Introduction

Who is this book for?

This book has been written for anyone working, or planning to work, in the leisure, travel and tourism industry, and who wants to develop their vocabulary for this line of work. The various exercises throughout the book focus on the key vocabulary that you would expect to understand and use on a day-to-day basis.

How should you use the book?

When you use this book, you should not go through the exercises mechanically. It is better to choose areas that you are unfamiliar with, or areas that you feel are of specific interest or importance to yourself.

The exercises are accompanied by a full answer key at the back of the book. This key also gives you lots of other information that might be useful to you, as well as providing other words (opposites, alternative words, etc) that are not covered in the exercises themselves. There are also some tasks that will give you the opportunity to practise using the vocabulary in context.

It is important to record new words and expressions that you learn. Try to develop your own personal vocabulary 'bank' in a notebook or file. Review the words and expressions on a regular basis so that they become an active part of your vocabulary.

The following books were consulted during the writing of this book, and you might find them useful if you want to find out more about leisure, travel and tourism. The vocabulary covered in this book is not completely exhaustive, so you will also find these sources very helpful if you want to develop your travel vocabulary further:

- Dictionary of Leisure, Travel and Tourism (Bloomsbury Publishing, 0-7475-7222-4)
- Dictionary of Travel, Tourism and Hospitality (S. Medlik, Butterworth Heinemann, 0-7506-5650-6)
- Tourism Management (Stephen J Page, Butterworth Heinemann, 0-7506-5752-9)
- An Introduction to Tourism (Leonard J Lickorish and Carson L Jenkins, Elsevier, 0-7506-1956-2)
- In Search of Hospitality (Edited by Conrad Lashley and Alison Morrison, Butterworth Heinemann, 0-7506-5431-7)
- The International Hospitality Industry (Edited by Bob Brotherton, Butterworth Heinemann, 0-7506-5295-0)
- Check your Vocabulary series (various authors, Bloomsbury)

The author also made use of a large range of travel- and tourism-related websites on the Internet, as well as holiday brochures and other information freely available from travel agencies and tour operators.
## Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Abbreviations 1: International organisations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Abbreviations 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Abbreviations 3: Holiday brochure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Accommodation types and tariffs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Airline terminology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>At the airport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>At the hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Basic foods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>British and American English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Currencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Documents and paperwork</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Environmental and conservation issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Food issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Geography and geographical features</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Holiday activities and equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Idioms 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Idioms 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>In the air</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Money matters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>Nationalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>On the road / Car hire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>On the water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>Positive or negative? (Common adjectives)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>Prepositions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>Restaurants and bars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>Services, amenities and attractions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>Travel equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>Travel health and safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>Two-word expressions 1: A - Z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>Two-word expressions 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>Types of holiday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>Types of tourism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.</td>
<td>What has gone wrong? (Holiday mishaps and disasters)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56.</td>
<td>What is their job 1?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58.</td>
<td>What is their job 2?: Hotel staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.</td>
<td>Where are they 1?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62.</td>
<td>Where are they 2?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64.</td>
<td>Answers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
International organisations

How many of the international organisations below do you recognise? Complete the crossword on the next page with the words that are missing from these organisations. To help you, the abbreviation of each one appears before its full form.

**Across (◇)**

4. IYHF = International Youth ________ Federation
6. UNESCO = United Nations Educational, Scientific and ________ Organization
8. EU = European ________
9. ILO = International ________ Organisation
10. FICC = International Federation of ________ and Caravanning
12. ICAO = International Civil ________ Organization
14. IMF = International ________ Fund
17. IATM = International Association of ________ Managers
18. OAS = Organization of ________ States
22. UNEP = United Nations ________ Programme
24. FIYTO = Federation of International ________ Travel Organizations
28. IATA = International Air ________ Association
32. OAU = Organization of African ________
34. BITS = International Bureau of ________ Tourism
35. ISO = International Organisation for ________
36. ASEAN = Association of South-East ________ Nations
37. WLRA = World Leisure and ________ Association

**Down (↩)**

1. OECD = Organisation for ________ Co-operation and Development
2. CE = Council of ________
3. IHRA = International ________ and Restaurant Association
4. WHO = World ________ Organization
5. WTO = World ________ Organization
7. EFTA = European Free ________ Association
11. WATA = World Association of Travel ________
13. ACI = ________ Council International
15. SPTO = ________ Pacific Tourism Organization
16. WTTC = World ________ and Tourism Council
19. IACVB = International Association of ________ and Visitor Bureaux
20. UFTAA = Universal ________ of Travel Agents Associations

© Bloomsbury Publishing. For reference see Dictionary of Leisure, Travel and Tourism (0-7475-7222-4).
Abbreviations 1 (cont.)

21. IBRD = International Bank for _______ and Development
23. CIS = Commonwealth of _______ States
25. IFTO = International Federation of Tour _______
26. UNDP = United Nations _______ Programme
27. FIA = International _______ Federation
29. ICS = International Chamber of _______
30. ATA = _______ Travel Association
31. WICE = World _______ Council on the Environment
33. PATA = _______ Asia Travel Association
Complete sentences 1 - 35 with appropriate abbreviations from the box. The answer key at the back of the book will tell you what each abbreviation stands for.

1. A hotel representative will meet you at the airport when you arrive. What’s your __________?
2. After several guests complained about poor quality in the restaurant, the hotel hired a new __________ manager.
3. I’ve checked our computer and I’m afraid there’s no __________ for you. Are you sure you have the correct flight details there?
4. The __________ in the USA has banned passengers from taking sharp objects on board aircraft, but mysteriously still allows them to take potentially far more lethal glass bottles on board.
5. As part of airport security, __________ cameras are being installed in all the terminals.
6. This is an __________ air ticket, beginning and ending in London, and going via Dubai, Hong Kong, Sydney, San Francisco and New York.
7. In order to improve their quality of service, most tour operators ask their customers to fill in a __________ at the end of their holiday.
8. Passengers who check in late for their flight might be allowed through to the departure gate if they hurry, but most airlines try to discourage these __________ travellers.
9. Some restaurants are attempting to entice customers by offering a __________ option, and charging a small fee for opening the bottle.
10. I’m afraid the flight has been delayed. The new __________ is 21.30, and we hope to begin boarding at 20.45.
11. Passengers who experience long delays at airports are entitled to an __________ from their airline so that they can get something to eat and drink.
12. Most travel agencies have a __________ to assist them in booking flights, hotel rooms, holidays, etc, for their customers.
13. I bought a cheap __________ air ticket to Madrid.
14. We stayed at a lovely __________ last week. The room was large and comfortable, and the breakfast was excellent.
15. For many hotels, their main __________ for accommodation is now the Internet, but many still rely on travel agents to sell their rooms.
16. This ticket says __________. If you want to come back, you need one that says __________.
17. The tour operator isn’t very well known. What it needs is a really good __________.
18. The __________ was £75, but I got it for only £25 in the sale.

Abbreviations 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APEX</th>
<th>ASAP</th>
<th>AST</th>
<th>ATM</th>
<th>B &amp; B</th>
<th>BYO</th>
<th>CCTV</th>
<th>CRS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CSQ</td>
<td>CST</td>
<td>DST</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>EHO</td>
<td>ESA</td>
<td>EST</td>
<td>ETA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAA</td>
<td>F &amp; B</td>
<td>FET</td>
<td>4WD</td>
<td>FFP</td>
<td>GDS</td>
<td>GMT</td>
<td>HAG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HQ</td>
<td>IDD</td>
<td>LRV</td>
<td>MST</td>
<td>OW</td>
<td>PNR</td>
<td>POS</td>
<td>PRO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PST</td>
<td>ROI</td>
<td>RRP</td>
<td>RT</td>
<td>RTW</td>
<td>VIP</td>
<td>ZIP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
19. It's very urgent: can you contact her ________?
20. First class and Business class passengers get free entry to the ________ suite at the airport.
21. The villa is halfway up a mountain, so you’ll need a good ________ vehicle to get there and back.
22. Singapore is 8 hours ahead of ________, so when it’s midday in London, it’s 8pm in Singapore.
23. The hotel has ________ telephone facilities, so you don’t need to go through the hotel switchboard when you want to make an international phone call.
24. The airline has a ________ which offers several rewards and benefits to passengers who use them on a regular basis.
25. I need to get some cash. Is there an ________ near the hotel?
26. The ________ closed the hotel when he found a rat in the kitchen and two dead pigeons in the water tank.
27. Visitors to the national park are reminded that this is an ________, and they should therefore follow all the rules set out at the entrance.
28. Many Americans prefer going on an ________ when they go abroad, as they feel more secure when someone is there to help them.
29. The advantage of a ________ such as Galileo International or AMADEUS is that it is very easy for a passenger who is in Japan (for example) to book a flight from Rome to Edinburgh.
30. The airline has decided to move its ________ from Heathrow Airport to Stansted Airport to help reduce overheads.
31. When you book a flight on the Internet, you usually receive a receipt for an ________-ticket via your email.
32. The hotel is at 27 Lombard Street in Boston, but I don’t know the ________ code.
33. The hotel chain spent $20m on renovation work, so they are hoping to get a good ________.
34. The American and Canadian time zone on the east side of those countries is known as ________.
The other time zones in these countries are ________, ________, ________ and (in Canada only) ________ (also called Provincial Standard Time).
35. British Summer Time (BST) when the time is one hour ahead of normal time in summer, is known in some other countries (especially the USA) as ________.
Holiday brochure

Fort Guadeloupe Resort
Santa Lucia, Camaguey, Cuba

Prices

Prices are all pp pw (Under 5’s free) and incl VAT at 17.5%

SC: £400
B & B: £440
HB: £470
FB: £520
AI: n/a at this resort.

Other information

All our apts have 2 bedrooms, living room with TV and IDD telephone, small k, large b with wc, and a priv garden or terrace. All rooms have fans and a/c. The resort is in an excellent locn nr the beach (5 mins walk). The airport at Camaguey is an est two hrs away by bus.

Accommodation is on 3 floors. Please specify GF, 1F or 2F when booking (although unfortunately we cannot guarantee to provide your choice of room).

Also note that there is a min stay period of 7 nts.

We must receive bkgs at least two weeks before you wish to leave in order to arrange visas. We accept payment by cash, credit or debit card, or chq.

All flts are with King Air and dep twice wkly on Sat at 8.30 a.m. and Wed at 4.45 p.m.

The resort is closed Apr - Jul.

Sunlust Travel PLC is a mbr of ATOL and ABTA, and is IATA bonded and IIP accredited. We also support FOC to promote a better environment.

We can arrange insurance, foreign currency and TC at very reasonable rates.
Exercise 1

Complete paragraphs 1 - 12 with the most appropriate word or expression from the box.

apartment • apartment hotel • boutique hotel • chalet • commercial hotel
guest house • hotel garni • luxury hotel • motel • tourist hotel
villa • hostel

1. The ________ we stayed at was right by the beach. It had three bedrooms (all en-suite), a beautiful living / dining room, a huge kitchen, front, back and roof gardens and its own swimming pool.

2. The ________ we stayed at when we went skiing in Austria had two double bedrooms, a large living room with open fireplace, a small kitchen and terraces at the front and back with fantastic views over the Alps.

3. It's on the fourth floor. It has two twin rooms, a living room with a Murphy, a small kitchen, a wonderful bathroom with a spa bath, and a small balcony overlooking the swimming pool.

4. David and Buddug Evans are delighted to invite visitors to spend a long weekend in ‘Green Briars', the most delightful ________ in Llandudno. Join us for delicious home cooking, traditional comfort and a real Welsh welcome!

5. The ‘Ball and Chain' is probably the most exciting and interesting ________ to open in London this year. Not only is it set in the former Chingwall prison, with single, twin and double accommodation in the old cells, but all the fascinating artwork has been done by prisoners in real prisons around the country. Outstanding levels of comfort and service are guaranteed.

6. Driving when tired is one of the most common causes of accidents, so why not break your journey at the Crossways _________. Situated on the A542 between Bunnyhutch and Birdiebath, we offer a choice of comfortable rooms, including three large family rooms, two restaurants and a bar. Ample, secure parking is also provided.

7. For people who want hotel comfort without all the hotel facilities, the ________ is probably the most suitable type of hotel accommodation. No restaurants, no bars, no pools or tennis courts, just simple, comfortable rooms.

8. If you're looking for good, cheap accommodation and don't mind sharing, I'd recommend ‘Backpackers' ________ on Wytham View Street. There are three dormitories, each with 12 bunk beds, a café that serves hot drinks and good breakfasts, and the hottest showers in town! The warden is really friendly, too.

9. ‘The Moathouse', a ________ outside Derringly, has been designed specifically for businessmen and women visiting the area. Accommodation is in small studio rooms which come with all the necessities for the busy business person. These include complete telephone and Internet facilities, mobile charge points, tea and coffee making facilities and fully soundproofed rooms for a good night's rest.

10. In some cities, long-stay visitors can take advantage of _________. Accommodation is in rooms or
suites, each with their own kitchen and bathroom. Normal hotel services are provided, but this type of accommodation generally offers more space and flexibility than a standard hotel.

11. For visitors with healthy bank accounts, we recommend the Tam’al Dhobi, a __________ on the banks of the river. All rooms are beautifully appointed with king size beds, full bar facilities and stunning views over the river and surrounding desert. Each room even has its own butler, who will take care of your every need.

12. Holidaymakers on package holidays are usually accommodated in fairly basic (2-star) __________. The advantage of these, of course, is that they are cheap. On the other hand, they are not always comfortable, and can often be in noisy or busy surroundings. They also try to put as many guests as possible into one room: triple rooms with space-saving sofa beds, rollaways and Z-beds are common.

Exercise 2

Look at the descriptions of different accommodation types in exercise 1, and find words which mean:

1. A double bed which is longer and wider than usual.
2. A series of hotel rooms (bedroom, living room, etc) with connecting doors.
3. Two beds, one on top of the other.
4. A hotel room with two small beds (to accommodate two people).
5. A hotel room with one small bed (to accommodate one person).
6. A bed that can be used as a sofa during the day.
7. A bed that folds into a cupboard or the wall during the day.
8. A hotel room with one large bed.
9. A large room with several beds.
10. A hotel room with its own bathroom attached.
11. A small room containing a bed that converts to a sofa during the day.
12. A hotel room with one large bed and two small beds (to accommodate four people).

Exercise 3

The word tariff refers to the different rates of costs / charges in hotels and other temporary accommodation.

Match the names of the tariffs in the first box with their description in the second box. In most cases, more than one tariff can be used for each description.

1. all-inclusive
2. American Plan
3. Continental Plan
4. bed and board
5. bed and breakfast
6. Bermuda Plan
7. demi-pension
8. en pension
9. European Plan
10. full-board
11. half-board
12. self catering
13. Modified American Plan

A. You pay for the room only.
B. You pay for the room and breakfast
C. You pay for the room and two meals (breakfast and, usually, dinner)
D. You pay for the room and three meals.
E. You pay for the room, all meals and snacks, and drinks.
Airline terminology

How much do you know about airline terminology? Complete the crossword on the next page with the words that are missing from these sentences.

Across (↑)

2. When the passenger wanted to change his flight time and date, the airline had to __________ his ticket so he could fly on the new date.
6. __________ is the practice of refusing to let a passenger check in for a flight, even though he has a confirmed reservation, because the flight is already full.
7. A company which transports passengers or goods is called a __________.
9. __________ is the standard fare that is listed in its tariff.
11. A stay for a short time in a place on a long journey is called a __________.
13. If a passenger experiences __________ as a result of __________, he might be entitled to something called __________ in the form of money or a travel voucher.
14. An airline's __________ fare is the standard fare that is listed in its tariff.
15. __________ is when an airline sells more seats than are available on a particular flight. This happens when they think there might be 23 __________ passengers, and may result in __________.
17. A company which transports passengers or goods is called a __________.
18. __________ fare is a flight that doesn't land anywhere except the destination airport.
19. Fares are usually lower during off-__________ times, when fewer people are travelling.
20. A passenger who cancels his reservation and asks for his money back will usually have to pay a __________ charge.
21. __________ tickets are paperless tickets that are becoming more common as people book their flights on the Internet.
25. __________ tickets are paperless tickets that are becoming more common as people book their flights on the Internet.
26. When you book a flight, you are given a special passenger number which is entered into the airline's computer system. This number is known as a __________.
28. A non-__________ ticket cannot be used on another airline.
30. __________ tickets are paperless tickets that are becoming more common as people book their flights on the Internet.

Down (↓)

1. A stage of a journey. For example, most trips involve an __________ and a __________.
2. I didn't have a confirmed reservation for the flight when I got to the airport, so was put on __________ and waited for a seat to become available.
3. When I flew to Melbourne, the flight involved a 12-hour __________ in Tokyo: I had to wait 8 hours for a change of planes.
4. In the USA, economy class is known as __________ class.
5. If a passenger's airline ticket has the letters __________ as its fare code, it indicates that she is travelling __________ class.
6. If a passenger's airline ticket has the letters __________ as its fare code, it indicates that she is travelling __________ class.
7. I took a __________ flight from Paris to Beirut. On the way it landed in Damascus, but we didn’t have to change planes.
8. __________ is when an airline sells more seats than are available on a particular flight. This happens when they think there might be 23 __________ passengers, and may result in __________.
9. On my last flight, I exceeded my 23Kg baggage __________, and had to pay a large amount of excess baggage.
10. __________ fare is a flight that doesn't land anywhere except the destination airport.
11. Fares are usually lower during off-__________ times, when fewer people are travelling.
12. The airline was advertising flights from London to New York for “from only £50”, but __________ at this price was limited to only five places!
21. If a passenger's airline ticket has the letter Y as its fare code, this indicates that he is travelling ________ class.
22. When I flew from London to Amman, I had to change planes in Frankfurt, but I missed my ________ in Frankfurt because my first flight was late.
23. Airlines often overbook their flights because they think there will usually be at least one or two no-_______ passengers who fail to appear or who cancel their flight.
24. Flights to Cape Town are usually over £600, but at the moment the airline is offering a _________ fare of only £350 return.
27. When a certain number of seats on a flight are sold at a special reduced fare, these fares are known as __________-controlled fares.
28. Even though I had a ________ reservation, the airline wouldn't let me check in
30. Your ticket is for a _________ trip. It goes from London to Istanbul, from Istanbul to Ankara and from Ankara to London.

Also see: At the airport (page 10) / In the air (page 33)
At the airport

Complete each sentence with an appropriate word, and write the words in the grid on the next page. If you do this correctly, you will reveal something in the shaded vertical strip that international passengers have to go through when they arrive in a country. The first and last letters of each word are already in the grid.

1. A passenger who is changing from one aircraft to another at an airport is called a __________ passenger.

2. An airport __________ is a main building at an airport where passengers arrive and depart.

3. __________ is a word which means ‘to get off an aircraft’.

4. __________ is the section of an airport where passengers arrive.

5. (Heard on the information tannoy) ‘Would the last remaining passengers for flight BA631 to Basel please proceed immediately to __________ 14.’

6. All air passengers have to go through a __________ check before they are allowed onto the aircraft. This is to ensure the safety of the aircraft and the other passengers.

7. A scheduled flight is a regular flight which is in the airline’s timetable, and a __________ flight is one which has been specially arranged for a particular group or purpose.

8. __________ is the name of the international computer system which is used to find lost baggage.

9. Flights within one country are called __________ flights.

10. Airlines have specially set times for taking off from an airport. These are called time __________.

11. Each time an aircraft arrives at an airport, it has to pay a __________ fee.

12. __________ baggage is passenger’s baggage which is put into the aircraft’s hold after he checks in.

13. (Heard on the information tannoy) ‘AF flight 100 for Paris is now ready for __________. Would all passengers please proceed to …….’

14. The track, or ‘road’ on which an aircraft takes off and lands is called the __________.

15. Passengers flying to another country are usually entitled to buy cheap alcohol, cigarettes, etc, from the __________ free shop.

16. The area where an aircraft waits for passengers, is loaded, fuelled, etc, is called the __________.

17. Before an aircraft takes off, it needs permission from air traffic __________.

18. __________ is a word that means ‘permission to take off’.

19. To get from the gate onto an aircraft, passengers often use an __________, which connects the aircraft to the terminal building.

20. IAPA = International Airline __________ Association.

21. FAA = __________ Aviation Administration.

22. Baggage which is heavier than the weight allowed as free baggage for a certain category of ticket is called __________ baggage.
23. The moving platform where baggage is placed for passengers to collect when their aircraft has landed is called a __________.

24. The area of a terminal building after the security check and other formalities is known as the __________ of the terminal.

25. IATA = International Air __________ Association.

26. The area where an aircraft waits to get permission to take off is called a __________ bay.

27. When a passengers land at an airport, they go to the baggage __________ area to collect their suitcases, etc.

28. Airport __________ are letters which are given to identify particular airports (for example, LHR for London Heathrow, JFK for New York John F Kennedy, etc).

Also see: Airline terminology (page 8) / In the air (page 33)
At the hotel

Complete the sentences with words or expressions from the box. You do not need to use all the words in the box. In some cases, more than one answer may be possible.

| adjoining rooms | airport transfer | ADSL connection | balcony | bar
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>business centre</td>
<td>cashier</td>
<td>check in</td>
<td>check-out time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emergency exit</td>
<td>en-suite</td>
<td>exchange / bureau de change</td>
<td>gift shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heated pool</td>
<td>honeymoon suite</td>
<td>housekeeping</td>
<td>key card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lobby</td>
<td>minibar</td>
<td>non-residents</td>
<td>no smoking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(swimming) pool</td>
<td>Presidential suite</td>
<td>rack rate</td>
<td>reception</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reservation</td>
<td>reservations department</td>
<td>residents</td>
<td>restaurant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>safe (noun)</td>
<td>safety deposit box</td>
<td>sauna</td>
<td>tariff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Our well-equipped ________ has everything for the busy executive, including a photocopier, full Internet facilities with ________, and ________ to keep you refreshed while you work.

2. If you would like some food brought to your hotel room, call ________, and if you need new towels or if you want your room cleaned, call ________.

3. The hotel provides a complimentary _________ for all guests, so you don’t have to get a bus or taxi into town when you arrive.

4. If you arrive at a hotel and ask for a room, you usually have to pay the full ________, but you will probably get a discount if you make a ________ in advance, especially if there are a lot of ________ on the days you want to stay.

5. Would guests please note that the latest _________ is midday (12 o’clock) on the day they wish to leave.

6. Guests who have just got married might like to use the hotel’s _________, although if they’ve really got lots of money, they could reserve the magnificent ________.

7. When you arrive at the hotel, go straight to the ________ to _________. They will ask you to fill in a _________ with your name, address and other information, and then they will give you a ________, which you need to get into your room. Take the _________ if your room is on a high floor.

8. My room’s small, but there’s a _________ full of drinks, chocolate and snacks (although I haven’t dared to look at the _________ yet!), a _________ where I can keep my passport and other valuables, a _________ so I can call my friends, and a _________ where I can stand outside and get a great view of the city. Oh, and there’s _________ so I can watch a movie if I get bored.

9. The hotel’s facilities, including the cocktail ________, the Michelin-starred _________ and the outdoor ________ (which is heated in the winter), can be used by both ________ (guests staying in the hotel) and ________ (people who are not staying in the hotel).

Also see: Accommodation types and tariffs (page 6) and What is their Job (2)? (page 58)
### Basic foods

Match the letters in column A with those in column B to make the names of basic foods. The first one in the first section has been done as an example.

**Group 1: Meat and poultry**

(Example: **ba** + **con** = **bacon**)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ba__</td>
<td>__mb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be__</td>
<td>__ef</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chic</td>
<td>__con</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>du__</td>
<td>__ose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go__</td>
<td>__ck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ha__</td>
<td>__re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la__</td>
<td>__ken</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mut__</td>
<td>__rk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phea__</td>
<td>__bit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pig__</td>
<td>__al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>po__</td>
<td>__son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rab__</td>
<td>__sant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ve__</td>
<td>__eon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>veni__</td>
<td>__ton</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Group 2: Fish and seafood**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>co__</td>
<td>__ring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cr__</td>
<td>__sel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cray__</td>
<td>__dock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>had__</td>
<td>__ab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>her__</td>
<td>__ster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lob__</td>
<td>__fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mus__</td>
<td>__d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oys__</td>
<td>__lop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pla__</td>
<td>__mon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pra__</td>
<td>__ice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scal__</td>
<td>__na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sal__</td>
<td>__ter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tro__</td>
<td>__wn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tu__</td>
<td>__ut</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Group 3: Vegetables**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>arti__</td>
<td>__gette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aspa__</td>
<td>__flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aub__</td>
<td>__coli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>broc__</td>
<td>__rot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cab__</td>
<td>__ragus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>car__</td>
<td>__mber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cauli__</td>
<td>__bage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cour__</td>
<td>__choke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cucu__</td>
<td>__ergine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>let__</td>
<td>__tuce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mar__</td>
<td>__corn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mush__</td>
<td>__on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oni__</td>
<td>__kin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pe__</td>
<td>__per</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pep__</td>
<td>__room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pump__</td>
<td>__as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sweet__</td>
<td>__row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tur__</td>
<td>__nip</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Basic foods (cont.)

#### Group 4: Fruits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apri___</td>
<td>___wi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>che___</td>
<td>___berry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goose___</td>
<td>___hee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gra___</td>
<td>___me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ki___</td>
<td>___cot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>li___</td>
<td>___go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lyc___</td>
<td>___pe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>man___</td>
<td>___rry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>necta___</td>
<td>___rine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl___</td>
<td>___berry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pe___</td>
<td>___um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pea___</td>
<td>___ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pap___</td>
<td>___melon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pine___</td>
<td>___apple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>straw___</td>
<td>___aya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water___</td>
<td>___ar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Group 5: Herbs and spices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chi___</td>
<td>___ger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cinn___</td>
<td>___in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cori___</td>
<td>___lic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cum___</td>
<td>___ander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gar___</td>
<td>___lli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gin___</td>
<td>___amon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nut___</td>
<td>___gano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ore___</td>
<td>___meg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pep___</td>
<td>___me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pap___</td>
<td>___rika</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>par___</td>
<td>___ron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rose___</td>
<td>___mary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saff___</td>
<td>___per</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa___</td>
<td>___eric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turm___</td>
<td>___ge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thy___</td>
<td>___sley</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Group 6: Other basic foods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>be___</td>
<td>___am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bre___</td>
<td>___ans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cer___</td>
<td>___gs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>che___</td>
<td>___tils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cre___</td>
<td>___ese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eg___</td>
<td>___ad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>len___</td>
<td>___eal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>marg___</td>
<td>___ta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noo___</td>
<td>___hurt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oi___</td>
<td>___dles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oli___</td>
<td>___ce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pas___</td>
<td>___l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ri___</td>
<td>___ves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yog___</td>
<td>___arine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
British people and people from North America (the USA and Canada) often use different words to express the same idea. Sentences 1 - 12 below all have words which are specific to British-English in **bold**. Replace them with American-English words, which you will find by reading from left to right (⇒) and from right to left (⇐) in the box below. These words are not in the same order as those in the sentences.

1. The guest in room 314 is really **angry**.
2. The tour group want to go to the **cinema** to see a **film**.
3. The guest told the hotel **porter** to put his suitcase **anywhere**.
4. Could you call me a **taxi**?
5. After eating so many **sweets**, **biscuits** and **crisps**, the children felt **ill**.
6. To get from the **ground** floor to the **first** floor, it's probably quicker to use the stairs than take the **lift**.
7. We really enjoyed our **holiday** in Florida this **autumn**.
8. I looked for a **chemist**, but was only able to find a **shop** selling **trousers**.
9. The customer in the restaurant asked for the **bill**, and paid for his food with a **£20 note**.
10. **Passenger on bus**: "City centre, please". **Driver**: "Single (2 words) or **return** (2 words)?"
11. The driver got into his **car**, turned left at the **crossroads**, went straight over at the **roundabout** (2 words), waited a few moments for the traffic **lights** to change, and then went over the **flyover**. Unfortunately, before he got to the **motorway**, he had a **puncture**. After fixing it, he had to take a **diversion**, and then he ran out of **petrol**.
12. Work on the new **underground** station is causing an obstruction on the **pavement**. To avoid it, cross the road using the **subway**.
**Currencies**

**Exercise 1**

Look at the national currency codes in the left-hand column of the table below, and complete the other columns with the name of the currency and the name of the country or territory it is used in. Choose your answers from the two boxes. The first one has been done for you.

Note that some standard currency names (e.g., Dollar, Dinar) are usually preceded by the name (or adjective form) of the country they are used in (e.g., Singapore Dollar, Jordanian Dinar).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Currency code</th>
<th>Name of currency</th>
<th>Name of country / territory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>SGD</td>
<td>Singapore Dollar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>THB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>KWD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>INR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>CHF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>CNY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>GBP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>RUR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>VND</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>VEB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>HKD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>CYP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>KRW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>CLP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>IRR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>EGP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>JPY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>SAR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>AUD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>AED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>BRR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>CSZ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>JOD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>MTL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

© Bloomsbury Publishing. For reference see *Dictionary of Leisure, Travel and Tourism* (0-7475-7222-4).
**Exercise 2**

Rearrange the letters in **bold** on the left to make the names of the countries where you would spend the currencies on the right. The first one has been done as an example.

1. **RCDEOUA** = _____ (Currency = Dollar)
2. **EARISL** = ____________ (Currency = Shekel)
3. **NOTIEAS** = ____________ (Currency = Kroon)
4. **TUOHSAARIF** = ____________ (Currency = Rand)
5. **IATLNIAHU** = ____________ (Currency = Litas)
6. **TVAALI** = ____________ (Currency = Lat)
7. **IAENLOSV** = ____________ (Currency = Tolar)
8. **IARAOMN** = ____________ (Currency = Lei)
9. **KIPANAST** = ____________ (Currency = Rupee)
10. **EPUR** = ____________ (Currency = Sol)
11. **EHNADSGLMB** = ____________ (Currency = Taka)
12. **AGINUUCHAA** = ____________ (Currency = Cordoba)
13. **NEUAIKIR** = ____________ (Currency = Hryvnia)
14. **IASNONDE** = ____________ (Currency = Rupiah)
15. **ALASIMYA** = ____________ (Currency = Ringgit)

**Exercise 3**

Below there is a list of the 12 countries (plus their dependencies and incorporated principalities, etc.) which use the **Euro** (€) as their national currency. You will find these by reading from left to right and from right to left, following the directions of the arrows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Start</th>
<th>Finish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>➔</td>
<td>A U S T R I A B E L G I U M F I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≣</td>
<td>G H C N E R F E C N A R F D N A L N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≬</td>
<td>U I A N A G U A D A L O U P E M A R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≣</td>
<td>A N O M E T T O Y A M E U Q I N I T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≬</td>
<td>C O R E U N I O N S T P I E R R E M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≣</td>
<td>E E R G Y N A M R E G N O L E U Q I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≬</td>
<td>C E I R I S H R E P U B L I C I T A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≣</td>
<td>O B M E X U L O N I R A M N A S Y L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≬</td>
<td>U R G N E T H E R L A N D S P O R T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≣</td>
<td>P S A R R O D N A N I A P S L A G U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≬</td>
<td>A N I S H N O R T H A F R I C A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Complete the sentences with words or expressions from the box.

1. Your flight to Tokyo has a 12-hour layover in Moscow. If you want to leave the airport and visit the city, you will need a [exit visa], which you can get from the Russian embassy before you leave.

2. Ladies and gentlemen, we will shortly be arriving in Athens. Non-EU citizens will need to fill in a [health declaration form] before going through Immigration, and we will be handing these out now.

3. This is an advance purchase, promotional, round-trip, off-peak, non-endorsable, non-transferable, non-refundable, economy class, maximum stay, open-ended [flight coupon]. Do you think you can remember that?

4. At the airport, go to the check-in, show them your ticket, give them your baggage and collect your [boarding pass], which will show your seat number, boarding time and gate number.

5. At the reception, give the receptionist your [ID card]. This shows that you have booked and paid for your room, and also shows that breakfast is included in the price.

6. When a customer buys a package holiday, the tour operator will often send [_form E111]s to the airline, the hotel, etc, to pay for the holiday.

7. European Union residents visiting other European Union countries can get free or reduced-cost medical assistance if they have a [Form E111] with them.

8. You should always have [travel insurance] when you go on a trip, just in case you lose something valuable, have something stolen or need medical treatment.

9. Some countries will not let foreigners in if their [passport] is valid for less than six months. If this applies to you, you will need to fill in an [application form] for a new one.

10. There are two parts to your airline ticket: the [flight coupon], which the check-in staff keep, and the receipt, which you keep with you.

11. When you hire a car, it is very important to read the [lease agreement] very carefully before you sign it. You will also need to show your [driving licence].
12. In a lot of countries, you need to carry an __________ at all times, so that you can prove who you say you are.

13. Before you start a job in another country, it is usually essential to obtain a __________.

14. All aircraft must have a __________ before they are allowed to fly. Similarly, a ship must have a __________ before it is allowed to sail.

15. Goods that go from one country to another have to be accompanied by a __________ to show that they have been passed by customs.

16. Some countries may require foreign visitors to have a __________ that shows they are immune to certain diseases that they could catch in that country before they will let them in. Others may ask to see a __________ to show that visitors are in good health and free from contagious diseases.

17. If an airline loses a passenger's baggage, they will ask him to fill in a __________, describing the item of baggage and its contents. The passenger should give this form, together with his __________ (which shows that his baggage was checked in by the airline) to a member of the ground crew.

18. In many countries, a restaurant needs to have a __________ to show that it meets national standards of cleanliness.

19. Travel companies often ask their guests to fill in a __________ at the end of their holiday so that they can find out if they need to make any changes or improvements to the way they operate.

20. If you have something stolen while on holiday and want your insurance company to replace it, you will need to fill in a __________ describing what was stolen and how much it was worth.

21. When you buy something, you should always ask for, and keep, the __________ in case you need to return it.

22. When the hotel takes a delivery of something, it is important to check the accompanying __________ to make sure that everything the hotel ordered is there.

23. If an airline passenger decides to change her flight times or another aspect of her flight, it is not always necessary to give her a new ticket. Sometimes a __________ is placed on her original ticket to show that a change has been made.

24. This is a __________, which means that you can enter and leave the country as many times as you like during a set time period.

25. Some countries require travellers to have an __________ before they let them leave the country.
The Four Winds holiday resort in Hibiscus Bay is one of the island's biggest 1.__________, with an excellent record of treating its 2.__________ fairly. It pays generous 3.__________ (which are above the government's set 4.__________) and offers other 5.__________ and fringe 6.__________, such as free meals, free dental and medical care, and paid 7.__________ of up to 4 weeks a year. The resort is an 8.__________ employer, and makes a concerted effort to avoid any kind of 9.__________. It will employ staff from other countries provided they have a valid 10.__________.

The resort has both 11.__________ staff (those who work all day for five or six days a week) and 12.__________ staff (those who only work for three or four hours a day, or just two or three days a week). Everyone receives a 13.__________ which lists his or her 14.__________ and responsibilities. These are usually 15.__________ for a period of 3, 6 or 12 months, although some are 16.__________. The resort also has a number of 17.__________ workers that it employs from time to time (usually when a specific job needs doing). It likes all its staff to be 18.__________ twenty four hours a day in case it suddenly needs them. All staff members 19.__________ to a line manager (for example, head of housekeeping, head of catering, etc), and they in turn answer to the main hotel manager. Most of the work in the resort is 20.__________ (usually during the 21.__________ holiday period from May through to October), although it does keep some 22.__________ staff on the books all year.

For most 23.__________ staff (waiters, receptionists, bar staff, etc), the resort operates a 24.__________ system: these are the 25.__________ from 6 am to 2 pm, the 26.__________ from 2 pm to 10pm, and the 27.__________ from 10pm to 6am. 28.__________ staff (those in the office, for example) can take advantage of the 29.__________ system, which means that they can start and finish when they like, as long as they work a certain number of hours each week (although there is a 30.__________ between 11am and 1pm when everybody must be present). Animators and other entertainment staff work on a 31.__________ system, working from 9am to 1pm, and then again from 6pm to midnight. Everybody has twenty minutes of 32.__________ for every three hours they work, in addition to a 45-minute lunch 33.__________ (if their hours coincide with lunch). If anybody is asked to work more than the hours they are contracted to work, they receive 34.__________ pay (usually time-and-a-half, but they get 35.__________ if they work on public holidays).

We’re a little 36.__________ at the moment. If you would like a job, fill in this 37.__________ form and we can arrange for you to have an 38.__________ with the 39.__________ manager. Do you have any 40.__________ in the hospitality trade?
Exercise 1

Fill in the gaps in this essay with appropriate words or expressions from the box.

The last thirty years have seen a huge rise in 1. ________ tourism, and this has inevitably led to environmental 2. ________ in all areas. Land 3. ________ such as minerals and fertile soil have been seriously 4. ________ in order to supply the tourist industry with building materials and food. 5. ________ of wooded areas and the restructuring of beaches to build resorts have led to soil 6. ________, while 7. ________ has suffered as many animals’ natural 8. ________ have been destroyed. Cars, aircraft, hotels, restaurants and resorts, etc, cause 9. ________ by burning 10. ________, and this has led to a 11. ________ of the 12. ________, 13. ________, which damages trees and buildings, and a steady rise in 14. ________. At the same time, dumped rubbish and other 15. ________ pollutes soil and water tables, or is burnt to create even more air pollution. What were once areas of 16. ________ beauty or historical sites are now little more than 17. ________ rubbish tips, while towns and cities groan under the weight of thousands of visitors.

All over the world, concerted efforts are being made to prevent tourism having a major negative impact on the world’s 18. ________. In many countries, for example, an environmental 19. ________ assessment has to be carried out before any major tourist development is started, while environmental 20. ________ are carried out on existing organisations to assess what impact they are having on the environment. UNESCO and The EU are playing a major role. UNESCO has designated some places as 21. ________ Sites (to protect culturally and naturally important buildings, cities and sites) and 22. ________ (to protect areas of natural beauty, and to protect wildlife). The EU have designated some areas as 23. ________ Areas (where they encourage traditional farming methods in order to reduce soil depletion, protect the landscape and protect wild animals), and 24. ________ Areas, to protect wild birds. The EU has also created the 25. ________ award, given to beaches which are clean and have tourist facilities which have minimal negative
Environmental issues (cont.)

impact on the environment. Meanwhile, the WTTC runs the 26. ________ educational programme for travel companies that are concerned about the environment. 27. ________ programmes are also carried out by many travel companies, which not only benefits the environment but also helps those companies cut down on their running costs.

Is this enough? Environmental support groups such as 28. ________, Friends of the Earth and Friends of Conservation do not think so, which is why they will continue to encourage 29. ________ (and other aspects of 30. ________ and 31. ________ tourism), and put pressure on governments and organisations that abuse and damage the environment for the sake of earning tourist dollars.

Exercise 2

Choose the correct word in bold to complete these sentences.

1. Paper, glass and aluminium can all be easily recycled / recharged.
2. Some local governments subside / subsidise public transport so that they can charge their passengers less.
3. Whales, pandas and tigers are all endangered / dangerous species.
4. Unless it is checked, mass tourism will seriously injure / damage the environment.
5. It is everybody’s responsibility to help protect / defend the environment.
6. At the World / Earth Summit in 1992, several guidelines on environmental action for the 21st century were proposed.
7. The Tokyo / Kyoto Agreement of 1997 introduced international laws to reduce greenhouse gases.
8. Many restaurants have responded to the increased demand for organic / organised meat and vegetables.
9. Until genetically / generically modified food has been proved to be safe, people are reluctant to eat it.
10. Hotels can help to preserve / conserve energy by turning down their heating and discouraging the use of air conditioning.
Complete the paragraphs with appropriate words from the box.

1. Somebody who doesn’t eat meat is called a _________. Somebody who doesn’t eat any animal products at all is called a _________.

2. Some people refuse to eat meat or other animal products for _________ reasons (they want to remain fit and healthy), some people refuse to eat it for _________ reasons (they believe it is wrong to eat animals) and some people refuse to eat it because of their _________ (belief in God).

3. A lot of people are _________ to certain foods, so cannot eat them. If they have an _________ to foods and accidentally eat them, they will become ill. In very serious cases, they may suffer from _________ shock, which causes shock, breathing difficulties and sometimes death.

4. Some people are _________ to certain foods, so they try to avoid them as their bodies have difficulty processing them. Food _________ is more common in developed countries.

5. Good restaurants and hotels will often send their kitchen staff on an HACCP course to learn how to handle food. The letters HACCP stand for ‘health _________ and critical _________ point’. In European Union countries, all restaurant kitchens are required to have a food _________ certificate to show that they can (and do) handle and prepare food safely. If they break the rules, they can be closed down by an _________ health officer who is employed by local councils or the government.

6. The healthiest way of cooking food is by _________ it over hot water, which helps the food retain most of its _________ (valuable metals and other elements) and _________ (naturally occurring substances required by the human body). Other methods of preparing food include _________ in oil, _________ in hot water, _________ in an oven and _________ (also called broiling) under a grill.

7. Food which has been prepared according to Moslem law is called _________ food, and food which has been prepared according to Jewish law is called _________ food.
8. Meat such as beef and lamb that is cooked so that it is still pink or red inside can be described as ________. If it is still slightly pink (but set) inside, it is described as ________. If there is no pink left inside, we say that it is ________. Some meat and seafood can be served ________ (not cooked at all, such as Italian carpaccio, French steak tartare and Japanese sashimi), and some meats can be served ________ (cooked so that they are brown on the inside, but not cooked at all on the inside).

9. ________ food (food that has been produced naturally without using chemical fertilisers or ________) is becoming more popular in Britain. People are also eating more ________ meat (from animals which can move around and express natural behaviour). A lot of people try to avoid food that has a lot of ________ (such as monosodium glutamate and other ________).

10. If you go on a ________, you ________ some foods (you eat less of them) and you ________ other foods (you stop eating them altogether) in order to lose weight. You should try to reduce the number of ________ you consume, and eat foods which are high in ________ and low in ________.

How many other words do you know that are connected with food and cooking?

Exercise 2

The following sentences all talk about food that cannot or should not be eaten. Rearrange the letters in bold to make appropriate words and expressions.

1. When the foods taken from the restaurant kitchen were examined in a laboratory, they were discovered to be tnotcmdiaaen with ribceaat such as Bacillus cereus, Clostridium botulinum, Escherichia coli and alamoSilne spp, all of which can cause dofo pignosoin.

2. Don't serve this bread to anyone: it's well past its sue-yb etda of 2 July. It will either be lates, or it will have dumol growing on it.

3. The shop was taken for court for selling food that was almost a week past its lels-yb etad of 14 November.

4. Uurgh! This milk tastes really usro. It's nego fof.

5. We can't serve this meat in our restaurant. It's totrne! There are even maggots in it!

6. This butter smells cridan. Throw it in the bin.

7. This chicken has been okdeunrcoded. It looks all right on the outside, but its still pink on the inside.
A. Put the words in each group in order according to their size (the smallest first, the largest last). In each list there is one word that does not belong with the others.

| 1. city  | continent  | tributary  | county  | country                        |
| 2. road  | peak       | footpath   | track   | lane                           |
| 3. mountain  | hillock  | shore      | hill    | range                         |
| 4. forest  | tree       | copse      | beach   | wood                          |
| 5. pond   | lake       | ocean      | sea     | cape                          |
| 6. gorge  | plain      | waterfall  | hollow  | valley                        |
| 7. gulf   | ridge      | inlet      | bay     | cove                          |
| 8. cliff  | brook      | river      | estuary | stream                        |

B. Put the words and expressions in the box into their correct category in the table below and on the next page. Some can be included in more than one category.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>beach</th>
<th>cape</th>
<th>capital</th>
<th>cliff</th>
<th>coast</th>
<th>coastline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>congestion</td>
<td>conurbation</td>
<td>cosmopolitan</td>
<td>densely-populated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depopulation</td>
<td>desert</td>
<td>fertile</td>
<td>glacier</td>
<td>highlands</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>industrialised</td>
<td>irrigation</td>
<td>mountainous</td>
<td>mouth</td>
<td>overcrowding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peak</td>
<td>peninsula</td>
<td>plateau</td>
<td>pollution</td>
<td>(coral) reef</td>
<td>ridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shore</td>
<td>source</td>
<td>summit</td>
<td>tide</td>
<td>tributary</td>
<td>under-developed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urban sprawl</td>
<td>vegetation</td>
<td>waterfall</td>
<td>wave</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Geographical features associated with water and the sea:

Geographical features associated with land, hills and mountains:

Words and expressions associated with agriculture and rural land:

Words and expressions associated with towns and cities:
We began our journey in the country’s 1. ________, Trinifuegos, a 2. ________ conurbation of almost ten million. It is not a pretty place: heavily 3. ________, with huge factories belching out black fumes, and miles of 4. ________ as housing estates and shopping centres spread out from the 5. ________ centre for miles. It was a relief to leave.

As soon as we got into the countryside, things improved considerably. The climate is hot and dry and it is difficult to grow anything, but thanks to 6. ________, which helps bring water in from the Rio Cauto (the huge river with its 7. ________ high up in the snow-covered 8. ________ of the Sierra Maestra 9. ________), the land is fertile enough to grow the sugar cane on which much of the economy is based. We saw few people, however, as many have moved to the towns and cities to look for more profitable work. It is largely due to this rural 10. ________ that agriculture in the area is suffering.

Further south, and we entered the Holguin 11. ________, with mountains rising high above us on both sides. The land here drops sharply to the sea and the slow-moving waters of the Rio Cauto give way to 12. ________, which tumble over cliffs, and small, fast-moving 13. ________, which are not even wide enough to take a boat. At this point, the road we were travelling along became a 14. ________, which was only just wide enough for our jeep, and then an unpaved 15. ________ which almost shook it to pieces.

And then suddenly we turned a corner and the Pacific 16. ________ was in front of us. Our destination was the town of Santiago de Gibara, built on a 17. ________ sticking out into the blue waters. The countryside here undulates gently, with low 18. ________ covered in rich tropical jungle. The open 19. ________ surrounding the 20. ________ of the Rio Cauto as it reaches the ocean is rich and 21. ________, ideal for growing the tobacco plants which need a lot of warm, damp soil.

That night I lay in my cheap hotel, listening to the 22. ________ gently lapping the sandy 23. ________, and when I eventually fell asleep, I dreamed of the people who had first inhabited this 24. ________ almost two thousand years before.
Exercise 1
Look at the list of holiday activities in the box, then look at the descriptions of equipment, etc, that are needed for some of them. Match each description to one of the activities. There are more activities than there are descriptions.

| abseiling | bungee jumping | clubbing | cycling | eating out |
| golf | jeep safari | scuba diving | fishing / deep-sea fishing | go-karting | hang-gliding | horse riding | Inter-railing |
| parachuting | parasailing | photography | rock or mountain climbing | sailing | sightseeing | skiing | snowboarding | sunbathing |
| surfing | swimming | tennis | volleyball | walking / hiking | water skiing | windsurfing |

1. A camera, a guidebook, a hat to protect me from the sun, a pair of glasses to protect my eyes from UV rays, and a comfortable pair of shoes.

2. A helmet, a very strong length of elastic, a bridge or a crane, good insurance and lots of courage!

3. The best tackle I can afford (I insist on using the best rods, reels and lines available), plenty of bait, a net and a boat.

4. Definitely a swimming costume, and maybe a pair of goggles, a pair of flippers and a snorkel. Armbands and rubber rings for the children.

5. A swimming costume, a pair of sunglasses, plenty of high-factor suncream, a towel to lie on, a parasol and a pair of sandals or flip flops so that I can walk around from time to time. Oh, and somebody to bring me lots of ice-cold drinks.

6. A wetsuit, a mask, a pair of flippers, gloves, an oxygen tank and a PADI-qualified buddy.

7. A good off-road vehicle or other RV, a map, a walkie-talkie so that I can keep in touch with the other drivers, a valid driving licence and a sense of adventure!

8. A pair of very comfortable walking shoes, a map, a hat or cap, waterproofs in case it rains, a compass so that I know which direction I’m going in, a water bottle and a good picnic.

9. A racquet, some balls, a court (grass or hard), an umpire to settle any arguments and a partner who isn’t as good as me!

10. A set of clubs, plenty of balls, a course (of course), a caddy if I can afford one and a partner with roughly the same handicap.

11. A helmet, a good strong rope, gloves or chalk for my hands, boots, crampons, a reliable safety harness, a pick, a firm grip, a good sense of balance and a head for heights.
Holiday activities (cont.)

12. A lifejacket, waterproofs, a yacht, a strong breeze and some good seasickness pills.

13. Goggles or sunglasses, two strong poles, plenty of warm clothing (preferably waterproof), boots, a really good piste and a cable-car or chair lift to take me to the top. Have I forgotten anything?

14. A helmet, some really tight, colourful clothes, sunglasses or goggles, a water bottle that be attached to the handlebars, a pump, a puncture repair kit and of course a really good pair of wheels.

15. A smart dress for me, a jacket and tie for my husband, plenty of money or a credit card, and a big appetite!

16. Casually smart, comfortable clothes, comfortable shoes (although the fashion these days is to go barefoot), plenty of money for drinks (which are always expensive in places like this) and lots and lots of stamina so that I can keep going until the early hours!

17. When I travel, I always take my SLR, a tripod, a wide-angle and a telephoto lens, a flashgun, filters and several rolls of fast film. Sometimes I just take my digital point-and-shoot.

Look at the descriptions again, and underline the words and expressions that helped you to decide what the activities were in each one.

Exercise 2

Look at these dictionary definitions. Each one describes a piece of equipment that you need for doing different activities. Each one was mentioned in Exercise 1. Without looking back at the exercise, how many can you name?

1. Close-fitting glasses worn to protect your eyes.
2. A solid hat, used as protection.
3. Light shoes with an open top, made of straps.
4. Cream you put on your skin to prevent it being sunburnt.
5. Clothing that is made of material that does not let water through.
6. Long flat pieces of rubber which you attach to your feet to help you swim faster.
7. Strong shoes which cover your feet and go above your ankles.
8. Equipment used for fishing.
9. An air-filled or cork-filled coat to help you float in water.
10. A round, air-filled belt that children use to help them float in water (usually used before they can swim)
11. A portable two-way radio.
12. Rubber clothes worn by swimmers and divers to keep themselves warm in the water.
13. Clothing worn on your hands (to protect them from the cold, or to protect them from being hurt)
14. A drawing which shows a place such as a town or a country, as it is seen from the air.

Also see Travel items and equipment on page 47.
An idiom is an informal expression often used in spoken English. In many cases, the words do not have their literal meaning (for example, *to paint the town red* means to go out and have a good time in the evening).

Complete each idiom in **bold** with an appropriate word from A, B or C. Each idiom is explained in *italics* after each sentence.

1. Despite a huge variety of restaurants selling excellent local dishes, many tourists prefer to eat **________** food. (fast food / convenience food such as hamburgers, pizzas, etc, which are not very healthy for you)
   - A. rubbish
   - B. junk
   - C. garbage

2. Airlines are reluctant to admit that delays, poor in-flight service and cramped, uncomfortable seating are the cause of **air________**. (anger and aggression often experienced by air travellers and directed towards air crew or fellow passengers)
   - A. rage
   - B. fury
   - C. anger

3. The motorway is the quickest way of getting from Paris to Marseilles, but many drivers prefer to take the slower **________** route. (a road that goes through an area of natural beauty, such as mountains, countryside, etc)
   - A. pretty
   - B. picturesque
   - C. scenic

4. He’s always going on holiday to interesting and exciting places. He’s such a **globe-________**. (somebody who travels a lot)
   - A. runner
   - B. hopper
   - C. trotter

5. Many tourists staying in the area are kept in **tourist________** where they rarely get a chance to meet the local people and experience local culture. (an enclosed resort surrounded by high fences, etc, designed to keep local people out and tourists in)
   - A. ghettoes
   - B. slums
   - C. dives

6. Although the flight was fully booked, there were several seats available at the last minute because of **no-________**. (people who have booked a seat on an aircraft or in a restaurant, a room in a hotel, etc, and don’t arrive)
   - A. appears
   - B. arrives
   - C. shows

7. This hotel is dirty and uncomfortable. It’s a real **________**! (a dirty, uncomfortable and, usually, cheap hotel)
   - A. doghouse
   - B. fleapit
   - C. chicken coop

8. I’ve got bad **________** belly: I shouldn’t have had that prawn salad last night. (stomach ache caused by eating unhygienically-prepared food)
   - A. Birmingham
   - B. Delhi
   - C. Bangkok

9. If you miss the last bus, you should take a taxi back to the hotel: don’t try to **________** a lift. (hitch-hike)
   - A. thumb
   - B. finger
   - C. hand

10. The resort was **in the middle of________**, so there was nothing interesting to see or do. (isolated from any towns, villages, etc)
    - A. everywhere
    - B. somewhere
    - C. nowhere

11. Local restaurants are very cheap, so you won’t **________** the bank by eating out every night. (spend a lot of money)
    - A. rob
    - B. bankrupt
    - C. break
12. I travel a lot on business, so I seem to spend most of my life living out of a __________. (to be away from home a lot)
   A. bag     B. suitcase    C. rucksack

13. I really enjoyed the cruise, but it took me a few days to find my sea __________. (to adapt to being be on a ship without feeling seasick)
   A. stomach     B. legs     C. head

14. The barman tried to __________-change me: the drink cost £2, I gave him £5 and he only gave me £2 back. (to cheat someone by not giving him the correct money in change)
   A. small     B. short    C. little

15. I hadn’t been anywhere for years, and then suddenly I got __________ feet and decided to do some travelling. (a desire to travel and see different places)
   A. itchy     B. scratchy     C. tickly

16. I always try to travel __________ when I go on holiday. I usually just take a very small suitcase and nothing else. (to take very little luggage with you when you travel)
   A. light     B. gentle     C. easy

17. I don’t like staying in busy resorts. I prefer to go somewhere that’s off the __________ track. (away from popular areas)
   A. beaten     B. well-walked     C. tramped

18. When I arrive in a foreign city, I can’t wait to __________ the sights. (to go sightseeing)
   A. run     B. play     C. do

19. Passengers flying from Britain to Australia often __________ the journey for a day or two in somewhere like Hong Kong or Singapore. (stop somewhere for a short time during a long journey)
   A. split     B. crack     C. break

20. One of the biggest problems anyone faces when they travel abroad is culture __________. (confusion or anxiety that travellers experience when visiting a different country)
   A. surprise     B. shock     C. daze

21. Applying for a visa often involves dealing with a lot of __________ tape. (bureaucracy)
   A. blue     B. white     C. red

22. £15 for a hamburger and a plate of fries? What a __________-off! (something that costs too much)
   A. rip     B. tear     C. pull

23. Don’t eat in that restaurant. It looks nice from the outside, but it’s a real tourist __________. (a place that is in a good location to attract tourists, but is overpriced and generally provides poor service)
   A. pit     B. trap     C. trick

24. Last year we went on a __________ visit to Europe: we did seven capital cities in seven days! (a very short visit)
   A. running     B. flying     C. hurrying

25. The manager insisted our trip to Madrid was for business, but everyone knew it was really a __________. (a trip that people pretend is for business, but which is really for relaxation and pleasure)
   A. junket     B. crumpet     C. trumpet
A.
You should always read between the lines when you look in a holiday brochure. I chose a hotel that was described as being in a quiet location a stone's throw from the beach. That was true to a certain extent, but really they were pulling a fast one. You see, the hotel was in the back of beyond, and it was on a cliff looking down at the beach two hundred feet below! The only place to go in the evening was the hotel bar, and that was a pick-up joint.

B.
The brochure told me that the hotel was the best in the area, but to be honest it fell short of my expectations. First of all you had to pay through the nose for food and service which wasn't really up to the mark, and secondly, the manager was a real misery guts who complained all the time and kept laying down the law ('Don't leave your window open, Don't smoke in your room, Don't make any noise after 10pm, and so on). I met someone who used to stay at the hotel, but he told me it had gone to the dogs since a new company had taken it over.

C.
Prices for long-haul flights are usually a bit steep. However, competition between airlines has brought prices down recently, and if you shop around you can usually get a good deal, especially if you go to a bucket shop or search on the Internet. I managed to get a cut-price flight to Perth - £350 return! - but the flight left London at an unearthly hour and went round the houses (we flew via Dubai, Karachi, Colombo, Kuala Lumpur and Jakarta.) before we reached our destination!

D.
We had a guest staying at our hotel last week. She was a very tough customer, always complaining and picking holes in everything. Anyway, when she checked out, she demanded a refund, but our manager calmly and politely explained that this was out of the question. She flew off the handle, told him to pull his socks up, and stormed out of the hotel without paying! It's bad enough when you get a skipper, but when housekeeping went to clean her room, we also discovered she had nicked the towels!

E.
I really recommend the restaurant on the corner. You always get your money's worth. The grub is good and plentiful, and the house plonk is cheap'n'cheerful (although it might take the skin off your teeth). The place is popular with the natives, so that's a good sign.

F.
The Aphrodite Hotel in Kyrenia is out of this world, and if you stay there you'll know that you're in good hands. When I was there, the staff went out of their way to make me feel welcome, and the manager fell over himself to make sure everything was perfect. He knew I was dog-tired when I arrived, so asked all his staff to keep the noise down, and of course I slept like a log!
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Idioms 2 (cont.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Get something that is worth the amount of money you paid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Not possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Very good / Excellent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Look for the cheapest prices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. A place where men go to try to meet women.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Stolen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Slept very well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Did everything possible (two expressions).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Safe and well cared for.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Local people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Somebody who is always in a bad mood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. A place where you can buy cheap travel tickets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Very near.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Very rough tasting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Walked out of a room angrily.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Not being completely honest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Somebody who demands the very best quality and service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Telling everyone what to do and how to behave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Very early, or during the night.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Became very angry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Finding faults all the time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Wasn’t good enough.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Wasn’t as good as I expected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Pay a lot of money.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Decide what somebody really means when they say or write something.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Be quiet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. (Cheap) wine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Make an effort to improve.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Very cheap (but not always very good quality) (two expressions).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Something which is very cheap and good value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Very remote, a long way from main towns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. A very indirect route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. A hotel guest who leaves without paying his / her bill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Expensive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise 1
Complete these sentences with one or two words, and write these words in the grid on the next page. If you do this correctly, you will reveal the name of a system that is shared and run by several international airlines (including British Airways, Qantas and Cathay Pacific). The first and last letters of each word or word pair are already in the grid.

1. A captain on an airliner is helped by a co-pilot, who is also known as the __________. (2 words)

2. Aircraft which fly faster than the speed of sound are called supersonic aircraft, and those that fly slower than the speed of sound are called __________ aircraft.

3. The airline equivalent of a bareboat charter (see On the Water on page 40) is called a __________. (2 words)

4. Aircraft such as the Boeing 737 and 757, which have six seats or fewer across the cabin (in economy class), are called __________ aircraft. (2 words)

5. Aircraft such as the Boeing 747 and 767, which have more than six seats across the cabin, are called __________ aircraft. (2 words)

6. Most modern airliners are powered by jet engines, but smaller airliners are often powered by __________, which are propellers driven by turbine engines.

7. Business class is often called __________ class.

8. The area at the front of an airliner where the pilots sit is called the __________. (2 words)

9. When a lot of airliners are trying to land at an airport, __________ usually occurs. This means that the aircraft fly round in circles while they descend until they get permission to land.

10. A __________ is an aircraft with a large propeller (called rotor blades) on top which allows it to lift straight off the ground.

11. On an airliner, passengers can have a window seat, a middle seat or an __________ seat.

12. The __________ are the people who look after passengers on an airline. (2 words)

13. Small airliners (usually with fewer than 20 seats) which fly short routes between cities are often called __________. (2 words)

14. A flight that covers a big distance (for example, Tokyo to San Francisco, London to New York, etc) is called a __________ flight. (2 words)

15. In the USA, economy class is called __________ class.

16. A small jet (usually with fewer than 10 seats, and often used by businesspeople) is called an __________ jet.
Exercise 2
In the box below there are lots of other words and expressions that airlines use, but they have been joined together. Can you separate them into individual words and expressions? Do this by reading from left to right only.

Also see: Airline terminology (page 8), At the airport (page 10)
Money matters

Exercise 1

Use the words and expressions in the box to complete these paragraphs.

When you go travelling, it is always a good idea to take a bit of 1.________ (coins and notes) with you: preferably a 2.________ like US dollars or British pounds*. A lot of places will refuse to change 3.________ from countries with weak economies.

The British pound is 4.________ at the moment, so when British travellers go to the USA, their pound will buy more dollars. When it is 5.________, they will get fewer dollars for their money.

You can change 6.________ at any bank or 7.________ in the city, but check the 8.________ they are offering you first, and also check how much 9.________ you will be charged (this can be as high as £5, or 8% of your total 10.________, in some places.

If you are using a cash machine abroad to withdraw money, it is better to use a 11.________ (where money is taken directly from your bank account) rather than get an 12.________ on a 13.________ (such as American Express, Visa or Mastercard) as you don't have to pay 14.________ to the card company. This usually only works, however, if your bank account is 15.________ and you have sufficient funds. If your account is 16.________ (there is no money in your account and / or you owe your bank money), you may not be able to withdraw money from it (unless your bank gives you a good 17.________)

(*also called the pound sterling)

Exercise 2

Instructions as above.

British travellers should choose a travel company that is ABTA-bonded. That way, they know that if the company goes 1.________ before their holiday, they will get a complete 2.________.
Money matters (cont.)

If you arrive at a hotel and want to book a room, you will probably have to pay the 3.__________ (this is the hotel's full price). However, if you book in advance, you might get a 4.__________ (sometimes as much as 50 or 60%). And if there are several of you, you might get a special 5.__________ (although this will probably mean you have to share rooms: if you want your own room, you will probably have to pay a 6.__________.

One of my favourite places to go shopping is the grand bazaar in Istanbul. However, unlike a supermarket or department store, nothing has a 7.__________: you have to be prepared to 8.__________ in order to get a 9.__________, and you shouldn't believe everyone when they say they are giving you a 10.‘__________'! If you are astute, however, it possible to get a real 11.__________.

The restaurant we went to was terrible: it was 12.__________, the food was practically inedible and we were 13.__________ for the drinks. We discovered that our holiday rep only took us there because she got a generous 14.__________ from the owner (a € 15.__________ for every customer she took!). I'm still trying to get 16.__________ for the food poisoning I got there, but the tour company refuses to accept responsibility.

Exercise 3

Instructions as above.

When you buy an airline ticket, there are several questions you should ask yourself. First of all, is the price you are being charged 1.__________? For example, does it include 2.__________ (in Britain, this will add another 17.5% to the cost of your ticket), an airport 3.__________ charge, airport 4.__________ tax or (in the UK) Air Passenger 5.__________? Also, if you change the date or time of your flight, will you have to pay a financial 6.__________? You should also be aware that you might be required to pay a 7.__________ before you fly (for example, to pay for unexpected rises in fuel costs).

Many tour operators, airlines, etc, have a policy of 8.__________ (they check their competitors' prices before setting their own), and this can result in serious 9.__________, which is great news for travellers. Sometimes they charge different prices for different groups of people: this policy of 10.__________ can result in very cheap prices for travellers who are more flexible with dates, times and so on. Some operators have recently been accused of 11.__________ in order to prevent their competitors from succeeding in the market (or in some cases, to prevent new competitors entering the market). When travel agencies sell holidays or tickets for travel, they either receive a 12.__________ from the tour operator, or have a 13.__________ system (usually on a 14.__________ basis), where they add a percentage to the tour operators' prices (agreed in advance with the tour operator) and charge this to the customer.
What are the nationalities of the people who come from the countries and territories listed below? (For example, Dr Kali comes from Afghanistan, so he is Afghan). Set yourself a time limit of 10 minutes and write down as many as you can.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Afghanistan</th>
<th>29. Morocco</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Argentina</td>
<td>30. Myanmar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Australia</td>
<td>31. Nepal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Belgium</td>
<td>32. The Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Brazil</td>
<td>33. New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Canada</td>
<td>34. Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Chile</td>
<td>35. Oman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. China</td>
<td>36. Peru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Cuba</td>
<td>37. The Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Cyprus</td>
<td>38. Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Denmark</td>
<td>40. Singapore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Egypt</td>
<td>41. Slovakia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Finland</td>
<td>42. South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. France</td>
<td>43. Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Greece</td>
<td>44. Sudan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Hong Kong</td>
<td>45. Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. India</td>
<td>46. Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Iran</td>
<td>47. Syria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Iraq</td>
<td>48. Thailand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Japan</td>
<td>49. Turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Jordan</td>
<td>50. Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Kazakhstan</td>
<td>51. United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Kenya</td>
<td>52. United States of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Kuwait</td>
<td>53. Venezuela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Laos</td>
<td>54. Vietnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Libya</td>
<td>55. Yemen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Malta</td>
<td>56. Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How many other countries and their nationalities can you name?
Test your knowledge with this quiz.

1. In German it is an autobahn, in French it is an autoroute, in Italian it is an autostrada. What are the British and American words for this kind of road?

2. What is the British expression for a road that you have to pay to use? What is the American equivalent?

3. What is the name of a main road that goes around a town or city (so that drivers on their way to another place do not have to go through the city)? Is it:
   (a) a circle road  (b) a through road  (c) a ring road  (d) a round road  (e) a pass road

4. What is the name given to a minor road which runs through beautiful countryside (often advertised as a tourist attraction)? Is it:
   (a) a pretty route  (b) a nature route  (c) a beauty route  (d) an eco-route  (e) a scenic route

5. Match the British-English words (which are all connected with cars and the road) in the first box with their American equivalent in the second box:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>British</th>
<th>American</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bonnet</td>
<td>hood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boot</td>
<td>trunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diversion</td>
<td>turn signal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dual carriageway</td>
<td>tire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flyover</td>
<td>overpass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>petrol</td>
<td>gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puncture</td>
<td>shoulder of a road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roundabout</td>
<td>sidewalk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>main road</td>
<td>traffic circle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pavement</td>
<td>underpass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taxi</td>
<td>traffic signal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>traffic lights</td>
<td>intersection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tyre</td>
<td>hood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verge</td>
<td>fender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>windscreen</td>
<td>flat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wing</td>
<td>flat (noun)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Rearrange the letters in bold in this sentence to make words and expressions:
   Drivers in Britain need a driving eiclec to show that they have passed their driving test and are qualified to drive, enisarcnu in case they have an accident, and ador axt (money paid to the government which allows them to use the road) before they can drive their cars on public roads. If they take their car to another country, they need a merge drac to show that they are insured to drive.
7. Match the definitions in the first box with the vehicle being described in the second box.

| (A) A car with (usually) four doors which can carry four or five people            | city car                      |
| (B) A vehicle with an open back for carrying goods.                               | coach                         |
| (C) A two-wheeled cycle, powered by an engine.                                   | convertible                   |
| (D) A car where the back opens upwards and is used as a door for goods.          | estate                        |
| (E) A very small car (often for two people) which is very economical to run.     | 4x4                           |
| (F) A large car with a flat space behind the seats where parcels or suitcases can be put. | hatchback                     |
| (G) A large car for up to eight people.                                          | motorcycle                    |
| (H) A small motorcycle with a curving shield in front of the seat and a platform for the feet. | MPV                           |
| (I) A fast car, often for just two people.                                       | pick-up truck                 |
| (J) A vehicle designed to drive over rough ground.                               | saloon                        |
| (K) A car with a roof that folds back or can be removed.                         | scooter                       |
| (L) A large comfortable bus operated for long-distance travellers.              | sports car                    |

8. Complete this passage about car hire with words from the box.

When you hire a car, you can choose from several different (A) _________, or groups, of car (anything from a small group A economy car to a large group 7M people carrier). Before you sign the (B) _________, it is very important to check the (C) _________ (the documents the car hire company gives you) and to make sure you agree to the (D) _________ and (E) _________ of hire. A good car hire company will include the following: (F) _________, which is daily insurance that covers damage to a hire car if you have an accident; (G) _________, which covers the loss, theft or vandalism of the car; (H) _________ accident insurance, which provides life and medical insurance for the driver and passengers; (I) _________ mileage, which means that you can drive as far as you like without paying any more to the car hire company. Note that if you hire the car in one place and return it to another, you may have to pay a (J) _________ charge (this helps the car hire company with the cost of returning the car to its original location). You may also have to pay a (K) _________ service charge to pay for any petrol that you didn’t replace to top up the petrol tank to its original level.
On the water

Exercise 1
Match the types of water vessel in the first box with an appropriate definition in the second box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bumboat</th>
<th>cabin cruiser</th>
<th>canoe</th>
<th>dinghy</th>
<th>ferry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gondola</td>
<td>hovercraft</td>
<td>hydrofoil</td>
<td>jet foil</td>
<td>lifeboat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ocean) liner</td>
<td>motor boat / speedboat ship</td>
<td>yacht</td>
<td>narrow boat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. A boat used to rescue passengers from a sinking ship.
2. A small boat powered by an engine. These can usually go quite fast.
3. A small boat for two or three people, with either sails or oars.
4. A boat which moves quickly over water on thin, retractable legs.
5. Similar to the boat described above, but with a gas turbine engine to make it go faster.
6. A sailing boat, or a boat used for pleasure and sport.
7. A general word for a large boat that carries passengers or cargo across the sea.
8. A vehicle which moves over water or land on a cushion of air.
9. A small boat which is moved forward by one or two people using paddles.
10. A large boat with special areas for people to sleep in.
11. A large boat that carries people and (often) cars and trucks to and fro across a stretch of water.
12. A large ship which is used to carry passengers on a cruise.
13. A long narrow boat with high ends which is moved forward by one person standing at the back (this boat is usually associated with Venice)
14. A boat that sells food and other provisions to bigger boats.
15. A long narrow boat used as a holiday home (usually on a canal).

Exercise 2
Decide if these statements are True or False. If they are false, correct them.

1. A provisioned charter is a system of chartering a ship where the owner provides only the ship, but not the crew, fuel or insurance,
2. Before a ship can carry paying passengers, it must have a certificate of airworthiness to show that it
complies with safety regulations.

3. A boat’s speed is measured in bows (for example, ‘The ship travels at twelve bows’).

4. The stern is the front of a ship and the bow is the back of a ship.

5. The starboard is the right-hand side of a ship and the port is the left-hand side (when facing forwards).

6. The maximum weight a ship can carry (including crew, passengers, fuel, etc) is called the gross tonnage.

7. A ship usually has several floors which are called companionways. These are connected by staircases called bridges. The deck is the top part of the ship where the captain stands.

8. When a large number of boats sail together, usually following one main boat, this is called flotilla cruising.

**Exercise 3**
Rearrange the letters in **bold** to make words. Two words are used twice.

1. A small harbour for boats is called a **ramian**, and consists of individual **hetsbr** where boats can dock.

2. A **nibca** is a room on a boat or ship, and usually contains **hbser** for passengers to sleep on. An **eidiuots acnib** has a window (small round windows on ships are called **htolepsor**).

3. Ferries where vehicles drive on at one end before the trip begins, and then drive off at the other end when the ferry docks are called **lorl-no-orll-fof** ferries.

4. There are several international organisations concerned with sea and water transportation. These include the International **ehaCbmbr** of Shipping, the International Shipping **tiadeFnero** and the International **airmeitM** Organisation.

5. **rmbkEa** is a verb which has the same meaning as board or get on (a ship or aircraft). The opposite is **idbrkmsea**.

6. **cesikSsasne** caused by the movement of a ship can be relieved by taking pills.

7. There is an excellent ferry service between the islands, with eight **noscrsig** a day in the summer.

8. Many ships sail under a flag of **ninvecoecen**, which means that they are registered in another country from that which they operate from (for various reasons, such as tax purposes, more flexible employment regulations, etc).
Positive or negative?

Look at the words and expressions in the boxes below, and decide whether each one has a positive connotation (☺: the customer was happy with it) or a negative connotation (☻: the customer wasn’t happy with it).

**My hotel room was:**

- airy
- basic
- boiling
- bright
- charming
- claustrophobic
- clean
- comfortable
- comfy
- cosy
- cramped
- damp
- dark
- dingy
- dirty
- disgusting
- draughty
- filthy
- freezing
- homely
- horrible
- huge
- icy
- luxurious
- noisy
- pokey
- pretentious
- quiet
- roomy
- scruffy
- seedy
- smelly
- spacious
- spartan
- spotless
- squalid
- sumptuous
- tiny
- uncomfortable
- well-kept
- well-maintained

**The hotel food was:**

- awful
- bland
- boring
- delicious
- different
- done to a turn
- disgusting
- excellent
- fatty
- filling
- greasy
- healthy
- horrible
- inedible
- indifferent
- lovely
- mouth-watering
- nondescript
- oily
- overcooked
- overpriced
- perfect
- revolting
- repetitive
- rubbery
- scrumptious
- succulent
- sumptuous
- tasteless
- tasty
- unappetising
- undercooked
- uneatable
- unhealthy
- vile
- wonderful
- yucky
- yummy

**The hotel staff were:**

- affable
- aggressive
- amiable
- approachable
- attentive
- considerate
- courteous
- discourteous
- discreet
- efficient
- genial
- helpful
- impolite
- inattentive
- indifferent
- inefficient
- insolent
- kind
- knowledgeable
- lazy
- lovely
- off-hand
- officious
- pleasant
- polite
- rude
- scruffy
- slack
- smart
- surly
- unapproachable
- unhelpful
- unpleasant
- warm
- welcoming
- well-mannered

**The tour we went on was:**

- amazing
- boring
- dull
- educational
- fascinating
- interesting
- intriguing
- mind-numbing
- monotonous
- riveting
- stimulating
- soul-destroying
- stultifying
- tedious

**The beach was:**

- beautiful
- crowded
- dirty
- heaving
- lovely
- overcrowded
- picturesque
- polluted
- rocky
- stony
- stunning
- windswept
Prepositions

Complete these sentences with appropriate prepositions (in, at, on, etc). In some cases, more than one answer may be possible.

1. The bureau de change is open every day _____ 8.30am _____ 6.30pm, but it closes _____ lunchtime _____ Sundays, and _____ the off-peak season it is closed _____ weekends. It is also closed _____ December 25th and January 1st.

2. Most people go _____ bus or taxi _____ the suburbs _____ the city centre, but sometimes it's quicker to go _____ foot.

3. The flight lands _____ Heathrow Airport _____ half past eight, and it should take you about 45 minutes to collect your baggage _____ the carousel and get _____ immigration and customs. If you take the airport express, you should arrive _____ the city centre by ten o'clock.

4. As soon as you've checked _____ your hotel, meet me _____ the lobby and we can go _____ a drink _____ the bar.

5. Your guide, who is an authority _____ Roman architecture, will meet you _____ the ticket office _____ the amphitheatre, and then you'll go _____ the amphitheatre _____ a tour.

6. We stayed _____ a wonderful hotel _____ the sea, and it was only a minute's walk _____ a beautiful beach. I would recommend it _____ anyone!

7. All our steaks are served _____ salad or seasonal vegetables, and come _____ a choice _____ five different sauces.

8. We've just been _____ Italy, where we stayed _____ a really nice Italian family who we've known _____ years (ever _____ we met them in London in 1998).

9. We're not satisfied _____ the service here. Who is responsible _____ dealing with customer complaints, and are they free _____ help us now?

10. If you have a complaint or a problem, please speak _____ the manager. He is usually available _____ the mornings: _____ the evenings or _____ night you can discuss any problems _____ the duty manager.

11. We apologise _____ the delay, and are grateful _____ all our passengers _____ their patience and understanding.

12. The city is famous _____ its beautiful architecture, and it is very rich _____ history and culture. The people who live there are very proud _____ their heritage, and are always friendly and welcoming _____ visitors.

13. Alison works _____ a receptionist in a small hotel (just _____ me). Her manager makes her work _____ a slave (just _____ mine!).

14. We would like to compliment the chef _____ an excellent meal, and thank the waiters and waitresses _____ all their hard work. Between them, they have succeeded _____ making the evening _____ a great success.

15. Tourists often suffer _____ minor stomach upsets when they are _____ holiday. This is usually the result _____ a sudden change of diet, but sometimes it indicates poor standards of hygiene _____ the kitchen.

16. Henry travels all _____ the world _____ business. He's just gone _____ Kuala Lumpur and will be back _____ a few days.
Restaurants and bars

Read this passage, and match the names of the restaurants and bars in bold with the type of establishment they are on the next page.

There are lots of different places where you can eat in my home town. I’d like to tell you about some of them.

Let’s start with the High Street, which has the highest concentration of restaurants in town. First of all, at number 7 you will find ‘Wok and Roll’, which specialises in food from Beijing and Canton. You can’t actually eat your food here, but they put your food in special containers that keep it hot until you get it home. Next door at number 9 is ‘Curry in a Hurry’, the best place in town for spicy dishes from south Asia. Opposite, at number 11, is ‘Wetback’s’, which does excellent fajitas, burritos, quesadillas and chillis, and two doors further down is ‘Frank’s Plaice’, which does lovely crispy battered cod and haddock in the good old traditional British style. There’s also ‘The Big Munch’ nearby. This place is fine if you are in a hurry and need something quick to eat, but I personally wouldn’t touch their burgers, fries and fried chicken without really good insurance: their food hygiene record is really terrible! However, if you like good (and safe!) American food, check out ‘Souperman’, which is behind the supermarket. There are only six tables, so get there early. Great State-side cooking, and really friendly service.

At the end of the street, there’s a new Spanish place, ‘Bar Celona’; as the name suggests, it’s a bar rather than a restaurant, but you can get lots of small dishes to eat while you drink. If you want a proper sit-down Spanish meal, try ‘Alhambra’ nearby. Their paella and gazpacho are particularly good. Directly opposite is ‘Wasabi-Go!’, which is a great place if you like Japanese-style raw fish; their nigiri and temaki are the best I’ve ever tasted! Also on the High Street, you’ll find the Westbridge Shopping Centre, and on the first floor you’ll find ‘Tastes’. This is the perfect place to eat if you’ve been shopping in the centre, as there are lots of different outlets selling different kinds of cooked food; you buy what you like and then eat in a central seating area. The food is good and cheap, and there is a huge variety.

Denmark Street is at the end of High Street. There are no restaurants here, but ‘The Red Lion’ is a great place for a drink before or after dinner. It’s very traditional: no jukebox, no fruit machines and absolutely no big-screen television. Oh, and the beer there is out of this world.

Go to the end of Denmark Street, and you’ll get to Mill Street. There are several more places to eat here, starting with ‘Mamma Mia’s’ at number 4: when it comes to the perfect pizza, the chef in this restaurant knows the importance of having a really good thin and crispy base and fresh toppings. If you like Italian food, you could also try ‘Pasta Master’ at number 8. Their speciality is pasta, of course, but they also do wonderful meat, including a veal dish which is, er, veally good. Ha ha! For those who prefer French food, you have ‘Aux Trois Cloches’ at number 6. This is a small, informal, friendly place with good tasty cooking at very reasonable prices. If you have money to burn, you could try the much more formal ‘Le Poisson d’Or’ at number 18 (although be warned, even the starters won’t cost you less than £20 each, and the waiters are
a bit snobby, especially the sommelier and the Maitre d’. And they won’t let you in without a jacket and tie).

Mill Street leads to Venice Square, and there are a few more places here. For a traditional British roast dinner, I would recommend ‘Silverthorne’s’. You help yourself to a selection of vegetables and sauces or gravies from a buffet, and then a chef cuts you a portion of beef or lamb. For something equally British but less extravagant, you might like to try ‘Rosie Lee’s’ for a nice cup of tea and a slice of cake (or you could try their wonderful cream teas). On the other side of the square is ‘Jimmy’s’, where you can get things like pies, sandwiches and light meals. The best place to eat here, however, is ‘The George and Dragon’. This used to be a terrible place: warm beer, the stink of cigarette smoke, fights on a Saturday night. Then two years ago it was bought by a professional chef and he’s turned it round completely. You can still drink here, but there’s now also a restaurant section serving superb food. Last month the chef received his first Michelin star!

The station is just behind Venice Square. If you’re waiting for a train and you’re hungry, you could go to ‘Choo-Choo’s’, which is in the station itself. However, unless you like stale pork pies, sandwiches that curl at the corners and coffee that tastes like mud, I would avoid this place.
Complete each sentence with one or two words. These can all be found by reading from left to right in the box at the bottom of the page. You do not need all the words in the box.

1. I need to get some cash and the banks are closed. Is there a/an _________ near here that will take my card?
2. To get from Summertown to the city centre, take the number 2 or the number 7. There’s a _________ in front of the supermarket. Try to have the correct fare.
3. The _________, which is at the end of Nathan Road, contains thousands of species of tropical plants, including some very rare orchids.
4. If you want to get a ferry to one of the islands, you will need to get one from the _________ in Piraeus.
5. I want to send an email to my friends to let them know I’m well and having a good time. Is there a/an _________ near the hotel?
6. The hotels are full because of the public holiday, but there’s an excellent _________ just outside the city centre which is much cheaper but just as comfortable.
7. The Blue _________ in Istanbul, with its towering minarets and huge dome, is a wonderful example of Islamic architecture.
8. The Fondation Beyeler in Basel is a/an _________ that contains famous works by Picasso, Miró, Max Ernst and other 20th century artists and sculptors.
9. Somebody’s stolen my wallet. Could you tell me where the _________ is, please?
10. Every Wednesday there’s a really good food _________ in the main square where you can buy lots of delicious local delicacies to take home.
11. If guests become ill, the hotel will call a doctor. Alternatively, they can go to his _________, which is just round the corner.
12. I’ve broken my glasses and I need to find a/an _________ so that I can get them replaced.
Travel equipment

Look at these dictionary definitions, and complete each one with one or two words. These are essential or useful things that people take with them when they go on holiday or visit another country for other purposes.

Write your answers in the grid at the bottom of the page. If you do this correctly, you will reveal a word in the shaded vertical strip which is a general word for things you use to clean yourself (e.g., soap, shampoo, toothpaste, etc).

1. A ______ is a box with a handle which you carry your clothes in when you are travelling.
2. A ______ is a small portable electric lamp.
3. A ______ is a small knife that folds up so that you can carry it in your pocket.
4. A ______ is a soft bag for carrying clothes, etc, when travelling.
5. A ______ is a piece of paper or a card which allows you to travel on (for example) a plane, ship or train.
6. A ______ ______ kit is a box or bag with bandages, dressings and basic medicine used in an emergency.
7. Travel ______ is an agreement with a company by which you are paid compensation if you have an accident, lose your belongings or have them stolen.
8. A ______ is an official stamp on your travel documents that allows you to enter a country.
9. A ______ ______ is an official document that lets you work in another country.
10. A ______ is an official document allowing you to pass from one country to another.

1.  
2.  
3.  
4.  
5.  
6.  
7.  
8.  
9.  
10.
Travel health and safety

Use the words and expressions in the box to complete the sentences.

| air sickness | altitude sickness | assembly point | carbon monoxide detectors | contagious | deep vein thrombosis (DVT) | emergency exits | fire alarm | fire blankets | fire doors | fire extinguishers | first aid kit | food poisoning | health declaration form | hygiene | immunization | motion sickness | notifiable | safety announcement | safety card | smoke detectors | upset stomach |

1. All restaurant kitchens should have a ________ containing bandages and other emergency medical equipment. __________ should also be available to wrap around anyone who is engulfed by fire.

2. Walkers in the Himalayas often experience __________ because they are not used to being so high up.

3. If a guest discovers a fire, he / she should alert other guests and staff in the hotel by setting off the nearest __________ and then evacuating the building.

4. Airlines recommend that air passengers should take light exercise (for example, a walk) during long haul flights to avoid _________.

5. Passengers on a commercial flight should listen carefully to the __________, read the ________ in the seat pocket in front of them, and make a note of where the ________ are, bearing in mind that the nearest one might be behind them.

6. An ill feeling caused by being in a moving vehicle is called __________ (it is also called __________ when travelling in an aircraft).

7. Hotels should ensure that _________ are kept closed but unlocked at all times.

8. ________ should be installed in corridors and in all rooms, and tested on a weekly basis. Their batteries should be changed every six months. Buildings that use gas heating or have gas boilers should also consider installing _________.

9. __________ and __________ are just two of the bacteria that can cause very serious _________.

10. In the event of a fire, guests should leave their rooms immediately and go to the ________, which is in the hotel car park.

11. There are two ________ on each floor to use in the event of a fire. One of these contains carbon dioxide and one contains water.

12. Before travelling to some countries, it is necessary to receive ________ against some of the diseases you could catch.

13. Some countries require visitors to provide a ________ to show that they are free from illness and ________ diseases.

14. ________ diseases are dangerous diseases which have to be reported to a health authority when a patient is diagnosed.

15. Many travellers experience an ________ when they visit foreign countries, usually as a result of a change in diet, but sometimes as a result of poor ________ in restaurants.
**Two-word expressions 1: A - Z**

**Exercise 1**
Complete the words in the grid to make two-word expressions connected with Travel and Tourism. You have been given the first letter of each word, and you can find the rest of each word in the box below the grid. The first one has been done as an example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>accreditation</th>
<th>b________</th>
<th>c________</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>d________</td>
<td>e________</td>
<td>f________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g________</td>
<td>h________</td>
<td>i________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j________</td>
<td>k________</td>
<td>l________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m________</td>
<td>n________</td>
<td>o________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p________</td>
<td>q________</td>
<td>r________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s________</td>
<td>t________</td>
<td>u________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v________</td>
<td>w________</td>
<td>y________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exercise 2**
Complete these sentences with a two-word expression from above.

1. During the flight, our _________ _________ will be serving you a light meal and offering you a selection of drinks from the bar.

2. The best way to avoid _________ _________ when you fly across time zones is to try to stay awake in your new time zone until it gets dark.

3. During the winter months, the _________ _________ in most hotels falls considerably: some are almost empty for most of the season.

4. A _________ _________ includes the price of the flight, transfers, accommodation and local taxes.

5. Some museums have an _________ _________, but others let visitors in for free.

6. Travellers can avoid _________ _________ such as salmonella by only eating in reputable restaurants with a high standard of hygiene and cleanliness, and by making sure that everything is thoroughly cooked.

7. Here’s your _________ _________ . You’re in row 37, seat G. Watch the screens for information and a gate number.

8. Many restaurants add a 10% _________ _________ to their bills, which can increase the cost of a meal significantly.

9. If you need anything cleaning, the hotel offers an excellent _________ _________.

10. The bank will add on a 5% _________ _________ for changing traveller’s cheques.
Two-word expressions 2

Choose one word from the first box and one word from the second box to make two-word expressions defined by the sentences. To help you, the last letter of one expression is the first letter of the next expression. There are some words in the boxes that you do not need.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eighth</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>excess</th>
<th>ground</th>
<th>Gulf</th>
<th>Labour</th>
<th>Round</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mardi</td>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>nature</td>
<td>poste</td>
<td>reception</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sightseeing</td>
<td></td>
<td>sleeper</td>
<td>terminal</td>
<td></td>
<td>transit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warsaw</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>breakfast</th>
<th>building</th>
<th>call</th>
<th>Convention</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>East</th>
<th>passenger</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reserve</td>
<td>freedom</td>
<td>restante</td>
<td>room</td>
<td>handling</td>
<td></td>
<td>States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tour</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. A world-wide agreement which defines an airline’s responsibilities to, and liabilities for, its passengers and their baggage on international flights.

2. A special area where wildlife is protected.

3. A morning meal that typically consists of cereal, bacon, eggs, toast and marmalade.

4. A traveller changing from one aircraft to another at an airport.

5. An American-English expression for a journey from one place to another and back again.

6. A system where letters can be addressed to someone at a post office where they can be collected (called General Delivery in American English).

7. Extra money to be paid on trains, planes, etc (such as for travelling first class with a second class ticket, or for travelling further than originally intended).

8. An airline’s right to carry passengers between cities in a foreign country (for example, British Airways’ right to carry passengers between New York and San Francisco).

9. A festival at the beginning of the period of Lent, and celebrated with carnivals in cities such as New Orleans, Rio de Janeiro and Nice.

10. A small journey (one day or less) which involves visiting the sights of a town or city.

11. A large room in a hotel suitable for big groups of people (for example, for a wedding party).

12. A general geographical name for the area which includes countries situated around the Persian Gulf (but which sometimes also includes Egypt and other countries not on the Gulf).

13. The main building at an airport where passengers arrive and depart.

14. The department and staff of an airline who deal with passengers at an airport after their plane has landed.

15. A collective name for the countries on the Persian Gulf.

16. A comfortable seat on an aircraft, boat, etc, which can be reclined so that passengers can sleep more easily.
Look at extracts 1 - 17, which come from different holiday brochures and advertisements, and match each one with the type of holiday it is describing. Choose the holidays from the box below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>adventure holiday</th>
<th>all-inclusive holiday</th>
<th>beach holiday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>camping holiday</td>
<td>cruise</td>
<td>diving holiday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hiking holiday</td>
<td>package holiday</td>
<td>environmental holiday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>self-catering holiday</td>
<td>sightseeing holiday</td>
<td>skiing holiday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>special interest holiday</td>
<td>tour</td>
<td>working holiday</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The Maria Holiday Resort consists of 24 self-contained apartments around a large swimming pool. Each apartment has a well-equipped kitchen where guests can prepare their meals. Alternatively, there are several good restaurants within easy walking distance.


3. White sands, crystal water, waves gently lapping the shore, palm trees swaying in the breeze, a bright sun floating in an azure sky. If this is your idea of paradise, then the Seychelles are for you. So stop dreaming, and book your trip today!

4. The only site in the region to be awarded five stars, the Solero de Risa has pitches for 200 tents, and has its own pool, restaurants, bars and even a small shopping complex. An ideal base for those who like to spend their holiday under canvas.

5. Cabins are luxuriously appointed, and all have a view of the sea. Not that you'll be spending much time in them: with a wide range of activities on deck during the day, and a fabulous entertainment programme at night, you won’t want to sleep! And of course with ten cities to explore over three weeks, you’ll be out and about the rest of the time.

6. Prices begin from £350 per week, and include return flights from Gatwick or Manchester, visas, taxes, transfers and accommodation. We can even arrange your travel insurance and foreign currency - at very reasonable rates.

7. All our chalets are located within walking distance of the most popular slopes, including the nursery slope. For the more adventurous and experienced, a cable car can get you to the top of the most exciting black-run pistes within half an hour.

8. After a day exploring the area in an open-top jeep, we head for the water-hole at dusk. This is then the focus of all the activity, with hippos, giraffes and elephants competing for space with flamingos and egrets. After that, we return to the lodge for dinner and bed.

9. The walk, which takes in some of the country’s most beautiful scenery, takes five days to complete, and we cover an estimated 20 kilometres a day. Accommodation is in youth hostels and guest houses along the way, with breakfast and dinner provided. We strongly recommend that you bring waterproofs and a water bottle, and wear comfortable walking shoes.

10. The Cuatro Vientos resort at Santa Lucia has everything you could possibly want for the perfect holiday. The price of £850 for two weeks includes all flights, taxes, transfers, meals, snacks, locally produced drinks and entertainment.
We arrive at Marco Polo airport in the morning and transfer to the city by private water taxi. After checking into our hotel, we meet our guide, who will take us around Saint Mark's Square, the Doge's Palace and the beautiful Basilica di San Marco. We then proceed on foot to the famous Rialto Bridge over the Grand Canal, where you will get the chance….

You provide the warm clothes and the enthusiasm, we provide the waterproofs, the lifejackets and, of course, the boats. After a day's training in the safety of peaceful Poliparut harbour, you then head for the open sea for a real taste of life on the ocean wave!

The Arrowhead Conservation Centre offers committed greenies the chance to really do their bit for the planet while having fun and getting away from the pressures of daily life. Activities include tree planting, building windbreaks, monitoring pollution levels on the beach and coordinating local recycling programmes. Prices begin from £1200 a week….

Day 1: Depart London Gatwick. Arrive at Camaguey. Transfer to Los Pinchos hacienda for one night.
Day 2: After breakfast, coach to Trinidad. Lunch in Trinidad, followed by a walk around the town. Coach to Cienfuegos, staying at the Hotel Jose Martin for two nights.
Day 3: Local bus to botanic gardens for informed tour. Afternoon at leisure, or optional excursion (supplement payable) to Burette lagoon and crocodile farm.

Explore some of the most beautiful coral reefs in the world, from the Red Sea to Australia's Great Barrier Reef, which has some of the most exotic underwater flora and fauna in the world. Alternatively, check out some fascinating wrecks dotted around the British Isles. All our instructors are PADI trained and certified…

They say that a change is as good as a break. With Hands-On Holidays, you can do both! Grape picking in France or Italy, olive harvesting in Greece and helping to run a bar in Spain are just a few of the temporary, short-term jobs we have on our books. So if you want to have fun and earn a bit of money, contact us today!

Take some coconut milk, lemon grass, chillies, garlic, ginger, and fish sauce, mix it together, add some tiger prawns and you’ve got the perfect Thai meal. Well, almost! Why not find out how to cook real Thai food on one of our residential courses on the beautiful island of Phuket, off Thailand’s west coast? Under the tutelage of some of the areas best chefs, we will show you how to dish up the perfect Thai feast!

Look at the descriptions again, and underline the words and expressions that helped you to identify what kind of holiday it was.

Also see: Types of tourism (page 53)
Types of tourism

Decide what kinds of tourism are being described, and write the answers in the grid. If you do this correctly, you will reveal another type of tourism in the shaded vertical strip (to help you, the first letter and last letter of each word are already in the grid).

1. Robert’s travel company specialises in tourism that tries not to have an adverse effect on the places that its customers visit.
2. The travel company that Olivia works for only provides holidays for people who want to visit other countries, and not stay in their own country.
3. Rebecca’s company offers trips to travellers who want to meet and observe indigenous people in their native locations.
4. If you’re interested in visiting castles, other old buildings and famous historical sights, the agency that Harry works for would be ideal.
5. Have you been feeling under the weather recently? Whether you want a month in a spa, or just a few days breathing clean mountain air, Harriet’s tour company will get you back in the pink again!
6. Fed up with the beach? Can’t face another skiing holiday? Well, what about a week on a farm instead? Andy’s Tours has a wide range of cottages, caravans and other accommodation in some of the country’s most beautiful locations.
7. Bert’s tour operator provides transport, accommodation and other travel services for some of the biggest companies in the country.
8. Hilda’s Holidays has some of the loudest, liveliest and most exciting resorts available. Why spend a fortnight sitting on a beach when you can spend it drinking yourself under the table?!
9. Ian’s company provides accommodation, transport and tours for visitors coming from outside the country.
10. If you want to visit some of the world’s most important holy places, Rachel’s company is the one to have faith in.
11. Many companies like to reward their employees for working hard and getting good results. Some of them use Imogen’s tour operator to book holidays and trips for their best staff to say ‘Thank you for all your good work’.

Also see: Types of holiday (page 51)
What has gone wrong?

Look at the situations and what the people are saying on the next two pages, and decide what has happened in each case. Complete each situation with an appropriate word from the first box. You do not need all of the words in the box.

- broken
- bumped
- burnt
- cancelled
- damaged
- delayed
- diverted
- double-booked
- killed
- lost
- misinformed
- mugged
- opened
- overcharged
- overcooked
- poisoned
- re-routed
- robbed
- run over / knocked down (by a car)
- short-changed
- stolen
- undercharged
- undercooked

Situation 1: A customer in a restaurant is talking to a waiter:
"I asked for it to be well-done, but this is rare. In fact, it's almost raw!"
His food has been __________.

Situation 2: The same customer is talking to the waiter again:
"I think there's a mistake on my bill. I didn't order half of these things".
He has been __________.

Situation 3: An airline passenger is at the airport:
"We were supposed to take off an hour ago. I keep checking the boards for information, but all it says is 'Wait in lounge'."
Her flight has been __________.

Situation 4: An airline passenger is talking to a member of the airline's ground-crew staff:
"Look, I've got two baggage checks, so where's my second item? I've been waiting here for half an hour and it hasn't come through on the luggage carousel."
Some of his luggage has been __________.

Situation 5: A tourist is talking to a police officer:
"I was walking back to my hotel when someone hit me on the head and stole my wallet"
The tourist has been __________.

Situation 6: A hotel receptionist is talking to a customer.
"I'm sorry, madam, I don't know how it happened, but it looks like the room you reserved has been given to someone else."
The customer's room has been __________.

Situation 7: A train passenger is complaining to a member of railway staff.
"Your ticket booking office told me that the train leaves at nine o'clock every morning, but when I got to the station, I discovered it leaves at half past eight."
The passenger has been __________.
Situation 8: An airline passenger is calling her family from an aircraft phone.
"We can’t land at O’Hare because of the snow, so they’re flying us on to Des Moines and then putting us on a bus”.
The passenger’s flight has been _________ because of bad weather.

Situation 9: A passenger in a taxi is complaining to the driver.
"According to your meter, the fare from the airport is €18. I gave you a €50 note, and you’ve only given me €20 back."
The taxi driver has _________ his passenger.

Situation 10: A woman is at the doctor.
"I’m getting continual stomach cramps, I’ve got awful diarrhoea and I can’t stop vomiting. It must have been the shellfish I had for dinner last night. I thought it tasted strange"
The woman has been _________ by eating bad seafood.

Situation 11: A customer in a bar is talking to the barman.
"I only put the mobile down on the table for a few moments, and when I next looked it had gone. Are you sure you didn’t see anything?"
The customer’s mobile phone has (probably) been _________.

Situation 12: A man is at the chemist.
"I didn’t realise how strong the sun was. I fell asleep, and when I woke up I was red and sore from head to toe. Can you give me something to help it?"
He has been _________ by the sun.

Situation 13: A hotel guest is talking to the hotel manager.
"When I got back to my room, I discovered that my safe had been broken into, and my passport and money stolen”.
The guest’s hotel room has been _________.

Situation 14: A hotel guest is complaining to the hotel’s laundry manager.
"This suit was in perfect condition when I gave it to you to be washed. Now there are three buttons missing and a large tear in one of the jacket sleeves”.
The guest’s suit has been _________.

Situation 15: An airline passenger is talking to the check-in assistant.
"I have a valid ticket for this flight, and I’m in plenty of time to check in, so why are you telling me there are no seats available?"
The passenger has been _________ by the airline.
What is their job 1?

Read these descriptions given by people working in jobs related to the travel, tourism and entertainment industry. Can you work out what their jobs are from some of the key words and phrases they use?

1. People call us trolley dollies, but we do much more than just feed people and give them drinks. For a start, we need to make sure that everyone has fastened their safety belt and that their seats are in the upright position before we take-off. We are responsible for demonstrating the safety procedures, and for making sure that people obey the rules during the flight. If there’s an accident, we need to make sure that everyone gets out.

2. It’s not so bad with small groups, but with big groups it can get really confusing, especially if the place we’re visiting is very busy. People might accidentally join another group, or wander off to take a photograph and then get lost, and I spend all my time running around looking for them, waving my umbrella in the air. Most people are attentive and well-behaved, but some don’t listen and then ask really stupid questions, or interrupt you to say ‘But my guidebook says......’. 

3. It’s usually quiet until the second sitting at 8 o’clock, then things get really busy. On some nights, there can be as many as 50 covers. There’s always so much to remember: who ordered what, whether they wanted still or sparkling water, whether they wanted the meat done rare or medium, was it the house red or the Pinot Noir they wanted, who had the allergy to nuts, who couldn’t eat cheese, and so on. And then there are the complainers to deal with. For them, things are always too hot, too cold, overcooked, undercooked, arrived too late, too early or not at all, etc.

4. After receiving our briefing and route, we meet the cabin crew. The first officer and I do a 360 degree outside check, then board and run another complete check on the flight deck. We wait for instructions from the tower, and as soon as we have our slot, we push-back from the terminal building. We taxi across the apron towards the runway and join the queue of others waiting for clearance to take off. Minutes later, we’re off the ground and on our way.

5. The job is very routine. We cross-check people’s tickets with the information on the computer, then look at their passports to make sure they are who they say they are. We ask them how many items of baggage they have (we need to know what is going in the hold and what they are taking on as hand baggage), whether they packed them themselves, whether they are carrying any sharp or illegal objects in their hand baggage, and whether anyone could have interfered with their bags. We then ask them if they have a seat preference - window or aisle - give them their boarding cards and tell them which gate to go to.

6. Most people want a simple package tour, and come to us for a brochure. Of course, we do a lot more than just hand out brochures. We book holidays, look for the cheapest flights, check accommodation availability, confirm bookings, sell traveller’s cheques, foreign currency and insurance, make recommendations and suggestions and generally answer people’s travel enquiries. We also have several corporate clients who use us for their business trips. We’re a member of ABTA, and have ATOL, by the way, so you know you’re in good hands.

7. My duties include meeting our customers at the airport and making them feel welcome, accompanying them to their accommodation and giving them some basic information to familiarise them with their surroundings. The next day, I meet them to tell them about the area, and also to tell them about some of the things they can do and places they can visit. I try to sell them tours, but a lot of people (especially the more independent travellers) tend to make their own arrangements. I also deal with customers’ problems as they arise.
8. I really enjoy my job. I’m quite a sociable person, so it gives me the chance to meet a lot of people. Of course, when things get really busy, I just say ‘What can I get you?’ or ‘Would you like ice and lemon with that?’, so the conversation isn’t always so great. Sometimes, people have a bit too much and get drunk, which is OK unless they get aggressive too, and start fights. I’m on my feet most of the time, so after a hard night’s work I can be absolutely exhausted. Oh, and the money is terrible, but I sometimes get good tips from the customers.

9. I don’t usually talk to the fares I pick up at the rank, but occasionally I get a friendly or talkative customer. Mind you, it can be a bit distracting if I’m trying to concentrate on the road, especially during rush hour, and there’s someone in the back seat chatting away. I don’t really mind, though, especially if they give me a good tip.

10. For some people, I’m an essential part of their entertainment experience, to others I’m just a noise (sometimes a rather irritating noise!) in the background. But I like to think that most people enjoy having a nice tune going on in the background, something they can hum or even sing along to while they sip their cocktail. I get requests, as well, so my repertoire of 500 songs can really come in handy. I don’t sing along, though, as I have a terrible singing voice. In fact, I’m almost completely tone deaf!

11. My beat is usually from eight a.m. to 4 p.m. I spend most of my time on my feet, so at the end of the day I’m quite exhausted. My duties are quite varied, and range from keeping an eye out for pickpockets, ticket touts, dishonest taxi drivers and other rip-off merchants to dealing with tourists who have been victims of crime, and occasionally dealing with a case of shoplifting. The most important thing is to remain highly visible at all times (the uniform helps, of course), so that the bad guys keep away and the tourists can see I’m there to help them if they have problems.

12. A lot of people are happy to spend their days lounging by the pool, but quite a few actually want to do something, so that’s where I come in. A typical day goes like this: at nine, I do a session of pool aerobics, then at ten there’s beach volleyball, followed by face painting for the children. After lunch, I give a cooking demonstration and this is followed by some silly games on the beach, which are great fun for adults and children. In the late afternoon, I take the guests on a walk to a nearby village, where we all have a drink. In the evening, there’s usually karaoke, a casino night or a disco to organise.

13. After collecting their things from the carousel, most people go through the green channel: very few go through the red channel, even if they’re over the limit on their duty free allowance. It’s my job to stop anyone who’s trying to get through without paying the relevant import duty. It’s also my job to make sure that people don’t bring anything illegal into the country. This includes drugs, firearms and explosives. You would be amazed at the things people do to try to smuggle things into the country; last week we stopped someone with twenty gold watches hidden in an artificial leg!

Look at the descriptions again, and underline the key words and expressions that helped you to identify the jobs.
What is their job 2?: Hotel staff

Read this description of a hotel, and match the names of the people in bold with their jobs on the next page.

Hello, and welcome to Eynsham Towers International Hotel. My name’s Lisa Apps, and I’m responsible for the successful running of the hotel. Let me take you round and introduce you to the rest of the staff.

Let’s begin at the front. The man standing by the entrance in the uniform and funny hat is Richard Taylor. When guests arrive, he’s usually the first person they meet. He’ll open your taxi door for you, then welcome you into the hotel. The young man standing next to him is Geoff Walton, who will carry your bags in and up to your room. The other young man with them is Mark Adamson. If you arrive in your own vehicle, he’ll take your keys and park up for you. To tell you the truth, he’s a terrible driver: I certainly wouldn’t trust him with my Ferrari!

All right, let’s go inside. The man behind the desk by the door is Brian Richards. If you want to book a taxi, get tickets for a show, hire a tour guide or anything like that, you should talk to him. The woman behind the desk at the back of the foyer is Jane Byrne. She’s the person who checks guests in, gives them their keys, takes messages for them, and so on. Next to her is Jack Grant. He’s the person that guests pay when they leave, and he’ll also change traveller’s cheques or get you cash on your credit or debit card. The woman behind the desk to your right is Imogen Bradley: if guests want to book an air or train ticket, make a reservation at another hotel somewhere else or even book a full package holiday, they can speak to her.

Let’s go through this door. We’re now in housekeeping, and this is Emma Ranscombe, one of the people who cleans the rooms, makes the beds, provides guests with sheets, clean towels, toiletries and so on. The next door takes us through to the administration office, where I work. The young lady sitting at that desk deals with all my correspondence and helps me out with general duties; her name’s Felicity Mills. Over there by the window is Jennifer Bryant. Our hotel has facilities for business meetings and so on, and it’s her job to organise these for the companies who use this facility. The man at the other desk is Robin Buxton, who is in charge of the hotel finances. Hi, Robin. Is that a new Rolex you’re wearing? Very nice.

OK, let’s go into the restaurant. It’s really busy at the moment because we’ve just started lunch. This is the person who is responsible for the successful running of the restaurant: Roger Samson. Good morning, Roger. The two people over there are Maria Wade and Peter Mann, who take customers orders and serve their food. The man standing by the bar with the big red nose is Martin Blackwell. He’s our resident wine expert, and he will help you to choose the perfect bottle of wine to go with your meal. And this young lady is Kitty Hannah. She meets customers when they come in and takes them to their table. She also adds up the customers’ bills. Hello, Kitty.
Finally, let's go through to the kitchen. It's hot and noisy, isn't it? Right, well, the woman stirring that big pot is Hilary Eccleston, and she's one of the people who assists the man over there shouting at everyone. His name's Gordon Rhodes-Thomson, and he is in charge of the kitchen. Good morning, Gordon, how are things going? I beg your pardon? Well, really! The same to you. Finally, the young man washing the plates and glasses is Laurence Bailey. Uh, Laurence, that glass you just dropped is coming out of your wages, lad.

| 1. Lisa Apps                      | meetings and conventions planner |
| 2. Richard Taylor                | chambermaid                      |
| 3. Geoff Walton                  | concierge                        |
| 4. Mark Adamson                  | head chef                        |
| 5. Brian Richards               | waiter                           |
| 6. Jane Byrne                   | cashier                          |
| 7. Jack Grant                   | commissionaire                   |
| 8. Imogen Bradley               | sommelier                        |
| 9. Emma Ranscombe               | porter                           |
| 10. Felicity Mills              | waitress                         |
| 11. Jennifer Bryant             | manager                          |
| 12. Robin Buxton                | plongeur                         |
| 13. Roger Samson                | sous chef                        |
| 14. Maria Wade                  | travel agent                     |
| 15. Peter Mann                  | Maitre d'hôtel                   |
| 16. Martin Blackwell            | comptroller                      |
| 17. Kitty Hannah                | valet                            |
| 18. Hilary Eccleston            | greeter                          |
| 19. Gordon Rhodes-Thomson       | personal assistant               |
| 20. Laurence Bailey             | receptionist                     |
Where are they (1)?

Look at these extracts from conversations, notices, etc, and decide where you would hear or read each one. Choose from the list in the box. Underline the key words that help you decide your answer. Answers may be used more than once.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>At the airport</th>
<th>On a ferry terminal</th>
<th>On a bus</th>
<th>On a cruise ship</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On a safari</td>
<td>On a sightseeing tour</td>
<td>On the beach</td>
<td>On an aircraft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In a pub or bar</td>
<td>In a hotel</td>
<td>In a museum</td>
<td>In a restaurant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In a taxi</td>
<td>In a theatre</td>
<td>In an Internet café</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. (On the phone)
   Speaker 1: I’d like to order some food, please.
   Speaker 2: Certainly, madam. I’ll put you through to room service.
   Speaker 1: Oh, and I don’t seem to have any towels.
   Speaker 2: I’ll get housekeeping to send some up. Room 501, isn’t it?

2. (Notice) This is a residential district. In the interest of our neighbours, customers are politely requested to keep noise to a minimum when leaving this establishment.

3. All passengers are requested to assemble at the muster point on deck level 3 for a lifeboat drill at half past ten. The pool, bars and restaurants will be closed for the duration of the drill. Please ensure that your cabin doors are securely locked and windows or portholes closed during the drill.

4. Speaker 1: How many bags?
   Speaker 2: Just the suitcase to check in. And one piece of hand baggage.
   Speaker 1: Did you pack the case yourself?
   Speaker 2: I did.
   Speaker 1: And could anyone have interfered with the bag since then?

5. Speaker 1: Good evening, sir. How many?
   Speaker 2: Four, but I don’t have a reservation.
   Speaker 1: That’s no problem. Would you like smoking or no smoking?
   Speaker 2: I don’t mind. Actually, would it be possible to seat us on the terrace?

6. I must ask everyone to stay inside the vehicle, and try not to make too much noise. These animals are wild, remember, and can be very dangerous. We’ve arrived at the busiest time of the day for spotting wildlife, so there’s plenty of activity. You can see two hippos on the far side of the water hole, and....

7. Speaker 1: Could you put your seat up please, madam? We’re landing shortly.
   Speaker 2: Oh, right.
   Speaker 1: And fold your table away as well. And raise the window blind?

8. Speaker 1: I’d like two for tonight’s performance, please.
   Speaker 2: We’ve got seats in the stalls for £20, or in the circle for £15.
   Speaker 1: Can you see the stage all right from the circle?

9. Your lifejacket is situated under your seat. In the event of an emergency landing on water, place it over your head, and tie the strings around your waist. To inflate it, pull the orange toggle. There is a tube to help keep it fully inflated, a light, and a whistle for attracting attention....
10. Speaker 1: Thank you. What’s the fare?
   Speaker 2: That’s £8.20.
   Speaker 1: Here’s £10. Keep the change.

11. Speaker 1: Summertown, please.
   Speaker 2: Single or return?
   Speaker 1: Return.
   Speaker 2: That’s £1.20.
   Speaker 1: Here you are. Could you tell me when we get there please?

12. Speaker 1: A pint of Spitfire and a dry white wine please. Do you serve food?
   Speaker 2: We do. There’s a list on the board by the door. Find a table, then give me your order when you’re ready.
   Speaker 1: That’s great, thanks.

13. Speaker 1: Excuse me, I asked for well done, and this is rare.
   Speaker 2: I’m sorry, madam. I’ll ask the chef to put it under the grill a bit longer.

14. (On a notice): ½ hour: €1. 1 hour: €1.50. Printing; 10C per sheet. Please be careful not to spill food or drink on the keyboards. Smoking is strictly prohibited.

15. Directly in front of you are two columns, one with a statue of Saint Mark and one with a statue of Saint Theodore. Ahead and on your left is the famous Doge’s Palace. Directly to our left is Saint Mark’s Basilica, and the campanile on your right, which was completely rebuilt after it collapsed, can be climbed for a marvellous view of the city.

16. Speaker 1: Day return for one car and five passengers, please.
   Speaker 2: If you leave on the next sailing, that will be £65. It’s the peak hour, you see. The sailing after that is off-peak and will only cost you £30. You’ll have to wait about an hour.
   Speaker 1: OK, we’ll take the second sailing. Is there somewhere here we can get a coffee?
   Speaker 2: There’s a café on the far side of the harbour.

17. Speaker 1: Two adults and two children please.
   Speaker 2: That’s £7 please. Would you like a guide? They’re free.
   Speaker 1: Yes please. We’re particularly interested in the Egyptian section. Where is that?
   Speaker 2: On this floor, go past the gift shop and the portrait gallery and turn left just before you get to the natural history section.

18. Speaker 1: How much do the deckchairs cost?
   Speaker 2: €2 per hour, or €10 for the whole day. Umbrellas are €1 per hour or €5 for the day.

19. Speaker 1: What would you recommend with that, the Chablis or the Riesling?
   Speaker 2: I’ll get the sommelier for you sir.
   Speaker 1: Thank you. And could we have some water?
   Speaker 2: Certainly. Still or sparkling?

20. Speaker 1: Please take off your coat and remove all metallic objects from your pocket.
   Speaker 2: And take off my watch?
   Speaker 1: Yes please. You can put everything in one of these trays.

Also see Where are they 2? on the next page
Where are they 2?

Look at these extracts from conversations, notices, etc, and decide where you would hear or read each one. Choose from the list in the box. Underline the key words that help you decide your answer.

1. Hello everyone, this is your captain speaking. Well, we’re making good progress despite a strong headwind and yesterday’s storm. Sailing conditions are generally much calmer today, but things might get a bit choppy later this evening when we enter the Kalamar Straits. Winds are southerly, force 3 to 4, and there’s a good chance...

2. Speaker 1: Window or aisle?
   Speaker 2: Aisle, please.
   Speaker 1: There you are. 25C. Your gate number is 80. Watch the screens for a boarding time.

3. Speaker 1: Good afternoon, madam. Do you have a reservation?
   Speaker 2: Yes, a double for two nights. The name’s Gruchy.
   Speaker 1: Thank you, Ms Gruchy. Here’s your key. Take the lift to the third floor. The porter will bring your bags.

4. (On a sign) Guests are reminded that they should check out by midday on the day they leave.

5. Speaker 1: How do I get on-line?
   Speaker 2: Well, first of all you need to enter the password we gave you, then click on ‘New user’, and then double-click on the ‘Wannasurf’ icon on the left of your screen.

6. Speaker 1: Don’t drop that camera: you don’t want to get sand in it. And keep it away from the water: if it gets saltwater in it, it’ll never work again. And don’t leave it lying around in the hot sun. And try not to get any suncream on it.
   Speaker 2: Oh dear, perhaps I should just take it back to the hotel.

7. This is the minibar, and here’s the menu and price list. There’s a safe in the wardrobe, but we recommend that you leave extremely valuable items in one of the safety deposit boxes at reception. Here’s your phone. To get reception, press 0, to get an outside line, press 9. There’s a computer internet port by the television, and...

8. Speaker 1: Two bottles of Bud, please.
   Speaker 2: Are you both 18?
   Speaker 1: Yes.
   Speaker 2: I’ll need to see some form of ID please.

9. In the unlikely event of a sudden drop in cabin pressure, oxygen masks will automatically drop from the overhead compartments. Pull the mask towards you, fasten it using the strap, and breathe normally. Make sure you own mask is fully attached before helping....
10. (On the phone)
Speaker 1: Would you mind making a little less noise, please? It is rather late and the other guests
are complaining that they can't sleep.
Speaker 2: Oh, I'm sorry. Of course we'll keep the noise down.
Speaker 1: Thank you sir.

11. Speaker 1: Do you allow children in here?
Speaker 2: Yes, until seven o'clock. After that, there's a special family room at the back.
Speaker 1: And do you have a no smoking section?
Speaker 2: Yes, the family room is no smoking. And we don't allow it at the bar.

12. Good morning ladies and gentlemen. I'm your captain John Grindon, and together with my first
officer Tim Rogers I'll be taking you on the first leg of this flight to Wellington. We're currently
wailing for clearance for the tower, and despite a slight delay we won't miss our slot.

13. Speaker 1: Excuse me, what are all of these extra charges on my bill for?
Speaker 2: That first one is a $5 cover charge, the second one is a 15% service charge and the third
one is an 18% VAT charge.
Speaker 1: And the fourth one?
Speaker 2: That's a special $10 charge for the spoon you put in your pocket earlier.

14. Could I ask everyone to stay together and not to wander off? It can get very busy here at this time
of the day. If anyone gets separated from the group, go and wait by the cathedral entrance and I'll
come to look for you. We've got a busy itinerary today, so let's get started.

15. You have a choice of two crossings. There's a normal roll-on-roll-off service at nine o'clock, and a
hovercraft service at ten o'clock. The hovercraft is more expensive, but it's much quicker.

16. Speaker 1: Could you put the meter on please?
Speaker 2: I'm sorry, it's broken. It doesn't work.
Speaker 1: In that case, I want you to stop and let me out.
Speaker 2: Oh, I've just remembered. It does work. I had it fixed this morning. Silly me.

17. Speaker 1: Please put that back into the display case, madam. We don't allow visitors to touch the
exhibits.
Speaker 2: But it's so beautiful. Whoops, butter fingers, I've dropped it!
Speaker 1: Oh no! That's a Chin Dynasty vase. It's over fifteen hundred years old.
Speaker 2: Oh well, at least it wasn't new.

18. Speaker 1: This is a terrible seat. I can't see the stage very well from here.
Speaker 2: Well, why don't you ask to change before the curtain goes up?
Speaker 1: It's already going up. I'll have to wait for the interval now.
Speaker 3: Shhhh! It's starting.

19. This place is a fleapit. The air-conditioning doesn't work, I can't open the balcony door, there's a
horrible smell coming from the plumbing, the walls are paper-thin, the mattress is lumpy, the sheets
are damp, the pillow has mould growing on it and there's a dead cockroach in the wardrobe.
ANSWERS

Several of the answers below are followed by a task for you to do. These tasks are indicated by a ● symbol. Try to do them, as they will give you the opportunity to make productive use of the key vocabulary that you have learnt.

Note: AmE = American English (the English used in North America)

Abbreviations 1: International organisations (pages 1 + 2)

Across
36. Asian 37. Recreation

Down

Abbreviations 2 (pages 3 + 4)

1. ETA: estimated time of arrival  2. F & B: food and beverage  3. PNR: passenger name record  4. FAA: Federal Aviation Administration
5. CCTV: closed-circuit television  6. RTW: round the world  7. CSQ: customer survey questionnaire
8. HAG: have-a-go (an idiomatic expression)  9. BYO: bring your own (customers are allowed to bring
their own alcohol to a restaurant - either as a cost-saving incentive for the customer, or used when a restaurant
doesn't have a licence to sell alcohol. The fee a restaurant charges the customer for opening the bottle is called
corkage)
10. ETD: estimated time of departure  11. LRV: light refreshment voucher  12. CRS: computer reservation system (also
known as central reservation system)  13. APEX: Advance Purchase Excursion (an APEX fare is an especially cheap air
fare which must be booked a certain time before the date of departure - usually 1 - 4 weeks - and allows a stay of a
certain length - usually more than one week and less than six)
14. B & B: bed and breakfast  15. POS: point of sale
16. OW: one way (also called a single in British English) / RT: round trip (also called a return in British English)
17. PRO: Public Relations Officer  18. RRP: recommended retail price  19. ASAP: as soon as possible (also written a.s.a.p.)
20. VIP: very important person  21. 4WD: 4-wheel drive (we also say SUV: sport utility vehicle)
22. GMT: Greenwich Mean Time  23. IDD: International Direct Dialling  24. FFP: frequent flyer programme
25. ATM: automated teller machine (the trade name Cashpoint is often used in the UK, and we also say cash machine)
26. EHO: Environmental Health Officer  27. ESA: environmentally sensitive area (conservation areas defined by the EU)
28. FET: foreign escorted tour  29. GDS: global distribution system (also known as a global reservation system. These can also be used for
hotel reservations, car rental, etc)
30. HQ: headquarters  31. E: electronic  32. ZIP: Zone Improvement Plan (spoken as one word. A ZIP code is called a postcode in British English)
33. ROI: return on investment (also called return on capital)

Abbreviations 3: Holiday brochure (page 5)

pp = per person  pw = per week  incl = including  VAT = Value Added Tax (a tax, common in all EU countries, imposed as a percentage of the invoice value of goods and services)
SC = self-catering  B & B = bed and breakfast
HB = half-board  FB = full board  AI = all-inclusive (for more information on these abbreviations, see the exercise on Accommodation types and tariffs)
n/a = not available or not applicable  apt = apartments  TV = television
IDD = International Direct Dialling  k = kitchen  b = bathroom  wc = toilet (= water closet, a formal expression)
prv = private  a/c = air conditioning  locn = location  nr = near  mins = minutes  est = estimated hrs = hours
GF = ground floor  1F = first floor  2F = second floor  min = minimum  nts = nights  bkg = bookings
chq = cheque  fits = flights  dep = depart  wkdly = weekly  Sat = Saturday  a.m. = before noon (= ante meridiem)
Wed = Wednesday  p.m. = after noon (= post meridiem)  Apr = April  Jul = July  PLC = public limited company
mbr = member  ATOL = Air Travel Organiser’s Licence (a British licence which has to be held by any company or person offering package holidays or charter flights, and includes a bond to protect travellers if the company goes into liquidation)
ABTA = Association of British Travel Agents (a British bonding scheme designed to protect or compensate travellers if, for example, the tour operator goes into liquidation while the traveller is on holiday)
IATA = International Air Transport Association (an organization which regulates international air travel)
IIP = Investors in People (a British bonding scheme designed to protect or compensate travellers if the company goes into liquidation)
FOC = Friends of Conservation (an environmental protection and support group)
TC = traveller’s cheques

Accommodation types and tariffs (pages 6 + 7)

Exercise 1: (these are the most appropriate answers)
1. villa  2. chalet  3. apartment  4. guest house (also called a bed and breakfast, or B and B: see note after Exercise 3)  5. boutique hotel (these are usually small- to medium-size hotels, very modern, very fashionable, in interesting buildings, and with excellent service)  6. motel (sometimes called a motor hotel, motor inn or travel hotel)  7. hotel garni  8. hostel (sometimes called a youth hostel)  9. commercial hotel (sometimes called a transit hotel)  10. apartment hotel  11. luxury hotel  12. tourist hotel

Many countries have accommodation for travellers and tourists that is unique or special to that country. For example, Gasthaus or Gasthof in Germany, parador in Spain, pousada in Portugal, pension in France, ryokan in Japan, rest house or dormhouse in India, etc.

Exercise 2:
1. king size  2. suite (varieties of these include a junior suite, a honeymoon suite, a presidential suite, etc)  3. bunk bed (sometimes just called a bunk)  4. twin (a room with three small beds is called a triple)  5. single  6. sofa bed  7. Murphy (a trade name. Other types of bed which can be stored during the day to create extra room include rollaways and Z-beds)  8. double  9. dormitory  10. en suite  11. studio room  12. family room

Exercise 3:
A (You pay for the room only): European plan (EP) self-catering (SC) (this expression is usually used when travellers stay in villas, chalets, apartment hotels or self-contained accommodation on resorts. The accommodation in these places usually includes cooking facilities, with plates, cups, cutlery, etc provided by the owners)
B (you pay for the room and breakfast): Bed and breakfast (often abbreviated to BB or B and B)  * Bermuda Plan (BP) (this includes a full English or American breakfast, which consists - among other things - of cereal, bacon or ham, eggs, toast or waffles with tea or coffee)  Continental Plan (CP) (this includes a Continental breakfast of bread, croissants, pastries, etc, with coffee)
C (you pay for the room and two meals): Demi pension  half board (HB)  Modified American Plan (MAP)  D (you pay for the room and three meals): American plan (AP)  bed and board  full board (FB)  en pension  E (you pay for the room, all meals and snacks, and drinks): all-inclusive (AI) (specific to package holidays in hotels or resorts. All-inclusive holidays also include flights, transfers, taxes, etc)

* In the United Kingdom and North America, Bed and Breakfast also refers to a private house which provides accommodation and breakfast for travellers and tourists. They are very popular, mainly because they can often be found in places which don’t have larger hotels, and also because they are considerably cheaper than staying in hotels.

If customers book a hotel room during the busy season or peak period, they usually have to pay the rack rate (the advertised price for the room), but if they book in advance or out of season (when the hotel is quieter), they may get a discount (and therefore pay less).

When hotel charges are calculated on the basis of two people sharing a room, a single person travelling as part of a group might be required to pay a single room supplement for single occupancy. This is an extra charge on top of what he is already paying. For example, if two people sharing a room pay $40 each, then one person using a similar room might pay $50 (= $40 + a single room supplement of $10).

● Think of the accommodation you have stayed in when you have travelled on holiday or on business. What sort of accommodation was it? What sort of rooms did it have? What tariffs could you choose to pay? Write a brief description of three or four places you have stayed in.

Note: accommodation cannot be plural in British English, but it can be plural (accommodations) in American English.

Airline terminology (pages 8 + 9)

Across:
2. reissue (this can also be a noun: a reissue) (alternatively, if the route remains the same, a ticket can be revalidated so that it can be used on another date: a sticker is attached to the original ticket to indicate this)  7. bumping (this usually happens when an airline has overbooked)  9. carrier  11. stopover (passengers on a stopover usually spend a day or two in the stopover city)  14. published (a carrier’s version of an RRP - a recommended retail price)  15. first (a fare code is also called a booking code)  17. compensation  18. sharing  20. cancellation (sometimes called a cancellation penalty)  21. electronic (also known as e-tickets. The piece of paper passengers receive via their email when they book a flight is a receipt, and not the actual ticket for the flight)  25. transferable  26. locator  29. club  31. connecting  32. penalty (and if a passenger cancels his booking, he won’t receive all of his money back)  33. direct (note that a direct flight is not the same as a non-stop flight. Direct flight passengers may or may not be allowed off the aircraft during the first landing)
ANSWERS (cont.)

Down:
1. leg (sometimes also called a segment)  3. standby  4. layover (a layover often involves waiting at an airport overnight for a connecting flight)  5. coach  6. business  8. non-stop  10. overbooking  12. allowance  13. peak  16. availability (note that availability refers only to seats at a certain price, and does not indicate the total number of free seats on the flight)  19. endorsable  21. economy (note that there are lots of other class codes, depending on how much the passenger has paid, whether the ticket is refundable or transferable, etc. These vary from airline to airline)  22. connection  23. show  24. promotional  27. capacity (the number of capacity-controlled fares may be increased if seats sell slowly, or decreased if they sell quickly)  28. confirmed  30. circle

Look at the expressions in the exercise, and the answers and other information above, then close your book and try to write down as many of the words and expressions as you can remember. Then look at each word / expression you have written down and try to explain what it means.

At the airport (pages 10 + 11)

1. transit (expressions with transit include: transit lounge; transit visa; to be in transit)  2. terminal (also called a terminal building. Note that an air terminal is a building in a town where passengers meet to be taken by bus or train to an airport outside town)  3. disembark  4. arrivals (also: arrivals hall, arrivals lounge)  5. Gate  6. security  7. charter (also a verb: to charter. Aircraft are often chartered by several tour companies in a split charter arrangement. If these flights are regular over a fixed period of time they are called series charters. When just one tour company uses the aircraft over a fixed period of time, this is called a time charter. If an aircraft is chartered for one flight only, this is called an ad hoc charter)  8. Bagtrack  9. domestic (the opposite is international. Many airports have domestic terminals for flights within the country)  10. slots  11. landing  12. checked (also called hold baggage. The baggage that a passenger takes onto the aircraft himself is called hand baggage or unchecked baggage)  13. boarding  14. runway (before it reaches the runway the aircraft moves along a taxiway. The verb is to taxi)  15. duty (note that passengers flying between European Union countries cannot buy duty free products, but they can buy tax free products)  16. apron (also called a stand)  17. control  18. clearance  19. airbridge (when passengers take a bus to the aircraft and board using steps, this is called a remote stand)  20. Passengers’  21. Federal (in the USA. The British equivalent is the CAA: the Civil Aviation Authority)  22. excess (this is also used to describe the money passengers have to pay to take this baggage on the aircraft: ‘I had to pay almost £200 excess baggage.’)  23. carousel  24. airside (the area before security, etc, is called the landside)  25. Transport (an organisation which regulates international air travel)  26. holding (this is an area between the apron and the runway)  27. claim (also called reclaim)  28. codes

The words in the shaded vertical strip are: Immigration control* and customs.

*Immigration control is also called passport control.

At the hotel (page 12)

1. business centre (or conference centre) / ADSL (= asymmetric digital subscriber line) connection (or wireless connection) / tea and coffee making facilities (also found in some hotel rooms)  2. room service (which provides food and drink) / key card / lift (elevator = AmE)  3. minibar / tariff (we also say price list) / safe (or safety deposit box) / direct/dial telephone / balcony / pay-TV  9. bar / restaurant / (swimming) pool / residents / non-residents

Basic foods (pages 13 + 14)

Meat and poultry: bacon / beef / chicken / duck / goose / hare / lamb / mutton / pheasant / pigeon / pork / rabbit / veal / venison
Fish and seafood: cod / crab / crayfish / haddock / herring / lobster / mussel / oyster / plaice / prawn / scallop / salmon / trout / tuna
Vegetables: artichoke / asparagus / aubergine (also called eggplant) / broccoli / cabbage / carrot / cauliflower / courgette / cucumber / lettuce / marrow / mushroom / onion / peas / pepper (also called a capsicum, bell pepper, or red / green / yellow pepper) / pumpkin / sweetcorn / turnip

Note that some of the foods classified under vegetables above are technically fruits, bulbs or squashes, so vegetable is used here as a general term to describe how they are normally prepared and / or eaten.

Fruits: apricot / cherry / gooseberry / grape / kiwi (also called kiwifruit or Chinese gooseberry) / lime / lychee / mango / nectarine / plum / pear / papaya (also called pawpaw) / pineapple / strawberry / watermelon
Herbs and spices: chilli (also spelt chile) / cinnamon / coriander (called cilantro in AmE) / cumin / garlic / ginger / nutmeg / oregano / pepper / paprika / parsley / rosemary / saffron / sage / turmeric / thyme
Other basic foods: beans / bread / cereal / cheese / cream / eggs / lentils / margarine / noodles / oil / olives / pasta / rice / yoghurt

© Bloomsbury Publishing. For reference see Dictionary of Leisure, Travel and Tourism (0-7475-7222-4).
British and American English (page 15)


Note that there are several words which can have different meanings in British English and American English. For example, in British English, *chips* are fried strips of potato which are eaten hot; in the USA *chips* are fried slices of potato eaten cold out of a bag (hot fried strips of potato in the USA are called *fries*). Some other examples include: *bill*, *mad*, *biscuit* (the American word for a *scone*), *first*, *second*, *third* (etc) *floor*, *holiday* (a public day of celebration in the USA, e.g., Thanksgiving, Christmas, Presidents' Day), *pants*, *gas*, *subway*.

Also note that there are some spelling differences. These include:

- Words which end in -gue in British English only end with -g in American English (*dialogue* = *dialog*, *catalogue* = *catalog*, etc)
- Words which end with -re in British English end with -er in American English (*theatre* = *theater*, *centre* = *center*, etc)
- British English words which use a double l in unstressed syllables only use a single l in American English (*traveller*, *levelling* = *leveling*, etc)

Other vocabulary differences include:

- *aeroplane* (BrE) = *airplane* (AmE)  
- *caravan* (BrE) = *trailer* (AmE)  
- *flat* (BrE) = *apartment* (AmE)  
- *grilled* (BrE) = *broiled* (AmE)  
- *nappy* (BrE) = *diaper* (AmE)  
- *post* (BrE) = *mail* (AmE)  
- *postcode* (BrE) = *zip code* (AmE)  
- *pub* (BrE) = *bar* (AmE)  
- *public toilet* (BrE) = *restroom* (AmE)  
- *rubbish* (BrE) = *trash* (AmE)  
- *torch* (BrE) = *flashlight* (AmE)

British people usually understand British-English words, but Americans do not always understand British-English words. People in Australia and New Zealand tend to use British-English rather than American-English words.

Currencies (pages 16 + 17)

Exercise 1:

1. Singapore Dollar / Singapore  
2. Baht / Thailand  
3. Kuwait Dinar / Kuwait  
4. Indian Rupee / India  
5. Swiss Franc / Switzerland  
6. Yuan / China  
7. Pound Sterling / United Kingdom (£)  
8. Rouble / Russia  
9. Dong / Vietnam  
10. Bolivar / Venezuela  
11. Hong Kong Dollar / Hong Kong  
12. Cyprus Pound / Cyprus*  
13. Won / Republic of Korea (usually referred to as South Korea)**  
14. US Dollar / United States of America (US$)

Exercise 2:

1. Ecuador  
2. Israel  
3. Estonia  
4. South Africa  
5. Lithuania  
6. Latvia  
7. Slovenia  
8. Romania  
9. Pakistan (the Pakistani Rupee)  
10. Peru  
11. Bangladesh  
12. Nicaragua  
13. Ukraine  
14. Indonesia  
15. Malaysia

Exercise 3: (these countries, territories, etc, were all using the Euro in March 2005):

- Austria
- Belgium
- Finland
- France
- French Guiana
- Guadeloupe
- Martinique
- Mayotte
- Monaco
- Réunion
- St Pierre
ANSWERS (cont.)

Miquelon, Germany, Greece, Irish Republic, Italy, San Marino, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Andorra, Spanish North Africa.

Euro is sometimes written euro.

- Think of 10 essential items (eg milk, petrol, etc), and 10 luxury items (e.g., DVD player, a meal in a nice restaurant, etc). Make a list of these, then write down the prices you might expect to pay for them in your country or city. If you are using this book in a class with other students from other countries, make your list of items together as a class, then write down the prices individually, and finally compare your prices with the others in your class. Is there a big difference between prices for the same items?

Documents and paperwork (pages 18 + 19)

1. transit visa  2. landing card  3. ticket (round-trip = return in British English. A ticket that is valid for one direction only is called a one-way ticket in American English and a single in British English)  4. boarding pass (also called a boarding card)  5. hotel voucher  6. travel voucher (also called a Miscellaneous Charges Order, or MCO)  7. Form E111  8. travel insurance  9. passport / application form (you can fill in, fill out or complete an application form) 10. flight coupon  11. rental agreement / driving licence  12. ID (identity) card  13. work permit (also called an employment permit, or - in the USA - a green card. In Britain, a green card is an insurance certificate to prove that a car is insured for travel abroad) 14. certificate of airworthiness / certificate of seaworthiness  15. clearance certificate  16. vaccination certificate / health declaration form  17. Property Irregularity Report (PIR) / baggage check  18. food hygiene certificate  19. Customer Satisfaction Questionnaire (CSQ)  20. claim form  21. receipt  22. docket  23. revalidation sticker  24. multiple entry visa  25. exit visa

Others include:
- Bill of exchange / bill of lading / Certificate of origin / certificate of registration / e-ticket / food voucher / hotel licence / medical certificate

Employment (page 20)

1. employers  2. employees  3. salaries (a salary is usually paid monthly by cheque or direct payment to the employee’s bank account. A wage is usually paid daily or weekly, often in cash. Wages are usually paid for temporary and / or unskilled or semi-skilled work)  4. minimum wage  5. rewards  6. benefits (a job usually offers a rewards package, or a rewards and benefits package, to its employees: this is what the employee receives in return for working for the company, and includes the salary, also formally called the remuneration)  7. leave (a formal word for holiday)  8. equal opportunities (called affirmative recruitment in the USA)  9. discrimination  10. work permit (also called a work visa. In the USA it is called a green card)  11. full-time  12. part-time  13. contract  14. duties  15. fixed (= a fixed-term contract)  16. open-ended (it has no fixed finishing period. Some contracts are also permanent.)  17. casual (casual work is usually unskilled or semi-skilled)  18. on call (= available for work)  19. report (answer to = less formal)  20. seasonal  21. peak  22. permanent  23. front-of-house  24. shift  25. morning shift  26. afternoon shift  27. night shift (also informally called the graveyard shift. Evening shifts are sometimes referred to as the twilight shift)  28. Back-of-house  29. flexitime (= flexible working time)  30. core-time (most flexitime systems have some core-time, where employees have to be at work)  31. split-shift (also informally called a bookend shift)  32. allowed time (= free time)  33. break  34. overtime  35. double time (when the employee receives twice his / her usual payment)  36. short-handed (we also say under-staffed)  37. application  38. interview  39. personnel  40. experience

Environmental and conservation issues (pages 21 + 22)

Exercise 1:

Exercise 2:

Imagine that you work for a travel company that is concerned about the negative impact that tourism has on the environment. What advice would you give customers using your services so that they adapt a ‘greener’ and more responsible way of travelling?

Food issues (pages 23 + 24)

Exercise 1:
1. vegetarian / vegan  2. health / moral / religion  3. allergic / allergy / anaphylactic (the most common allergy-inducing foods include strawberries, eggs, milk, cereals, peas, nuts and shellfish)  4. intolerant / intolerance (a food intolerance is similar to an allergy, but not as severe)  5. analysis / control / hygiene (the adjective is hygienic. The opposite of hygienic
is unhygienic) / environmental (abbreviated to EHO)  6. steaming / minerals / vitamins / frying (frying expressions include shallow frying, deep frying, stir frying, griddle frying). The adjective is fried) / boiling / roasting (Meat and some vegetables can be roasted. Bread and cakes are baked) / grilling**  7. halal / kosher  8. rare / medium / medium-rare / well-done / raw / blue (food which is not cooked enough is undercooked, food which is cooked too much is overcooked. Food which has been overcooked so that it has gone black is burnt)  9. organic / free-range / additives (monosodium glutamate is abbreviated to MSG) / E-numbers*  10. diet / cut down on / give up / calories / fibre / fat (other food properties include: protein, calcium, carbohydrates, cholesterol)

Exercise 2:
1. contaminated / bacteria / Salmonella / food poisoning (Escherichia coli is often abbreviated to E. Coli)  2. use-by date / stale / mould (the adjective is mouldy)  3. sell-by date (some foods also have a best-before date, which means that they can be consumed after that date, but might not be so good)  4. sour / gone off  5. rotten  6. rancid  7. undercooked

*A lot of people also try to avoid genetically modified (GM) foods because they think they might be unsafe.

** Other words describing the preparation of food include:
blanch / braise / caramelise / carve / chill / chop / dice / flambé / flavour / fricassee / garnish / grate / grind / liquidize /

Geography and geographical features (pages 25 + 26)

A.
1. city    county    country    continent  (tributary does not belong here)
2. footpath    track    lane    road  (peak does not belong here)
3. hillock    hill    mountain    range  (group of mountains)  (shore does not belong here)
4. tree    copse    wood    forest  (beach does not belong here)
5. pond    lake    sea    ocean  (cape does not belong here)
6. hollow    gorge    valley    plain  (waterfall does not belong here)
7. inlet    cove    bay    gulf  (ridge does not belong here)
8. brook    stream    river    estuary  (cliff does not belong here)

B.
Geographical features associated with water and the sea:
coast    peninsula    shore    beach    cape    source    coastline    tributary    waterfall    mouth    cliff    (coral)    reef    tide
wave
Geographical features associated with land, hills and mountains:
mountainous    ridge    cliff    summit    glacier    plateau    peak    highlands    desert
Words associated with agriculture and rural land:
depopulation    fertile    under-developed    industrialised    vegetation    irrigation
Words associated with towns and cities:
urban sprawl    densely-populated    industrialisation    overcrowding    pollution    capital    congestion    cosmopolitan

C.
1. capital    2. densely-populated    3. industrialised    4. urban sprawl    5. city    6. irrigation    7. source    8. peaks

Specific geographical and geo-political names commonly used in the travel and tourism industry include:
The Amazon / the Americas (North America / South America / Latin America) / the Arctic / Antarctica / the Balkans / the Baltic States / Benelux / the Caribbean / the Near East / the Middle East / the Far East / the Gulf States / the Pacific Rim / Scandinavia / the West Indies / the South Pacific / the United Kingdom / the British isles / Asia / South Asia / South-East Asia / Australasia / the Antipodes / Europe / Africa

Holiday activities and equipment (pages 27 + 28)

Exercise 1:
1. sightseeing    2. bungee jumping    3. fishing    deep-sea fishing    4. swimming (when we use a mask and a snorkel to see underwater, we often call this snorkelling)  5. sunbathing (flip-flops = British English, thongs = American English)
6. scuba diving (scuba = self-contained underwater breathing apparatus. PADI = Professional Association of Diving Instructors. Buddy is an informal word for a friend or partner)  7. jeep safari (RV = recreational vehicle. Also called an SUV= sport utility vehicle)  8. walking / hiking (hiking tends to involve walking on rough ground, e.g., in mountains or forests, and over longer distances. Trekking can also be used for very long hikes that last a few days or longer. Hiking and trekking are known as tramping in New Zealand)  9. tennis    10. golf    11. rock or mountain climbing    12. sailing
13. skiing (the speaker has forgotten to mention his skis)  14. cycling (when this is done on rough ground, we often call
ANSWERS (cont.)

it mountain biking) 15. eating out 16. clubbing (the early hours = very late at night / very early in the morning) 17. photography (SLR = single lens reflex, a type of camera. Point-and-shoot describes any camera which is very easy to use)

Note that the verb which precedes activities ending with -ing is go (I’m going skiing this winter, Last year we went scuba diving in the Red Sea, Let’s go surfing now). Other sports use the verb play (Do you play golf? We’re going to play volleyball.)

Exercise 2:
1. goggies 2. helmet 3. sandals (or flip flops, if they are made of rubber) 4. suncream (suncream can be low factor or high factor. If it is high factor, it provides your skin with more protection) 5. waterproofs (waterproof is the adjective: a waterproof coat) 6. flippers 7. boots 8. tackle 9. life jacket (also called a life preserver in American English) 10. rubber ring (compare this with a lifebelt, which is carried on ships and boats and used in emergencies: There weren’t enough lifebelts on the boat. A lifebelt is also called a life preserver in American English) 11. walkie-talkie 12. wetsuit 13. gloves 14. a map (an atlas is a book of maps)

Look at the activities which weren’t described, and make a list of the equipment, etc, that is needed for each one. Can you think of any other holiday activities, and the equipment you would need to do them?

Idioms 1 (pages 29 + 30)

1. B 2. A (derived from the expression road rage, where drivers suddenly get angry because of the way other people behave on the road) 3. C 4. C 5. A (this is a derogatory expression. We also say tourist enclaves, which is less derogatory) 6. C 7. B (if a place is very dirty, we can describe it as a pigsty) 8. B (there are lots of idiomatic expressions for stomach ache caused by poor hygiene, most of them used humorously. Examples include: travellers’ trots; Montezuma’s revenge, gippy tummy) 9. A 10. C (we can also say off the map or in the back of beyond) 11. C 12. B 13. B 14. B 15. A 16. A 17. A (also off the tourist track) 18. C 19. C 20. B 21. C 22. A (this can also be a verb: to rip somebody off) 23. B 24. B 25. A (we also call this a jolly: ‘We’re going on a jolly to Frankfurt.’)

Idioms 2 (pages 31 + 32)

(A, B, C, etc, indicates which paragraph the idiom can be found in)
1. get your money’s worth (E) 2. out of the question (D) 3. dog-tired (F) 4. out of this world (F) 5. shop around (C) 6. out of the question (D) 7. nicked (D) (we also say pinched or swiped) 8. slept like a log (F) (when you fall asleep very quickly, you can say that you went out like a light) 9. went out of their way / fell over himself (F) (we can also say bent over backwards or moved heaven and earth) 10. in good hands (F) 11. natives (E) 12. misery guts (A) 13. gone to the dogs (B) (we can also say gone to rack and ruin or gone downhill) 14. bucket shop (C) 15. a stone’s throw (A) 16. grub (E) 17. take the skin off your teeth (E) 18. stormed out (D) 19. laid down the law (B) 20. a tough customer (D) 21. brought prices down (C) 22. laying down the law (B) 23. an unearthly hour (C) (we can also say at the crack of dawn) 24. flew off the handle (D) (we can also say threw her toys out of the pram or threw a wobbly) 25. picking holes in everything (D) 26. wasn’t really up to the mark (B) (we can also say wasn’t up to scratch or didn’t come up to scratch) 27. fell short of my expectations (B) 28. pay through the nose (B) (we can also say pay an arm and a leg) 29. read between the lines (A) 30. keep the noise down (F) 31. plonk (E) 32. pull his socks up (D) 33. cut price (C) / cheap’n’cheerful (E) 34. a good deal (C) 35. shop around (C) 36. round the houses (C) 37. skipped (D) 38. steep (C) (if something is so expensive that you cannot afford it, we say it is prohibitive)

In the air (pages 33 + 34)

Exercise 1:
1. first officer 2. subsonic 3. dry lease (if the crew, fuel and other provisions are included, it is called a wet lease) 4. narrow body 5. wide body 6. turboprops 7. Club 8. flight deck (called a cockpit on small aircraft, and sometimes called the office by pilots) 9. stacking 10. helicopter 11. aisle 12. cabin crew (also called flight attendants) 13. air taxi 14. long-haul (the opposite is short-haul) 15. coach 16. executive (executive is an adjective that is often used to describe something that is better than usual, for example, executive service, executive class, executive lounge, etc)

The expression in the shaded vertical strip is Oneworld alliance.

Exercise 2:
Add-Collect (also called Additional Collection) / Add-on fare / Advance Purchase Fare (or APEX) / airline designator* (for example, BA = British Airways, JL = Japan Airlines, etc) / airport code (for example, LHR = London Heathrow, ORY = Paris Orly, etc) / airport tax / base fare / blackout period / change of equipment / city pair / commuter affiliate / conditional fare / double booking (also called duplicate booking) / fare basis code / gateway city / grounded / hub / interline connection / lowest fare / lowest available fare / maximum stay / minimum stay / minimum connecting time / offline connection / open ticket / open-jaw ticket or trip / passenger facility charge (PFC) / point to point / prepaid ticket advice (PTA) / re-route / restricted-to-airport check-in / Saturday night stay / unrestricted fare
*Note that IATA designators have two letters, and ICAO designators have three letters (for example, British Airways has the IATA designator BA, and the ICAO designator BAW)

**Money matters (pages 35 + 36)**

**Exercise 1:**

1. cash  2. hard currency  3. soft currencies  4. strong  5. weak  6. traveller’s cheques  7. bureau de change  
15. in the black (= in credit)  16. in the red (= overdrawn)  17. credit limit

**Exercise 2:**

1. bankrupt (also: goes broke, goes into liquidation, or goes into receivership)  2. refund  3. rack rate  
4. discount  5. group rate  6. single supplement (some hotels charge guests for lending them things such as safety deposit boxes, irons, cots for babies, etc. This is called a supplementary charge)  7. recommended retail price  
(abbreviated to RRP. Also MRP: manufacturer’s retail price)  8. haggle (= informal) to argue about the price of something in a shop so that you get a good price  9 / 10 / 11. good deal / bargain / special price (in any order, but special price is the best answer for number 10)  12. overpriced  13. overcharged  14 / 15. kickback / backhand (in either order. These are both informal words for an unofficial, sometimes illegal, commission)  16. compensation (also a verb: to compensate)

**Exercise 3:**

1. inclusive  2. VAT (value added tax)  3. service  4. maintenance  5. Duty (a tax paid in the UK by air passengers. It varies in amount depending on the passenger’s destination and the class of travel)*  6. penalty  7. surcharge  
8. backward pricing  9. price cutting  10. price discrimination (also called differential pricing)  11. predatory pricing  
12. commission  13. fee-based pricing  14. cost-plus

*Other taxes include:  
bed tax  departure tax  entry tax  exit tax  hotel tax  room tax  sales tax  security tax

**Nationalities (page 37)**


* The United Kingdom consists of four ‘countries’: **England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland**. A lot of people like to proclaim their national individuality by calling themselves *English, Welsh, Scottish or Irish* instead of British. **Great Britain** is the name given to England, Scotland and Wales but not Northern Ireland. The **British Isles** is a geographical name for the region that includes Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.

Note that the nationality for Scotland is **Scottish**, and not **Scotch** (which is the name given to the drink). A person who comes from Scotland is a Scot.

- What do you know about the countries in this exercise? Do you know the names of their capital or principal cities, the language(s) spoken, principal religion(s), well-known geographical features, famous sights, what their economy is based on, etc? Choose some of these countries and write a brief paragraph about each one.

**On the road (pages 38 + 39)**

1. motorway / freeway or expressway (expressways usually run through or around cities)  
2. toll road / turnpike (a bridge that you have to pay to cross is called a toll bridge)  
3. ring road (also called a by-pass)  
4. scenic route  
5. bonnet = hood / boot = trunk / diversion = detour / dual carriageway = divided highway / flyover = overpass / indicator = turn signal / junction = intersection (a junction where four roads meet is called a crossroads in British English) / main road = highway / pavement (for pedestrians) = sidewalk / petrol = gas / puncture = flat / roundabout = traffic circle / subway (for pedestrians to walk under a road) = underpass / taxi = cab / traffic lights = traffic signal / tyre = tire / verge = shoulder (in Britain, the emergency stopping lane on a motorway is called the hard shoulder) / windscreen = windshield / wing = fender  
6. licence / insurance / road tax (People who are learning to drive have a provision(al driving licence, people who have passed their test have a full driving licence. Drivers put a tax disc on the windscreen of their car to show that they have paid road tax. There are two kinds of insurance: third party and (fully) comprehensive.) / green card  
7. A = saloon (called a sedan in AmE) / B = pick-up truck / C = motorcycle (also called a motorbike) / D = hatchback / E = city car / F = estate (called a station wagon in AmE) / G = MPV (multi-purpose vehicle, also called a people carrier, and known as a minivan in AmE) / H = scooter / I = sports car (a sports car with an open top is often called a roadster)
Other words and expressions which you might find useful include:

- damage waiver) / H = personal / I = unlimited / J = drop-off / K = refuelling
- contract / C = paperwork / D = terms / E = conditions / F = CDW (collision damage waiver) / G = LDW (loss damage waiver)

Other words and expressions which you might find useful include:

- airport access fee (for car hire companies) / congestion / city centre congestion fee (also called pedestrian zone) / Park and Ride (large car parks found outside many British cities to ease traffic congestion) / one-way street / no-through road / drink-driving / speeding

- Imagine that a foreign tourist visiting your country wants to hire a car for a few days and drive around the country. What advice would you give him / her (for example, rules of the road, tips for safe driving, etc)?

On the water (pages 40 + 41)

Exercise 1:
1. lifeboat 2. motor boat (also called a speedboat) 3. dinghy 4. hydrofoil 5. jet foil 6. yacht 7. ship
15. narrow boat (also called a long boat)

Exercise 2:
1. False: it is called a bareboat charter (When a crew is provided, it is called a crewed charter. When crew, fuel, food and other provisions are included, this is a provisioned charter)
2. False: it must have a certificate of seaworthiness
3. False: it is measured in knots 4. False: the bow is the front and the stern (also called the aft) is the back 5. True
6. False: it is called the deadweight tonnage 7. False: the floors are called decks, the staircases are called companionways, and the captain stands on the bridge 8. True

Note that several words used for ships are also used for aircraft (for example, port, starboard, fore, aft, knots, etc)

Exercise 3:
1. marina / berths (berth is also a verb: to berth) 2. cabin / berths (= beds) / outside cabin / portholes 3. roll-on-roll-off (ro-ro for short) 4. Chamber / Federation / Maritime 5. embark / disembark 6. seasickness (the adjective is seasick)
7. crossings 8. convenience

Positive or negative? (page 42)

My hotel room was:

- ☻: airy bright charming clean comfortable comfy (a colloquial short form of comfortable) cosy homely huge luxurious quiet roomy spacious spotless sumptuous well-kept well-maintained
- ☼: basic (this word is not always negative: cheaper hotels and hostels often advertise their rooms as being basic, but this does not necessarily mean that the room is uncomfortable, small, etc) boiling claustrophobic cramped dark dingy dirty disgusting draughty filthy freezing horrible icy noisy pokey pretentious scruffy seedy smelly smoky spartan (very basic) squalid tiny uncomfortable

The hotel food was:

- ☻: delicious different (although this word could also be negative) done to a turn (= perfectly cooked) excellent filling healthy lovely mouth-watering perfect scrumptious (an informal word) succulent (usually used to describe a piece of meat or fish) sumptuous (usually used to describe a large meal with lots of different things to eat) tasty wonderful yummy (an informal word, often used by children)
- ☼: awful bland boring disgusting fatty greasy horrible inedible indifferent nondescript oily overcooked overpriced (= too expensive) revolting repetitive rubbery tasteless unappetising undercooked uneatable unhealthy vile yucky (an informal word, often used by children)

The hotel staff were:

- ☻: affable amiable approachable attentive considerate courteous discreet efficient genial helpful kind knowledgeable lovely pleasant polite smart (this word refers to their physical appearance: clothes, hair, etc) warm welcoming well-mannered
- ☼: aggressive discourteous impolite inattentive indifferent inefficient insolent lazy off-hand officious rude scruffy (this word refers to their physical appearance: clothes, hair, etc) slack surly unapproachable unhelpful unpleasant

The tour we went on was:

- ☻: amazing educational fascinating interesting intriguing riveting stimulating
- ☼: boring dull mind-numbing monotonous soul-destroying stultifying tedious

© Bloomsbury Publishing. For reference see Dictionary of Leisure, Travel and Tourism (0-7475-7222-4).
The beach was:

©: beautiful lovely picturesque stunning
geno: crowded dirty heaving (= very crowded) overcrowded polluted rocky stony (rocky and stony are usually, but not always, negative when used to describe beaches) windswept

Note that many of the adjectives in this exercise can be used to describe more than one thing. For example, a hotel room can be well-maintained, and so can a beach.

- Think of a holiday or a business trip you have been on recently. Describe your hotel room, the food you ate and the staff in the hotel. Did you go on any trips or excursions? What were they like? Try to describe other aspects of the trip (for example, your flight, the people you met, the places you visited, etc)

Prepositions (page 43)

1. from / to / at / on / during (or in) / at / on 2. by / from / to / on 3. at / at / from / through / in 4. into / in / for / in (or at) 5. on / by (or at) / outside (or at) / into (or inside or around) / for (or on) 6. at (or in) / by (or near) / from (or to) / to 7. with / with / of 8. to / with / for / since 9. with / for / to 10. to / in / in / at / with 11. for / to / for 12. for / in / of / to 13. as / like / like / like 14. on / for / in 15. from / on / of / in 16. over (or around) / on / to / in

Restaurants and bars (pages 44 + 45)

Wok and Roll = Chinese takeaway  Curry in a Hurry = Indian restaurant  Wetback’s = Tex-Mex restaurant  Frank’s Place = fish and chip shop (usually these are takeaway outlets, but some provide seating for their customers)  The Big Munch = fast food restaurant (also called a fast food outlet)  Souperman = diner  Bar Celona = tapas bar  Alhambra = bodega  Wasabi-Go! = sushi bar  Tastes = food court (also called a hawker centre in some countries, e.g., Singapore)  The Red Lion = pub  Mamma Mia’s = pizzeria  Pasta Master = trattoria  Aux Trois Cloches = bistro  Le Poisson d’Or = relais (it could also be a brasserie)  Silverthorne’s = carvery  Rosie Lee’s = tea room  Jimmy’s = snack bar (also called a café or cafetera). Cafés which serve traditional British foods like English breakfasts, sausages and mashed potato, etc, are known colloquially as greasy spoons)  The George and Dragon = gastropub  Choo choo’s = buffet

Other words which you might find useful include:
canteen  coffee shop  deli (cateressen)  drive-through (often a feature of fast food restaurants)  family restaurant  sandwich bar  steakhouse  wine bar

- Recommend some restaurants and bars in your town / city to a visitor. What sort of restaurants are they? What do they serve? Are there any dishes that you would particularly recommend? Are there any places that the visitor should avoid? Why?

Services, amenities and attractions (page 46)

1. ATM (automated teller machine. We also say cash machine or use the trade name Cashpoint)  2. bus stop 3. botanic garden  4. port  5. internet café  6. guest house  7. Mosque  8. art gallery  9. police station 10. market  11. surgery  12. optician

The words and expressions in the box are: Cinema (theater or movie theater in AmE) art gallery park library casino airport shopping centre (mall in AmE) market amusement park (also called a theme park) stadium youth hostel nightclub police station bus stop station health club ATM restaurant port castle bank guest house (also called a bed and breakfast in Britain) zoo pub museum town hall mosque temple surgery (= the place where a doctor works) theatre sports centre taxi rank post office bar chemist (also called a pharmacy, and a drugstore in AmE) travel agency phone box (also called a public phone or pay phone) internet café optician botanic garden ice rink (also called a skating rink) dentist hospital beach

- What services and amenities are there in your town? What attractions are there for tourists to visit? Write a brief guide aimed at people visiting your town for the first time. Can you add any other services, amenities and attractions to the list in the box?

Travel equipment (page 47)

1. suitcase (the general word for something we use to carry things in when travelling is luggage or baggage. Other luggage / baggage types include: rucksack or backpack; holdall (see number 4); shoulder bag, suit carrier, tote bag, trunk; pilot case; briefcase. People use bum bags or money belts to carry money and other small valuables.)  2. torch (called a flashlight in AmE)  3. penknife (also called a pocket knife. If the knife features other accessories, such as
The word in the shaded vertical strip is toiletries.

- Imagine that you are going to another country for two weeks, either on business or for a holiday. Make a list of 20 items you would take with you (not including clothes). These can be a combination of necessities (e.g., passport and luxuries (e.g., MP3 player). When you have made your list, try to reduce it to 10 items.

Travel health and safety (page 48)

1. first aid kit / fire blankets  2. altitude sickness (also called mountain sickness)  3. fire alarm  4. deep vein thrombosis (also informally called economy class syndrome. It can affect anyone who has to sit in a small or confined space for a long period of time)  5. safety announcement / safety card / emergency exit  6. motion sickness (also called travel sickness) / air sickness  7. fire doors (also called emergency exits. Buildings may also have fire escapes that people can use to get out of the building in case of a fire)  8. smoke detectors / carbon monoxide detectors  9. food poisoning  10. assembly point (on a ship this is called the muster point)  11. fire extinguishers  12. immunization (also a verb: to immunize)  13. health declaration form / contagious (a disease that can be passed from person to person is also called a communicable or infectious disease)  14. notifiable  15. upset stomach / hygiene

Some illnesses and diseases often associated with travel include: cholera / dengue (fever) / diphtheria / hepatitis (types A, B and C) / Japanese encephalitis / malaria / rabies / tetanus / tick-borne encephalitis / typhoid / yellow fever

Travellers arriving in a country who are suspected of carrying some contagious diseases may be placed in quarantine (where they are kept away from other people to avoid spreading the disease). In many countries, all animals entering the country are placed in quarantine. (Quarantine can also be a verb, usually passive: ‘All animals are quarantined for a minimum of six weeks’)

- Write an article for a travel magazine outlining the different things that travellers should do to remain fit and healthy, and avoid illnesses, while travelling.

Two-word expressions 1 (page 49)

Exercise 1:
- accredited agent  boarding pass (also called boarding card)  cabin crew  departure tax  entrance charge  food poisoning  general manager  handling charge  identity document (usually abbreviated to ID)  jet lag  key card  landing card  motion sickness  no-show  occupancy rate (also called room occupancy)  package holiday  (a package holiday that also includes food and drink in the price is often known as an all-inclusive (AI) holiday)  quality control  room number  service charge  terminal building  unaccompanied baggage  (opposite = accompanied baggage)  valet service  waiter service  youth hostel

Exercise 2:
- 1. cabin crew  2. jet lag  3. occupancy rate  4. package holiday  5. entrance charge  6. food poisoning  7. boarding pass  8. service charge (some restaurants also add a cover charge, and will also add tax if this is not included on the menu price)  9. valet service  10. handling charge (also called commission)

Two-word expressions 2 (page 50)


Types of holiday (pages 51 + 52)

Note that the types of holiday mentioned in this exercise are very specific. Many holidays would include elements of several of these holiday types (e.g., people on a beach holiday might also do some sightseeing, and might be staying on an all-inclusive basis).

1. self-catering holiday (this could apply to any holiday where the price of meals is not included in the holiday. Usually abbreviated to SC in travel brochures. SC accommodation usually has cooking facilities so that guests can prepare their own meals*)  2. adventure holiday (sometimes called activity holidays, especially if the activities offered are not considered ‘dangerous’, e.g., canoeing, cycling, horse-riding, etc)  3. beach holiday  4. camping holiday  5. cruise  6. package holiday (people who go on package holidays are often referred to as package tourists. Those who prefer to make their own travel plans are known as independent tourists or travellers)  7. skiing holiday  8. safari  9. hiking
holiday  10. all-inclusive holiday (often abbreviated to AI in travel brochures)  11. sightseeing holiday  12. sailing holiday (also called a water-sports holiday, especially if it includes other water-based activities such as water skiing, windsurfing, diving, surfing, etc)  13. environmental holiday (also called a green holiday)  14. tour  15. diving holiday (PADI = Professional Association of Diving Instructors)  16. working holiday  17. special interest holiday

* Holidays described as half-board (HB) include breakfast and dinner in the price of the holiday. Those described as full-board (FB) include lunch as well, and might also include snacks and afternoon tea. Bed and Breakfast accommodation (B and B, or BB) includes breakfast only.

Other holiday types include: backpacking holiday (A backpack is also called a rucksack. The verb is to go backpacking) caravanning holidays  fly-drive holidays  fly-cruise holidays  fly-rail holidays  weekend breaks  mini-breaks

● Choose some of the holiday types from this activity, and write your own advertisements or holiday brochure extracts. Try to make them sound as interesting and / or exciting as possible. Alternatively, design the ‘ultimate’ holiday package - one that includes lots of different activities - and write an advertisement for it.

Types of tourism (page 53)

1. responsible tourism (also called green, soft or appropriate tourism: the opposite of hard or mass tourism: see number 8)*  2. outbound tourism  3. roots tourism (also called ethnic tourism)  4. heritage tourism (similar to cultural tourism)  5. health tourism  6. agricultural tourism (also called farm tourism, or agritourism)  7. business tourism  8. hard tourism (also called mass tourism). Considered a slightly derogatory term, especially as it has a negative impact on the host country)  9. inbound tourism  10. religious tourism  11. incentive tourism

The word in the shaded vertical strip is sustainable. Sustainable tourism (also called development tourism) does not deplete natural resources or damage the environment, and does not have a negative cultural impact on the host community. In some cases it will even provide long-term benefits to the host community.

* Tourism which is believed to have a beneficial effect on the natural environment is often called ecotourism.

What has gone wrong? (pages 54 + 55)

1. undercooked  2. overcharged  3. delayed  4. lost (or stolen)  5. mugged  6. double-booked  7. misinformed  8. diverted  9. short-changed  10. poisoned (the noun is food poisoning)  11. stolen  12. burnt (we can also say sunburnt. The noun is sunburn)  13. robbed (note: a person, a room or a building is robbed, and belongings - for example, money, mobile phone, camera, etc. - are stolen)  14. damaged (not broken)  15. bumped (passengers are usually bumped when an airline deliberately or accidentally overbooks a flight. A passenger who checks in for the flight after other passengers have done so risks being bumped)

Note that when we describe an action but do not want or need to say who did it, we use the passive voice (e.g., He has been mugged. She has been overcharged). All of the gapped sentences in this exercise use the passive voice.

● Imagine you have recently been on a trip where a lot of things went wrong for you. Write a brief description of the trip and what went wrong, using some of the vocabulary from this exercise. For example: First of all my flight was delayed by eight hours, then my luggage was lost……

What is their job 1? (pages 56 + 57)

1. cabin crew member on an aircraft (the words air hostess and stewardess are occasionally used for female cabin crew staff, but are usually considered old-fashioned and slightly sexist)  2. tour guide  3. waiter (or possibly chef)  4. pilot  5. check-in assistant at an airport (also called check-in assistant)  6. travel agent (the name of the shop they work in is called a travel agency. Note that a travel agency sells holidays which are provided by travel operators or tour operators)  7. holiday / travel representative (often abbreviated to rep)  8. barman (or bar person, to avoid sexism. Bar staff is a more general expression. Bar staff in cocktail lounges like to call themselves mixologists)  9. taxi driver  10. musician (e.g. pianist) in a bar or restaurant  11. police officer (or tourist police)  12. animator (sometimes called entertainments director)  13. customs officer

● If you are already working in the travel industry, describe the job you have now and outline your main duties. Alternatively, choose your ‘ideal’ travel job and write a description of the duties that it would involve.

What is their job 2? (pages 58 + 59)

1. manager  2. commissionaire (also called a doorman)  3. porter (also called a bell hop in AmE)  4. valet
ANSWERS (cont.)

5. concierge (often called a head porter in BrE, or bell captain in AmE) 6. receptionist 7. cashier 8. travel agent 9. chambermaid (also called room maid or just maid. Maids usually also work as cleaners in the rooms) 10. personal assistant (abbreviated to PA) 11. meetings and conventions planner 12. comptroller (also called a controller, or sometimes an accountant in larger hotels) 13. Maitre d’hôtel (usually abbreviated to Maitre d’. Also often called a head waiter) 14. waitress 15. waiter 16. sommelier (also called a wine waiter or chef de vin) 17. greeter 18. sous-chef* 19. head chef (also called a chef de cuisine or executive chef) 20. plongeur

People in a hotel who deal directly with guests or customers are known as front-of-house staff. Those who do not deal directly with guests are called back-of-house staff.

*A sous-chef (French for under-chef) assists the head chef in a restaurant kitchen. A large restaurant kitchen may also have several sous-chefs, and also chefs in charge of a particular section: these are called chefs de parties. A chef de parti may have assistants to help them: these are called commis chefs.

Other expressions which use the French word chef include:
chef entremétier (vegetable chef) chef garde-manger (larder chef) chef pâtissier (pastry chef) chef poissonnier (fish chef) chef potager (soup chef) chef saucier (sauce chef) chef tournant (a chef who is available to work in any section of the kitchen)

Where are they 1? (pages 60 + 61)


* Pub = public house. In a British pub, customers go to the bar to order and collect their drinks before taking them to a table. Pubs do not usually have waiters and waitresses to serve drinks, but may use them to serve food.

Where are they 2? (pages 62 + 63)


* In the United Kingdom, the minimum legal age for buying alcohol in a bar or shop is 18.

Choose one of the locations from the two exercises above, and write an extended dialogue between two people (for example, between a customer in a restaurant and a waiter, or between an airline passenger and a check-in assistant at the airport). Try to use some of the key vocabulary from the exercises.