefer to deal directly with their clients.

Not all tour operators sell the same type of holiday. The big operators, the mass market operators, intended low cost holidays to traditional sea, sun and sand destinations like Greece, Spain, or Turkiye. Other operators limit their product to customers who want a very specific type of holiday. These special operators sell adventure holidays, holidays for single people, holidays motor-racing fans, and so on.

Domestic operators specialize in tours for people who want to holiday in their own country, whilst incoming tour operator are specialists in providing holiday packages to visitors coming from abroad.

Vocabulary

vacation [və'keɪʃn]-məzuniyyət, tətil

accommodation [əkɒmə'deɪʃn]- yaşayış, yerləşmə

rep [rep]- təmsilçi

employee [emplɔɪ'i:] - işçi, əməkdaş

promote [prə'məʊt]-reklam etmək ,təbliğ etmək

latter ['lætə]- sonuncu

engage [ɪn'geɪdʒ]- məşğul olmaq

evaluate [ɪ'vælju:et] - qiymətləndirmək

eloquent ['eləkwənt]- fəsaḥətli, dilavər

convince [kən'vɪns]-inandırmaq

interlocutor [ɪntə'lɒkjətə]- həmsöhbət

competent ['kɒmpɪtənt]- səlahiyyətli, səriştəli

subsequent ['sʌbsɪkwənt]- sonrakı, növbəti

assessment [ə'sesmənt]- qiymətləndirmə

implementation [ɪmplɪmən'teɪʃn]- həyata keçirilməsi

eliminate [ɪ'lɪmɪneɪt]- aradan qaldırmaq

intend [ɪn'tend]-nəzərdə tutmaq, niyyətində olmaq

Questions and tasks.

1. Answer the following questions.

What is the role of the tour operator?

Are there tour operators in your city?

What is a difference between travel agent and a tour operator?

Who are the biggest tour operators in your city or country?

Why tour operators prefer to sell direct to their clients?

2. The verbs in the box are often used when making telephone calls. Use them to fill in the gaps.

cut off

get through

ring up

get back (to someone)

hang up

put someone through

hold on

a) Sorry, I don't know what happened. We got.....

b) I'll you..... to her extension.

c) The line is constantly busy – I never seem to be able to.....

- d) Could you a minute and I'll see if she's in her office.
- e) Would you Sky Air and ask if they have any seats on this Saturday's flight to Delhi?
- f) I'll make some enquiries and to you by eleven.
- g) Don't yet; the call may be diverted to another number.

3. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- 1. operator /A/ tour / controls/ devises/ books /and / the/ trip/ whole.
- 2.A/ tour / sells /operator /the/ product / themselves /that/ they/ create.
- 3. package/ Tour/ holiday/ operators/ create/ a/.
- 4. elements /a package holiday /They /create/ by combining/ activities/ all/ such/ as hotel/ airport transfers/ and such like / tours.
- 5. include /Tour/ packages/ airport transfers/ transportation/ accommodation/ and so on /activities /tours/.
- 6. the consumer /A Travel Agent /offers/ packages/ a holiday/ a tour operator /have been /that/ put together/ by/.
- 7.A tour operator/ a legal /has/ to look/ responsibility/ if /after/ you/ things/ away/ go.

Grammar

Giving directions and Prepositions of movement

Giving directions. When giving directions, we usually use the imperative form of the verb. This is the same as the infinitive:

Go....., Take....., Turn.....

However, we can also use an *if* sentence, as follows.

If you take the first road on the left, you'll see the market on the right.

If+ *you*+ infinitive without *to*, *you*+ *will*(*you'll*)+ infinitive

Prepositions of movement. Some of verbs we use when giving directions are not followed by a preposition, e.g. reach, it is common for many verbs to combine with one preposition or more.

These verbs include come, get, and go.

They combine with prepositions such as *long*, *at*, *down*, *out of*, *past*, *through*, and *up*.

The same verb may be followed by different prepositions to give different meanings.

come out of= *leave*

come to=*reach*

On the other hand, different verb+ preposition combinations can sometimes have the same meaning. One of the commonest verbs to use when giving directions is *Go*, but there are alternatives such as *Head* and *Walk*.

Go/Head/Walk past station, then turn left.

Go/Head/Walk along here for about five minutes.

Note that the prepositions *down* and *up* do not necessarily mean that the route is up or down a hill. When combined with *go*, etc., these two prepositions have a similar meaning to *along*.

Go down this road.

Head up the High Street until you reach the bank.

out of (= leaving a location) and at (= reaching a fixed point) can combine with a number of verbs.

When you come out of the market, turn left.

Turn right at the Tourist Information Centre.

cut combines with *through* to indicate a shorter route.

The best way to get to the main road is to cut through the park.

Do not confuse *towards* and *to*. *Towards* means in the direction of, whereas *to* means 'as far as'.

Walk towards the church but turn left before you reach it.

Walk to the church and cut through the churchyard.

Exercise 1. Which of the following are spoken by someone giving directions?

1. The best way to go is.....
2. How do you get to?
3. Do you want the most direct route?
4. If you turn left here....
5. I'm trying to get to the station.
6. What you need to do is...

Exercise 2. Match the phrase in A with the places in B. There will often be more than one possibility.

A

- 1 go along
- 2 walk towards
- 3 come out of
- 4 get to
- 5 walk on through

B

- a) the Tourist Information Centre
- b) the hill
- c) the street
- d) a bus
- e) the city centre

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- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 6 turn right out of | f) the bar |
| 7 turn right | g) the park |
| 8 reach | h) the fork in the road |
| 9 take | i) the right-hand turn |
| 10 go past | j) the market |

Exercise 3. Complete the instructions with verbs from the box.

watch	turn	go	board	transfer	hold	wait	try
	don't go		go through				

1. The complimentary cocktail is in the hotel lounge. Just go through the double doors and it's on your right, past reception.
2. The health spa _____ out of the hotel and _____ left. You can't miss it, it's opposite the ski shop.
3. _____ on these boots, sir. They're a size bigger.
4. I'm afraid you can't go on the slope without a ski pass, madam. Please _____ in the queue over there.
5. _____ skiing if you've got trouble with your knees. It's not a good idea.
6. Be careful you don't let go of the drag lift because you can cause an accident. And _____ on to your ski poles!
7. Would all guests going to the airport, now _____ the coach in the hotel car park.
8. Remember, to turn right, _____ weight to your left ski. Look, _____ me, like this.

Conversation. Tour operator

Carla: Good afternoon. Skyways Holidays. Carla speaking. How can I help you?

Mrs Pinotti: I'd like to book a hotel in Frascati for myself and my husband for a few days.

Carla: Do you know when you'd like to go?

Mrs Pinotti: Yes. During the wine-making season, in October. Er... just for three nights, the 18th to the 20th of October.

Carla: Can you tell me the type of hotel you require?

Mrs Pinotti: Yes. A good comfortable hotel with private facilities.

Carla: So you'd like a double room with in suite bath or shower?

Mrs Pinotti: A double with a shower.

Carla: We have two in the brochure. The Belvedere in the centre and Toscana on the outskirts.

Mrs Pinotti: The one in the centre.

Carla: So, the Belvedere costs IL100,000 a night for a double room with shower. Is that alright?

Mrs Pinotti: Yes, fine. Can you book that one for me please?

Carla: Certainly. And how will you be paying?

Mrs Pinotti: By American Express.

Carla: Right. And will you require transport?

Mrs Pinotti: No, thank you. We'll be driving....

UNIT 6

AZERBAIJAN

Text: Azerbaijan as a tourism destination.

Vocabulary notes

Questions and tasks

Grammar: Present Continuous Tense Form

Reading: Tour to Shusha

Text: State Flag Day

Azerbaijan as a Tourism Destination

Republic of Azerbaijan is the largest country in the South Caucasus region located at the crossroads of Asia and Europe, western shore of the Caspian Sea. It is bounded by Russian Federation to the north, Georgia to the northwest, Armenia to the west, Islamic Republic of Iran to the south and Turkey to the southwest. The coastline of the Caspian Sea is 713 km in length. In addition to mainland it included a few small islands (Absheron archipelago) located water area of the Caspian Sea belonging to Azerbaijan. Its area is 86.6 thousand square kilometres, population is 10 million people.

Azerbaijan Democratic Republic was established in 1918 and first-time recognized women's voting rights in the Muslim-East. Unfortunately, in 1920, in Azerbaijan was declared soviet authority. Since 1922 was the part of Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR). On 18 October 1991, Republic of Azerbaijan restored its independence.

After the restoration of independence, Azerbaijan embarked on a new path of socio-economic development and expanded its economic ties with the countries of the world within the framework of integration into the international world. In our country has been done important works towards the development of international tourism, which is one of such relations. The tourism sector in independent Azerbaijan has been seriously developed.

The "Law on Tourism", adopted on the basis of the relevant Decree, signed by the national leader Heydar Aliyev in 1999, gave impetus to the development of the tourism sector in Azerbaijan. In 2004, the Decree of President Ilham Aliyev on the "State Program for the Social and Economic Development of the Regions of the Republic of Azerbaijan" had an impact on the development of the economy of our country, as well as the tourism sector. The "State Program for the Development of Resorts of the Republic of Azerbaijan for 2009-2018" laid the foundation for a significant restoration and development of tourist resort areas in our republic. Every year on September 27 Azerbaijan celebrates Tourism Day. According to the Decree signed by President Ilham Aliyev on September 1, 2016, World Tourism Day in our country is also celebrated as the "Day of Tourism Workers".

Among the main goals set in the field of tourism development in Azerbaijan, it is planned to expand tourism resources, tourists' recreation, increase the range of services, excursions and other cultural events necessary to meet their needs and adapt to modern standards.

Azerbaijan has a rich history and ancient culture. There are more than 6 thousand historical architectural monuments on the territory of our country. The mausoleums, towers and palaces in Azerbaijan speak of its people's rich and ancient culture. The famous Maiden Tower in Baku, the Nakhichevan and Garabaglar mausoleums, the Shirvanshahlar palace in Baku, the Khansarayi in Shaki are all samples of the craftsmanship of Azerbaijani architects and builders. At a distance of 60 kilometres from Baku there is a settlement called Gobustan. There are over two thousand pictures relating to ancient life were found on the Rocky Mountains. The petroglyphs give the rich material for study of the life, customs and beliefs of the ancient people who once lived there. Gobustan shows that Azerbaijan is one of the old countries of the world.

Azerbaijan has a very rare complex of natural, cultural, national and ethnographic objects. Favourable geographical position, nine climatic zones, diversity and richness of flora and fauna, location on the seashore, cultural and historical heritage, delicious cuisine open up great prospects for the development of tourism in our country.

Azerbaijan has rich resources for the development of the tourism industry. This is, first of all, that it has a very favourable economic and geographical position. Thus, the high peaks of Bazarduzu, Shahdag, Babadag, rivers flowing from the southern foothills of the Greater Caucasus, numerous waterfalls, Goy-Gol, Maral Lake, mud volcanoes of Gobustan, rare reserves of Lankaran, healing beaches of Absheron and Nabran region are an important component of the rich tourism potential of Azerbaijan.

Hotels, recreation areas, entertainment and sports centers operate in the regions of Azerbaijan. Examples of this are the Qafqaz hotel chain, the Gabaland amusement park in Gabala, the Tufandag winter tourism complex, and the magnificent Shahdag tourist center in the Gusar region.

Favourable climatic conditions, healing mineral waters, oils and mud create great opportunities for the development of health tourism. The increase in the number of state natural reserves and national parks in the republic has accelerated the development of natural, ecological and exotic tourism.

After the liberation of 20 percent of the territory of Azerbaijan from the occupation by the Armenian army in the fall of 2020, the construction of new roads, the commissioning of airports, the construction of smart cities and villages will significantly accelerate the development of tourism in this region.

Vocabulary

mainland [ˈmeɪnlənd]- materik

establish[ɪsˈtæblɪʃ]-qurmaq, yaratmaq

recognise [ˈrekəɡnaɪz]- tanımaq

voting rights [ˈvəʊtɪŋ raɪts]- səsvermə hüququ

unfortunately [ʌnˈfɔːtʃənɪtli]- bədbəxtlikdən; təəssüf ki

declare [dɪˈkleə]- elan etmək, bildirmək

restore [rɪˈstɔː]- bərpa etmək

embark [ɪmˈbɑːk]-başlamaq

expand [ɪkˈspænd]- genişləndirmək

economic ties [iːkəˈnɒmɪk taɪz]- iqtisadi əlaqələr

framework [ˈfreɪmwɜːk]-çərçivə

integration [ɪntɪ'greɪʃn]- inteqrasiya

adopt [ə'dɒpt]-qəbul etmək

relevant ['relɪvənt]-müvafiq, uyğun

decree [dɪ'kri:] - fərman, sərəncam

impetus ['ɪmpɪtəs]- impuls, təkan

impact ['ɪmpækt]-təsir

significant [sɪg'nɪfɪkənt]-əhəmiyyətli

craftmanship ['krɑ:ftsmənʃɪp]-sənətkarlıq

settlement ['setlmənt]- qəsəbə, yaşayış məntəqəsi

petroglyph ['petrəglɪf]- petroqlif, qayaüstü rəsmlər

belief [br'i:fi]- inam, inanc

peak [pi:k]- zirvə

accelerate [ək'seləreɪt]-sürətləndirmək

Questions and tasks

1. Answer the following questions

Where is located Azerbaijan?

How many people live in Azerbaijan?

Which tourism sectors is famous in Azerbaijan?

What do you know about Azerbaijan culture?

What is the traditional food of Azerbaijan?

What is Azerbaijan most famous for?

2. Make up sentences.

1.The/ located/ Republic of Azerbaijan/ is/ in/ South Caucasus/
the / the east/ of.

2. Azerbaijan/ The/ is/ of/ capital/ city /of/ the/ ancient/ Baku.
3. the /Azerbaijan/ of/ Nearly/ half/ of/ territory/ by/ occupied/ mountains.
- 4.On/ territory /the/ of/ the/ there /Republic of Azerbaijan / are/ 11 possible /8 climatic/ zones/ of/ out.
- 5.The /territory/ the/ of/ has/ rare fauna/ republic/ numerous/ rich in flora/ river resources/ and.
6. on /The/ first /Democratic / Azerbaijan/ territory / Republic/ the/ of /Azerbaijan/ proclaimed /was/ on/1918/ 28 May.
- 7.The/ of/ Constitution/Azerbaijan/ adopted /was/ on/1995/ 12 November/ by/ referendum/ popular.
- 8.Azerbaijan/ a democratic/ secular/ state/ is/ legal / unitary/ republic.

3. Read and translate the text about tourism center “Nabran”.

Nabran is situated in the north of Azerbaijan on the Caspian Sea-shore at a distance of about 200 kilometres from Baku. It is a favourable place to rest and to enjoy one’s summer holidays; there is a forest with old and green trees and good beach in Nabran. It gives great pleasure to have a walk in the forest, especially on the sea-shore early in the morning or late at night when everything around is calm and still.

The beach in Nabran is lovely place with its yellow sand and fresh sea-air. It is a place where one can have a swim at any time of the day; in the daytime when the sun shines brightly or at night when thousands of stars twinkle up in the sky. The climate is very healthy in Nabran for its forest and sea. That is

the reason why a lot of people come to Nabran to spend their summer holidays.

Grammar

Present continuous Tense Form

We use be+ verb+ -ing to form the present continuous.

*We **are staying** in London for a few days.*

*You **aren't spending** any time in Yorkshire.*

*When **are you arriving** in Scotland?*

Short answers

Are you going to Britain? Yes, I am./ No I'm not.

Is he flying to Britain? Yes, he is. /No, he isn't/No, he's not.

We use the present continuous to describe activities that are happening now.

*Jane **is talking** to the travel agent at the moment.*

We use the present continuous to describe temporary activities.

*We **are studying** tourism this year.*

Some verbs are not used in the continuous form.

*Janet **is being** a travel agent. = Janet is a travel agent.*

*Oscar **isn't having** time to meet Jackie. = Oskar doesn't have time to meet Jackie.*

We also use the present continuous for planned future arrangements.

*Jane **is travelling** to Wales on 17 May.*

*Oscar **isn't meeting** Jackie.*

Exercise 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the Present Continuous.

1. Jake (to feed) his dog.
2. Mr. Brown (to clean) his yard.
3. Helen (to paint) her kitchen.
4. Our neighbours (to wash) their car.
5. I (to watch) my hair.
6. Who (to fix) your sink?
7. What (to do) now? – She (to dance).
8. The children (to brush) their teeth.
9. What he (do) at the moment? -He (to fix) his bicycle.
10. I (to open) an umbrella.
11. Alex and his friends (to go) to the library.
12. Ann (to sit) at her desk. She (to study) geography.
13. The old man (to walk) about the room.

Exercise 2. Underline the correct variant in these sentences.

1. He is trying/tries to decide which is the best holiday for his family.
2. They are having/ have a fly-drive offer to Swansea.
3. The travel agent is asking/asks him when he wants to travel.
4. How are you spelling/ do you spell your surname?
5. We are accepting/accept Visa and Master Card.

Reading. Read and translate article about “Shusha”.

Tour to Shusha

Shusha, the former capital of the Karabakh Khanate, is an amazing pearl of unique beauty in the mountains of the Lesser Caucasus. But it is famous not only for its wonderful natural landscapes. It is also the cultural capital of Azerbaijan with a rich literary and musical heritage, unique traditions of carpet weaving, a history dating back centuries, and the birthplace of many famous Azerbaijanis.

Shusha is a city in Nagorno-Karabakh. Founded in 1751 by Panah Ali Khan as a fortress to protect the Karabakh Khanate. Initially, the city was called Panahabad in honor of its founder, and later became known as Shusha, after the nearby village of Shushakent. The city became famous for its heroic defense against the invasion of the Iranian army in 1795. Until 1823, Shusha remained the capital of the Karabakh Khanate. Since 1923, the district center of the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region has been part of the Azerbaijan SSR.

During the Karabakh war (since 1991) many buildings were destroyed in Shusha, including, unfortunately, the famous historical architectural ensembles.

Shusha is also called the temple and cradle of Azerbaijani music, the cradle of music and poetry, the "conservatory of the Caucasus". Here was born such an ancient and original type of Azerbaijani musical art as mughams.

One of the unique operations during the Patriotic War - the operation to liberate the city of Shusha will forever remain in history. Due to the fact that Shusha, which is considered the heart and crown of Karabakh, is a natural fortification due to the terrain, it was impossible to enter the city on tanks or with the help of other heavy weapons.

Since neither the terrain nor the chosen route was suitable for the use of vehicles, the Azerbaijani forces had to move in the direction of Shusha on foot for five days. Azerbaijani President Ilham Aliyev has repeatedly emphasized this fact, noting that Azerbaijani soldiers, having overcome mountains, gorges and forests, reached the city of Shusha. The Armenian command intended to resist the Azerbaijani troops in

the direction of the Red Bazaar, since the Shushakend road passes from here, which then rises to Shusha.

On November 6, Azerbaijani special forces, consisting of 400 people and having light weapons, divided into four groups of 100 people each, climbed the rocks of Shusha with ropes, entered the city from four sides in the morning; immediately the battle began. In the afternoon, the Armenian fighters, bearing huge losses, left the city. The attempts of the Armenians to attack Shusha in order to regain control over the city failed, as a result of the serious resistance of the Azerbaijani Army, the enemy was driven back.

On November 8, Supreme Commander-in-Chief Ilham Aliyev informed the people of the joyful news of the liberation of Shusha. The victory in Shusha, in fact, predetermined the outcome of the war. The next day, news came of the liberation of more than 70 villages, and a day later, Pashinyan was forced to sign an act of surrender, accepting the conditions of the President of Azerbaijan.

Day of liberation of Shusha from occupation - November 8 is celebrated in Azerbaijan as Victory Day.

On March 18, 2023, the first tourist trip was organized to the cultural capital of Shusha, which has a high historical significance and cultural and moral value for the Azerbaijani people.

During the trip, the first delegation of 40 people got acquainted with the Fizuli International Airport, a memorial plaque dedicated to the Day of Remembrance in the Fizuli region, and the ruins in the city center.

As part of an organized two-days tour, local tourists got acquainted with our historical and cultural monuments in the city of Shusha. They were informed about the reconstruction works being carried out in Shusha. It was noted that historical buildings, mosques and monuments in the city of Shusha were subjected to Armenian vandalism during the almost 30-year occupation.

It should be noted that the project, being part of the “Great Return” policy, is aimed at organizing safe tourist trips to the cultural capital of citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan who have reached the age of 18, as well as at increasing economic activity in the territories liberated from occupation. Two- and three-day tours will be held once a week. At the next stage, it is planned to increase the number of tours based on demand. Citizens wishing to participate in tours can apply to travel companies.

Retell the text about Flag Day of Azerbaijan.

State Flag Day

9 November is the State Flag Day in Azerbaijan. On 9 November 1918, at a meeting of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic government members, a new three-colour (blue, red, green) state flag was adopted, and this flag was the official symbol of the country until 28 April 1920. In 1991, after the restoration of independence in Azerbaijan, the three-colour flag was once again adopted as the official state symbol.

The blue colour on the flag represents the Turkic origins of the Azerbaijan nation, the red corresponds to the country's strive for modernity and democracy and the green is a tribute to the country's Islamic heritage. In the middle of the red stripe, there is a white crescent and an eight-corner star.

According to the 2009 decree signed by the President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev, 9 November was proclaimed the State flag Day. In 2010, a magnificent Flag Square was constructed in Baku, with the tallest flag pole in the world at the time. The pole which features an Azerbaijan flag is 162 metres tall and was included in the Guinness Book of Records.

Read and translate an article about city Ganja.

Old Ganja

Ganja is a second important town in Azerbaijan. It is situated on the Ganja- Gazakh lowland at the distance of 370 kilometres from Baku, The capital of Azerbaijan Republic.

Ganja is an important industrial centre in the Republic, with food, light and heavy industries.

Ganja is also an important centre of culture and science. There are many schools, some libraries and museums in the town which are visited by hundreds of tourists every year. The town has its own theatre which is well-known in the republic. There are some old and beautiful mosques in Ganja. Most famous of which is the Juma Mosque which was built during the reign of Shah Abbas the First and known as "Shah Abbas mesjidi".

Ganja is first of all famous as the birthplace of the great poet and thinker of the twelfth century Nizami Ganjavi, where the world famed poet lived and created his famous “Khamsa” (“The Quintuplet”), composed of five romantic poems, including “The Treasure Mysteries”, “Khosrov and Shirin”, and “Leyli and Majnun” and others.

Ganja is also known as the first capital of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic.

Ganja is growing rapidly nowadays. Old buildings, long streets, lovely gardens with different and evergreen trees and aromatic roses make the town worth of visiting especially in late April and May. Ganja is lovely and Gandjines hospitable with their delicious and tasty cooking.

UNIT 7

GREAT BRITAIN

Text: Tour to Great Britain.

Vocabulary notes

Questions and tasks

Grammar: Going to, will, might for Future plans/intentions

Reading: Big Ben.

Conversation: Sightseeing

Tour to Great Britain

The United Kingdom has long attracted tourists with its unique sights, culture and history. The good nature of the population, the amazing atmosphere, as well as the landscapes inspire travelers. Great Britain is one of the most developed and leading countries in the world. It boasts an unforgettable centuries-old history, traditions, rich culture. The UK has played an important role in the global economy. That is why a huge number of tourists from all over the world come here every year. There is a number of interesting sights that are directly related to the color of this state, with its mystery, hospitality.

In terms of tourism, Great Britain is considered a very developed part of Europe - millions constantly come here to feel the special atmosphere of the kingdom.

Great Britain is located in the north-west of Europe, in the British Isles. The state includes four historical provinces: Scotland, England, Northern Ireland and Wales. Despite the fact

that all parts of Great Britain are practically autonomous, the state is unitary.

The British Isles, on which the United Kingdom is located, include the island of Great Britain, many small archipelagos and islands, the north-eastern part of the island of Ireland, the Shetland Islands, the Orkney Islands and the Channel Islands.

The symbolic leader of Great Britain and the 15 independent countries of the Commonwealth today is Queen Elizabeth II.

A trip to the United Kingdom is significant because during the trip you can visit places with different traditions - Scottish agricultural lands, English manors, mysterious places in Wales and tiny Northern Ireland with its own history.

According to experts, tours to England and other parts of the UK are popular among travelers for their historical and archaeological sites, which demonstrate the culture of a wide variety of eras, embodied in different types of art. The most popular tour of England is considered a trip to the city of Foggy Albion, London. There are legends about how unusual the capital and its inhabitants are.

Holidays in England are fascinating trips to famous cities. Here you cannot do without a walk around London with its magical streets and cathedrals - here your dream will definitely come true and you will see Big Ben and Buckingham Palace, Tower Bridge and the Gothic Westminster Abbey, where the rulers of the Kingdom are buried.

Excursion programs that involve holidays in England necessarily include visits to the well-known apartment of Mr.

Holmes, on Baker Street. Here, fans of Arthur Conan Doyle's work can get acquainted with how the author assumed the life of his hero Sherlock Holmes. In addition, tourists also go to the worldwide Madame Tussauds Museum.

For many tourists, a trip to England is, first of all, luxury stores and shopping malls where you can find high-quality and fashionable things from European brands.

The most popular attractions of the country are the British Fortress Lincoln, the campuses of Cambridge and Oxford, as well as Stonehenge, an exceptional place on Earth.

Vocabulary

unique [ju:'ni:k] -unikal

sight [saɪt] -görməli yerlər

inspire [ɪn'spaɪə] -ruhlandırmaq

boast [bəʊst] -öyünmək; lovğalanmaq

constantly ['kɒnstəntli] -daimi, davamlı

province ['prɒvɪns] -əyalət

despite [dɪs'paɪt] -rəğmən, baxmayaraq

unitary ['ju:nɪtri] -unitar

archipelagos [ɑ:kɪ'peləgəʊ] -arxipelaq

manor ['mænə] -malikanə

tiny ['taɪni] -balaca

demonstrate ['demənstreɪt] - nümayiş etdirmək

embody [ɪm'bɒdi] -təcəssüm etdirmək

inhabitant [ɪn'hæbɪtənt] -sakin

involve [ɪn'vɒlv] -əhatə etmək

acquaint [ə'kweɪnt] -tanış olmaq, tanış etmək

assume [ə'sju:m] - güman etmək

campus ['kæmpəs]-kampus

exceptional [ɪk'sepʃnəl]-müstəsna

Questions and tasks

1. Answer the following questions.

Where is Great Britain situated?

How many provinces are there in Great Britain?

Who is the symbolic leader of Great Britain?

Which historical parts of the UK is famous?

Which parts of London is more interesting?

Where is situated well-known apartment of Mr. Holmes?

Which attractions of country are the most popular?

2. Complete this passage about a theme park near London using suitable conjunctions.

Furthermore but first therefore secondly

Lego Builds on England investment.

“It’s nice to see England come out on top – we looked at places all over the world, the truth is that England offered everything we wanted,” according to Clive Nicholls, Managing Director of Lego UK.

Lego began looking at building a second site in the autumn of 1990 and considered “hundreds of sites” before narrowing the field down to a shortlist of six – including three sites in the USA. It was the unique character of

the 142-acre Windsor Safari Park site that persuaded the company to invest in England.

“For Lego there were four determining factors in our choice:, the site itself was just too beautiful to miss:, its size also made the park the ideal venue to buy. These two factors coupled with its access to the motorway network and the large catchment area that surrounds Windsor made the site perfect for us., Windsor is a truly international destination, which means we should be able to attract many visitors from outside the UK”.

3. Rewrite the following sentences replacing the phrases with one of the phrases from the box.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| substantial number | appreciate |
| radical | illustrates |
| taken into consideration | sector |
| within close proximity of | by return |
| regret the inconvenience | |

1. I am sorry for the trouble may have caused you.
.....
2. The breakdown of figures shows the percentage growth in each part of the hotel market.
.....
3. We would like it if you would send payment of your hotel bill as soon as you receive this letter.
.....
4. On writing this report we have thought about your requirements for a site very close to a metropolitan area.
.....

5. There has been a large improvement in the standards of service in a lot of hotels.

.....

4. Read these extracts from a guide to places of interest at Greenwich in London. Choose one of the places(A-I) to complete each gap.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A The Thames Barrier | B The Date Line |
| C The Fun Museum | D The National Maritime Museum |
| E The Russian Submarine | F The Queen’s House |
| G Thames Bridge | H Old Royal Observatory |
| I Children’s Museum | |

Greenwich.

Set in the beautiful surroundings of Greenwich Park, but close the bustling riverside town of Greenwich with its historic buildings, street markets, specialist shops, plentiful pubs and restaurants, is (a) which was founded in 1934 to promote understanding of the history and future of Britain and the sea. Learn why Britain became a leading maritime power and of the importance of people like Captain James Cook and Lord Nelson.

(b)..... situated on the river, was begun in 1616 for Anne of Denmark. This is the earliest building in Britain in the classical style. It has been fully restored to its seventeenth-century splendour.

(c).....

Here, John Flamstead, the first Astronomer Royal, began his work in 1675 to calculate time at sea – an essential requirement for exploring and mapping the globe. Visit Sir

Christopher Wren's octagon room and discover the story of time and astronomy. See the largest refracting telescope and a unique collection of historic timepieces.

(d)

The world's only museum of its kind. There are permanent exhibitions of the history of fans and fan-making.

(e)..... is part of the flood defence scheme for protecting London against rising water levels and tidal surges. It spans 520 metres and consists of ten separate movable steel gates. When raised, the four main gates each stand as high as a five-storey building and as wide as the opening of Tower Bridge.

(f).....

An awe- inspiring outing for all the family. This U-475 was in active service with the Russian Baltic fleet until 1994 having spent twenty- seven years prowling the oceans on surveillance duty. Explore the engine rooms and control stations; experience the cramped conditions.

Grammar

Going to, will, might for Future plans/intentions

Going to+ verb

We use going to for predictions with evidence in the present.

*There's a lot of traffic. It's **going to be** faster to take the metro.*

We use going to for future intentions when we have decided to do something before the moment speaking.

*The tourist board is **going to build** more hotels next year.*

Short answers

Is it going to rain tomorrow? Yes, it is. / No, it isn't
Are you going to stay another night, sir? Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

Will+ infinitive

We use **will/won't** for predictions with or without present evidence.

*We think the new hotel **will be** very popular. (In our opinion)*

*Local people probably **won't** want a new airport.*

We use will/won't for decisions made at the time of speaking.

I'll phone you tomorrow.

may/might +infinitive

When we talk about future possibilities, we can use may or might

*They **may/might build** more roads in the future.*

Exercise 1. Match the examples with the rules below.

1. Helen has decided to go to Morocco for the Easter break. She's going to stay in Marrakesh for the first few nights.
2. I think I'll buy some ceramics in Morocco but I won't spend a lot.
3. The forecast says it's going to be quite warm in Morocco next month.
4. Dave hasn't booked anything yet but he'll probably go skiing.
5. Alex might go to the Alps but he's not sure.

a) We usually use(not) going to+ infinitive for talking about future intentions.

b) We use will/won't + infinitive for predictions, with or without present evidence.

c) We use might/may (not)+ infinitive when we are not sure what will happen.

d) We use will/ won't+ infinitive for strong predictions based on present evidence.

e) We use will/ won't + infinitive for decisions made at the time of speaking.

Exercise 2. Complete the dialogue with the correct form of *going to, will or might*.

David: What (you/do) _____ for a holiday this year?

Helen: I'm going to Morocco.

David: Really? How long are you going for?

Helen: One week.

David: Where (you/stay) _____?

Helen: Well, first of all, in a hotel in Marrakesh, then we(hire) _____ a 4x4 and drive to the desert.

David: Wow, what (you/do) _____ in the desert?

Helen: Well, we (probably/go) _____ on a camel ride at dawn.

David: Sounds fun. Do you know what the weather (be) _____ like in April?

Helen: Quite sunny during the day, but it depends. It(be) _____ cold at night in the desert. What about you, what (you/do) _____?

David: No definite plans yet. We (go) _____ skiing in the Alps.

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Helen: Have you booked anything yet?

David: No, not yet. I think I (look) _____ on the internet tonight and see if there are any last-minute offers.

Exercise 3. Fill the gaps with *will* or the correct form of *going to*.

1. Have you organized your summer holiday yet?

Yes, we _____ go on a cruise round the Greek Islands.

2. Do you know if there are still any places on the excursion to Abu Simbel?

I'm not sure-I _____ have a word with the purser and let you know.

3. I _____ get another film from the shop. Do you need anything?

No thanks. See you later.

4. What do you need your passport for?

I _____ change some traveller's cheques.

5. I'm a bit worried about leaving these valuables in the cabin.

Of course, madam. We _____ keep them for you in the safe if you like.

Reading. Read and translate an article.

Big Ben

Big Ben is one of the most popular architectural landmarks. Here are the world's largest tetrahedral chimes, which are also famous for the most accurate clockwork. This neo-Gothic style tower has become a real symbol of London and

all of England. And the symbols are usually the same, especially in the UK. But today, Big Ben does not look like a classic picture from an English textbook. What happened to him? What is the fate of the architect of the building? What does the current Queen Elizabeth II have to do with the tower, built in 1859?

Big Ben is part of the architectural ensemble of the Palace of Westminster. The tower is located in its northern part and fits into the overall spatial composition so organically that it is very difficult to believe in the following fact - Big Ben and the palace were designed by two different architects. Initially, the reconstruction of the Palace of Westminster, significantly destroyed by fire in 1834, was entrusted to Charles Barry. He coped with the task perfectly, but he could not design a clock tower. Barry then turned to Augustus Pugin, with whom he had previously worked on the interior of the Houses of Parliament. And this is despite the fact that Pugin was not only known as an eccentric, but at that moment even spent several months in a mental hospital.

The ideal for Pugin was medieval architecture, but at the same time the architect was convinced that the technical elements of the building should not be hidden behind the decor, that they, in addition to their main function, could play a decorative role. With all the craving for historicism, when building Big Ben, Pugin also used modern materials. At the base of the tower is a concrete square foundation 3 meters thick, laid at a depth of 4 meters below ground level. The lower 61 meters of the structure are brickwork lined with limestone. The tower is crowned with a total height of 96.3 meters by a frame cast-iron spire. The tower clock has four dials made of Birmingham opal.

Their hour hands are made of cast iron, while the minute hands are made of copper. Unfortunately, exhausted by illnesses, Pugin did not live to see the completion of the project and never found out that Big Ben had become a real hallmark of London. Actually "Big Ben" is the unofficial name of the building. Initially, this was the name of the largest clock bell, and the building itself bore the name "St. Stephen's Tower". In addition, since 2012, the official name of the building is the Elizabeth Tower (Elizabeth Tower) - in honour of the sixtieth anniversary of the accession to the throne of the current Queen of Great Britain, Elizabeth II. The Big Ben bell itself is almost 3 meters in diameter, and its weight is 13.7 tons. The main bell is surrounded by four smaller bells.

Today all these bells are silent. The fact is that since August 2017, Big Ben has been under reconstruction. The tower is surrounded by scaffolding, which gives it an unusual postmodern look. During construction work, only one of the four dials will be visible.

Conversation. Sightseeing.

Lisa: Excuse me, I've been attending the conference here and tomorrow I've got a free day to do some sightseeing. Do you have any information about the city?

Receptionist: Yes, of course. What kind of information do you need exactly?

Lisa: You know, places to visit, but I haven't got much time because I'm flying back to the UK on Sunday night.

Receptionist: Let me see. How about visiting the Wawel castle?

Lisa: Oh yes, my colleague said it's worth a visit.

Receptionist: That's right. There's the castle, the cathedral and a cave. You must see the dragon's cave.

Lisa: And how long do you think it'll take to see everything?

Receptionist: You'll probably need about three hours to see it all. Walking around the gardens takes some time.

Lisa: Ok, that's a whole morning then.

Receptionist: But you should get there early because there are always very long queues.

Lisa: Oh, right. Oh, and one more thing. Are there any nice cafes or bars nearby?

Receptionist: Well, the market square has lots of cafes and cellar bars. You know, bars underground.

Lisa: Really? Can you recommend one?

Receptionist: Why don't you go to Pod Baranami?

Lisa: What's it like?

Receptionist: It's famous for its cabarets. They also have a disco in the evenings.

Lisa: What time does the disco start?

Receptionist: About 8pm.

Lisa: I don't know, I don't really want to go dancing this evening.

Receptionist: What about jazz? Do you like jazz?

Lisa: Oh, I love jazz.

Receptionist: You could go to the pub, U Louisa. There's live jazz or blues music on Wednesdays.

Lisa: Sounds great. I think I'll go there in the evening. Thanks.

UNIT 8

ECOTOURISM

Text: Land of smiles - Thailand

Vocabulary notes

Questions and tasks

Grammar: Relative Pronouns

Reading: Trekking around Chang Dao

Conversation: Ecologically- sound holidays.

Land of smiles – Thailand

Recently, ecotourism has become one of the most popular types of recreation and is developing more and more every year. And this is not surprising, modern life itself pushes us to this. In the modern world, with its rapid pace and ambitions for success, a modern person does not have time at all to communicate with nature, to visit city parks and botanical gardens. City dwellers practically do not have a free day to make a trip to the forest or go fishing. So the modern tourist wants to relax not in a noisy party resort, but quietly and calmly, at one with nature. Many people know that beautiful natural places can quickly heal spiritual wounds that are the costs of civilization.

Ecotourism is gaining popularity in Thailand every year, although the concept of ecotourism in the country has not yet been properly defined. Thailand has the richest natural resources, which are the national pride of the country.

Thanks to the careful attitude of the Thais to natural resources, many natural attractions have been preserved in Thailand, such as pristine sandy beaches, high mountains, rivers, lakes, picturesque waterfalls, nature reserves, national parks and other natural monuments of the country that can serve as objects for ecotourism. That is why Thailand has become a favourite destination for many foreign eco tourists.

Tourists are happy to participate in tours: diving, rafting on mountain rivers, elephant rides through the impenetrable jungle, camping, bird watching, hiking, mountaineering, etc. All these tours are mainly popular in the mountainous regions of the south, north and west. But the most popular of them are diving, trekking, mountain biking and bird watching. One of the interesting destinations for tourists in ecotourism is the Mekong River.

Thailand is not only a country of smiles, contrasts and exoticism, but also a country of people with an amazing mentality, culture and customs. Having been in Thailand, people fall in love not only with the stunning landscapes of untouched nature, but also with the locals. The people of this country always smile and respect others. Here everyone will find something of their own - a variety of excursions to temples, or to the ancient northern tribes, or maybe learn the art of Thai massage, or relax under the sun at a beach resort.

In Thailand, people greet each other with the "wai" (gesture of respect) gesture - palms joined together, raised to the face. The wai gesture varies depending on the status of the person being greeted. Children are greeted by joining the palms so that the thumbs are at chest level.

Thais revere the royal family. Every Thai in the house has a photo of the royal in a frame of yellow flowers (yellow belongs to the royal couple). Monarch Pumilon Adulyadej Rama IX was born on a Monday, so the locals wear yellow on Mondays.

Thais move with the whole family, including pets on scooters. For breakfast, they prefer soups, vegetables, rice and meat with fruits. Thais write almost without punctuation marks.

The official name of the capital is not Bangkok at all, as everyone used to think, but the City of Angels Krungtep. The capital of the nine gems, the city of the God Indra and the Emerald Buddha.

Thais can live their whole lives without knowing the real name of a friend or neighbour, since from birth every Thai has not only an official name, but also a "home" one.

Thais live according to the Buddhist calendar, the reckoning of which began with the departure of Buddha Guatama into nirvana. The Gregorian calendar is 543 years behind the Buddhist calendar, which means that we live in 2023, while the Thais live in 2566.

Vocabulary

ecotourism [i:kəʊ'tʊərɪz(ə)m]- ekoturizm, ekoloji turizm

ambition [æm'biʃn]- şöhrətpərəslük, məğrurluq

dweller ['dwelə]- sakin

heal [hi:l]- şəfa vermək, sağıaltmaq

spiritual ['spɪrɪtʃʊəl]- mənəvi, ruhən

wound [waʊnd] -yara

civilization [sɪv(ə)laɪ'zeɪʃn]- sivilizasiya, mədəniyyət

gain [geɪn]- qazanmaq; mənfəət, qazanc

attitude [ˈætɪtjuːd]-münasibət, rəftar

preserve [prɪˈzɜːv]- qorumaq

pristine [ˈprɪstiːn]- toxunulmamış, qorunmuş

diving [ˈdaɪvɪŋ]- sualtı üzgüçülük

impenetrable [ɪmˈpenɪtrəbl]- keçilməz

jungle [dʒʌŋɡl]-cəngəllik

trek [trek]- səyahət

stunning [ˈstʌnɪŋ]- heyrətamiz

tribe [traɪb]-qəbilə

punctuation [pʌŋktʃʊˈeɪʃn]- durğu işarələri

gems [dʒemz]- qiymətli daşlar

reckon [ˈrekən] – hesablamaq

departure [dɪˈpɑːtʃə]- gediş, yola düşmə

nirvana [nɪəˈvɑːnə]- Nirvana, Nibbana hind dini düşüncəsində bütün canlıların ali məqsədini ifadə edən və Buddizmdə mühüm rol oynayan bir anlayışdır.

Questions and tasks

1. Answer the following questions.

What is ecotourism?

What types of ecotourism are there in your country or region?

Do tourists have to pay a fee to enter national parks and other green areas?

2. Work in pairs. Read these statements about Thai culture.

Discuss whether you think they are true or false.

1 Thais are very friendly.

- 2 People in Thailand like to argue passionately.
- 3 There are many different types of greeting (Wai) in Thailand.
- 4 Foreigners shouldn't use the Wai greeting.
- 5 Thai children are greeted with a pat on the head.
- 6 Women shouldn't sit next to monks.
- 7 The monks are part of a very small religious order in Thailand.
- 8 You have to wear special shoes when visiting Thai temples.

3. Match the words with the correct definitions. Use a dictionary to help you.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1 ecotourism | a) place where people often go for holidays |
| 2 rubbish | b) environmentally-friendly tourism |
| 3 expedition | c) person who tries to protect the environment |
| 4 conservationist | d) long journey to a dangerous place |
| 5 resort | e) thick tropical forest with a lot of vegetation |
| 6 ecosystem | f) things that have been thrown away |
| 7 environment | g) how all plants and animals relate to each other |
| 8 jungle | h) the condition that plants and animals live in |

Grammar

Relative Pronouns

That, who and which are relative pronouns. They join two sentences or two parts of a sentence. In defining relative clauses they give us essential information.

We use *that* and *who* for people.

*The woman **who/that** spoke to you is the hotel manager.*

We use *that* and *which* for things.

*This is the hotel **that/which** has a fantastic rooftop restaurant.*

Typical mistakes

We don't use *he/she/it/they* with a relative pronoun.

*The concierge **that he** works in the mornings reserved our theatre tickets.*

*The concierge **that** works in the mornings reserved our theatre tickets.*

We use the pronouns *which* or *who* to give extra information about someone or something. These are called non-defining clauses. We use commas with these relative clauses.

The receptionist, who was very helpful, gave us our key.

The hotel, which opened in 2001, has a good reputation.

Exercise 1. Make two sentences into one by using *which* or *who*. Remember to use commas.

1. The Thais celebrate many different festivals. They are Buddhists.

2. Thailand has population of sixty million. It covers 513,000 km².

3. Bo Sang is famous for its hand-painted umbrellas. It is in northern Thailand.

4. The Paduang women are from the Kayan tribe. They wear brass rings around their necks.

5. Bangkok has a population of seven million. It is one of the world's most congested cities.

6. Forests now cover less than 20 percent of Thailand. They used to cover 70 percent of the country.

7. Professional Thai boxers often retire at twenty-five. They start training as young as six.

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences with *who*, *which*, or *that*.

1. The dish _____ most visitors associate with the UK is fish and chips.
2. The Mediterranean diet, _____ is based on olive oil, is now considered to be very healthy.
3. Foods _____ are frozen or tinned are never as tasty fresh food.
4. Foodies is a name used today in the UK for people _____ really enjoy eating.
5. Turkey, _____ is where Europe meets Asia, is an important bridge between cultures.
6. Gourmets and epicureans are people _____ see food as a serious hobby.

Exercise 3. Who or what is being described?

- a) a person *who* sells you a holiday
- b) people *who* go walking in the mountains
- c) a forest area *which* is in hot part of the world
- d) things *that* are not wanted any more
- e) people *who* try to protect the environment
- f) an instrument *which* tells a person's temperature
- g) a person *who* leads a group of walkers
- h) a man *who* serves food and drink
- i) a place *which* is built especially for tourists

Reading. Read and translate the text.

Trekking around Chang Dao

Northern Thailand is famous for its trekking. Treks in the area around Chang Dao and Mae Taeng often combine visits to hill-tribe villages with an elephant ride and a raft trip through stunning scenery. Most of the treks from Chiang Mai, which can be arranged by guesthouses or trekking companies in the city, incorporate this area. Among the region's interesting towns are Mae Taeng, Phrao and Chang Dao which are located between the Thai-dominated lowlands and the uplands, where the hill tribes live.

It is vital to trek with a group led by at least two competent guides, who should speak the necessary tribal languages and know local customs and hill-tribe etiquette. They should also be familiar with the area. Check that the group does not exceed eight trekkers, that the trek is registered with the police and transportation is not by public buses. Typical routes, which last about two or three days, are marked on the map.

Tips for trekkers include lining backpack with plastic bags to keep wet clothes in and the damp out. Always sleep in dry clothes- even if it means putting on wet clothes by day. Wear a hat and sun cream, long trousers to protect against leeches, insect repellent and worn-in hiking boots- or at least supportive trainers.

Nights are cold in the mountains so take thermal tops, warm clothes and good- quality sleeping bag. The best times to trek are November to February and early in the wet season in June and July.

Conversation. Ecologically- sound holidays.

Sarah: So, Thomas, what was this holiday of yours like?

Thomas: The trip started in San Jose in Costa Rica, where we all met before setting off,

Sarah: Er ... but I thought San Jose was inland, miles from the coast.

Thomas: Yes, that's right, but it has an international airport and most people come from the USA and Canada.

Sarah: So, these kinds of holidays appeal mostly to North Americans?

Thomas: Yes, at the moment. Anyway, we all checked in and met our guides and did some shopping. But it was nightmare.

Sarah: What do you mean?

Thomas: Well, these ecologically-minded tourists are concerned about what everything is made from. I wanted to buy a crocodile bag for my wife, but could I? Here the country is swarming with crocodiles but is there really a surplus? Eventually the only thing I bought was a water canteen since I'd forgotten to pack one. But it was a leather one. So, I was asked if I knew where the leather came from. I was told it must have come from a white-lipped peccary an endangered species.

Sarah: Did it?

Thomas: Who knows! But it certainly made shopping difficult. We then set off in coaches to the Pacific, to Puerto-Aldera, where our boat was moored. It was quite a small boat so that it could come in close to the shore to enable us to land, but it was very comfortable, with all modern comforts. And there we met the crew whose Job it was to sail down the coast to Panama and

through the canal, stopping off at various coves and islands where we could explore.

Needless to say, none of us were very fit and we needed great help in getting into and out of the dinghies, aside from help in traversing jungle paths, and this the crew did.

Sarah: Er ... hang on. Help? Jungles?

Thomas: Yes. You see, what everyone in the trip had in common was a desire to go on ecologically- sound holidays.

Sarah: Yes. So?

Thomas: Well, most of the group were, how shall I put it, balding and overweight? Even disabled participants come on these trips and go on the jungle treks.

Sarah: But this is a cruise!

Thomas: Sure. But every day we would come in shore to some part of the jungle that was inaccessible from landside. It was rare for anyone to miss one of these walks.

Sarah: And were they easy?

Thomas: No, not really. The idea was to try to spot as much of the fauna and flora as possible. Many people did see lots of birds but I found that I missed most of them. The idea of the trip was to see as much of the unspoilt environment as possible while at the same time remaining as ecologically-sound as possible.

Sarah: How could you?

Thomas: Well, in particular on the boat they cleaned the sewage before emptying it into the sea, they did not dump fuel, our garbage apart from the cans was burnt. So I suppose we were doing our bit to save and protect the environment. It certainly satisfied the others.

Sarah: So an ecological tourist requires comfortable lodgings, a green environment and a chance to see unspoilt nature. What about teaming anything about the local cultures?

Thomas: We met two groups of Amerindians. First, the Choco tribe in the Darien jungle. The men make music while the women sell. They carve beautifully in rosewood and make imaginative little ornaments and earrings from ivory nut. as well as well as making the most fantastic baskets. Later we met the Cuna on Acuatupu. These people make the most brilliant clothes called molas. They also do a great trade in having their photos taken.

Sarah: And they liked this?

Thomas: Loved it. Thought how authentic and natural it all was.

Sarah: So do you think it would be worth our going in for this sort of package?

Thomas: We would have to appeal to a very small and specific market. To do this we would have to be sure of...

UNIT 9

GASTRO TOURISM

Text: Gastronomic tourism

Vocabulary notes

Questions and tasks

Grammar: Countable and uncountable nouns.

Reading: 360 The restaurant at the CN Tower

Conversation: 1. Reserving table. 2. Taking a seat. 3. Ordering food

Gastronomic tourism

Most people travel to see new cities, countries, visit festivals, climb mountains or enjoy a beach holiday. There is another type of tourism that is often underestimated and not singled out as the main purpose of the trip. With the help of gastronomic tourism, you can get to know the country from a new angle, better understand the mentality of the inhabitants, their culture and traditions. For this, it is not necessary to go to expensive restaurants. You can just walk around the local markets, get acquainted with street food and chat with locals who cook according to authentic recipes and using old techniques.

Experienced travellers say: national cuisine can tell more about the country than any museum. The statement is controversial, but ... there is some truth in it! Getting to know the traditions of a country or region, tasting aromatic dishes and

tasting delicious drinks is certainly very pleasant. Gastronomic tours are conditionally divided into two categories: urban and rural. The first ones involve visiting restaurants of national cuisine or branded productions - for example, factories producing elite chocolate, workshops for the production of sausages and other products with its obligatory tasting.

Rural tours are much more picturesque: gourmets can not only taste organic products "from the ground", but also take part in the harvest. Rural culinary trips are also called "green", because they often involve trips to ecologically clean places on the planet. Here tourists taste pure products grown without the use of chemicals. Often, "green" gastronomic tourism provides for the independent collection of wild forest berries, fruits and vegetables on farms and excursions to places famous for winemaking.

Gastro tourism is also popular, which involves acquaintance with the same dish or drink prepared in different countries and regions. A typical example is wine tours in Europe, in which the same brand of sunny drink may differ markedly in taste. Modern tour operators in a considerable assortment offer cheese trips to the leading producing countries of this product - Italy, Switzerland and Holland, as well as beer tours with visits to Belgium, the Czech Republic, Austria and Germany. Such trips are often organized for various festivals dedicated to food and beverages.

The most popular world destinations of gastro tourism are Europe (France, Montenegro, Italy), Thailand, India, Hawaii, California and Arab countries, in particular Morocco. Culinary tourism has received a special development in Japan,

where, under the guidance of an experienced guide, tourists independently buy seafood necessary for sushi, and the dish is prepared in front of them.

Vocabulary

gastronomic [gæstrə'nɒmɪk]- qastronomiya

underestimate [ʌndə'restɪmeɪtɪ]- qiymətləndirməmək

authentic [ɔ:'θentɪk]- əsl, orjinal

controversial [kɒntrə'vɜ:ʃəl]- mübahisəli

involve [ɪn'vɒlv]- əhatə etmək; cəlb etmək

production [prə'dʌkʃn] -istehsal

obligatory [əb'liɡət(ə)rɪ]- məcburi

picturesque [pɪktʃə'resk]-mənzərəli

gourmet ['gʊəmeɪ]-qurman

harvest ['hɑ:vɪst] -məhsul; məhsul yığımı

considerable [kən'sɪd(ə)rəb(ə)l] -əhəmiyyətli

assortment [ə'sɔ:tmənt] -çeşid

dedicate ['dedɪkeɪt] -həsər etmək

beverages ['bevərɪdʒɪz] -içkilər

Questions and tasks

1. Answer the following questions.

Is food used as a tourism resource in your region?

What the most representative dishes are for the food in your region?

What the most common local ingredients are used in making these dishes?

Which are the most important food festivals in your region?
What three things would you recommend to a tourist about
the food of your region?

2. There are many fixed expressions in English. For example: supply and demand. Match the words in column A with those in column B to make collocations with and. Use these collocations to complete sentences a-l.

A	B
black	tie
bread	dine
bride	breadth
jacket	white
milk	span
wine	groom
hard	soda
length	sound
male	butter
whisky	fast
spick	female
safe	sugar

- a) The and had decided to spend their honeymoon in the Maldives.
- b) The guest ordered a and without ice.
- c) The dress code in the restaurant is informal but gentlemen are requested to wear a and
- d) and in the Aspects Restaurant on the twenty-fifth floor from 8 p.m. till midnight.

- e) Both and staff are obliged to wear a uniform.
- f) They searched the and of the hotel for the missing earring.
- g) Would you like some and with your meal, sir?
- h) We have to make andrules for the safety of all concerned.
- i) Please make sure that your uniform is and, so that you will make a good impression.
- j) If you look carefully at your contract you will see that all the points are there in and
- k) They searched everywhere for the missing child and eventually found him and in the games room.
- l) Would you likeand in your tea, madam?

3. Put these words in the correct groups. Use a dictionary to help you.

- salmon banana chicken
- tuna orange beef
- cod peas apple
- potatoes carrots lamb

Fish	Meat	Vegetables	Fruit

4. Match the verbs with the phrases. Use a dictionary to help you.

- | | | |
|---------------|---|---|
| 1 made with | ← | a) cook in an oven without using oil or fat |
| 2 range of | → | b) list of ingredients in a dish |
| 3 stuff with | | c) accompanies a main dish |
| 4 roast | | d) fill with something |
| 5 bake | | e) cook in oil or fat in an oven or over a fire |
| 6 served with | | f) number of similar things |

Grammar

Countable and uncountable nouns.

Countable nouns are things we can count.

hotels, rooms, guests, dollars

Uncountable nouns are things we can't count.

tourism, weather, water

We use a/an with single countable nouns, e.g. a beach.

We cannot usually use a/ an with uncountable nouns.

a sand= some sand

We use some and any with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns. Some is used in positive sentences and any is used in negative sentences and questions.

There are some beautiful beaches near here.

There is some sand on my towel.

There aren't any towels in the room.

Is there any room service after 10 p.m.?

We use *many* and *a lot (of)* with plural countable nouns.

many tourists, a lot of tourists

We use *much* and *a lot (of)* with uncountable nouns.

much food, a lot of food

Many and *much* are more common in questions and negatives. We usually use a lot (of) in positive sentences.

Did you take many photographs?

She didn't drink much water.

There were a lot of people on the beach.

Many nouns can be used as countable and uncountable nouns, usually with a difference in meaning.

She ordered chicken. (A portion or dish.)

She ordered a chicken. (A whole chicken.)

Drinks are usually uncountable. But they can be countable if it's a cup or a glass.

We'd like two teas and a coffee.

An orange juice and a tonic water, please.

Exercise 1. Complete the text with the correct nouns.

The restaurant that we went to last night was excellent. Before we ordered the meal, we had two dry *martini/ martinis*. For starts we both had a simple seafood *salad/salads* made with fresh *prawn/prawns*. For the main course, I had grilled *salmon/salmons* served with wild mushroom/mushrooms and David had *chicken/ chickens* with brown rice and *vegetable/vegetables*. We also had a side order of roast *potato/potatoes*.

The waitress recommended a delicious, light white *wine/wines* to accompany the *meal/ meals*. My favourite part of the meal is always the dessert but it is difficult to find a restaurant that makes good *dessert/ desserts*. This place offers a white chocolate *mousse/ mousses* which is the best I've ever

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tasted. After the meal, I had decaffeinated *coffee/ coffees* and David had some herbal *tea/ teas*.

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences with a, an, some or any.

1. Would you like _____ more wine, sir?
2. Would you like _____ glass of wine?
3. Could I have _____ salt, please?
4. Can I have _____ fried egg and _____ bacon for breakfast?
5. We've got _____ orange juice in the fridge but we haven't got _____ tomato juice.
6. She doesn't like _____ kind of cheese.
7. Are there _____ tables free?

Exercise 3. Complete the dialogue with some, any, much, many or lots of.

Waiter: Would you like _____ drinks before you order your meal?

Sarah: Yes please. I'll have a tonic water with _____ ice, please.

I really feel like a cold drink.

David: A dry martini for me please, but I don't want _____ olives.

Waiter: Certainly, I'll get your drinks.

Sarah: There aren't _____ people here tonight.

David: It's still early. I expect there'll _____ people later.

Sarah: And there aren't _____ meat dishes on the menu.

David: It's a seafood restaurant Sarah! There are _____ fish dishes to choose from.

Sarah: Well, we haven't got _____ time. Let's order when the waiter comes back.

David: Good idea. The paella sounds delicious! What do you think?

Reading. Read and translate an article.

360 The restaurant at the CN Tower.

360 The restaurant at the CN Tower one of Toronto's finest and most popular restaurants, features unforgettable food combined with a magnificent revolving view of Toronto more than 350 metres below. 360 offers market-fresh cuisine, featuring regional ingredients to ensure an incomparable culinary experience.

All seats offer a breath-taking view. Some are located against the window and others are on a raised platform. All seats in the restaurant are on the rotating floor and receive spectacular 360-degree views. The floor takes 72 minutes to complete a full rotation.

At 351 metres, our cellar has received a Guinness World Record for the world's highest wine cellar. Created to resemble a typical underground wine cellar, ours features precision climate and humidity controls, redwood rocks, double cherry doors, a 9,000-bottle storage capacity, and a tasting table. Our 'cellar in the sky' has an award-winning wine selection of over 550 international and Canadian wines. 360 is the recipient of several awards and a wonderful place to celebrate any special occasion.

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Elevation from ground level to the restaurant is complimentary with the purchase of a main course. Reservations are recommended and can be made online or by calling.

Conversation 1. Reserving a table.

A: Good morning, the Good Boy Restaurant. Can I help you?

B: Yes, I'd like to reserve a table for dinner.

A: What time would you like your table, sir?

B: I'm not sure, about 5 o'clock pm.

A: OK. How many in your party?

B: A party of four.

A: Then I'll reserve a table for four a 5:00 pm, sir. May I have your name, please?

B: Yes, Adam Hong.

A: Thanks. Goodbye.

Conversation 2. Taking a seat

B: Good evening, sir. Welcome to our restaurant. Have you made a reservation?

A: Yes, I have booked a table for four. Here is the reservation list. My name is Adam.

B: We have chosen a window table for you. This way, please. Will this table be all right, sir?

A: Certainly. It's quite good. Thank you.

B: You are welcome, sir. This separate room has a very good view of the city.

A: This room is near the band platform, is it going to be very noisy when the band plays some music?

B: Oh, don't worry, sir. The sound of the music is quite soft. We'll not bring you any inconvenience. Could you stay and listen to it for a while? If you don't like it, I'll find another table for you. Is that OK?

B: That's great. You really give good service indeed.

Conversation 3. Ordering food

A: Here's your menu.

B: Could you tell us about the specials of the day?

A: We have Coconut Shrimp, served with rice and a side salad. We also have prime rib, only \$8 per person, including salad, choice of potato or rice and a roll.

B: I think I'll just have your prime rib with rice.

A: Would you like appetizers or a salad to go with that?

B: Yes, I'll take salad.

A: Here is the Soles Salad. Is it yours?

B: Yes, it's ours. And we have ordered another dish-Italian Style Fried Bacon Rolls.

A: It's coming.

B: We have an appointment at noon. Will you tell the cooks to hurry up?

A: Certainly.

B: Thank you very much.

UNIT 10

RURAL TOURISM

Text: Rural tourism.

Vocabulary notes

Questions and tasks

Grammar: Adverbs of Degree

Reading: Rural tourism in Atacama.

Rural tourism

Rural Tourism as "a type of tourism activity in which the visitor's experience is related to a wide range of products generally linked to nature-based activities, agriculture, rural lifestyle / culture, angling and sightseeing" (United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)).

Rural Tourism activities take place in non-urban (rural) areas with the following characteristics:

- low population density,
- landscape and land-use dominated by agriculture and forestry
- traditional social structure and lifestyle.

Rural tourism is a form of tourism that goes beyond city breaks and popular tourist attractions. Rural tourism is travel to natural places that are non-urbanized, often rely on agriculture and with low populations, such as villages and cottages, homestays, farms, and ranches or eco lodges.

Tourists make a trip to the village in order to take a break from the city noise, as well as to learn something new about life

in the outback and agricultural production, to join the local traditions. If desired, a tourist can join rural work: caring for animals, pruning plants, harvesting and processing it, participating in haymaking, mastering local crafts.

Various types of rural recreation are: walks in the forest, hiking for mushrooms and berries, fishing and horseback riding. Fresh air, "live" spring water, natural fresh food - "straight from the garden to the table".

Holidays in the village are very different from a trip to a camp site. As a rule, a camp site is a place near the city, with typical houses and infrastructure. Typically, this format does not involve familiarity with the peculiarities of life in the countryside. There you will not learn about the village flavour and most likely you will not be able to relax and immerse yourself in the atmosphere of a leisurely life.

In the 70s of the last century in Europe there was a crisis of the existing form of agriculture. This was due to the fact that the products of the labour of a rural resident became less in demand and villagers massively rushed to the cities. Thus, there was a need to offer rural residents other sources of income. One of the measures supporting the rural economy was the development of agritourism. And the result of this measure was very successful. Rural tourism turned out to be in demand, the infrastructure of the village began to develop successfully, unemployment decreased, and the incomes of rural residents increased. Rural tourism began to be seen as one of the ways to modernize agriculture.

The vacationer has the opportunity to rent a house for any convenient period and enjoy the silence and communion with

nature. Rest in a country house is always something special for a city person. Most often, people from big cities who want to leave for the weekend, take a break from the hustle and bustle, and recuperate before a new work week pay attention to this type of rural holiday.

Vocabulary

rural [ˈrʊərəl]-kənd

angling [ˈæŋɡlɪŋ]-balıqçılıq

density [ˈdensɪti]-sıxlıq

outback [ˈaʊtbæk]-kənar

agricultural [ægrɪˈkʌltʃərəl]-kənd təsərrüfatı

urban [ˈɜːbən]-şəhər, şəhərli

immerse [ɪˈmɜːs]-batırmaq

backdrop [ˈbækdɹɒp]-fon, fonunda

obtain [əbˈteɪn]-əldə etmək

prune [pruːn]-budamaq (ağac); gavalı

infrastructure [ˈɪnfɹəstrʌktʃə]-infrastruktur

flavour [ˈfleɪvə]-dad, ətirli

demand [dɪˈmɑːnd]-tələb, tələbkarlıq

decrease [ˈdiːkriːs]-azaltmaq

increase [ɪnˈkriːs]-artırmaq

impetus [ˈɪmpɪtəs]-təkan, hərəkətverici qüvvə

peasant [ˈpezənt]-kəndli

communion [kəˈmjʊːniən]-birlik

hustle [hʌsl]-tələş, basabas

bustle [bʌsl]-səs-küy, qaynaşma

recuperate [rɪˈkjuːpəreɪt]-sağalmaq, güc toplamaq

Questions and tasks

1. Answer the questions.

What is rural tourism?

Which elements of rural tourism are typical of your area?

Name three other activities that are typical of rural tourism.

2. Look at these different resources for rural tourism. Which ones do you recognize?

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 birdwatching | 10 orchards |
| 2 brewing | 11 pottery |
| 3 cycling | 12 traditional crafts |
| 4 farms | 13 trekking |
| 5 fishing villages | 14 waterfall |
| 6 forests | 15 watermill |
| 7 landscape | 16 weaving |
| 8 lifestyle | 17 wildlife |
| 9 meadows | 18 woodcarving |

3. Read and translate texts about rural tourism.

I. Rural tourism is a good opportunity for this part of Thailand. Visitors to Umphang can see the way of life of the local hill people. These people- the Karen hill tribe-keep elephants as a means of transportation and they live very close to nature. And there are other activities for rural tourism like trekking, rafting, and nature-watching. All these activities help to make this a potential area for ecotourism.

II. Rural tourism has given new life to an old industry here in Tamil Nadu. In the past in this part of India, people made many things from the banana tree.

A lot of our traditional foods are made from banana. And we make baskets from fibre that we make from the banana tree leaves. My mother and grandmother made baskets, and now I am learning to do it too.

III. I love my job because I can work here in my village. We used to come and play around this church when I was a little girl, but I never thought that I would one day be the guide. I studied in Heraklion and got my diploma in tourism. And then the town council decided they needed a guide because the church is important, even though it is small. So now I'm living and working in the village I was born in. I love that.

Grammar

Adverbs of degree

Adverbs are used to modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb:

*Anna is **extremely** clever.*

*This car goes **incredibly** fast.*

We often use an adverb of degree to show how quickly or slowly trends develop. These include:

slowly/gradually/steadily/~ strongly/sharply/dramatically.

*Online bookings have increased **dramatically** over the past five years.*

Many adverbs end in – *ly*. More precisely, they are formed by adding *-ly* to an adjective.

Adjective: *slow, quick, soft, sudden, gradual*

Adverbs: *slowly, quickly, softly, suddenly, gradually*

Exercise 1. Choose a suitable adverb from the box below to complete these sentences. Use each word once only.

absolutely perfectly slightly really

exceptionally terribly highly

- a) It was a/n mild day for the time of year.
- b) It is vital that all tour guides have attended the local history course.
- c) The service the guests received at that hotel was marvellous.
- d) The guests felt that the excursion had been overpriced.
- e) This morning everybody was busy in the office.
- f) It was a/n well-organised excursion.
- g) Nowadays hotel managers are trained.

Reading. Read and translate an article.

Rural tourism in Atacama.

Eduardo was born in a remote village in the Atacama Desert in the north of Chile. Life in the desert is hard, but rural tourism has given Eduardo and his family the chance to make a living from their surroundings. What is there to attract people to the desert? What is there to do there? Where do people stay? Read on and find out.

How did you decide to start up in rural tourism? Life here is not easy, so many young people from the villages go to Santiago to find work. I wanted to be with my family, and one day my father read about rural tourism on Europe and decided to do the same with our farm.

Why do people visit the Atacama? What's the attraction? The landscape is the obvious attraction. For people from the city, there's the shock of how big and empty the desert is. And for people from a temperate climate, there's the surprise of how beautiful and varied it can be.

Is the desert varied? It certainly isn't just sand, which is the image in most people's minds. In the Atacama, for example, you have volcanoes, salt lakes, geysers, canyons... It's much more than sand.

But what can you do here apart from look at the landscape?

My family have worked this land as farmers for many years, and we still do, so one of the attractions for our visitors is to experience our daily life. On the first morning, visitors help us around the farm, milking cows or putting the sheep out to graze. We have bees, as well.

You are very proud of the accommodation you have. Can you tell us why?

All of the buildings are made in traditional style and from local materials. Straw, mud, stone... everything is from the Patta Hoiri.

That's "Mother Earth" in our local language. And all of the food we give visitors is based on ancient recipes and local ingredients. It might not be as sophisticated as in the best

restaurants of Santiago, but it is tasty and very healthy. But perhaps the thing our guests enjoy most is that they dine with us. And after every meal there is always time for tertulia- an after-dinner that often goes on long into the night. That's when they really feel part of our world, and that's what rural tourism is about for us.

UNIT 11

A MAN MUST TRAVEL

Text: A man must travel. George Gordon Byron

Vocabulary notes

Questions and tasks

Grammar: Adverbs of frequency

Reading: Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.

Conversation: Travel suggestions.

A man must travel - George Gordon Byron

“What should I have known or written had I been a quiet, mercantile, politician or a lord in waiting? A man must travel, and turmoil, or there is no existence.”

Lord Byron

George Gordon Byron or Lord Byron the great romantic poet, has been called a poet of “world sorrow”. In almost all his poetry there is a current of gloom and sorrow may be found in the social and political events of his day which influenced him so deeply. He was a poet who struggled against despotism and reaction with his pen and sword. He called people to fight against the social evils of his time and challenged the laws and morals of his contemporary society.

George Gordon Noel Byron was born January 22, 1788 in London in a titled but impoverished family. His father was an army captain and died when the boy was three years old. When

George was 10 years old, he inherited from his great-uncle the title of lord and family estate. The childhood of the future writer was hard. He lived in an impoverished castle with his mother, with whom he often had conflicts. And also the boy suffered from a slight lameness from childhood, which is why he endured frequent ridicule. Over time, this led to feelings of loneliness and alienation, which became the dominant feature in Byron's lyrics.

George received his education first at a private school, and then at a classical gymnasium. From 1799 he studied at Dr Glenys's school, where he treated his foot. It was there that he developed a great desire for reading. From 1801 he studied at Harrow School, where he read all the English classics and wrote several of his poems. Byron's literary career began when he was at Cambridge. His first volume of verse entitled *Hours of Idleness* (1807) contained number of lyrics dealing with love, regret and parting. It was accompanied by Harsh criticism. Then the writer in retaliation wrote the work "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers" (1809). This satire was a success, which satisfied the wounded poet.

In the summer of 1809, Byron set out on his first journey through Europe and Asia Minor. Returning from this trip, he wrote the poem "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage", which was a resounding success. It was followed by the poems "The Corsair", "Lara", "The Bride of Abydos", "Hebrew Melodies", the story "Giaour", the satire "The Waltz" and many other successful works. In 1815, the poet married the daughter of a wealthy baronet, Anna Isabella Milbank. Soon the couple had a daughter, but they broke up. The scandal of divorce was great. Byron's enemies used it against him. They began to persecute him. The

great poet was accused of immorality and had to leave his country. In May 1816 Byron went to Switzerland where he made the acquaintance of Percy Bysshe Shelley and two poets became close friends. During this period, he wrote several parts of "Don Juan", the works "The Prophecy of Dante", "Cain", "Werner", "The Vision of Judgement", "Sardanapalus" and many others. For some time, he lived happily with Countess Guiccioli.

In 1823, with the outbreak of popular uprisings in Greece, he moved there. To help this country, he even sold his property in England, for which he was later recognized as a national hero of Greece. In the winter 1824, the poet fell ill with a fever. In April of the same year, he died. Byron's body was embalmed and sent to England for burial.

Vocabulary

mercantile ['mɜ:kəntaɪl]-ticarət

sorrow ['sɒrəʊ]-kədər, qəm

gloom [glu:m]-zülmət, qaranlıq; qaşqabaq göstərmək

supplant [sə'plɑ:nt]-əvəz etmək, sıxışdırıb çıxarmaq

misery ['mɪzəri]- əziyyət, səfalət

labourer ['leɪbərə]-işçi, fəhlə

oppression [ə'pre(ə)n]- zülm, əzab, təzyiq

honourable ['ɒn(ə)rəb(ə)l]- şərəfli, hörmətli, möhtərəm

lame [leɪm]-topal, axsaq

estate [ɪs'teɪt]-əmlak, mülk

profile ['prəʊfaɪl]-profil

embody [ɪm'bɒdi]-təcəssüm etdirmək

rebel [rebl]-üsyancı, qiyamçı

gain [geɪn]-qazanmaq, mənfəət, qazanc

persecute ['pɜːsɪkjʊ:t]- təqib etmək

acquaintance [ə'kweɪntəns]-tanişlıq

seize [siːz]- tutmaq, zəbt etmək

Questions and tasks

1. Answer the following questions.

Why Byron often called a poet of world sorrow?

What was the reason of his gloom and sorrow?

What were the political events of his time which influenced him deeply?

What are the main characteristic features of Byron's heroes relate the main facts of Byron's childhood?

Where did Byron get education?

When did his literary career begin?

When did he become one of the most popular men in London?

When did Lord Byron die?

2. Match these words with their definitions.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1 demonstration | a) entertainment at a theatre or on television |
| 2 exhibition | b) explanation to show how to use or do something |
| 3 show | c) musical group that are playing in public |
| 4 arts and crafts | d) game of questions to find out who knows the most |
| 5 race | e) products made by hand |
| 6 competition | f) game to see who is the fastest |
| 7 quiz | g) public display of products or works of arts |
| 8 live band | h) event in which people try to be the best at
Something |

Grammar

Adverbs of frequency

Adverbs of frequency go after the verb *be*.

The hotel is usually busy in October.

With other verb forms, adverbs of frequency go before the main verb.

*Our customers **never** complain.*

*It can sometimes be **difficult** to find a taxi at night.*

*They have **often** been to Turkey.*

Exercise 1. Put these adverbs in the correct order from most to least frequent.

hardly ever often never always sometimes
usually occasionally

Exercise 2. Choose the correct alternative.

1. In the morning, the sun *always/never/sometimes* comes up in the east.
2. Sharks *never/sometimes/often* kill people.
3. Children *never/ don't often/ usually* like sweets.
4. In the game of chess, black *always/never/usually* starts.
5. People with brown hair *don't often/never/often* have brown eyes.
6. Monday *always/often/usually* comes before Tuesday.
7. A year *always/never/usually* has 364 days.
8. Spiders *always/often/sometimes* have eight legs.

Exercise 3. Put the words in brackets in the correct places.

- a) I have dinner at my friend's house. (sometimes)
- b) Caroline eats fish. (never)
- c) I often eat in a restaurant. (don't)
- d) I get up late on a Sunday morning. (usually)
- e) It's very hot in August in my city. (always)
- f) The Brown family usually to Italy on holiday. (go)
- g) The weather always cold in January. (is)
- h) The bus is late. (often)

Reading. Read and translate an article.

Childe Harold's Pilgrimage

In foggy Albion lives a young man named Childe Harold. He spent his whole life in debauchery, indulging in any temptations. When he turned 19, he felt satiety, the country seems to him a prison, and the house is a grave. He decides to go on a trip. He leaves the house without saying goodbye to his relatives, and suffers from loneliness all the way, thinking that he has neither friends nor love.

The first city Harold arrives in is Lisbon. At first, he is captivated by the beauty of the new city and it seems to the hero that he has found peace here, but soon enough, his gaze changes and the city becomes disgusting to him. Childe is tormented by reproaches of conscience because he indulged in vices and lost his youth. He moves on and visits Spain. There are thoughts and grief of the author about the lost glory and power of this country, a description of past battles. He goes on to talk about Spanish

women who left the guitar and women's affairs and went with their husbands to the battlefield. But, despite their rigidity and masculinity, they retained their femininity and seem to the author more noble than English salon gossips. Next comes the description of bullfighting, showing the temperament of the Spaniards. At the end of the song, the author praises Spain and its people who will fight for freedom to the end.

The second canto begins with Childe coming to Greece. Here the author also mourns the former greatness of Hellas, which was shamelessly robbed by overseas barbarians. Further, Harold admires the sea and reflects on sea voyages, as well as on friendship and human relationships. Here, looking at the sea, he believes that he loved and that he was loved, but he understands that in the secular crowd he will again be alone. He remembers love for the beautiful Florence, but even she wanted only victory over him. Looking at nature, Childe convinces himself that only she is sincere with him and does not reject him. The next mooring of the hero is in Albania. Here the beauty of the nature of the country is described, as well as the severe virtue of its people. The pride and courage of Albanian sons who do not betray friends and country. However, the thoughts of the lyrical hero again return to Greece, urging her to rise up to fight for freedom. She must rise again from the ashes and turn into that powerful state, before which Persia and Troy trembled. Further, the hero returns in his thoughts to his home and his beloved, whose image time could not erase.

In the third song, after a short stay at home, Harold leaves for Belgium and Germany. At the beginning of the trip, the hero feels like a prisoner among secular society. He is lonely and

more and more distant from people. The goals to which he aspired - high ideals and life meaning - have not been achieved, but now Childe is losing them. At the same time, he looks at the collapse of Napoleon's empire and the victory of the anti-feudal monarchies.

The fourth canto is essentially a hymn to the Italian liberation movement. In it, Childe Harold disappears, and the author comes to the fore, who directly addresses the reader.

The idea of the poem is an expression of the longing and disappointment that swept society after the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars, and the dream of the revival of once powerful and beautiful empires (Greece, Italy, Spain). Also in the poem, the author criticizes the secular life of his time, its vulgarity and insincerity.

Conversation 1. Travel suggestions

Michael: I'm trying to choose where to go for my next vacation. Do you have any suggestions?

Anna: It depends what you want to do.

Kate: I like to get out of my comfort zone when I travel by going to a far-off, exotic location and immersing myself in the local culture.

Michael: That does sound interesting. I'm looking to avoid the usual tourist hotspots and walk the road less travelled. What do you think, Anna?

Anna: Well, to be honest, I prefer an easier vacation where everything is taken care of for me. You know, like one of those all-inclusive packages?

Michael: Oh, you mean the ones where you flight, hotel, and everything is included?

Anna: Yes, I like those kinds of vacations because it's important to be able to relax when you have time away from work. I want a completely stress-free experience, away from the hustle and bustle of the city.

Kate: But don't you get bored?

Anna: Not at all. I relax by the pool and don't think about work or stress for a week. It's great.

Michael: That does sound appealing, but aren't the hotels really crowded?

Anna: It depends when you go. If you go at an off-peak time, there are no crowds. If you go in the middle of summer, it's a different story though.

Kate: So, where are you going to go?

Michael: Well, I like the adventure of your idea, and I like the idea of Anna's stress-free vacation too...

Kate: And...?

Michael: I think I'm going to charter a boat, which I've never done before, and sail out into the ocean. I'm not going to talk to anybody for seven days, and I'm just going to relax and spend my nights sleeping under the stars. What do you think?

Anna: Michael, I have to be honest: that sounds terrible.

Michael: Maybe for you! I'm going to book it later.

Conversation 2.

Alice: Excuse me! I'm a tourist from China. I want to enrich my musical knowledge during the trip to Vienna. Can you give me some suggestions?

Mike: My pleasure! Vienna is a city of music. You might here Mozart, Schubert, Beethoven, Strauss, or Haydn at an opera house, a church, or an open-air performance.

Alice: I'm a fan of Mozart.

Mike: You've landed in the right city. You'll not only be able to hear his music in the concert halls, but also visit the places in which he lived and worked.

Alice: Mozart Memorial is near here, right?

Mike: Yes. It's not very far from here. You just walk along the street. Turn right at the corner. Then walk two blocks and you will not miss it.

UNIT 12

TRANSPORT

Text: Transport in tourism

Vocabulary notes

Questions and tasks

Grammar: Giving advice and recommendations

Reading: Freddie Laker

Conversation: Types of Transportation

Transport in tourism

In tourism infrastructure, transport is the most important component. The development of tourism and the transport complex is a closely interconnected process. Currently, tourism is considered one of the main factors that determines the demand for passenger transportation in the world, but touring services also occupy one of the leading roles in the tourist business.

In the modern era, there is a qualitative improvement of rolling stock and stationary transport structures used in tourism. But transport in tourism can perform not only the functions of travellers' delivery, the rolling stock and the components of the transport infrastructure can also serve as objects of excursion display. At the present stage, in the period of rapid development of international tourism, it is extremely important to diversify all the components of the tourism industry.

Tourist transportation services are one of the leading places in the tourist product. This is due to the fact that all tourist

routes suggest the availability of transport for the delivery of traveling to the place of rest or excursion and returning home.

The transport used for tourism purposes can be divided into three types: land, water, air.

Road transport is widely used in tourism, as it provides the delivery of tourists "from the door to the door." For these purposes, both regular passenger transportation (buses), and irregular (own transport of a tourist enterprise, rented vehicles and personal transport of a tourist) are used.

Railway transport provides a fairly high speed of transportation of tourists over average distances in comfortable conditions at moderate prices. In some cases, railway transport can also be used as the purpose of a tourist trip.

Among the water vehicles there are: surface (motor ships, cruise vessels, sea ferries, walking vessels, yachts, boats) and underwater funds. Transport support in tourism related to water vehicles mainly considers the use of sea and river transportation for tourism purposes: regular and irregular sea and river passenger transportation.

Air vehicles used for tourism purposes can be very diverse - from civilian aircraft to such exotic ones as balloons and hang-gliding. The use of air transport in tourism provides for the use of, first of all, by aviation passenger transportation, which are classified into regular and charter, i.e. executed to order. High speed, comfort and convenience make this type of transport, despite the relatively high cost, an indisputable leader in the transportation of tourists over long distances.

The transport support system in tourism distinguishes:

- tourist transportation: delivery of tourists from the place of their permanent residence to the destination (or the place of the start of the route) and vice versa;
- transfer - providing vehicles to ensure a meeting of tourists and transport them to the place of residence (or the place of the start of the route) and vice versa;
- Transport services for programs on the tour: excursion services, traveling to software events, visiting the surroundings, moving along the route and between the objects of the show;

When choosing vehicles, the target orientation of the tour plays an important role. Depending on the goals of the tourist trip, it will include certain transport services.

Another important factor affecting the choice of vehicles is the number of traveling. Depending on the number of tourists in the tourist group, it is also determined what vehicles must be used to provide the tour.

The next factor taken into account when choosing vehicles to provide a tour is the duration of transportation. When considering this factor, they are usually focused on ensuring the requirements of the comfort of the movement of tourists, so it is usually considered in relation to the entire complex of transport support for the tour.

An important factor that determines the choice of transportation tools is also a tour program, depending on which a wide variety of transport services are provided.

Vocabulary

transport ['trænsɒ:t]-nəqliyyat

currently ['kʌrəntli]- hal-hazırda

determine [dɪ'tɜ:mɪn]-müəyyən etmək

diversify [daɪ'vɜ:sɪfaɪ]-şaxələndirmək

vessel [vesl]-gəmi

fund [fʌnd]-fond

diverse [daɪ'vɜ:s]-müxtəlif, rəngarəng

executed ['eksɪkjʊ:tɪd]-icra edilmiş

indisputable [ɪndɪ'spju:təb(ə)l]-mübahisəsiz, təkzibedilməz

vice versa ['vaɪsɪ 'vɜ:sə]- əksinə; geriyyə

software ['sɒftweə]- program təminatı

target ['tɑ:ɡɪt]-hədəf, nişan

goal [ɡəʊl]-məqsəd

duration [dʒʊə'reɪʃn]-müddət (davamətmə)

ensure [ɪn'ʃʊə] -təmin etmək

requirement [rɪ'kwaɪəmənt]-tələb, zəruriyyə

entire [ɪn'taɪə]-bütöv, bütövlükdə

jet aircraft [dʒet 'ækra:ft]- reaktiv təyyarə

aircraft ['ækra:ft]- təyyarə, aviasiya

Questions and tasks

1. Answer the following questions.

Which type of transports are important in tourism?

What kind of transport do you prefer and why?

What type of transport more famous in your city or country?

2. Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Avoid going out and | a) a lot of money in your wallet. |
| 2 It's best to visit | b) expensive jewellery in the street. |
| 3 You must lock | c) exploring the city on your own. |

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- 4 You shouldn't carry d) certain areas with a tour group
5 Avoid wearing e) your car doors at all times.
6 It's a good idea to use f) car parks that are supervised if possible.

3. Decide which of the activities in this list are allowed or not allowed, and which are encouraged or discouraged on a ... plane, ship, train, long- distance bus or coach

smoking
singing song
opening the window
talking to the driver
travelling without a ticket
standing up during the journey
getting drunk
showing your ticket to the conductor
drinking alcohol
annoying the other passengers
wearing a seat belt
remaining seated during the journey

Grammar

Giving advice and recommendations

We use the modal verb should for giving recommendation and advice.

You should drink lots of water.

You shouldn't carry a lot of cash.

We use the infinitive without *to* after a modal verb.

You should carry some identification.

Other structures for giving advice and recommendations.

It's best + to + infinitive

It's a good idea+ to+ infinitive

I recommend you+ verb

Avoid+ verb+ -ing

It's best to visit the region in May or June.

I recommend you visit the Prado museum.

Avoid wearing a lot of jewellery.

We can use modal verb *must* for giving strong recommendations.

You must try our national dish.

You mustn't walk around the town centre late at night.

Exercise 1. Complete the advice with words from the box.

stretch wear sit drink eat take

1. You shouldn't _____ a heavy meal before you fly.
2. You should _____ loose, comfortable clothes and shoes.
3. You shouldn't _____ alcohol.
4. You should _____ a short walk around the cabin from time to time.
5. You should _____ your arms and legs during the flight.
6. You shouldn't _____ in your seat for a long period of time.

Exercise 2. Which part of each sentence is incorrect?

1. Would you mind to show me your passport?
2. Do you mind not to smoking in the reception area?
3. The tour guide told us that we must to take a few precautions.
4. We are recommending all our customers have some travel insurance.
5. You should not take a lot of money with you.
6. It's good idea to take a map with you.

Reading. Read and translate an article.

Freddie Laker

Freddie Laker was born in England in 1922. From an early age, he participated as an aeronautical engineer in World War II, and also learned to fly.

Laker's business skills emerged shortly after the end of the war. During an airlift to Berlin in 1948, he was one of several businessmen who bought and leased planes to deliver food and supplies to the people of Berlin when the city was blockaded by the Russians.

Early entrepreneurial experience led Freddie Laker to increase business activity in the 1950s. He was one of many businessmen who contributed to the rapid expansion of air travel using the latest developments in aviation technology. In 1955, he arranged the air transportation of passengers and cars over the English Channel.

It was in the 1960s and 1970s that the real growth in air charter travel took place as more and more people wanted to go

on package holidays. Laker was at the forefront of this. He ran British United Airways from 1960 to 1965 and Laker Airways from 1966 to 1982. His main attainment was the creation of companies independent of large state corporations and the offer of cheap flights for thousands of people. Perhaps the best example of this was the Sky train passenger service in the US, which launched a price war on transatlantic routes from 1977 to 1982. Freddie Laker helped make air travel a realistic and fairly cheap option for many travellers.

Conversation 1. Types of Transportation.

Sheila: Are you okay John? You look gassed!

John: I rode my bike here. Gas prices are out of control right now, so I'll be either riding or taking the bus every day.

Sheila: They sure are. Could be worse though! Imagine if we didn't have cars and we had to use other forms of transportation to get around.

John: Ha! I cannot imagine riding a horse to work. Right now, my biggest worry is filling the car up with gas and general maintenance every few months. A horse would be a lot of work, wouldn't it? Making sure it's fed, and has water. Also, imagine parking your horse outside of the supermarket or post office, restaurants, or bar. I can't even imagine what it was like back then.

Sheila: Me neither. Today we rely on our cars to get us from point A to point B every day. Nothing is really considered within walking distance anymore. I guess some people still walk to places such as the grocery store or to work, but it's usually done

out of necessity. I think if given the option, most people would much rather drive than walk. People have become really lazy since cars went mainstream.

John: What about public transportation? Everyone has the option to use public transportation.

Sheila: Yes, true, but again if given the choice, most people would choose to drive then get on a crowded bus or train full of strangers. And public transportation is unpredictable. At least it is here anyway. I have heard it's really great in Japan, Hong Kong, London, and France, but ... we aren't living in any of those places, are we? Public transportation in the U.S. is always late. Also with public transportation, you are at the mercy of the bus, subway, or train schedule. When you have your own vehicle, you can choose what time you want to go someplace.

John: That's true. Cars are pretty convenient, aren't they? Public transport really stinks in the U.S.!

Sheila: Yeah, I think I would much rather ride my bike to work than take the bus or train. I know a few people that used to ride everywhere they went. It's really hard to imagine life without cars, and airplanes though, isn't it?

John: Sure is. I mean, can you imagine wanting to go to Florida for vacation and not being able to travel by airplane or car? It would take days, weeks, maybe even months to get anywhere.

Sheila: No, I really can't imagine. I have always found it fascinating that people travelled the world by water. Of course, the boats were nothing like the ships or yachts we know today. Transportation by water was pretty popular in the Middle Ages. Steam-powered ships were created in the 1700s, which allowed people to travel on the water without wind. The development of

the steam engine, eventually led to the growth of railroads which cut travel time tremendously. Trips that took weeks, could be accomplished in days. I believe automobiles were invented shortly after.

John: If I remember correctly, bicycles were created in the 1800s and automobiles in the late 1800s. Obviously, automobiles weren't nearly as safe to travel in as they are now, but they were still a more convenient mode of transportation than anything else. And although they may not have been very safe, I guess they also didn't go very fast, so there's that to consider as well.

Sheila: Cars are so much easier to drive compared to even twenty years ago. All new vehicles have rear-facing camera technology that helps with backing out. They are connected to your phone, touchscreen navigation, airbags, and other tools that make traveling so much simpler and safer. We have come a long way from horseback and camel riding, haven't we?

2. Taking a Bus.

Passenger: Does this bus get to Washington Square?

Conductor: Oh, no. You should take the No.52 Tramcar.

Passenger: Thank you. Where can I take it?

Conductor: Two blocks down the street.

Passenger: What's the stop called?

Conductor: International Fair Centre.

Passenger: But I don't know which stop I should get off.

Conductor: You can get off in three more stops.

Passenger: Three more stops?

Conductor: The sign will say ‘Washington Square’. Get off there.

3. On the Bus

Conductor: Welcome to our bus.

Passenger: Excuse me. Is this the right bus for Yuang Temple?

Conductor: Yes. It’s No.7 Bus.

Passenger: Do I have the change?

Conductor: No, Yuang in Temple is the terminal of this bus.

Passenger: How much is the ticket?

Conductor: It’s 2 yuan. Please drop your money into the box and be seated in the rear. When we get there. I’ll let you know.

Passenger: Thank you.

Conductor: You’re welcome.

4. Taking the subway

Conductor: Can I help you?

Passenger: What should I do with the token?

Conductor: You put it in the hole at the turnstile and then push the turnstile to get into the platform.

Passenger: By the way, how can I get out of the platform after I get off the train?

Conductor: That’s very easy. The exits are always open, and there are signs. You’ll see.

5. Taking a taxi

Passenger: Hi, taxi!

Taxi driver: Please hop in... Where to?

Passenger: Guanghai Hotel, please.

Taxi driver: Ok. Put this baggage into the trunk, please.

Passenger: Do you think you can get me there within half an hour?

Taxi driver: I think we can get there in time if there are no hold-ups. Are you in a hurry?

Passenger: Yes, I have an appointment at 3:30 pm.

Taxi driver: You will be there in plenty of time. Don't worry.

6. Taking a train.

Passenger: Second class return to London, please.

Cashier: That's 25 pounds, please.

Passenger: Here you are. When does the train for London depart?

Cashier: You'd better hurry. It leaves in five minutes.

Passenger: I don't think I can make it. When is the next train for London?

Cashier: At 10:30.

Passenger: Thank you. I'll take that one.

UNIT 13

AIRPORT

Text: At the airport. 1. Check -in. 2. Security desk.

Vocabulary notes

Questions and tasks

Grammar: Present Perfect Tense Form

Reading: Jewel Changi Airport.

Conversation: Flying on a plane

At the airport

Conversation 1. Check-in

Passenger assistant: Hello! May I see your passport, please?

Passenger: Here you go.

Passenger assistant: Thank you. And where are you flying with us today?

Passenger: I'm going to London. I'll be studying there for a year.

Passenger assistant: How fun! That sounds like a great trip. I see your information right here. Are you checking any bags today?

Passenger: Yes, just one.

Passenger assistant: Perfect. If you could place it on the scale for me, that would be great.

Passenger: Here you go.

Passenger assistant: Thank you. Hmm.... It appears your bag is just a bit too heavy. It is over our weight requirement. Perhaps

you could take something out of your bag and put it in your carry-on bag?

Passenger: Yes! I'll take this big book out of the bag. No problem.

Passenger assistant: Great! Now your bag is ready to be checked. (And) I see you've chosen a window seat, is that still okay for you?

Passenger: I think so. I've never flown before so I thought it would be nice to look out at the clouds. Do you think it will be a good seat for me?

Passenger assistant: This is your first flight? Well, that's fantastic! You are going to love it. And yes, I think the window seat is an excellent choice for you then. Let me print your boarding pass, and you'll be ready to go.

Passenger: Okay.

Passenger assistant: Here it is. You are all set.

Passenger: Thanks.

Passenger assistant: You are going to depart from Terminal C Gate 55.

Passenger: When do I need to be there?

Passenger assistant: You should get to your gate about one hour before departure.

Passenger: And how do I get to the gate?

Passenger assistant: You will turn left at the coffee shop. Security will be directly in front of you. Once you are finished clearing security, follow the signs to Gate 55. It will be on your right.

Passenger: Thank you so much for your help.

Passenger assistant: You're very welcome! Enjoy your flight!

Conversation 2. Security check

Security: Passport and boarding pass, please.

Passenger: Here you go.

Security: Thank you. You can go on through. Sir, you need to remove your coat. And your belt.

Passenger: My coat? And my belt?

Security: Yes. And your shoes.

Passenger: My shoes too.

Security: Yes, please. You can place them in this bin. You need to empty your pockets and put those items in the bin as well. Do you have a liquid in your bag?

Passenger: I do. I have a water bottle and some hand lotion.

Security: You'll need to take those out. The water bottle is too big. You can either drink it right now or throw it away.

Passenger: I'll just throw it out.

Security: The hand lotion is fine because it is in small container. You need to put it in a plastic bag, though.

Passenger: Do you have a bag that I could use? I have never flown before, and I didn't bring one.

Security: Sure. We have extra bags right here.

Passenger: Thank you.

Security: Please put your bag on the conveyor belt. Now please step through the scanner. Allright. You're all clear. You can pick up your items from the scanner, and you can head to your gate. Have a great flight!

Passenger: Thanks

Vocabulary

check [tʃek] - yoxlamaq

scale [skeɪl] - miqyas, tərəzi

appear [ə'piə] - meydana çıxmaq, görünmək

carry ['kæri] - aparmaq, daşımaq

requirement [ri'kwaɪəmənt] - tələb, tələbat

security [sɪ'kjʊəriti] - təhlükəsizlik

boarding pass ['bɔ:diŋ pɑ:s] - uçuş bileti, uçuş talonu

depart [di:'pɑ:t] - yola düşmək, getmək

bin [bɪn] - səbət, zibil qutusu

liquid ['likwɪd] - maye

container [kən'teɪnə] - konteyner, qab

Questions and tasks

1. Answer the following questions.

How many airports have you been to?

What's your favourite airport? Why?

Where do you think would be the most interesting place to work in an airport? Where would be the most dangerous?

2. What happens when travellers depart from and arrive at an airport? Divide the following into departure and arrival procedures and put them in the order in which they occur.

a check-in desk

g departure gate

b baggage reclaim

h get off the plane

c passport control

i immigration

d security check

j arrivals hall

e departure lounge

k customs

f board the plane

3. Complete the questions with the words in the list, and say where each question would be asked.

meeting point	sharp	object	ticket
help	board	purpose	aisle
checking in	suitcase	baggage	landed
passport	help	meeting	

1. Can I have your _____ and _____?
2. Has the flight _____ yet?
3. Did your pack your _____ yourself?
4. Are you _____ someone?
5. What is the _____ of your visit?
6. Are you carrying any _____ in your hand luggage?
7. Could you _____ me?
8. Can I _____ you?
9. Has your _____ been in your possession at all times?
10. Are there any _____ seats available?
11. Can you tell me where the _____ is?
12. Is it too late to _____ the plane?
13. Would you like an _____ seat?
14. Are you _____ any bags today?

Grammar

Present perfect Tense Form

The past participle of regular verbs ends in *-ed*. For a list of irregular verbs see page 167.

*The dancing competition has started on the prom deck.
Have you taken your sea-sickness pills?*

Short answers

Have you ever been to India? Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

Has she ever flown before? Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.

Use

We use the present perfect to describe:

A life experiences:

*We **have worked** as tour guides.* (at sometimes in our lives)

***Have you ever been** to Mexico?* (at some time in your life)

An event that hasn't happened yet:

I have never been to Brazil.

I haven't been to Brazil yet. (I'm going in the near future)

A recent event:

I've already checked their passports.

The plane's already left.

To describe an event that started in the past and is continuing in the present. We often use the time expressions *for* or *since* with the present perfect.

*I have lived in Barcelona **for** 12 years.* (I still live in Barcelona)

*He has worked as a tour guide **since** 1999.* (He's working as a tour guide now.)

We use *for* with periods of time and *since* for points in time, when something began.

Exercise 1. Which part of these sentences is incorrect?

- 1.The Greek islands have been popular with holidaymakers since many years.
- 2.How long you worked as a purser on board a cruise ship?
3. I have worked as a purser for I started working on cruise ships.
4. Are you a tourism student for a long time?

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5. Competition has made cruising more affordable for the 1990s.
6. Cruising has lost some of its traditions but formality on board has survived.

Exercise 2. Complete the text with the correct present perfect or past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

Air travel brings rapid change.

In the 1960s it (become)_____ cheaper and faster to travel by air than by sea. Shipping companies (start) _____ fly-cruises, offering to fly passengers to their ships at faraway ports. Older transatlantic liners (not/be) _____ able to compete with jumbo jets. The original Queen Mary, for example, (go)_____ out of service in 1967 and (end)_____ her days as a hotel and museum ship in Long Beach, California.

Since the seventies, cruises (operate) _____ in all continent and new, larger ships (enter) _____ service in recent years. The industry (never/be) _____ so much choice. Among the new cruise ships are Royal Caribbean International's Voyager of the Seas and Cunard's Queen Mary 2. A new generation of cruise ships (arrive)_____.

3. Complete this text using the correct forms of the verbs (past simple/ the present perfect simple) in brackets.

During _____ in 1960s in Britain some resorts (a)_____ (lose) their way and the will to develop. Some, like Brighton and Bournemouth, (b)_____ (change)

direction and (c) _____ (go) for conference business and English language students. Thousands of small hotel and boarding houses (d) _____ (become) retirement homes.

However, although at that time the boom in cheap holidays at Mediterranean resorts (e) _____ (threaten) the future of British seaside resorts, since then they (f) _____ (adapt) to the new demands for shorter holidays and for off-peak holidays. Brighton (g) _____ (invest) in a marina, a conference centre, and a number of new hotels.

They history of modern mass tourism (h) _____ (begin) relatively slowly in the 1960s but (i) _____ (accelerate) with the advent of the wide-bodied jets in 1970, and the substantial growth only (j) _____ (halt) in 1973 with major recession. Until then the market (k) _____ (develop) in a fairly unsophisticated way and was highly seasonal. Then (l) _____ (come) a second setback in 1981, but tourism (m) _____ (remain) remarkably resilient and expansion (n) _____ (follow) the pause. It (o) _____ (be) in the early 1980s that new markets and new segments emerged, when seasonality (_____ (be) first challenged, and quality and value for money (p) _____ (be) increasingly demanded.

Change will accelerate, marketers will need to identify change, producers and developers will need to respond to it. But standards (r) _____ (improve), competition (s) _____ (intensify) and the expectations of the traveller are much higher.

Reading. Read and translate an article about the most beautiful airport in the world.

Jewel Changi Airport

Singapore has opened the long-awaited terminal with the world's largest artificial waterfall. Today, the Singapore airport leads the ranking of the most beautiful airports in the world.

The terminal project looks like a huge glass donut with an area of 135,700 square meters, which is completely framed in steel. This is a multifunctional complex designed to connect three of the four terminals of Changi Airport. The waterfall, called the Rain Vortex, is 40 meters high and flows into a glass-domed roof opening. It was designed by the architectural firm Moshe Safdie.

The donut-shaped glass and steel roof was designed by Happold, while the designers created a climate-controlled indoor forest.

Thunderstorms are frequent in Singapore, so the waterfall was designed to drain rainwater at a rate of 10,000 gallons per minute. This flow of water will naturally cool the air under the dome, while the collected rainwater will be reused.

The waterfall is surrounded by terraces with walkways for visitors, planted with 200 species of plants. The five floors of the Jewel Changi building are filled with shops and restaurants. The new building is connected to Singapore's public transport system and other terminals via footbridges.

Jewel Changi Airport covers a total area of 134 thousand square meters, and 5 of the 10 floors of the building are hidden underground.

Another know-how of the terminal is the Sky train, which runs between the three terminals. Its paths pass through a bridge constructed across the entire Jewel Changi gallery at the height of the third floor. Thus, trains appear from a rock, pass a waterfall in the air and disappear into another rock.

In addition to the fact that Jewel Changi connects three terminals, a shuttle bus runs here from the fourth terminal. Here, tourists can stay at the YOTELAIR hotel, which has a capacity of 130 beds, and also leave their belongings in the luggage storage room. It is also home to the Changi Lounge, developed to complement a new intermodal service that improves air-sea connectivity for cruise ship passengers. And yet, the airport offers a very unusual, but unique service - a free bank loan for 12 hours. For passengers who get bored between long connections between flights, there are 11 cinemas.

On the top floor is the 14,000 square meter Cnopy Park, which, in addition to the themed gardens, also has several restaurants and cafes.

Singapore Airport is only 30 minutes away from the central business district making it possible for locals to head there for the occasional meal or cinema experience. Changi Airport Group executives are betting on this as they expect it to be a new hotspot for Singaporeans.

Changi Airport is currently the seventh busiest airport in the world in terms of international traffic.

Conversations. Flying on a plane

1. Flight delay

Passenger: Excuse me. When do we arrive in Paris?

Stewardess: We are due in Paris at 7:30 pm local time, but we're going to London as the weather in Paris is bad.

Passenger: How long are we stop in London?

Stewardess: It's hard to say, perhaps two hours. Is there anything wrong, sir?

Passenger: You know, we are to catch CA932 at 9:30 in Paris. We're afraid that we might miss the flight as the result of the delay. If we miss the flight, we'll have to stay one more day in Paris waiting for the next flight. Can you do anything for us?

Stewardess: I'm sorry. The only thing we can do is to contact CAAC office in Paris when we get there.

2. Flight cancellation

Passenger: I need to be in Los Angeles by 12:00, but my flight has been cancelled. What can I do now?

Stewardess: We are going to reroute you on a flight departing at 7:00 with a connection in Chicago and arriving in Los Angeles at 11:30.

Passenger: What about my baggage?

Stewardess: Don't worry. Your baggage will be automatically transferred.

Passenger: What time do I re-board the plane in Chicago?

Stewardess: The airline personal there will tell you.

3. Checking in before boarding

Receptionist: May I have your ticket and passport, please?

Passenger: Here they are.

Receptionist: Would you like a window seat or an aisle seat?

Passenger: A window seat, if it is available.

Receptionist: Let me see if we have. Good. There is only one left. You are so lucky.

Passenger: Thank you for trouble.

4. Checking in the luggage.

Passenger: Should I have my luggage labelled for Houston here?

Receptionist: Yes. How many pieces of luggage do you have? We'll have a look through them.

Passenger: I have got three. Here they are.

Receptionist: I must have them weighed on the scale.

Passenger: Ok, as you say.

Receptionist: Ah, you're overweight for twenty kilos.

Passenger: Do I need to pay more money?

Receptionist: Are you a group?

Passenger: Yes.

Receptionist: Oh, there is no charge for group travelling. And here are the tags for your travelling bags.

Passenger: Thanks. It will be more convenient to claim our luggage with them.

5. Looking for a seat.

Passenger: Could you show me where seat 30A is?

Stewardess: This way please. Your seat is on the left side.

Passenger: Could you help me put my bag in the overhead bin?

Stewardess: Certainly.

Passenger: Thank you. How long does it take to fly to Tokyo?

Stewardess: Exactly four hours. We'll arrive there at 4: 30 p.m.

Passenger: I see. It's glad to travel with you.

Stewardess: Me too. Please press the button if you'd like to call me.

UNIT 14

HOTEL ENTERTAINMENT

Text: At the hotel

Vocabulary notes

Questions and tasks

Grammar: Conditionals

Reading: In the hotel

Conversation: To the hotel.

At the hotel

1. Checking in with reservation

Louis Michel: I'd like to check in.

Receptionist: May I have your name?

Louis Michel: Yes, Louis Michel.

Receptionist: Do you have a reservation with us, sir?

Louis Michel: Yes, I do.

Receptionist: Mr. Louis Michel, your reservation is for a double room for two nights. Right?

Louis Michel: That's right.

Receptionist: Could you fill out the registration card please?

Louis Michel: All right.

Receptionist: How would you like to settle your bill?

Louis Michel: By credit card.

Receptionist: Ok. Your room number is 25 on the third floor. Have an enjoyable stay.

2. Leading to the room

Porter: Here we are. This is your room. The bathroom is here.

Louis Michel: Are there any extra blankets? Sometimes I fell cold at night.

Porter: You can call the chambermaid and ask her for that.

Louis Michel: Ok. And can I have some ice?

Porter: There's a machine near the elevator. Just help yourself. If you need anything else, please call room service.

Louis Michel: Thank you. This is for you.

Porter: Thank you sir. Enjoy your visit.

3. Room service

Louis Michel: What time do you begin your service in the morning?

Concierge: We usually start from seven. But if you have special needs, you can tell the front desk the night before.

Louis Michel: Oh, but....

Concierge: Or you can also tell me now. We'll send your food over at your requested time.

Louis Michel: Very good. Could you send two American breakfasts to our room at 6:30 tomorrow morning? We must leave the hotel before 7:00.

Concierge: No problem. So Room 25, two American breakfasts, 6:30 tomorrow morning.

Louis Michel: That's right.

Vocabulary

reservation [rezə'veɪʃn] -rezervasiya, bron

receptionist [rɪ'sepʃnɪst]- qeydçi

settle the bill- hesabı ödəmək

porter ['pɔ:tə]-hambal, (oteldə çantaları daşıyan)

blanket ['blæŋkɪt]- yorğan, örtük

chambermaid ['ʃeɪmbəmeɪd] -xadimə

concierge [kɒnsɪ'eəʒ]- konsyerj (oteldə insanlara məlumat verməyə xidmət edir)

request [rɪ'kwɛst]-tələb, xahiş

Questions and tasks.

1. Answer the following questions.

Why do you think hotels need to offer entertainment facilities to their guests?

Which sort of entertainment do you think guests look for in

- 1 a city centre hotel?
- 2 a luxury beach resort hotel?
- 3 a small rural hotel?

Which different types of hotel entertainment have you used?

What happens if the best rooms in a hotel are vacant?

2. Complete the sentences with an appropriate form of the verbs in brackets.

1. When you (check)_____ in guests, persuade them to upgrade their room.
2. If you don't explain the value of the room rate, guests (not/upgrade) _____.

_____ **Business and Academic Communication in a Foreign Language**

3. If you book the guest into an executive suite, you (get) _____ a higher commission.
4. Guests (re-book) _____ if a receptionist tells them about special future events.
5. Corporate guests (not/ book) _____ if they are not offered a special discount.

3. Problems with a bill. Complete the check-out dialogue with these phrases.

have a good journey	that's the registration fee
is everything else all right	here's your bill
how would you like to pay	shall I send you
would you like to sign	I think you'll find it's correct
that was the international	

Reception: Here is your bill, madam.

Guest: Wait a minute. I think there's been a mistake.

Reception: I'll just check it for you. _____. The total includes room service.

Guest: But what's this fee?

Reception: _____, which is obligatory in Russia.

Guest: And what about this amount?

Reception: _____ phone call you made.

Guest: Yes, but it's so expensive!

Reception: Well, we do have a satellite line. _____?

Guest: Yes, I think so.

Reception: _____, madam?

Guest: Credit card, please?

Reception: _____ here? Are you planning to visit our city again?

Ilhama Rustamova _____

Guest: I'm not sure, it depends on work.

Reception: _____ our updated brochure in the new year?

Guest: Yes, OK. Here's my address.

Reception: I hope you enjoyed your stay _____ home.

Guest: Thank you. Goodbye.

4. Match the jobs with the duties. Use a dictionary to help you.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1 chambermaid | a) carries guests' bags to their rooms |
| 2 hotel manager | b) cleans guestrooms |
| 3 bartender | c) serves guests in the restaurant |
| 4 accountant | d) manages all the hotel staff |
| 5 concierge | e) serves guests at the bar |
| 6 porter | f) finds business for the hotel |
| 7 waiter | g) gives information and helps guests |
| 8 marketing manager | h) does the hotel's finances |

5. Are these words countable, uncountable or both? Put them in the correct groups.

tourism service facility information accommodation
advice furniture towel soap sheet luggage bag

Countable	Uncountable	Both

_____ Business and Academic Communication in a Foreign Language

Now use the words to complete these sentences.

1. There isn't any soap in the bathroom but there are some _____.
2. It is difficult to find _____ in Amsterdam in the summer. All the hotels are full.
3. The hotel has a lot of _____ for disabled guests.
4. The travel agent gave the customer some useful _____ about where to go for her holiday.
5. The transport strike on Majorca last year had a serious effect on _____ the island.
6. I never take a lot of _____ on holiday with me. I usually only pack one _____.

Grammar Conditionals

Conditional sentences usually consist of two clauses: a conditional clause (or if clause) and main clause (or result clause). The result in the main clause is dependent on the conditional clause.

General Points on Conditionals. We usually form conditional sentences in one of these basic structures:

if clause main clause or main clause if clause
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
If I had a car, I would take you. I would take you, if I had a car.

If we put the if clause first, we usually separate clauses with a comma, especially if one clause is quite long.

If the bill is passed by both parliamentary houses, it becomes law.

We can use *then* in the main clause to emphasise that the result depends on the condition being achieved.

*If the bill is passed by both parliamentary houses, **then** it becomes law.*

We can put the *if* clause in the middle of the main clause, but this is rare:

*It may be possible, **if both parties desire it**, to reduce the time scale.*

In conversation we often use only the main clause; the *if* clause is implied:

Actually, it would be pretty difficult. (if we did as you asked)

There are four basic conditional sentence patterns where our choice of tense depends on the time of the condition (past, present or future) and how possible or impossible we think the event is:

Zero conditional- Possible at any time, but most commonly in the present:

If your dog is depressed, he probably needs more exercise.

First conditional- Possible in the future:

If the single flops, they'll sack their manager.

Second conditional- Impossible in the present/possible (but improbable) in the future:

If you were a bit nicer, he wouldn't get so cross.

Third conditional- Impossible in the past.

If you had answered the door, she wouldn't have gone away again.

Exercises 1. Use the following prompts to make conditional sentences expressing improbably;

- a) If/you/ become/ managing director of Forte hotels/ what do?
.....
- b) If/ I/lose/ a guest on an excursion/I/ring/the hotel
.....
- c) If /you/have/a car/drive across Europe
.....
- d) They/earn/more money/if/ work/longer hours
.....
- e) Sophia/tell/day-trippers about the funfair if/ know/where/it/be
.....

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences with suitable words or phrases:

- 1. If you by bus, it'll only take you a few minutes.
- 2. In the event of an accident, the alarm
- 3. If the lift doors refuse to open, please the button.
- 4. Student are allowed into the museum at reduced rates provided that
- 5. Children are permitted in the bar on that they do not disturb the other guests.
- 6. Cheques are not accepted they are accompanied by a cheque guarantee card.
- 7. If you become separated from the tour, please your way to the coach pick- up point.
- 8. If you have completed the registration form, I the key.
- 9. You can go to the Savoy for dinner as long as ... not ... jeans.

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences using either the first conditional or the second conditional.

1. If economy _____ (not/be) in such a bad state, it _____ (be) much easier to sell holidays.
2. If I _____ (have) more money I _____ (spend) the summer in the South of France, but unfortunately I have to stay here.
3. Nobody _____ (mind) if the plane _____ (be) a few minutes late.
4. I'm expecting the tickets any time now -I _____ (phone) you if they _____ (come) tomorrow.
5. If _____ (be) you, I _____ (complain) to the tour operator.
6. It's a shame we haven't got anything to spend on promotion. If we _____ (have) a little spare cash, we _____ (be able) to advertise and get a lot of customers.
7. It's a pity I don't speak Turkish. If I _____ (do), I _____ (apply) for that job in Istanbul.
8. If you _____ (have) any problems, our local representative _____ (do) her best to help you and can be contacted at any time.

Reading. Read and translate the texts.

In the hotel

I We stayed at the Hotel Espiga D'or in September with our four-year-old son and seven-year-old daughter. The hotel is right on the coast and 200 metres from the beach. The entertainment programme for children was superb. The staff

were well-trained, creative, and energetic. The same staff also did the adult programme, which had a couple of really good shows. The only thing we found unpleasant was the smoking. Smoking is allowed in far too many places in our opinion! Overall, very good value for money.

II We stayed at this hotel in September. When we booked, we knew it was really for families with young kids. Certainly, the hotel was full of them while we were there, and they were quite nosy. But the hotel has a quiet adult pool area around the back, so if you like a bit of quiet sunbathing then that's the place to go. The food in the main restaurant was OK, though not much imagination went into it. We still had good time and made some good friends. Oh, the staff- brilliant! And overall, excellent value for money.

Conversation. To the hotel.

Alex: Could you have a taxi pick me up and take me to your hotel before 1:00 p.m.?

Bill: What is your place, sir?

Alex: Palace Airport

Bill: Which terminal will you be at?

Alex: Number 2.

Bill: Ok. Someone will be there at 12:15.

Alex: What are your rates?

Bill: It is 2\$ initially and 35 cents for each quarter mile.

Alex: I have four very large suitcases. Will those fit in the taxi?

Bill: No. I'll send a larger vehicle to pick you up.

UNIT 15

ATTRACTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

Text: Seven Wonders of the Ancient World

Vocabulary notes

Questions and tasks

Reading: Two top Paris attractions.

Conversations: At the seaside.

Seven Wonders of the Ancient World

The amazing works of art and architecture of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World testify to the ingenuity and imagination of people. Once the ancient authors compiled a list of the "Seven Wonders of the Ancient World", which gave rise to a large number of disputes about which works should be included in it. Unfortunately, in 2023, only one “miracle” has survived. The rest were badly destroyed by natural forces or by human hands.

Great Pyramid of Giza, Egypt - The Great Pyramids are located on the west bank of the Nile in the city of Giza, which is north of Cairo. This is the only wonder of the world that has survived to this day. The Pyramids of Giza consists of three pyramids: Khufu (Cheops), Khafre (Chephren) and Menkaur (Mikerimus). Each of the royal tombs was built between 2700 and 2500 BC. The largest of them - Khufu, or Cheops - occupies 13 acres of land and contains more than two million stone

blocks. The interior of the pyramids included narrow corridors and secret chambers to thwart grave robbers.

Hanging Gardens of Babylon, Babylon - The Hanging Gardens were built near the Euphrates River in Iraq. According to one legend, the gardens were the idea of the Babylonian king Nebuchadnezzar II around 600 BC. Another legend conveys the authorship of the miracle - Queen Semiramis. The gardens are a multi-level cascading terrace, on which a large number of different trees, shrubs and flowers grew. This is the only wonder of the world, after which there is not a single archaeological evidence left.

The statue of Zeus in Olympia, Greece - the king of God in Greek mythology - was created by the Athenian sculptor Phidias. The statue adorned the site of the Olympic Games in the middle of the 5th century BC.

Before the construction, Phidias asked for blessings from the God of Thunder. Then lightning struck the temple, and the sculptor considered this a good sign.

According to the descriptions of ancient poets, the statue depicted Zeus sitting on a wooden throne. The arms of the throne were supported by two sphinxes. The Greek "Wonder of the World" reached a height of 40 pounds (about 12 meters) and almost touched the top of the temple. Zeus adorned the Olympic Temple for more than eight centuries, until it was closed in the 4th century AD at the behest of Christians. The statue was moved to a temple in Constantinople (now Istanbul), where it was destroyed by fire in 462.

Temple of Artemis in Ephesus, Turkey - In honour of the Greek goddess of the hunt, Artemis, a whole complex was

built with several altars and temples in Ephesus, in the west of modern Turkey.

The Temple of Artemis was designed by the Cretan architect Hersifron and his son Metagenes and decorated by famous artists of the ancient world. The most fabulous of the structures were two marble temples built in 550 and 350 BC respectively.

The building burned down in 356 BC, according to legend, it was on this night that Alexander the Great was born. The temple was set on fire by a Greek citizen named Herostratus, who burned the miracle so that his name would go down in history. True, after his death, the government declared it illegal to pronounce his name.

The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus is located in south-eastern Turkey. This is the tomb that Artemisia built for her husband Mausolus. The mausoleum was made of white marble and reached a height of 40 meters. The mausoleum was largely destroyed by an earthquake in the 13th century, and its remains were later used to strengthen the castle. Some of the cutters were removed from the castle in 1846 and placed in the British Museum in London along with other relics from Halicarnassus.

Colossus of Rhodes, Greece - a huge bronze sculpture of the sun God Helios, built by the Rhodians for 12 years in the III century BC. The statue depicted the Sun God standing naked. The deity held a torch in one hand and a spear in the other. Designed by the sculptor Hares, the 100-foot statue was the tallest in the ancient world. Hundreds of years later, the Arabs captured Rhodes and sold the remains of the statue as scrap metal.

Lighthouse of Alexandria, Egypt - The Lighthouse of Alexandria was located on the island of Pharos near the Egyptian city of Alexandria. The lighthouse was built by order of Ptolemy II to secure the navigation of ships in coastal waters. The lighthouse of Alexandria was built in 285 BC under the leadership of the architect Sostratus of Cnidus. The building had three tiers with four sides facing all cardinal directions. The height of the lighthouse reached 120 meters. Fuel for the lighthouse lantern was delivered by mules in carts. The tower was decorated with various sculptures. The lighthouse stood for a thousand years, but in 796 AD it began to collapse due to a strong earthquake. Now only the ruins of the columns remain from the Lighthouse of Alexandria.

Vocabulary

ingenuity [ɪndʒɪˈnjuːɪti]-ixtiraçılıq, yaradıcılıq

compile [kəmˈpaɪl]- tərtib etmək

disput [dɪsˈpju:t]- mübahisə, münaqişə

miracle [ˈmɪrəkl]-möcüzə

survive [səˈvaɪv]- yaşamaq, sağ qalmaq

destroy [dɪsˈtrɔɪ]-məhv etmək, dağıtmaq

royal [ˈrɔɪəl] -kral

tomb [tu:m]- türbə, məzar

thwart [θwɔ:t]-qarşısını almaq

convey [kənˈveɪ]-çatdırmaq, daşımaq

shrub [ʃrʌb]-köl

depict [dɪˈpɪkt]-təsvir etmək

throne[θrəʊn]-taxt

behest [bɪˈhest]-vəsiyyə

honour [ˈɒnə]-şərəf, namus

fabulous [ˈfæbjʊləs] -inanılmaz, əfsanəvi

marble [mɑːbl]-mərmər

relics [ˈreɪɪks]-qalıqlar

deity [ˈdiːɪtɪ]-tanrı, ilahilik

spear [spiə]-nizə

scrap [skræp]-qırıntı

tier [tiə]-pillə, yarus

cardinal [ˈkɑːd(ə)nəl]-kardinal

mule [mjʊːl]-qatır

cart [kɑːt]-araba

collapse [kəˈlæps]-uçmaq, dağılmaq

Questions and tasks.

1. Answer the following questions.

Which famous attractions have you seen? Which was your favourite, and why?

What changes have there been in the four categories of attractions in the last thirty years? Think about when your parents were the age that you are now.

Find at least one example of each of the four categories of types of visitor attractions.

Find examples of particular ways in which attractions are made more interesting and exciting.

2. Match these descriptions of people who work at attractions and things you find at attractions in A with the words in B.

A	B
<p>People</p> <p>1 shows tourists or travellers where to go</p> <p>2 looks after a forest or park</p> <p>3 looks after things that are kept in a museum</p> <p>4 translates what someone has said into another language.</p> <p>5 supervises and rescues people who are in difficulty in the water (at a beach or swimming pool)</p> <p>6 protects a building</p> <p>Things</p> <p>7 the art of moving a lifelike figure or person by electronic means</p> <p>8 a written board that gives direction and distances</p> <p>9 repeating the actions of a past event</p> <p>10 activity in which you take the part of someone else</p> <p>11 exhibition of models of people (not moving)</p> <p>12 piece of paper to write down answers to questions as you visit an attraction</p> <p>13 clothes from the past</p> <p>14 recorded description of an attraction.</p>	<p>a activity sheet</p> <p>b animatronics</p> <p>c audio tour</p> <p>d curator</p> <p>e guide</p> <p>f interpreter</p> <p>g lifeguard</p> <p>h period costume</p> <p>i ranger</p> <p>j re-enactment</p> <p>k role-play</p> <p>l security guard</p> <p>m signpost</p> <p>n waxworks</p>

3. Complete the guide book extract with words from the box.

sailing race kayaks yachts crew snowboards events teams competitors
--

New Zealand's Sporting Year

The Southern Traverse is in mid-November. It is an adventure race for _____ of three to five people through some of the most difficult terrain in the South Island, Finishing in Nelson. Apart from cycling, _____ have to use _____ and rafts to cross lakes and rivers.

Yachting has been a popular pastime in Auckland since the 1870s, when the first _____ regattas were held on Waitemata Harbour. The biggest event is the Auckland Anniversary Regatta, in late January. Up to 600 _____ take part in one of the world's largest one-day regattas.

World Heli-Challenge takes place in late July at Wanaka, on the South Island. It is just one of the many adventure sports _____ in New Zealand. International skiers and _____ take part in three days of skiing events.

The International Dragon Boat Championships in February celebrate the Chinese New Year. Competing _____ come from all over the world to _____ on Wellington's Lambton Harbour.

4. Being polite. Complete the dialogues with the following phrases.

1. This meal isn't hot enough.

2. I'm flying to Amsterdam.
 3. I'd like to checkout, please.
 4. I'd like to book the fly- drive holiday to the USA.
 5. How long have we got for lunch?
 6. I want to change our cabin. There's no balcony.
-
- a) I'm afraid all those are occupied.
 - c) I'm very sorry sir. I'll bring you another one right away.
 - d) Please make sure you're back before 2 pm. The coach leaves then.
 - e) Certainly, would you mind giving me your details?
 - f) Could I see your ticket and passport, please?

5. Use the words in the box to replace small in sentences a-d.

miniature compact minute slight
--

- a) Children love to visit Beaconsfield village where all the small houses are smaller than the children themselves.
- b) There has been a small improvement in occupancy rates this year in the region of 5 per cent.
- c) The budget- priced motel's rooms were all small but comfortable, complete with bunkbeds, cupboards and washing facilities.
- d)The new air- conditioning equipment is so sensitive it will respond to small changes in temperature.

Reading. Read and translate an article.

Two top Paris attractions.

Read the description of two famous buildings in Paris. Each description has four sections. Which section

1 describes the use and function of the building?

2 describes when and why it was built?

3 gives some detailed description?

4 gives a general physical description?

Arc de Triomphe

a The Arc de Triomphe was erected in the early 19th century as a tribute to the French army of Napoleon. It is built of marble.

b The arch is over 50 metres high, 45 metres wide, and 22 metres thick.

c There are four sculptures carved on the facade. The most famous is La Marseillaise. It depicts the departure of the volunteers encouraged by a winged figure representing France.

d The arch is used for special processions. Underneath the arch is the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. A flame is lit every evening at 6.30 p.m.

Notre- Dame cathedral

a The cathedral of Notre-Dame was started by Bishop de Sully in 1163 and work continued for nearly 200 years. It was completed in 1345. The cathedral is dedicated to the Virgin Mary and stands in the centre of Paris on the Ile-de-la -Cite.

b It is undoubtedly the finest example of French gothic architecture. The twin towers are a famous feature of the Paris skyline, and are 69 metres high. The spire, which was added in the 19th century, is 90 metres high.

c The facade is the most striking part of the building. The three portals are adorned with remarkable stone sculptures, including the Last Judgement. The rose window in the façade was built over 700 years ago and is magnificent.

d The cathedral is still used for regular church services as well as special occasions. The vast interior can accommodate 9,000 people. French road distances are established from the '0 km' point located on the square in front of the cathedral entrance.

Conversation. At the seaside.

Mrs. Hilton: It's much fresher here than in London.

Mr. Hilton: Yes, it was so stuffy in the train with the carriage so crowded, I hate trains and buses.

Mrs. Hilton: It's all over now. Look? Alice and Roger have gone further along. They've chosen a nice place.

Mr. Hilton: Yes, there are fewer people there.

Mrs. Hilton: How quick the young people are! They are already in their bathing-suits lying the sun.

Alice: Isn't the water cold?

Roger: It is, and you are certainly afraid to come into the water, you coward.

Mrs. Hilton: Stop teasing your sister, Roger. I am tired of your quarrels. Let me have a minute's rest.

Roger: Sorry, Mum. I'll be as good as gold. Wait for me, Alice, I'm coming too.

Alice: Quick! I'm already in the water.

Roger: I'll catch up with you easily. You splash about too much with your feet.

Alice: I'm not such a strong swimmer as you. Oh, I've got a mouthful of salt water.

Roger: You shouldn't swim with your mouth open.

Alice: I feel a bit chilly. I'd rather swim ashore and lie on the sand.

Roger: I'll join you in a moment after I drive off that raft.

IRREGULAR VERBS

V1 VERB	V2 PAST SIMPLE	V3 PAST PARTICIPLE
awake [ə'weɪk]	awoke	Awoken
be [bi:]	was, were	Been
beat [bi:t]	beat	Beaten
become [br'kʌm]	became	Become
begin [br'gɪn]	began	Begun
bend [bend]	bent	Bent
build [bɪld]	built	Built
burn [bɜ:n]	burned <i>or</i> burnt	burned <i>or</i> burnt
buy [baɪ]	bought	Bought
catch [kætʃ]	caught	Caught
choose [tʃu:z]	chose	Chosen

V1 VERB	V2 PAST SIMPLE	V3 PAST PARTICIPLE
come [kʌm]	came	come
cost [kɒst]	Cost	cost
cut [kʌt]	Cut	cut
dig [dɪg]	Dug	dug
do [du:]	Did	done
draw [drəʊ]	drew	drawn
dream [dri:m]	dreamed <i>or</i> dre amt	dreamed <i>or</i> dre amt
drive [draɪv]	drove	driven
drink [drɪŋk]	drank	drunk
eat [i:t]	Ate	eaten
fall [fɔ:l]	Fell	fallen
feel [fi:l]	Felt	felt
fight [faɪt]	fought	fought

V1 VERB	V2 PAST SIMPLE	V3 PAST PARTICIPLE
find [faɪnd]	found	Found
fly [flaɪ]	flew	Flown
forget [fə'get]	forgot	Forgotten
forgive [fə'gɪv]	forgave	Forgiven
freeze [fri:z]	froze	Frozen
get [get]	got	got(<i>sometimes</i> gotten)
give [gɪv]	gave	Given
go [gəʊ]	went	Gone
grow [grəʊ]	grew	Grown
hang [hæŋ]	hung	Hung
have [hæv]	had	had
hear [hɪə]	heard	heard

V1 VERB	V2 PAST SIMPLE	V3 PAST PARTICIPLE
hide [haɪd]	Hid	hidden
hit [hɪt]	Hit	hit
hold [həʊld]	Held	held
hurt [hɜ:t]	Hurt	hurt
keep [ki:p]	kept	kept
know [nəʊ]	knew	known
lay [leɪ]	Laid	laid
lead [li:d]	Led	led
learn [lɜ:n]	learned <i>or</i> learnt	learned <i>or</i> learnt
leave [li:v]	Left	left
lend [lend]	Lent	lent
let [let]	Let	let
lie [laɪ]	Lay	lain

V1 VERB	V2 PAST SIMPLE	V3 PAST PARTICIPLE
lose [lu:z]	lost	lost
make [meɪk]	made	made
mean [mi:n]	meant	meant
meet [mi:t]	met	met
pay [peɪ]	paid	paid
put [pʊt]	put	put
read [ri:d]	read	read
ride [raɪd]	rode	ridden
ring [rɪŋ]	rang	rung
rise [raɪz]	rose	risen
run [rʌn]	ran	run
say [seɪ]	said	said
see [si:]	saw	seen

V1 VERB	V2 PAST SIMPLE	V3 PAST PARTICIPLE
sell[sel]	Sold	sold
send[send]	Sent	sent
show [ʃəʊ]	showed	showed <i>or</i> shown
shut [ʃʌt]	shut	shut
sing [sɪŋ]	sang	sung
sink [sɪŋk]	sank	sunk
sit [sɪt]	Sat	sat
sleep [sli:p]	slept	slept
speak [spi:k]	spoke	spoken
spend [spend]	spent	spent
stand[stænd]	stood	stood
stink [stɪŋk]	stank	stunk
swim [swɪm]	swam	swum

V1 VERB	V2 PAST SIMPLE	V3 PAST PARTICIPLE
take [teɪk]	took	taken
teach [ti:tʃ]	taught	taught
tear [teə]	tore	torn
tell [tel]	told	told
think [θɪŋk]	thought	thought
throw [θrəʊ]	threw	thrown
understand [ʌndə'stænd]	understood	understood
wake [weɪk]	woke	woken
wear [weə]	wore	worn
win [wɪn]	won	won
write [raɪt]	wrote	written

ANSWER KEY

UNIT 1

Exercise 3

1d 2c 3f 4b 5e 6a

Exercise 4

1 Good morning

2 today I'm going to

3 First of all, I'd like to

4 then I'll

5 finally

6 but first of all

Grammar

Exercise 1

1 On 2 in

3 Over 4 on

5 next 6 On

7 in/at 8 in

9 on 10 ahead

11 in front

UNIT 2

Exercise 2

1 steward

2 tour guide

3 receptionist

4 resort representative

5 housekeeper

6 travel agent

7 porter

8 waiter

Exercise 4

a) foreign ownership

b) indigenous communities

c) global economy

d) competitive fares

e) metropolitan countries

f) economic opportunities

Exercise 5

Clever, efficient, honest, motivated, sensible, thoughtful, trustworthy

Grammar

Exercise 1

bigger

the biggest

quieter

the quietest

noisier

the noisiest

more basic

the most basic

more modern

the most modern

better

the best

worse

the worst

further/father

the furthest/farthest

Exercise 2

the most entertaining

best

faster

doesn't stop as often as

cheaper than
the most romantic
not as popular as
the fastest
the greatest
as compact as
not as easy

Exercise 3

1 than 2 most 3 further/father 4 as 5 than

UNIT 3

Exercise 3

1 commuter
2 nomad
3 tripper
4 globetrotter
5 passenger
6 hiker
7 itinerant
8 holidaymaker
9 migrant

Grammar

Exercise 1

-d liked, separated
-ed visited, designed, finished, wanted, watched, opened,
worked, stayed
-ied occupied

Exercise 2

1 built

2 occupied

3 designed

4 was

5 didn't open

6 had

7 separated

8 arrived

9 was

10 became

UNIT 4

Exercise 2

- a) Can you tell me where the station is?
- b) Do you know if there are any cheap flights to Florida?
- c) Please could you fill in this form?
- d) Do you mind if I ask you some questions?
- e) Would you mind waiting until a clerk is free?
- f) Can you show me where the winter-sun brochures are?
- g) I would like to know when the next train leaves.
- h) Could you tell me how much you wish to spend?

Exercise 3

C: I'd like to spend a few days in Rome.

TC: Can you tell me when you would like to go?

C: Next month, sometime after the 15th.

TC: Fine. And could you tell me how long will be staying?

C: It depends on the price but preferably for four nights.

TC: Well, we have some very good offers at the moment. Will you be travelling alone?

C: No, with my partner.

TC: Well, if you take this three- night package to the Flora Hotel it's only \$455 per person, for two people sharing a double room with shower. Let _____ the brochure.

Grammar

Exercise 1

- a) will;
- b) should/could/might;
- c) must;
- d) won't;
- e) could /might;
- f) can't;
- g) could/might;
- h) might;
- i) should;
- j) won't

Exercise 2

- 1.Can you tell me when you want to go?
2. Do you know how many people there are in your group?
- 3.Can you tell me how you are playing?
- 4.Would you mind repeating that?
5. Do you mind if I check the details?
6. Could you please spell that for me?
7. Can you give me a deposit?
- 8.Would you mind filling in this form?

UNIT 5

Exercise 2

- a) cut off
- b) put someone through
- c) get through
- d) hold on
- e) ring up
- f) get back (to someone)
- g) hang up

Grammar

Exercise 3

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|---------|-------------------|
| 1 go through | 2 go, turn | 3 try | 4 wait |
| 5 don't go | 6 hold | 7 board | 8 transfer, watch |

UNIT 7

Exercise 2

- a) but; b) therefore; c) first; d) secondly; e) Furthermore

Exercise 3

1. I regret the inconvenience my action may have caused you.
2. The breakdown of figures illustrates the percentage growth in each sector of the hotel market.
3. We would appreciate payment of your hotel bill by return.
4. On writing this report we have taken into consideration your requirements for a site within close proximity of a metropolitan area.
5. There has been a radical improvement in the standards of service in a substantial number of hotels.

Exercises 4

a-D; b-F; c-H; d-C; e-A; f-E

Grammar

Exercise 1

1 a 2 e 3 d 4 b 5 c

Exercise 2

1 are you going to do

2 are you going to stay

3 're going to hire

4 are you going to do

5 'll probably go

6 's going to be/'ll be

7 's going to be/'ll be

8 are you going to do

9 might go

10 'll look

Exercise 3

1 are going to 2 will

3 am going to 4 am going to

5 will

UNIT 8

Grammar

Exercise 1

1. The Thais, who are Buddhists, celebrate many different festivals.

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2. Thailand, which covers 513,000 km², has population of sixty million.
3. Bo Sang, which is in northern Thailand, is famous for its hand-painted umbrellas.
4. The Paduang women, who wear brass rings around their necks, are from the Kayan tribe.
5. Bangkok, which is one of the world's most congested cities, has a population of seven million.
6. Forests, which used to cover 70 percent of the country, now cover less than 20 percent of Thailand.
7. Professional Thai boxers, who start training as young as six often retire at twenty-five.

Exercise 3

- a) travel agent
- b) trekkers
- c) tropical rainforest
- d) rubbish
- e) conservation workers
- f) thermometer
- g) guide
- h) waiter
- i) resort

UNIT 9

Exercise 2

- a) bride and groom; b) whisky and soda; c) jacket and tie; d) Wine and dine; e) male and female; f) length and breadth; g)

bread and butter; h) hard and fast; i) spick and span; j) black and white; k) safe and sound; l) milk and sugar

Grammar

Exercises 1

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. martinis | 2. salad |
| 3. prawns | 4. salmon |
| 5. mushrooms | 6. chicken |
| 7. vegetables | 8. potatoes |
| 9. wine | 10. meal |
| 11. desserts | 12. mousse |
| 13. coffee | 14. tea |

Exercise 2

1 some 2 a 3 some 4 a, some 5 some, any 6 any 7 an 8 any

Exercise 3

1 some 2 some 3 any 4 many
5 lots of 6 many/ any 7 lots of 8 much.

UNIT 10

Grammar

Exercise 1

- a) a really/exceptionally;
- b) absolutely;
- c) perfectly;
- d) slightly;
- e) terribly;

- f) exceptionally/really;
- g) highly

UNIT 11

Grammar

Exercise 2

- 1 always
- 2 sometimes
- 3 usually
- 4 never
- 5 often
- 6 always
- 7 never
- 8 always

Exercise 3

- a) I sometimes have dinner at my friend's house.
- b) Caroline never eats fish.
- c) I don't often eat in a restaurant.
- d) I usually get up late on a Sunday morning.
- e) It's always very hot in August in my city.
- f) The Brown family usually go to Italy on holiday.
- g) The weather is always cold in January.
- h) The bus is often late.

UNIT 12

Exercise 2

- 1 d 2 e 3 f 4a 5b 6c

Grammar

Exercise 1

- 1 eat 2 wear 3 drink
4 take 5 stretch 6 sit

Exercise 2

- 1 showing
2 smoking
3 take
4 We recommend
5 take
6 It's a good idea

UNIT 13

Grammar

Exercise 1

- 1 for many years
2 have you worked
3 since
4 Have you been
5 since
6 has lost

Exercise 2

- 1 became
2 started
3 were not
4 went
5 ended

- 6 have offered
- 7 have operated
- 8 have entered
- 9 has never been
- 10 have never had
- 11 has arrived

Exercise 3

- a) lost; b) changed; c) went; d) became e) threatened;
f) adapted/have adapted; g) invested/ has invested; h) began;
I) accelerated; j) halted; k) developed; l) came m) remained;
n) followed; o) was; p) was; q) were; r) have improved;
s) has intensified.

UNIT 14

Exercise 2

- 1 check 2 won't upgrade 3 'll get
4 will/may/might/re-book 5 won't book

Exercise 3

- 1 Here's your bill
- 2 I think you'll find it's correct
- 3 That's the registration fee
- 4 That was the international
- 5 Is everything else all right
- 6 How would you like to pay
- 7 Would you like to sign
- 8 Shall I send you
- 9 Have a good journey

Grammar

Exercise 1

- a) If you become the managing director of Forte hotels, what would you do'?
- b) If I lost a guest on an excursion, I would ring the hotel.
- c) If you had a car, you could drive across Europe.
- d) They would/could earn more money if they worked longer hours.
- e) Sophia would tell day-trippers about the funfair if she knew where it was

Exercise 2

- 1. If you go by bus, it'll only take you a few minutes.
- 2. In the event of an accident, the alarm will sound.
- 3. If the lift doors refuse to open, please press the button.
- 4. Student are allowed into the museum at reduced rates provided that they have a valid student' card.
- 5. Children are permitted in the bar on(the) condition that they do not disturb the other guests.
- 6. Cheques are not accepted unless they are accompanied by a cheque guarantee card.
- 7. If you become separated from the tour, please make your way to the coach pick- up point.
- 8. If you have completed the registration form, I will give you the key.
- 9. You can go to the Savoy for dinner as long as you are not wearing jeans.

Exercise 3

1 was not (or were not)-would be

2 had- would spend

3 will mind-is

4 will phone -come

5 were-would complain

6 had-would be able

7 did -would apply

8 have- will do

Exercise 4

1) b 2) d 3) e 4) h 5) g 6) a 7) c 8) f

UNIT 15

Exercise 3

1 teams 2 competitors 3 kayak

4 sailing 5 yachts 6 events

7 snowboards 8 crew 9 race

Exercise 5

a) miniature; b)slight; c)compact; d) minute

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**“Business and Academic Communication in a Foreign
Language”**

Bakı: “ZƏNGƏZURDA” çap evi, 2023. – 192 səh.

Çap evinin rəhbəri:

Mübariz Binnətoğlu

Korrektor:

Şəbnəm Allahverdiyeva

Kompüter tərtibçisi:

Şamxal Şabiyev

Çapa imzalanmışdır: 21.10.2023

Kağız formatı: 60x84 1/16

H/n həcmi: 12 ç.v.

Sifariş: 728

Sayı: 100

ZƏNGƏZURDA” çap evində çap olunub

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