

UNIT 7. TRAVEL

Objectives:

At the end of this unit, students are expected to:

- describe the given pictures;
- use the contextualized words both in dialogue and listening.
- use simple present tense and present continuous questions properly in the context of conversational English.

A. VOCABULARY: Describe the two pictures below using the words in the box.



Nouns	Adjectives	Verbs
Accommodation	Adventurous	Sightsee
Attraction	Budget	Relax
Destination	Breath-taking	Rest
Eco-tourism	Coastal	Stroll
Facilities	Cosmopolitan	Tour
Itinerary	Luxurious	Visit
Journey	Mountainous	
Luggage	Peaceful	
Tourism	Picturesque	
Tourist	Remote	
Trip	Scenic	
	Traditional	

hotel	reception,	check in	fill a form
Suitcase	bellhop (bellboy U.K)	guest	elevator (lift U.K)
Forget	button	steering wheel	remote control
Corridor	pretend	drawer	drill
Switch,	receptionist	tips	I.D card
driver's license	passport	travel itinerary	stairs

A.2. Put the words under the correct heading in the box below.

Documents	Things & places in the building/bedroom/hotel	People/jobs	Things in the bedroom	Things we do

B. PRONUNCIATION: Listen and repeat after your teacher as he reads to you the words inside the box.

Accommodation	Adventurous	Sightsee
Attraction	Budget	Relax
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Let's Talk about Travel. Discuss the following questions in your group and share your discussion in the class.

1. What do you do when you first arrive at the hotel?
2. Who do you usually meet at the reception?
3. What do people do at the reception when they first arrive at the hotel?
4. Have you ever checked into a hotel?
5. When filling out a form at reception what information do people usually have to include?
6. What things do people usually take with them when they travel?

C. DIALOGUE: Read the following dialogue below with a partner.

I am a backpacker

Jeffry: Now the world is small and there are these type of people who are called backpackers, and you've been a backpacker, or you are a backpacker. What's a backpacker and what do you think of them?

Julian: I don't know if I'd go so far as to say I'm a "backpacker". I actually have a bag that rolls on wheels, so I don't know if I fit that category. When I was younger, then I certainly did go around with the backpack and considered myself to be a little bit a part of that community. I wouldn't say I really would consider myself one anymore because a lot of people that I meet who consider themselves to be backpackers, they almost have a little bit of an unusual perception of what they are, and they think somehow they're different from say tourists, and I meet people who say these things, like, I'm not a tourist, I'm a traveler, or "I'm not a tourist, I'm a backpacker" in some way suggesting that they are above being a tourist in some way, but in the same hand, I'll meet people who are in some area like say Khao San Road in Bangkok, which is famous as being a backpacker street, and I meet people who stay there for two weeks and only talk to other backpackers, and they end up at the end of their holiday saying how much they love Thailand, whereas the reality was they never really went anywhere except perhaps to a temple or something.

Jeffry: So, are backpackers' boys and girls, old people and young people, Indians and Canadians? Is there any, like, are all backpackers Americans for example?

Julian: Oh, no, actually, I meet very few Americans when I travel surprisingly. It seems that certain nationalities have a greater predisposition to travel. I meet as many Canadians as I do Americans despite the population of the United States being ten times larger than that of Canada's. I meet a lot of New Zealander's, whereas their population is comparatively tiny, but they can come from any place. I've met backpackers from all kinds of different walks of life, different age groups, different nationalities, but you do find that the majority of them are young people. Perhaps they're taking a year off before or after college. Maybe they just want to see a little bit of the world before they know they're going to be rooted in one place because perhaps from their field of study they think that their future is going to be more or less planned out and they want to get a bit of travel in before they embark on their career.

Jeffry: So you have a wheely case, and you're not really a backpacker so is it OK if I call you a wheely-packer?

Julian: I suppose you could call me that, but I'm not sure whether other people would know that term, and if you don't mind, I'm not going to refer to myself as a wheely-packer.

Jeffry: OK. Good luck on your next trip.

Julian: Thank you.

C. 1. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS: Answer the following questions with your seatmate. Take turns in answering them.

1. Do you agree that backpackers are like a community?
2. Do you think that they behave differently to tourists?
3. Do you think backpackers experience more of a country and culture than other travelers?

D. LANGUAGE FOCUS: Read and learn the grammatical points relevant to simple present tense and adverbs of frequency.

Present continuous usages and the relevant grammatical points.

The Present Progressive (also called the Present Continuous) tense is formed with two words, the “be” verb and a base verb+ing. This is the same for all verbs, regular and irregular.

Affirmative Statements

Subject	Be	Base Verb + ing	
I	am	working	today.
You	are	working	today.
He/she/it	is	working	today.
We	are	working	today.
They/you (plural)	are	working	today.

Affirmative Contractions

I'm	working	today.
You're	working	today.
He's	working	today.
She's	working	today.
It's	working	today.
They're	working	today.
You're (plural)	working	today.

Negative Statements

Subject	Be	Not	Base Verb + ing	
I	am	not	working	today.
You	are	not	doing	anything right now.
He/she/it	is	not	washing	the dishes.
We	are	not	going	to Seattle.
They/you (plural)	are	not	playing	hockey.

Negative Contractions

I'm not	sleeping	yet.
You're not (or) You aren't	cleaning	the house.
He's not (or) He isn't	singing	loudly.
It's not (or) It isn't	going	to rain today.
We're not (or) We aren't	driving	today.
They're not (or) They aren't	doing	much.
You're not (or) You aren't	brushing	Your teeth

E. LANGUAGE PRACTICE: Put the verb in brackets in the correct form to make different forms of the Present Continuous Tense.

1. John _____ (read) a book now.
2. What _____ (you do) tonight?
3. Jack and Peter _____ (work) late today.
4. Silvia _____ (not listen) to music.
5. Maria _____ (sit) next to Paul.
6. How many other students _____ (you study) with?
7. The phone _____ (not ring).

E. 1. REINFORCEMENT ACTIVITY: With your seatmate, choose only one topic and make a short dialogue out from it:

Conversation questions about travel

- Have you travelled outside your country?
- What was your best holiday you have ever had?
- Have you ever travelled on your own?
- What are your favorite types of vacations?
- Do you prefer to travel by train, bus, plane or ship?

F. HOMEWORK (WRITING): Choose one topic below and write a short essay of 2 paragraphs.

- What is the longest journey you have ever been on?
- What is your favorite type of transport?
- Do you think people travel too much?

G. SUPPLEMENTAL SELF-LEARNING ACTIVITY.

G.1. VOCABULARY. Study and use the given vocabulary words. Check your dictionary for their usage and write a minimum of two sentences for each given word here.

- Airplane:** A vehicle that flies and holds a lot of people. (*noun*)
- Airport:** A building for use by people who use an airplane for transport. (*noun*)
- Annual pass:** A ticket which has validity of one year. (*noun*)
- Automatic doors:** Doors which open by sensor without the need to open them manually. (*noun*)
- Baggage:** The items which a person takes with them on a journey. (*noun*)
- Bicycle:** A metal frame with a seat and wheels used for transport. (*noun*)
- Bike chain:** An object used to secure a bicycle and prevent theft.
- Bus:** A large vehicle for carrying many people. (*noun*)
- Bus lane:** A portion of the road specifically for buses. (*noun*)
- Bus station:** A building for use by people who use a bus for transport. (*noun*)
- Buzzer:** A button used to inform the driver to stop. (*noun*)
- Captain:** The person that controls a ship or airplane. (*noun*)
- Car:** A small vehicle with four wheels that many people own. (*noun*)
- Check-in:** An area which deals with customer documents prior to travelling. (*noun*)
- Child seat:** A seat designed for children for the purpose of safety and for use in a car or on a bicycle. (*noun*)
- Coach:** A large vehicle for carrying many people, like a bus but for long journeys. (*noun*)
- Commute:** The act of travelling from a fixed location to another destination regularly. (*verb*)
- Crew:** The people who work on board a plane or ship. (*noun*)
- Cruise:** A journey taken on a ship to many different countries within a certain period of time. (*noun*)
- Customs:** An area which carries out security checks in an airport or on a border. (*noun*)
- Customs officer:** A person who carries out security checks in an airport or border. (*noun*)
- Cycle lane:** A portion of the road which is only for the use of cyclists. (*noun*)
- Cycle path:** A concrete surface used specifically by bicycles. (*noun*)
- Declare:** An act of informing customs of the items being carried. (*noun*)
- Delay:** When a method of transport is not running to the time originally anticipated. (*noun*)
- Depart:** To move from a place where a person is currently situated. (*verb*)
- Departure gate:** An exit which enables travelers to enter an airplane. (*noun*)
- Direct:** To travel to a destination without making any stops. (*adjective*)
- Disembark:** To get off a ship. (*verb*)
- Dock:** A place where ships arrive to and leave from. (*noun*)
- Domestic:** A journey which takes place in the same country. (*adjective*)
- Driver:** A person who operates a vehicle. (*noun*)
- Emergency exit:** A door which when opened allows a person to leave an enclosed space safely. (*noun*)
- E-ticket:** A piece of paper containing pertinent details regarding a journey.
- Fare:** The total cost of a journey. (*noun*)
- Ferry:** A small boat used to carry people or vehicles short distances. (*noun*)
- Flight:** The act of an airplane making its way to its destination. (*noun*)
- Helicopter:** A vehicle that flies and does not hold a lot of people. (*noun*)
- Helmet:** A piece of hard shaped material placed on the head for protection. (*noun*)
- Hire/rent:** The act of borrowing a vehicle for a certain period of time. (*verb*)
- Immigration:** An area of the airport or border which requires documents to be

checked. (*noun*)

Indirect: A journey which requires a stop prior to arrival at the destination. (*adjective*)

Insurance: A policy which protects the finances of the traveler for health and other purposes. (*noun*)

International: A journey which goes beyond the travellers' home country. (*adjective*)

Lorry: A vehicle for carrying a large amount of goods (US – Truck). (*noun*)

Meter: An electronic display which calculates the total distance travelled as a cost. (*noun*)

Motor-bike: A two wheeled vehicle that has an engine. (*noun*)

One-way: A ticket that allows for the traveler to reach the destination but not to return. (*adjective*)

Passengers: The people who use a mode of transport controlled by another person. (*noun*)

Passport: An important document necessary for travel. (*noun*)

Pick-up truck: A small vehicle with space to carry goods at the back. (*noun*)

Pilot: The person who controls an airplane. (*noun*)

Platform: An area for people to wait for a train. (*noun*)

Priority seating: An area reserved for disabled people or those with small children. (*noun*)

Railway: The system of tracks that trains use to get from one place to another. (*noun*)

Round-trip: A journey going from and returning to the same place. (*noun*)

Runway: A long strip of concrete used by airplanes when taking off and landing. (*noun*)

Safety belt: A long piece of strong thin material used to secure people in a vehicle. (*noun*)

Sidecar: A small hollow cart attached to the side of a motorcycle for transporting people. (*noun*)

Sky train: A train that is driven above ground level on a suspended track. (*noun*)

Take-off: When an airplane leaves the ground to begin flying through the sky. (*verb*)

Tandem: A bike that can carry two people at the same time. (*noun*)

Tariff: An amount of money to be paid for the transport service. (*noun*)

Taxi stand: An area for people to book and wait for a taxi. (*noun*)

Ticket: A piece of paper or card used as documentation to allow travel. (*noun*)

Ticket counter: A service desk which sell tickets or deals with ticket enquiries. (*noun*)

Ticket inspector: A person who checks passenger's tickets for validity. (*noun*)

Ticket machine: An electronic device which enables customers to purchase tickets. (*noun*)

Tracks: The metal runners that direct a train. (*noun*)

Train: A vehicle that travels on a railway tracks. (*noun*)

Train station: A building used to receive people who travel by train. (*noun*)

Tram: A vehicle that follows tracks and travels within a city, usually along the roads. (*noun*)

Transfer: An act of changing transportation before arriving at the destination. (*verb*)

Transit: An act of waiting at another location for the next leg of the journey. (*verb*)

Traveller: A person who moves from one place to another in a short space of time (US – Traveler). (*noun*)

Truck: A vehicle for carrying a large amount of goods (UK – Lorry). (*noun*)

Underground: A train that travels under the ground through tunnels. (*noun*)

Unicycle: A bicycle that only has one wheel. (*noun*)

Van: A vehicle for carrying a small amount of goods. (*noun*)

Vehicle: A form of transport for carrying people or goods. (*noun*)

G.2. IDIOMS AND SLANG TERMS. Study some idioms and travel terms.

- Travel bug – The urge to travel
- Off the beaten track/path –a place where few people go, away from the frequently travelled routes.
- Travel light – to bring very few things with you when you on a trip
- To hit the road – to leave a place or begin a journey
- Bright and early – very early in the morning

G. 3. WRITING PARAGRAPH. Choose one topic below and make a short Essay of three (3) paragraphs.

- What are the main reasons people travel?
- What are some benefits of travel?
- Do you travel much within your country?
- What is the best place you have been to?
- What is your worst travel experience?

G. 4. Common expressions for travelling by plane

Aisle or window seat?

A window seat is next to a window and an aisle seat is next to the central passage in the plane (the aisle). Make sure to let the staff know where you would prefer to sit when you check in.

Arrivals and departures

These are separate areas in the airport where flights arrive at or depart from. You can tell the taxi-driver, “Take me to International Arrivals, please.”

Anything to declare?

You should tell the customs officers if you have items like alcohol and cigarettes or anything that you might need to pay tax on when you bring it into a country. If you don't have any of these, you can say, “Nothing to declare!”

Boarding pass

This is a card listing the passenger's name and seat number. You will be given your boarding pass when you check in and you will need to show it at the boarding gate.

Check-in counter

This is where passengers hand in their luggage and collect their boarding passes. It's sometimes called a check-in desk and the phrasal verb to talk about what you do here is check in.

Check-in or carry-on luggage

Check-in luggage is stored in the cargo hold of the plane. Carry-on luggage (also called hand luggage), is taken onto the plane with the passenger.

Domestic and International flights

Domestic flights are within a country, while international flights are between countries. They may leave from different terminals (buildings) of the airport or an airport might only cater for domestic or international flights.

Economy, First or Business class?

A plane has different types of seating: Business class is more expensive and more comfortable than Economy. First class is the most expensive and luxurious seating in the plane.

One-way or round-trip?

You can buy either a one-way (single) or a round-trip (return) ticket. e.g. A one-way economy class ticket to Paris, please.

Please go to boarding gate...

The boarding gate is the part of the airport you go through to get on the plane. You might wait in a boarding lounge before you go through the gate. At the boarding gate, you will need to show your boarding pass.

Common conversation expressions:

Mind if I join you?

How's it going?

Whereabouts?

Where in London?

I'm just up the road

No way!

How weird!

Really?

It's a small world

How long have you been here?

I've been here about a week now

Are you staying long?

What about yourself?

We're travelling through the whole area

Just travelling up through Vietnam

Where have you been so far?

I flew into Ho Chi Min City

I saw the sights

I flew up to Chiangmai

I've got a mate up there

We had a laugh

Are you just travelling down the coast now?

Have you been to Phuket?

No, we're travelling south to north

I'm a bit tempted out

They're worth visiting

Beautiful views on the way

It's pretty rank

Are you just going to stick around in Hanoi for a bit?

The plan is, just stick around here for a while and then head down to Nha Trang

Chill out on the beach

I'm going to pass through Dalat

Do you know any good places to stay around here?

Just walk down this street

There's an ATM on the corner

See you around!

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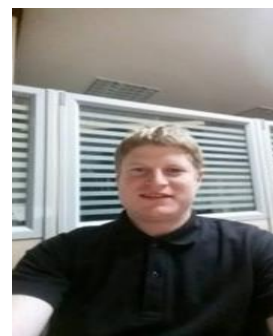
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AUTHORS' BIOPROFILES



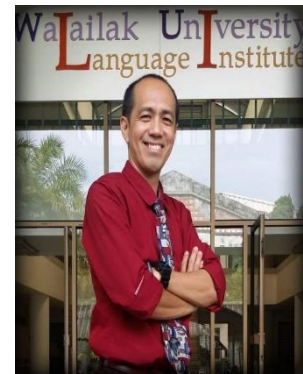
MARK ULLA has been in the teaching profession since 2006. His teaching experiences include being a secondary school teacher and a university lecturer both in the Philippines and abroad. He also served as a teacher trainer at Yangon University of Education, Myanmar under the British Council's 'English for Education College Trainers' (EfECT) project. He finished his Master of Arts in English language teaching at Mindanao State University, Marawi City, Philippines where he also obtained his Bachelor of Arts in English. At present, he is the associate editor of the *Linguistics Journal*, a production editor of *Asian EFL Journal*, and a reviewer of the *TESOL International Journal*.

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