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EVROPSKÁ UNIE



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY



OP Vzdělávání
pro konkurenceschopnost

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Škola	Střední odborná škola a Střední odborné učiliště, Hustopeče, Masarykovo nám. 1
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Číslo projektu	CZ.1.07/1.5.00/34.0394
Číslo	VY_22_INOVACE_13_AJ_2.02_Cestování
Tematický celek	Cestování
Téma hodiny	Konverzační téma - cestování
Předmět	Anglický jazyk
Ročník/y/	2. ročník
Anotace	V rámci této hodiny žáci budou pracovat s textem, odpovídat na otázky, osvojí si novou slovní zásobu.
Očekávaný výstup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - porozumění zadanému textu, - správné odpovědi na otázky, - osvojení nové slovní zásoby.
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Druh učebního materiálu	Pracovní list

Konverzační téma „CESTOVÁNÍ“

Úkoly pro studenty:

1. Přečtěte si jednotlivé kapitoly zadaného textu (Dopravní prostředky, Na nádraží, Na letišti, Ubytování, Dovolená)
 2. Odpovězte na příslušné otázky
 3. Prostudujte vloženou slovní zásobu a fráze
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TRAVELLING

Means of transport

1. Do people travel more these days than they did in the past?
 2. Why do people travel?
 3. What means of travelling do you know?
 4. How is transport in cities arranged?
 5. Which means of transport is the one people use most often?
 6. How can boats and ships help in transport?
 7. Why do young people hitchhike?
 8. Do you prefer coaches or trains?
 9. Do you find travelling dangerous?
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1. These days, people travel much more than they did in the past. There are new means of transport, cars and planes have become faster and tickets are cheaper so more and more people can afford to travel to faraway places. People used to think of travelling to a neighbouring town as something special and visiting the capital as a journey of their lifetime. Times have changed and it is quite natural to hear something like: "I have just been to Florida for a two-week trip, and in winter we are going on a skiing holiday to the Alps." In other words, even the most distant places of the world have come closer.
 2. When travelling you come across various people, learn about their culture and habits, maybe learn a foreign language, taste foreign cuisines, have lots of adventure, and compare life in those countries with that in your own country. Most people like visiting chateaux, castles, palaces, fortresses, ruins of castles, churches and other sightseeing, which is another reason for travelling. Getting-to-know other countries undoubtedly broadens horizons.
 3. There are many ways of travelling. Let's start with the most primitive one and maybe the most cheapest – you can travel on foot. Longer walk in the surroundings or a trip can be called travelling. As for the distance, you will hardly get faraway, but you can get almost everywhere. For shorter distances the bicycle is a good means of transport as it is relatively quick, economical and environment-friendly. You can

You can travel by motorbike which is convenient only in the summer. People travel by car, bus or coach, train, plane or boat. Water-lovers can choose from a yacht, rowing boat, liner or a ferry.

4. In cities, transport is provided by different means such as buses, trolleybuses, trams, taxis and even underground or city trains. Travelling by bus can sometimes be rather uncomfortable but it has constantly been improving.
5. The car is by far the most popular means of transport. Travelling by car is fast and comfortable, and we get to our destination without waiting for hours. There are a number of new roads, motorways and bridges. As roads have improved, the number of cars has also risen, and this has led to more road accidents. Roads are often crowded with cars and lorries and – on minor roads – bikers. Every person involved in transport must observe special rules called the Highway Code.
6. On oceans and seas, there are various ocean liners, luxurious steamers and tankers transporting oil, corn and other goods. Going on a voyage can be a great adventure. Ports are often used by smaller fishing boats but also by huge freight ships, and goods are loaded into or out of them.
7. Hitchhiking is a very specific way of travelling. It is mainly used by the young who do not need so much comfort, do not have so much money and are not afraid of taking risks. Hitchhiking can take you even to the most distant countries. Young people travel in order to learn new things, improve their language skills and to have some fun and adventure. They are seen on motorways thumbing a lift or waiting at laybys for drivers who are willing to give them a lift.

As for me I like hitchhiking with a rucksack and a small tent. We go hitchhiking with my friends in the summer and it's a lot of fun. It's cheap, you don't plan your destination and if the weather is good you can stay just anywhere. But hitchhiking can be very dangerous for girls. I wouldn't hitchhike abroad because I don't know the mentality of people there but here it is O.K., although my parents are not very happy about it. When I am older and richer, I would like to try an expensive holiday – to travel round the world by plane and stay in different hotels.

8. I prefer trains even though they are not very clean in this country. But you can sleep or read, it's not that hot inside, you can walk if you want, and there are lavatories and a dining car on board. Coaches are more difficult for me as I feel dizzy and sick so I have to sit in the front or take a pill but then I fall asleep and see nothing. You can't move around on a bus and it's usually very hot inside if there is no air-conditioning.

Apart from pickpockets you can be mugged on the street, so it's good to think of a suitable place where to hide your valuables. You shouldn't wear gold rings and an expensive watch when travelling and you should avoid strange dark and deserted places as you don't know the country well. Another danger is illness. You should also have medical insurance in case you have an accident or become seriously ill. For some countries vaccination is recommended.

At the railway station

1. What kind of tickets do you know?
2. Where can we check the information about your train and can you describe the actual process of travelling?
3. What kinds of trains do you know?
4. Where can you find the times of your train?
5. What phrases can you hear at the railway station?

1. To travel by train you can either book your ticket in advance or you can buy it straight away in the ticket office in the railway station. You can buy a single or return ticket, the latter is usually cheaper. Some people buy season tickets, which enables them to travel freely without paying extra charges or with discount.
2. You check your train on the arrivals and departures board, where the destination, train number, platform number and the times are displayed. You board the train, walk along the corridor and find a vacant seat. There are smoking and non-smoking compartments. During the journey the conductor will check your ticket and seat reservation.

We can leave our bags for a fee in the left-luggage office or luggage lockers.

3. Fast train, express, IC (Inter City), EC (Euro City), SC (Super City e.g. Pendolino) are quicker than local trains. Products are transported on goods train. If you have taken a direct or

through train you don't have to change. In better trains there are dining and sleeping carriages.

4. When travelling by train, passengers have to look up the departure times in the timetable, on the Internet, via telephone from the enquiry office or on arrivals and departures board in the main hall of the station. Should anyone have any queries or further questions such as where to change trains, whether any extra fee is charged for this train or that, the Enquiry Office is ready to give a helping hand.
5. Should we be late, we may miss our train, or should we not know what the departure time is, the following phrases will come in handy:

When is the next train to?...

How much is it to Prague?

Where does it stop?

Do I have to change at?...

When is the last train to...?

Can I have a return ticket to..., please?

Please go to Platform 6.

What platform does the train leave from?

At the airport

1. What happens just before we get on the plane?
 2. What happens before and after landing?
 3. Are flights influenced by the weather?
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1. To travel by plane you need to buy a plane ticket – at an airport or a travel agent's in advance. Tickets are either sold in advance or booked. On entering the airport, passengers check in, which involves producing the plane ticket and receiving a board ticket – with instructions as to which exit to take and which seat is booked (a window-seat is the best, although an aisle seat is not bad either). Luggage is left at the check-in desk (sometimes an extra fee is charged for excessive luggage – if it exceeds the weight limit). Only a single piece of hand luggage can be taken on board. Next, passengers proceed to the passport control, and then to the departures hall. Duty-free shops are there for passengers to buy what they need. On board, the steward or airhostess is ready to show us to our seat and the plane takes off. The crew will serve you food and drinks during the flight.
 2. Before landing, passengers are given landing cards to fill in. Once the plane has landed, passengers get off, go through the passport control and then may claim their

luggage in the baggage claim area, should anyone have something to declare, there is the customs office. Sometimes you may not find your luggage because it may be lost. Then you have to fill in a form and the company will send you your things as soon as they arrive.

3. Sometimes your flight may be cancelled due to bad weather or it can be delayed. In case of cancellation the carrier will accommodate you in a hotel free of charge. If the flight is delayed you have to wait in the departure lounge and you may spend time shopping in the duty-free shops.

Accommodation

1. Where can people stay overnight when travelling or when on holiday?
 2. How are hotel rooms equipped?
 3. Where can hotel guests have their meals and drinks there?
 4. What do modern hotels offer their guests?
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1. Travellers and holidaymakers can stay in bed and breakfast, mountain cottages or in hotels. Guests check in at the reception and are given their key with the room number. The check-in includes producing the identification cards or passports, sometimes a check-in form has to be filled in – the personal data have to be given such as name, address etc. If the hotel porter helps you with your luggage, he expects to be given a tip, the same as the chambermaid who cleans your room.
 2. The way the rooms are equipped depends on how exclusive the hotel is. Hotels normally have single, double rooms, or even rooms with more beds. These days, almost all hotel rooms have a bathroom and toilet, radio, TV set, telephone and sometimes even a fridge. Rooms are clean and cosy.
 3. In the hotel, there is also a restaurant where morning, midday and evening meals are served. Hotel guests normally pay for half or full board. Those not willing to get out of their beds may order to have their breakfast delivered to their rooms. Hotels often have a café and a night bar where the guests are welcome to have a nice time with some nice music and something nice to drink.
 4. In addition, modern hotels have a fitness centre, sauna with solarium, massage centre and swimming pool. Attached to the hotel are tennis courts or sports grounds. Any modern hotel must necessarily have a parking space or garage for guests to leave their cars there without any worries.

Holiday

1. What kinds of holidays do you know?
2. Do you prefer sightseeing or lying on a beach?
3. Do you like work and travel holidays?
4. Which countries have you visited and which ones would you like to visit?

5. Are there many foreign tourists in your country?
 6. What do tourists like there and what souvenirs do they buy?
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1. You can go camping which is not very comfortable, especially when it's raining, there is also the problem of insects getting into your tent, but it's the cheapest accommodation. Then there are guesthouses of Bed and Breakfast (B and B) suitable especially for families with children. Young people often stay in hostels. Hotels are the most expensive type of accommodation but also the most comfortable. Some people go on caravanning holidays or buy package sightseeing holidays where everything is included in the price (tickets, admission fees, food, etc.) or on cruises aboard a ship, however, be careful if you get seasick! Some holidaymakers prefer activity holidays (skiing, rafting, fishing, hiking, etc.) to lazy holidays on the beach. When travelling abroad you need your passport, medical insurance, contact numbers (your family, your country's consulate, etc.) a map, suntan lotion, camera, first aid kit, insect repellent and so on.
 2. I would like to have a combination of both, two days of lying on the beach relaxing, reading, sunbathing, and doing nothing and then some activity holiday. I like water sports like water skiing, scuba diving, etc. Sightseeing is fine as well because you get to know the country better, though I am not an enthusiastic museum-goer.
 3. That is a good idea to spend your holiday. You can earn some money, learn the language as you work with people and then you can travel a lot. I'd love to do that one day. My dream is to go to Australia and help in a farm and then travel and visit New Zealand as well.
 4. I have been to a few European countries only. Of course I have visited Slovakia. I was there last summer and I must say that The High Tatras are really beautiful. I have also been to Hungary and Austria – that was a skiing holiday – and in France and Spain. My dream is to go to Australia and the United States. I have read a lot about the American national parks and I loved reading about them. I'd like to go to Canada as well.
 5. Some places are really full of them. There are many foreigners in Prague as it is said to be one of the most beautiful capitals in Europe. The tourists like the centre of Prague – the Old Town Square with the horologe, Prague Castle, Charles Bridge, etc. Many of them visit Český Krumlov as well because it's a beautiful old town. In summer many of them come to Karlovy Vary Film Festival which has quite a good reputation in the world of films. You can meet many film celebrities there. There are many foreigners in Olomouc as well, especially in the summer, as the Summer School of Slavonic Studies takes place there every year.

6. Foreign tourists like the Czech Republic as it is quite cheap for them, especially the accommodation and services although Prague is becoming more and more expensive. The Americans for instance are amazed at the atmosphere of our medieval towns, old monuments and the cobbled streets.

Foreigners in the Czech Republic like our beer, they buy Bohemian cut glass, jewellery and Czech cakes. They like visiting the Czech spas and in Olomouc they may taste the typical local cheese with its characteristic revolting smell.

QUESTIONS TO THE TOPIC:

1. Can you describe your last holiday?
2. What do you think are the most frequent causes of road accidents?
3. What is your worst travelling experience?
4. Would you like to travel as a travel guide?
5. What do you think of hitch-hiking?
6. Does the development of tourism affect the environment?

Použité zdroje:

SMITH-DLUHÁ, Gabrielle. *Angličtina: otázky a odpovědi nejen k maturitě*. 1. vyd. Dubicko: INFOA, 2007, 231 s. Zrcadlový text. ISBN 978-80-7240-489-6.

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