

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
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МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ

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PLANNING OF JOURNEY

I. Read the text and translate it into Ukrainian. Use the vocabulary.

Many people take their main holiday in summer, and although some people choose a **last-minute break**, others plan their holiday months in advance. The beginning of the year is a good time for people to start looking at holiday **brochures**. **Tour operators** (companies that organize holidays) as well as **travel agents** (the people that sell holidays) give lots of information about holiday **destinations** and types of holiday.

Types of holiday

As well as the traditional two-week **beach holiday**, you can choose from a range of holidays: a **cruise** (holiday on a ship), an **activity holiday** (a holiday that involves walking, cycling, climbing or other sports), a **city break** (a weekend or a few days in a different city) and so on. A lot of people choose a **package holiday**, where flights and accommodation are included in the price. But many people prefer an independent holiday, where they make their own **travel arrangements**. If you can't travel abroad, you can also choose a **staycation** – a mix of "vacation" (holiday) and "staying at home". This is where you still take a week or two for a break, but do fun activities in your own city, region or country. If you travel independently, you will need to **book** your flights or train tickets. Unless you have an **onward destination**, you will probably book a **return journey**. Then you will need to **make a reservation** at a hotel, or another place to stay, such as a campsite (if you are camping in a tent), or a caravan site (if you are staying in a caravan), or a **B&B** (a bed and breakfast).

Holiday preparations

For all types of foreign holidays, it is essential that you check you have all your **travel documents**. Make sure your **passport** hasn't expired, and that you have a **visa** if necessary. If you are travelling to some countries, you also need to make sure that all your **vaccinations** (protection against illness) are up to date. For some countries you might need a vaccination against hepatitis, or yellow fever, for example. As your **departure date** gets nearer, you can start to plan the details of your journey. Perhaps it

will be a good idea to buy a **guide book**, or a **phrase book**, if you don't speak much of the local language. Some people like to read up on (= get lots of background information) where they are going, and find out about the **places of interest** and "must-see" **sights**. It's also fun to make a **packing list**, so you don't forget any vital clothes or toiletries. It's also a good idea to buy **local currency** in advance, if your flight gets in (= arrives) in the middle of the night, when no banks are open. Most airlines also advise you to take out (=get) **travel insurance** just in case your flight is delayed or cancelled, or if you get ill and need to be repatriated (sent back to your country). Don't forget to make arrangements for your pets and your house while you're away. Put your dog into kennels (a dog hotel), and leave a key with your neighbors just in case! Hopefully your neighbors will **keep an eye on** your house while you're on holiday! Finally, get to the airport with plenty of time to spare. Nowadays it can take much longer to get through security and onto the plane. Have a nice trip and send your neighbors a **postcard**! Some people **book online**, while others go to a **travel agent** and read the **holiday brochures** before buying tickets or **making a hotel reservation**. You need to decide how much you want to pay for your flights. **First-class** or **business class** is the most expensive, while most people travel in **economy class**. It's also a good idea to buy some **travel insurance** before you go – just in case you have an accident or **miss your flight**. Independent travelers like to organize everything themselves, to avoid going to the same **tourist traps** (places where lots of tourists go). But some people prefer to book a **package tour**, where everything is paid in advance.

Travel vocabulary for flying

Most people travel by air – especially for a **long-haul destination** (somewhere far away) or for a short **weekend break** or **city break**. If you are travelling a long distance, you might have a **layover** (or **stop-over**) for a few hours at an airport, or you might get a **connecting flight** (where you change airplanes). When you arrive at the airport, you first **check in** at the **check-in desk**. If you have luggage for the **hold**, you weigh it here. Your luggage is taken onto the plane by **baggage handlers** (people who load the luggage on and off the plane.) You can take **hand luggage** with you onto the plane. You get a **boarding pass** (or **boarding card**) to get on the airplane. After this, you **go through**

security (where your hand luggage is **x-rayed**) and also through **passport control**, where your passport is checked. (You also go through passport control when you arrive at your destination.) In most airports you also see police and their **sniffer dogs**, which patrol for explosives. You can also go **duty-free shopping**, where you can buy things at a lower price. Check that you don't **go over** (= exceed) your **duty-free allowance**, or you will have to pay **duty** (tax) when you arrive at your destination. When you are on the plane, the **cabin crews** look after you. There's often an **in-flight meal** and the pilot usually makes an announcement about the **flight route** and **flying altitude**. When you arrive, find out which **baggage carousel** your suitcases arrive on. Then when you collect your luggage, you need to **go through customs** and **declare** anything that you need to pay extra tax on. From there, you can **take public transport** to your hotel, get a taxi, or go to the **car-rental desk** – if you are going to **hire / rent a car**. You can expect **long queues** in airports at certain times of the year, or if flights are **delayed**, for example. Sometimes, airport staffs go **on strike** (stop work because of "industrial action") which can also cause delays. If the **flying time** is long, you can have **jet lag** when you arrive, as your body tries to adjust to the **different time-zone**.

Other means of travel

Here's some more travel vocabulary if you are going somewhere by road, rail or sea. If you **take a road trip**, you can **go at your own pace**. That means you can stop when you want. If you're travelling in the UK, you can stop at the **motorway services** to **fill up on petrol**, get something to eat, or just for a **comfort break** (to use the toilet). Travelling by rail can be a comfortable way to travel, especially if you have good seats and a **buffet service** (where you can buy food). It's often cheaper to buy a **return ticket** (than two **single** tickets). Like travelling by air, you also have a choice of tickets: **first class** or **second class**. If you travel by sea, you need to get to the **port** (for **cruise ships**) or the **ferry terminal**. Both cruise ships and ferries have different **decks**, with the **upper decks** for passengers and the **lower decks** for cars or cargo.

Vocabulary:

last-minute break – в останню мить

city break – турпоїздка до великого міста

package holiday – відпочинок за системою "все включено"

staycation – відпочинок у власному будинку

to book – бронювати

travel insurance – туристичне страхування

boarding pass – посадковий талон

sniffer dog – собака-шукач

Additional Vocabulary:

suitcase = a large bag which goes in the hold of the airplane

baggage / luggage (uncountable noun) = everything that you take with you on holiday.

"Do you have any hand luggage?"

"The baggage handlers are on strike."

oversize luggage = when your bag is very big (for example, if you are carrying skis)

"There's a special place to check in oversize luggage."

handbag = a bag that women carry

backpack = a fabric suitcase that you carry on your back.

money belt = a fabric belt that you wear around your waist and where you put valuable things like your passport or money

travel documents = everything that you need to travel, such as passport and tickets

If you take a flight from an airport in an English-speaking country, you're likely to hear some of these phrases.

Checking In

Did you pack these bags yourself?

Have you left these bags unattended?

Does the luggage belong to you?

Have you been with your bags the whole time?

Has anyone given you anything to take on the flight?

How many bags do you have to check in?

Do you have any hand luggage?

Are you carrying any restricted items?

Can I see your passport?

Would you like an aisle seat or a window seat? (aisle = next to the corridor)

Your gate number is ... and your flight boards at (gate number = the numbered area of the airport where your flight leaves from)

II. Translate into English

TRAVELLING

Всі мріють приділяти більше часу на подорожі. Питання в тому, як подорожі стали настільки популярні в сучасному суспільстві?

В першу чергу, це знімає стрес і робочі люди знають про це. Побачивши нове оточення, нових людей і спосіб життя, люди забувають про свою нудну рутину і можуть повністю розслабитися тілом і розумом. По-друге, в подорожі може відбутися знайомство з новими культурами. Кожна культура по-своєму унікальна і сповнена нерозкритих звичаїв і традицій. Вивчаючи їх, ми можемо краще зрозуміти інших людей. У разі якщо подорож триває більше одного тижня, ми можемо поступово звикнути до деяких з цих традицій. Найприємніше - це заводити нових друзів з різних культур і згодом підтримувати з ними зв'язок. Дегустація нової кухні користується великою популярністю серед гурманів. Відвідуючи нові країни, людина може спробувати багато нових страв, які ніколи раніше не їв. За кордоном, люди просто забувають про свої щоденні дієтах і в повній мірі насолоджуються життям. Однією з причин частих подорожей в наш час є бажання вивчити нову мову. Під час подорожі в нові країни, ви можете запам'ятати деякі місцеві фрази і збагатити свій словниковий запас.

І, нарешті, основна причина подорожей - це відпочинок. Настає час, коли люди розуміють, що більше вони так не можуть і їм потрібен перепочинок, хоча б невеликий. Час від часу, всі заслуговують на відпочинок, то ж кращий спосіб відновити енергію, це поїздка куди-небудь, де можна розслабитися.

AT THE AIRPORT

I. Read the text and translate it into Ukrainian. Use the vocabulary.

Travelling by air is the fastest means of travelling. Passengers are to arrive at the airport two hours before departure time on international flights and an hour before on domestic flights as there must be enough time to complete the necessary airport formalities. For this purpose the passenger must register their tickets and luggage. If the traveller has nothing to

declare he may just go through the “green” section (channel) of the Customs.

In some cases the Customs inspector may ask the passenger to open the bags for inspection. It sometimes happens that a luggage is carefully gone through to prevent smuggling. The rules for passengers who are going abroad are similar in most countries but sometimes there might be a slight difference in formalities.

If, for instance, the traveller begins with going through the Customs, he’d better fill in the Customs declaration before talking to the Customs officer. An experienced Customs officer usually smells a smuggler, but he may ask routine questions, for instance, “Have you got anything to declare?” or “Any spirits, tobacco, presents?” The usual answers would be, “Yes, I’ve got some valuables, but I’ve put them all down in the declaration”, or “I’ve got two blocks of cigarettes for my own use” or something of that kind.

Then he goes to the check-in counter where his ticket is looked at, the things are weighed and labelled, a claim-check for each piece of luggage is inserted in the ticket and the passenger is given a boarding pass, which has a seat number on it. Of course, if the luggage weighs more than twenty kilos, extra is to be paid. The next formality is filling in the declaration form and going through passport control. The traveller writes his name, nationality, permanent address and the purpose of the trip.

Going through security

In most countries there is also a security check when the carry-on luggage is inspected. This is an anti-hijacking measure, and anything that might be dangerous or disturbing to other passengers must be handed to one of the crew and only returned to the owner after the plane has reached its destination. So the traveller needs to put his hand luggage through the x-ray machine. Some items cannot be taken on board as hand luggage (such as knives, aerosol cans etc.) As he passes through security, he may set off the alarm. When this happens, the airport personnel search him.

In the departure lounge

When passengers pass through security they go to the departure lounge where they can have a snack, read a paper, buy something in the duty free shop and wait for the announcement to board the plane.

Vocabulary:

customs – митниця

green channel – "зелений коридор" ("коридор довіри")

red exit – "червоний коридор"

blue exit – "блакитний коридор"

valuables – цінні речі, цінності

extra (luggage) – багаж понад норми

permanent address – адреса постійного місця проживання

purpose of the trip – мета поїздки

security check - перевірка безпеки

announcement to board the plane – оголошення про посадку

II. Translate into English

Якщо Ви не маєте товарів, що підлягають миту, то можете йти через "зелений коридор" чи так званий "коридор довіри", минаючи митницю - так проходить більшість пасажирів. Але іноді Вас можуть затримати, а в США потрібно здавати митну декларацію. Зазвичай без мита можна провезти 1 літр спиртних напоїв та блок цигарок (200 штук) або 50 сигар, але краще перед виїздом ще раз перевірити митні переписи. У Сполучені Штати заборонено ввіз рослин та харчових продуктів, тож сало у Вас, мабуть, відберуть. Отже поцікавтесь про митні правила конкретної країни заздалегідь, і якщо маєте що декларувати для мита (коштовності, предмети мистецтва, антикваріат, зайві цигарки чи спиртні напої, парфумерію), то мусите йти по "червоному коридору" (Red Exit). "Блакитний коридор" (Blue Exit) - для громадян країн Європейської Спільноти.

III. Read and memorize the following airport English vocabulary words:**Airline (n)** авіакомпанія

The airline or carrier you fly with is the name of the company that owns the airplane e.g. Singapore Airlines, British Airways.

e.g. I need to book a flight to Berlin next week. Which airline do you suggest I fly with?

The cheapest airline that flies to Germany is Lufthansa. It's a German carrier.

Arrivals (n) прибуття

When your plane arrives at the airport, your family and friends will meet you at arrivals.

e.g. Jane, I'll meet you in the arrivals lounge. I'll be holding a sign to tell you I'm looking for you.

Board (v) підніматися на борт

To board (a plane) means to go onto it.

e.g. All passengers on Belle Air flight 2216 must go to the gate. The plane will begin boarding in 10 minutes.

Boarding pass (n) посадковий талон

After you have notified the airline you are at the airport and you've checked your luggage, you will be given a boarding pass that shows you where the plane will be boarding and it will also show your seat number.

e.g. Sir, this is your boarding pass. You will be boarding at gate 22 at 6.35.

Boarding time (n) час посадки пасажирів

Your boarding time is the time that people will be allowed to start entering the plane.

e.g. Boarding will begin in approximately 5 minutes. We ask all families with young children to move to the front of the line.

Book (a ticket) (v) бронювати (квиток)

When you book a ticket it means that you have reserved your place and paid for it.

e.g. Hi, how can I help you?

I'd like to book a return ticket to Paris, please.

Business class (n) бізнес клас

Business class is the area where people who are traveling for business purposes sit. It's towards the front of the plane and the tickets are more expensive than normal tickets.

e.g. We'd like to invite all our passengers flying in business class to start boarding.

Carry on (luggage) (n) ручна поклажа

Your carry on luggage is the small piece of hand luggage that you are allowed to take with you onto the plane. These bags usually have to be a certain size and weigh less than 8kg.

e.g. I'm sorry, but your carry on is too heavy. You will have to check it.

Check in (v/n) реєструвати/стійка реєстрації

When you check in, you notify the airline you have arrived at the airport. They will take your suitcase and give you a boarding pass. The area where you do this action is also called check-in.

e.g. How many passengers are checking in with you?

It's a large school group. We have 45 people in our party (group).

Conveyor belt/carousel/baggage claim (n) стрічка видачі багажу

When your plane arrives, your bags and suitcases come out on the moving conveyor belt. Another word that you might hear for this is a carousel or baggage claim.

e.g. All passengers arriving from New York can pick up their luggage from carousel 4.

Customs (n) МИТНИЦЯ

Before you're allowed to enter the country, you must go through customs where you will be met by a customs officer. Here they will check if you're bringing anything illegal into the country such as firearms (guns), drugs or too much money and they will ask you if you "*have anything to declare?*" If you're not carrying anything that is forbidden, you should answer "*no.*"

Delayed (adj) відкладений

If your flight has been delayed, it means that it's late. Maybe it has been delayed because of bad weather, too much air traffic, or technical problems.

e.g. Ladies and gentlemen, this is an announcement that flight NZ245 has been delayed. Your new departure time is 2.25.

Departures (n) відправка; виліт

When you are leaving to go on a trip, you will need to go to the departures lounge where you will wait to board your flight.

e.g. All passengers flying to Istanbul are kindly requested to go to the departures lounge.

Economy class (n) економ клас

Most people who travel by plane travel in economy class because the price is much cheaper.

e.g. I'd like to book an economy class ticket to Rome next Friday.

First class (n) перший клас

First class is the most expensive area of the plane. There is a lot of space to move. The seats are bigger and the service is better.

e.g. Next time I want to fly first class.

Fragile (adj) крихкий

Sometimes we carry things that are delicate or easily broken when we travel. A way of letting the people handling our suitcases know is to mark it

with a sticker saying fragile. This will show them that they need to be a little more careful with your stuff.

Gate (n) вихід для пасажирів на посадку

In the departures lounge there are a number of different gates (doors) that lead to different flights.

e.g. Can you tell me where flight AZ672 to New York departs from, please?

Yes, it leaves from gate A27.

Identification (ID) посвідчення особи

Your ID or your personal identification is your official document that you need to ensure you are who you really are. When flying, the ID you're required to carry is your passport.

e.g. I'd like to book a flight to New Jersey for tomorrow.

Certainly, can I see your ID please?

Liquids (n) рідини

Liquids are anything that is not solid or hard or has a watery base such as a bottle of water, perfume or foundation. All airports do not allow passengers to travel with more than 100ml of liquids. All liquids you do carry on the plane must be put in a plastic bag.

e.g. Are you traveling with any liquids?

Yes, I have this deodorant.

Long-haul flight (n) політ на далеку відстань

A flight that travels a long distance in one go for example a long-haul flight would be flying from New York to Sydney.

e.g. I really don't like long-haul flights and wished we had a stopover somewhere, but we really need to get back on that day and we don't have time.

On time (adj) згідно з графіком

When you are traveling and you want to check the status of your flight you can look at the departures board. Here you will see all your flight information and if it says that your flight number is on time then the plane will depart at the right time.

One-way (ticket) (n) квиток в один бік

If you ask for a one-way ticket it means that you do not want to return to your destination. The opposite of a one-way ticket is a return ticket. If you want to purchase both, that's called a round-trip ticket.

e.g. Hi, I'd like to book a one-way ticket to Hong Kong.

Oversized baggage/Overweight baggage (n) багаж з надмірною вагою

Each passenger is only allowed to have one suitcase that weighs 20kg or less. If they have a big piece that you want to send or something that is too heavy, the people at check in will charge you more money.

e.g. I'm sorry madam, but your bag is overweight.

Stopover (layover) зупинка

If you are traveling on a long-haul flight, you usually have to have a short stop in another country first. This stop is called a stopover or a layover.

e.g. If you're traveling from Europe to Australia, it's recommended that you have a stopover either in Los Angeles or Dubai because the flight is very long otherwise.

Travel agent (n) туроператор

A travel agent is a person who will help you to organize your travel plans and book your flights.

I tried looking for a flight online, but I couldn't book it with my credit card.

e.g. You should visit the travel agent in the mall, she is very good and they have great offers.

Visa (n) віза

A visa is a special document that gives you permission to enter a country. Some countries have strict laws and depending where you're from, you may need to obtain (get) a visa.

e.g. Could you tell me if a person from Albania needs a visa to travel to Italy?

How long are you going for?

3 weeks.

No, you don't require (need) a visa. Albanian citizens can travel up to 3 months without a visa to any EU country.

Do You Know?

A common mistake among non-English speakers is the difference between luggage and bag. The word bag is countable, which means we can say many bags or 3 bags whereas luggage is uncountable and it can mean either one bag or many. If you want to make the word luggage plural, you would add the phrase 'pieces of...' in front of it.

How many pieces of luggage do you want to check in today sir?
2 pieces. Okay, that's fine.

If we want to wish someone a good flight or journey in English, we can also use the French phrase "*Bon voyage*." Traveling by plane can be really exciting, especially if you're heading to a place where you've never been before, but at the same time it can get really stressful too, especially if you

have problems understanding the English that's used at the airport. Do yourself a favor and learn some of these essential words to help make your travel experience an enjoyable one. When you arrive in your new country, make sure you speak as much English as possible to practice, and don't forget to take lots of cool photos.
Safe travels. Bon voyage!

TRAVELLING BY AIR

I. Read the text and translate it into Ukrainian. Use the vocabulary.

Six secrets of finding the best low cost flights

Secret 1: Book seven weeks in advance

Finding a great flight deal used to be all about booking at the last minute, as airlines were desperate to get rid of their empty seats. Today there are so many budget airlines and business travelers willing to pay big bucks at the last minute that it's no longer the case. We've crunched the data and found that seven weeks is the best time to book for short haul flight such as the UK to Malaga whereas you need to look around 18 weeks in advance for long haul destinations.

Secret 2: Sign up for email alerts from your favorite airlines

Although last minute flight deals are hard to find, they do exist if you know where to look. Take the leg work out of finding cheap flights by visiting a few of your favorite airlines and signing up for their newsletters. Your inbox will soon be filling up with news of flash sales, new routes with special introductory rates, and most importantly, low fares on last minute flights. Keep your eyes peeled on Tuesday afternoon. By this point most airlines will know if their weekend flights are fully booked. If they still have a lot of empty seats, this is when they will slash the prices and tell their subscribers.

Secret 3: Go everywhere

Using the 'Everywhere' search function on Skyscanner you can find out where it's cheapest to travel to; as well as when it's cheapest to go there. Simply type in the airport you want to depart from, and in the destination box type in 'Everywhere'. If you're really flexible, you can select 'whole month' from the departure date box as well. If you're in the mood for exploring destinations you may not have thought about before, this is the best way to pick up bargain basement flights.

Secret 4: Choose your credit card wisely

If you have a good credit score, another way to cut flight costs is to apply for an airline credit card which rewards you with Avios points (air miles) which can be redeemed against set flight routes. These cards are great for cutting the cost of expensive long haul flights. Usually these credit cards are an extension of frequent flyer programmes, and the more you spend the more points you earn. The best way to build up your Avios miles (without building up debt) is to use it for day- to-day purchases (grocery shopping, filling up the car, going out for dinner) and sticking to your usual monthly budget. Remember to pay off the credit card in full every month so you won't have to pay interest: you can do this by direct debit, if you're a bit forgetful. If you're not keen on getting a credit card, you can transfer your Clubcard and Nectar points into Avios too.

Secret 5: Buy a one way ticket to your destination (and back)

Not always, but sometimes, buying return flights with one airline can be more expensive than purchasing two one way tickets from different airlines. For example, flying from Edinburgh to Paris with Ryanair on a cheap one way flight and then booking a cheap one way flight home with Easyjet. This method gives you more flexibility, too, as you can come back when you want or even fly home from a different (cheaper) airport.

Secret 6: Try the 24-hour rule

Some airlines may offer you a free refund if you cancel more than 24 hours before departure, so watch the price of the flight you've just booked using Sky scanner price alerts. If the cost of the flight drops substantially, cancel your original flight and book the new one. This will save you a bit of money, but be wary as some airlines don't offer this and some may charge a cancellation fee if you're out of the 24 hour window.

Vocabulary:

big bucks – великі гроші

short haul flight – політ на коротку відстань

newsletters – інформаційні бюлетені

comfortable – зручний, комфортабельний, затишний

a cancellation fee – плата за анулювання броні

LUXURIOUS PLANES

One of the best parts about having expendable money has to be flying in style.

Being on a plane can be brutal — especially when traveling internationally — but a queen-sized bed, personal shower, or butler could definitely turn that experience around.

Check out the 10 most luxurious first-class cabins money can buy.

10. British Airway's first class cabin on the 787-9 Dreamliner features a 23-inch display screen that's controlled with a touchscreen remote control located in the seat console. Each seat also has two USB ports and a personal locker that comes with a mirror for in-flight touch ups. A one-way ticket from London to New Delhi will set you back about \$5,000

9. The first class cabins on Japan Airline's Sky Suite 777 have Woodgrain interiors and are closed off from the rest of the plane for added privacy. You can book a flight with the suite next month, but until then there's no word on price. Not only does the private suite turn into a cozy bed, but it comes with a 23-inch LCD monitor also. There's also space for luggage and a power socket so you can charge your devices. (YouTube/British Airways)

8. AirFrance offers a La Première option that can cost as much as \$10,000 one way. It comes with a private suite option where your seat can turn into a bed. You can also take advantage of extra storage areas and personal coat service. It offers plenty of room for watching TV or reading.

7. Qatar Airway's first class seats, which can cost \$5,000 a pop, recline into a flat bed and come with a duvet. Customers part of first and business class can take advantage of Qatar Airway's sky lounge, which comes with a curved bar and bar snacks.

6. Qantas' first class flights, which cost upwards of \$15,000, come with some extra privacy, as the reclining chairs are tucked away. Passengers get some pretty nice amenities, including eye cream and pajamas, while flying. And Qantas first class travelers can even book an appointment at the airline's lounge spa for a pre-flight massage.

5. Thai Airways' royal first class comes with private pods that have a minimum width of 21 inches and come with flat screen TVs. A one-way ticket from New York to Bangkok will set you back about \$6,000.

4. First class flyers on Cathay Pacific Airways, which can cost \$28,000 round trip, get their own little pod that can turn into a bed. You also get a personal TV, your own pajamas, and a LCD touchscreen that lets you control the lights.

3. A first class flight on Emirates from Dubai to New York can cost upwards of \$9,000 one-way. But you can take advantage of your own mini

bar. And the bathroom has a selection of Bulgari toiletries and Timeless Spa products. You can even get some fresh juice after your shower!

2. This bed on Singapore Airlines may actually be better than most at-home mattresses. The beds are 35 inches wide and 82 inches long on select aircrafts and have an additional mattress topper to make them extra comfy. And if you're not ready to sleep, you can still take advantage of the wide seats. You can even get your own private suite on Singapore Airlines. A suite costs around \$18,400 round trip.

1. Etihad Airways, the national airline of the UAE, has several luxurious flight options. Those who book the "Apartment" experience get an armchair, bed, and personal shower. But it'll cost you upwards of \$30,000 for a one-way ticket. The Etihad bathroom comes with toiletries and bathrobes. The Etihad cabin really just about as luxurious as it gets.

Vocabulary:

luxurious – розкішний

seats - сидіння

touchscreen – сенсорний екран

flight – політ

convenient – зручний

cozy – затишний

additional mattress topper – додатковий на матрацник

toiletries – туалетні приналежності

bathrobes – банні халати

nice amenities – гарні зручності

CHECKING IN

Making Reservation

You will be calling the company you are renting from. When you call, you should verify if the rental car company has a location at the airport you are flying into. If they have one, they will say they do and start asking you similar questions we already covered. We will not repeat them here, but I will have a practice session giving an example dialog on making a reservation below.

They might ask you for a credit card number on the phone. If you don't call and cancel, you might be charged. So if you need to cancel, remember to call and cancel at least 24 hours before the date. I am not sure if it is 24 hours. You should ask and verify.

"If I need to cancel, when should I do that by?"

"As soon as possible, but in order to avoid a charge you should call 24 hours before the date."

When you arrive at the counter, you will tell the person that you have a reservation.

"Hi, I have a reservation under last name Lee."

"Hi, I have a reservation for a midsize car."

After that, they will confirm your information. They might ask you some duplicate questions, but we should have covered most of it already.

Prices and Rules

Finally, they will tell you the price and you will have to pay with a credit card.

"The total will be \$184.19."

At this time, you can give them your credit card. After you pay, they will tell you some rules.

"The gas tank is full. You should fill it up before you return the car. If you do not, then we charge \$3 a gallon."

"You can pick up your car downstairs. Just show them the invoice and they will have your car ready for you."

"You will need to return it by 4pm on the 16th. We charge an additional \$8 for every four hours that you are late. Return it to the same place you picked up the car."

"Please keep this form in the car. Bring it with you when you return the vehicle."

The price of \$8 is just an example. Make sure you find out if you are not sure you will be late or not.

"How much do you charge if I am an hour late?"

After this process, you should have your car and you are ready to drive away.

TRAVELLING BY TRAIN, BUS AND TAXI

I. Read the text and translate it into Ukrainian. Use the vocabulary.

What's an HOV lane?

"High Occupancy Vehicle" lane, or car-pool lane. The central concept for HOV lanes is to move more people rather than more cars. Some HOV lanes carry almost half of the people carried on the entire freeway. Regular "mixed-flow" lanes are never converted to HOV lanes. Rather, HOV lanes are always added to existing facilities. Each vehicle that travels on an HOV lane must carry the minimum number of people posted at the entrance signs. Usually that means at least two people, or in some cases three people. Each child counts as an occupant, but pets, infants still in the womb, inflatable dolls or ghosts do not (we've heard 'em all). Violators are subject to a minimum \$481 fine. Exceptions: Motorcycles, even those carrying just one person, are allowed to use the HOV lanes. Some HOV lanes are in operation only during certain hours, which are posted. Outside of those hours, they may be used by all vehicles.

Do You Know?

High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) lanes

HOV lanes are **high-occupancy vehicle** lanes that are reserved for carpools, vanpools, buses, motorcycles or any vehicle carrying two or more people. They are also known as carpool or diamond lanes. The HOV system consists of a network of special-use highway lanes which connect major population and employment centers. It forms a crucial part of the central Puget Sound area's highway system. HOV lanes are designed to maximize the movement of people rather than vehicles. They usually move more people than a general purpose lane, even when they don't look full. For example, you may only see one bus per minute, but buses can carry the equivalent of 45 or more cars. Studies show that HOV lanes encourage commuters to travel together. Many people who do not usually drive alone on the freeway during rush hours would switch to solo freeway driving if the HOV lanes were opened to all traffic – including many of the people who are currently riding the bus, carpooling, and vanpooling. Enough demand exists for peak period freeway space to quickly result in just another clogged lane if HOV lanes were opened to all traffic all the time. WSDOT has various types of HOV lanes on Interstate 5, Interstate 90, Interstate 405, State Route 16, State Route 167 and State Route 520.

Standard HOV Lanes

Standard HOV lanes are generally inside (left) lanes and are identified by signs along the highway and diamond symbols painted on the pavement. They are typically separated from the other lanes on the highway by a solid white line. The HOV lane requirement is either 2+ or 3+ persons per vehicle, depending on the highway and/or time of day. Motorcycles are allowed to use all standard HOV lanes.

Express Toll and High-Occupancy Toll Lanes

Express toll and high-occupancy toll (HOT) lanes are HOV lanes open to vehicles that do not meet HOV lane requirements if drivers pay a toll. Vehicles that meet the HOV lane requirement (2+ or 3+ depending on the highway and/or time of day), can use these lanes for free with a proper Good To Go! pass. HOT and express toll lanes let drivers choose a more reliable trip by paying a toll. Toll rates adjust depending on real-time conditions to ensure traffic in the HOV lanes are free flowing. Motorcycles are allowed to use express toll lanes with a proper *Good To Go!* pass, but do not need one to use HOT lanes.

Vocabulary:

to convert – перетворити

vehicle – транспортний засіб

existing facilities – існуючі об'єкти

entrance sign – знак при в'їзді

violator – правопорушник

carpools – легкові автомобілі для службового користування

vanpools – легкі пасажирські фургони

carpool/diamond lane – смуга для автомобілів з пасажирами

rush hours – години-пік

to pay a toll – платити дорожнє мито

III. Translate into English

Tube or the London Underground

Перше враження про лондонське метро складається від ціни проїзду - 4 фунта, 30 пенсів за поїздки в один кінець. При цьому, бажано сказати касиру, до якої саме станції Ви збираєтеся доїхати, оскільки

всі лінії розділені на кілька зон, і ціна проїзду, очевидно, може бути і вище. Паперовий квиток з магнітним носієм треба зберігати до кінця поїздки, оскільки вставляти його у зчитувальний пристрій турнікета треба не тільки при вході, а й при виході. Ймовірно, якщо ви проїдете далі сплаченого шляху або втратите квиток під час подорожі, вам просто не дозволять вийти, без додаткової оплати проїзду, а в гіршому випадку вам загрожує штраф (penalty fare) до 80 фунтів.

Якщо ви вирішили придбати паперовий квиток, вставте його у передню частину машини чорною смугою вниз. Вона просканує інформацію з квитка і виштовхне його назад у верхній частині машини. Візьміть квиток з собою.. Ви повинні будете зробити це знову, коли досягнете місця призначення. Навіть тоді, коли ви знаходитесь на потрібній лінії метро, майте на увазі, що у деяких випадках, особливо при поїздках за межі Зони 1, лінія може розгалужуватися на два або більше напрямків.

IV. Check your knowledge. Choose the most appropriate answer

1. Can you tell me where _____, please?
a) is the bus stop; b) the bus stop; c) the bus stop is; d) there a bus stop
2. What _____ to Oak Park, please? – It's two dollars.
a) is the airfare; b) is the bus fare; c) train fare; d) will the taxi fare
3. How long _____ to get there by train?
a) does it take; b) it takes; c) it will take; d) takes it
4. Excuse me, how do I get to the Art Museum? – I think you should _____. It stops near the entrance to the Museum.
a) drive a car; b) go by bus; c) take a taxi; d) use public transportation
5. How much is a ticket to Boston? – It's forty dollars one way or seventy dollars _____.
a) back; b) each way; c) round trip; d) to and from
6. I'd like to _____ for tomorrow. – Would you like a morning flight?
a) make a reservation to Chicago; b) order a taxi; c) rent a small car; d) reserve a compartment in a sleeping car
7. You can't buy a plane ticket if you don't have a valid _____.
a) boarding pass; b) credit card; c) insurance; d) passport
8. What time do I have to _____? – You have to be at the airport at least two hours before departure time.

a) check in; b) check off; c) check on; d) check out

9. I always ask for _____ when I fly. I like to look at the clouds below.

a) a front seat; b) a middle seat; c) an aisle seat; d) a window seat

10. Here we are. That's twenty-two dollars. – Here's twenty-five dollars.

Keep the _____.

a) bill; b) change; c) check; d) receipt

AT THE HOTEL

I. Read the text and translate it into Ukrainian. Use the vocabulary.

Understanding The Different Types Of Accommodation In Tourism

To help you understand the difference between hotel and hostel, cottage and chalet, or yurt and tent, there is a comprehensive list of different types of accommodation in tourism. How many accommodation types really are?

We don't know exactly, but there's certainly one to fit every budget and taste out there. They fall into many categories and vary widely in size, style, services, and characteristics, sometimes from one country to another, and sometimes from city to countryside.

Hotel - An establishment that provides travelers with paid accommodation and other guest services. Depending on size, location, and amenities, hotels are generally rated from one-star to five stars, but letter grading (from "A" to "F") and other rating schemes are also used to categorize hotels across the world.

Hostel - Ideal for budget travelers and backpackers, a hostel is an inexpensive type of accommodation, usually with shared bedrooms and communal facilities.

Motel - Originally designed for motorists, motels are roadside hotels equipped with minimal amenities and ample parking areas for motor vehicles.

Cottage - In today's tourism sector, the term cottage is used to describe a small vacation house, typically in a rural area.

Chalet - Chalets are wooden Alpine-style buildings commonly found in and around mountain resorts.

Boutique Hotel - Often furnished in a themed, individual style, boutique hotels are intimate in size and focus on providing guests with high-quality, personalized experiences.

Lodge - Although the word 'lodge' has many different meanings, one of them refers to a small rural house used by people on holiday or occupied seasonally by sports enthusiasts (ski lodge, hunting lodge).

Riad - A traditional Moroccan house built around a central courtyard, often converted into an intimate hotel or guesthouse.

Resort - Although a resort is primarily known as a destination frequented by vacationers in search of relaxation and entertainment, the term is also used to describe a full service lodging establishment that offers extensive guest services and recreational facilities.

Villa - Originated in Roman times, a villa is often described as a luxurious country residence.

Treehouse - Usually designed for recreational purposes, a treehouse, or tree house, is a structure built or placed among the branches of a tree.

Ice Hotel - An ice hotel is a non-permanent hotel constructed from ice and snow in areas with sub-freezing temperatures.

Camp - A collection of tents, huts, or other temporary structures used for travelers to lodge in.

Bed and Breakfast - A Bed and Breakfast (B&B) is an intimate, independently run lodging establishment, where breakfast is included in the room rate.

Inn - A small establishment offering overnight accommodation, food, and drink to travelers.

Finca - A Spanish rural property, usually characterized by traditional architecture and an agricultural heritage.

Penthouse - An apartment situated on the highest floor of a building, commonly appointed with luxury amenities.

Chateau - In Bordeaux, the term chateau is synonymous with vineyard estates, but it can also be used to describe a French country house or castle.

Pension - A type of guesthouse or B&B, where in addition to lodging and breakfast, guests are also offered lunch and dinner. Pensions are usually family-run and cost less than other accommodation options.

Townhouse - A townhouse is a residential multi-level property that is usually connected to a similar unit by a common sidewall.

RV - Usually used for traveling, an RV is a recreational vehicle outfitted with the amenities found in a home, including bathroom, kitchen, and sleeping facilities. Depending on region, RVs are also called caravans, camper vans, or motor homes.

Castle - A fortified building or group of buildings built across Europe and the Middle East during the medieval period. Castle hotels offer royal-style accommodation in sumptuous historic surroundings.

Palace - Unlike castles, palaces are not fortified, but they still are royal residences characterized by an exceptional level of grandeur. Some of the most spectacular palaces converted into luxurious hotels can be found throughout Asia and Europe, especially India and Italy.

Tented Safari Camp - A tented safari camp is a permanent campsite of large accommodation units, usually with canvas walls, solid high-quality furnishings, en-suite bathroom facilities, and private decks for observing wildlife. Situated throughout Africa, they range from comfortable to ultra-luxury and offer a wide range of safari based activities.

Yacht - A type of luxury recreational boat offering every modern convenience. They are classified as sailing yachts and motor yachts, and are available in a vast range of sizes, styles, and functions.

Farmhouse - Although their styles vary by region, farmhouses are houses attached to a farm, often characterized by vernacular architecture.

Extended Stay Hotel - Extremely popular throughout the US, extended stay hotels offer the comforts of a traditional home along with discounted rates for guests interested in long-term stays.

Private Island Resort - Ideal for honeymooners and travelers in search of luxury and seclusion, private island resorts are some of the most exclusive accommodation types out there.

Cave Hotel - Cave hotels are exactly what the name implies – hotels built into natural cave formations, commonly with underground rooms. Many cave hotels can be found in Turkey (Cappadocia) and Greece.

Guest House - A guest house or guesthouse is a private house offering inexpensive accommodation to tourists.

Business Hotel - Catered primarily to business travelers, business hotels are strategically located (downtown, in business districts, or close to major business centers) and come equipped with corporate

facilities such as meeting and conference rooms, Internet access, and catering options.

Design Hotel - A design hotel is a stylish and intimate hotel with an emphasis on design, service, and luxury facilities. Their rooms are exquisitely decorated and often packed with the latest technology features.

Eco Hotel - An eco hotel is an environmentally friendly accommodation aiming to promote sustainable tourism and green living through the use of renewable energy sources, recycled materials, and organic locally-sourced produce. Their philosophy is to minimize the impact on the environment.

Capsule Hotel - A big hit in Japan, the capsule hotel is a unique type of hotel that usually provides cheap, basic overnight accommodation in a number of teeny-tiny functional rooms called “capsules”.

Aparthotel - A smart choice for long-term accommodation, aparthotels or apartment hotels combine the comfort and independence of a private apartment with the services of a hotel.

Love Hotel - A category of hotels that offer short stays for couples looking to engage in sexual activities. Love hotels are particularly popular in Japan.

Vocabulary:

accommodation – житло; проживання

countryside – сільська місцевість

amenities – зручності

hostel – хостел; дешевий тип проживання

motel – мотель; готель для автотуристів

chalet – дерев'яний будиночок

treehouse – будиночок на дереві

guesthouse – гостьовий будинок

Bed and Breakfast – готель типу "ліжко і сніданок"

chateau – замок

capsule hotel – готель капсульного типу

aparthotel – готель з номерами квартирному типу

resort – курорт

courtyard – дворик

backpackers – піший турист

rural area – сільський район

tents – намети
 huns – хатини
 heritage – спадщина
 sumptuous – розкішний
 grandeur – велич
 campsite – кемпінг
 exquisitely – вишукано
 sustainable tourism – сталий туризм
 suite – номер-люкс
 receptionist – реєстратор
 reception desk/counter – бюро реєстрації
 porter – носій
 hotel clerks/attendants – службовці (персонал готелю)
 chamber/maid – покоївка
 (to) tip/extra pay – давати чайові/додаткова оплата
 express/urgent service – термінове обслуговування
 laundry, laundress – пральня, праля

II. Translate into English

Treehouse

Готелі на деревах. Такий варіант проживання не для тих, хто боїться висоти. Хто збирається пожити на дереві повинен бути вільний від нападів акрофобію. Сьогодні готелі на деревах стають популярним способом піти від рутини і відпочити в незвичайній обстановці. Подібні готелі воліють сім'ї з дітьми. Батькам надається шанс заново пережити свій дитячий досвід, а їх дітям його благополучно придбати. Готелі на деревах або «готелі-притулки» пропонують свої послуги за ціну, яка цілком підійшла б готелям типу «люкс». Вартість ночі в такому готелі коливається в районі 180-220 євро. За ці гроші гостю представиться можливість провести ніч на гілках в декількох метрах над землею. Подібні готелі гнізда стали одним з варіантів оформлення еко-селищ - готельних комплексів, створених з дотриманням всіх правил захисту навколишнього середовища. Такі готелі можна зустріти, наприклад, в джунглях Панам.

Для готелів на деревах придумують спеціальні терміни. Найточніший з них - Treesort або Treehouse. Готелі на деревах сьогодні стають більш

популярними в Європі. Перший такий готель був побудований в Бельгії. Потім готелі на деревах з'явилися в Німеччині, Швеції Франції.

IV. Check your knowledge. Choose the most appropriate answer

1. If you've never been to this city, you should take a look at our sight-seeing _____.
a) menu; b) brochures; c) front desk
2. Sorry, we don't have a _____ service. You'll have to park your car yourself.
a) room; b) laundry; c) valet
3. The room has a pull-_____ couch, so it will sleep an extra person.
a) off; b) over; c) out
4. I'm sorry, but we don't have any vacancies. We are fully-_____ tonight.
a) vacant; b) booked; c) closed
5. After your long conference you can relax in the _____.
a) kitchenette; b) parking lot; c) hot tub
6. I'll call housekeeping and ask them to bring you some fresh _____.
a) ice; b) milk; c) linen
7. If you need to do your workout we have a _____ on the third floor.
a) gym; b) restaurant; c) library
8. You might like to voice your complaint about the rate to the _____.
a) housekeeper; b) valet driver; c) hotel manager
9. Please put your used _____ in the basket and leave unused ones hanging on the rack.
a) dishes; b) towels; c) tissues
10. If you need a midnight snack there's a _____ full of potato chips on your floor.
a) bellboy; b) kitchenette; c) vending machine

FOOD

I. Read the text and translate it into Ukrainian. Use the vocabulary.

Eating Will Always Be the Best Part About Traveling

We all love traveling. There's sight-seeing, meeting new people, the ability to take shameless Segway tours, and let's not forget about the endless amounts of Instagram posts. But the best part of all is the food.

Different areas of the world have so many new flavors and dishes that you would never even think of. From decadent scoops of gelato to exotic acarajé, there is always something fun to try. The possibilities are endless. Here are more reasons why food trumps all aspects of traveling.

Reason 1. You Discover Foods You've Never Tried Before

There are so many dishes in other countries that you would never try if you do not travel outside your country. Traveling somewhere new opens your eyes and your taste buds to a whole new range of authentic flavor profiles and foods that you would've otherwise been missing out on.

If you've traveled to Poland, you know about the famous pierogis, a traditional Polish dumpling stuffed with various meats and vegetables. These are some of the most delicious (not to mention cheap) things you'll ever eat in your life. Discovering a new food while traveling is reason enough to go back to a country someday. So, if you've traveled a lot, you have a lot of countries to visit in the near future.

Reason 2. You Experience Foods You Eat at Home in a New Way

While discovering completely new foods in a foreign country is amazing, so is trying a food you've eaten many times before and finding a completely new flavor in it. Foods in other countries have so much more flavor than the already known versions of them. For example, mozzarella cheese in Italy has so much more flavor than the kind at your nearest grocery store. The taste and texture can be so different that it may seem like you are trying a new food for the first time.

Reason 3. A Country's Food Tells You A Lot About Their Culture

It's so cool going to a different country and seeing how much you can tell about a culture and what they value purely based on their food. Take Costa Rica for example. The country's motto is "pura vida" which means "pure life." The country and its people truly embody that. Their staple meal is a meal consisting of rice, sweet plantains, and your choice of either beef, chicken, or fish, all of which are very fresh. It's such a simple meal because that's what they as a country and culture represent: simplicity. Therefore,

you can expect a lot of fresh fish and chicken, a lot of beautiful fresh fruit, rice, and not much else.

On the other hand if you look at France as a country, especially Paris, their staple foods are nice bread, fine cuts of meat, decadent desserts, expensive cheese, and beautiful wine (often the two are paired together). They as a country tend to value the finer things in life – for them, it's better to eat a small amount of something truly exquisite than a lot of a poorer-quality product. The Parisian aesthetic is elegance and class at every turn.

Reason 4. Food Brings People Together

There's nothing better than experiencing new food with others who are just as ecstatic about it as you are. Find a family member or a friend that shares the same love of food that you may have. You'll bond over the amazing new foods you try, what you should try next, and what cool restaurants you should go to while traveling.

Food also helps you meet new people. It is always cool to strike up a conversation with a stranger at the table over about their dessert that looks just as good as the picture on the menu. You may make a new friend and try something new that you may never have thought to try.

Reason 5. You Gain New Flavors and Dishes to try at Home

Going to a new country and trying new dishes and experiencing new flavors means you get to come home with so many things to try in your own kitchen. Sure, it might not taste exactly like that pasta you had in Rome, but hey in the real world you can tell yourself it's just as good, right?

One of the best parts of traveling and trying new things is to bring home that knowledge you didn't have before to use it, so take advantage of it. The kitchen is a place where you can travel to any country without having to ever leave your house, so get cooking, friends.

Vocabulary:

sight-seeing – огляд визначних пам'яток

ability – здібність

flavors – смаки

endless – нескінченний

otherwise – інакше

delicious – смачний

motto – девіз

to embody – втілювати

simplicity – простота

decadent desserts – вишуканий десерт

aesthetic – естетика

elegance – витонченість

exquisite – вишуваний

to strike up a conversation – зав'язати розмову

advantage – перевага