5 - Travelling

Travelling

Talk about:

- ***The reasons why people travel***

- ***Means of transport:***

- ***a car***

- ***a plane***

- ***a taxi***

- ***on foot***   **public transport: advantages & disadvantages**

- ***a bus***

- ***a train***

- ***a tram***

- ***underground***

- ***Your preferred means of transport***

- ***Description of a railway station***

- ***Travelling on holidays*** – what you need to take with you, what you have to do before you travel…

1. ***The reasons why people travel*** – people travel for many reasons. For example:

- it is a good way to learn about life – to learn new things, to understand other cultures, their traditions, customs and to get to know them

- for a holiday - to relax and to get some rest

- to learn a foreign language or to become better at it

- from necessity – people need to travel to work, to do shopping, to visit friends and so on.

2. ***Means of transport*** – we can travel:

* **by land** /po zemi/ :

- by **car**

- by **train**

- by **bus**

- by **bicycle**

- by **motorcycle**

- by **underground** (by **subway/**by **tube**) – metrom

- by **foot** (go **on foot**) – pešo

* **by water**:

- **a boat** – loďka

- **a ferry** – trajekt

- **a ship** – loď

- **a cargo** – nákladná loď

* **by air** /vzduchom/:

- **a plane /a jet plane/** - lietadlo

- **a helicopterAdvantages and disadvantages of travelling by:**

 CAR: Advantages:

- traveling by car is comfortable

- you can listen to the radio while you drive

- you can go anywhere anytime – you don't have to use the public transport, you don't have to buy a ticket

- you can stop at any time you need to have a break

- the car has a boot /kufor/ - it has a big space to carry your luggage and other things

 Disadvantages:

- a car is expensive to buy

- petrol /benzín/ is expensive

- you must have a driving licence

- you must pay for parking

- you can end up in a traffic jam

- statistically it is the most dangerous way of transport – you can have a car crash /dopravná nehoda/

- it pollutes the air which is not good for our environment**BUS**:

    Advantages:

- we can spend time talking to other passengers on the bus

- we can relax – read and look out of the window, work, eat ...

- buses stop more often than trains – you can get off at a bus stop which is closer to the place where you need to go

- you don't have to drive**Disadvantages:**

- it is expensive /but usually cheaper than traveling by car/

- it is often crowded /preplnené/

- it is sometimes delayed /mešká/

- you have to get to the bus stop

- you must travel at certain times

- sometimes stopping at too many bus stops can be a disadvantage

 TRAIN

 Advantages:

- we can spend time talking to other passengers on the train
- we can relax – read and look out of the window, work, eat ...
- it usually isn't stressful
- trains are comfortable if they are not crowded
- you don't have to drive**Disadvantages:**
- it is expensive /but usually cheaper than traveling by car/
- it is often crowded /preplnené/
- it is sometimes delayed /mešká/
- you have to get to the station
- sometimes you have to use other transport to get to the station
- you must travel at certain times**PLANEAdvantages:**
- traveling by plane is **comfortable**
- it is **safe** /bezpečné/
- it is **fast** - you can get to any place in the world and it takes only a few hours
- you can read, sleep ... during the flight**Disadvantages:**
- it is **expensive**
- it is strictly **dependent on timetable** – you have to travel at certain times
- sometimes the flight can be **delayed** or **cancelled**
- you have to **buy the plane ticket in advance** /vopred/
- some people are **afraid of heights** and **confined spacesBOAT / SHIP**
   Advantages:
- it is relatively safe /bezpečné/
- it is mostly used for trips during holidays /používa sa najčastejšie na výlety počas dovolenky/**Disadvantages:**
- you can get seasick /morská nemoc/
- a ship can sink /potopiť sa/
- it isn't used often nowadays – it was more often used in the past – one of the biggest and the most famous ships was the Titanic. It was considered unsinkable but it sank on its maiden voyage from England to New York and more than 1500 people died.

 Other means of transport:**Public transport** – public transport is cheaper but also less comfortable. It is often crowded and it is dependent on timetable. It includes:
- **bus**
- **train**
- **tram** – električka
- **underground (subway)** – metro => it is the fastest way of transport in the city => it usually goes every 5 minutes. Undergrounds were built in order to make the trams

and buses less crowded.

3. *Your preferred means of transport*

I prefer traveling by .... because it has many advantages. It is .... /fast, safe, cheap, I like traveling by car because I have a driving licence and I can drive.../. It also has some disadvantages, for example................................ /it is delayed, crowded, expensive.../ but despite that it is my favourite way of traveling.

4. *Description of a railway station*

The **railway station** /vlaková stanica/ is a big hall with a **ticket office** /predajňa lístkov/ where we can buy a **single ticket** /jednosmerný lístok/ or a **return ticket** /spiatočný lístok/ and a **seat reservation** /miestenka/. There is:
- **the arrival and departure board** – tabuľa príchodov a odchodov
- **a luggage office** – úschovňa batožiny
- **a waiting hall** - čakáreň
- **lockers** – uzamykateľné skrinky
- **telephones**
- **a drink machine (soda or coffee machine)** – nápojový automat
- **toilets** – WC

From the waiting hall we go through an **under-passage** /podchod/ onto the **platform** /nástupište/.

5. *Traveling on holiday*

When we want to travel on holiday, we should first **find accommodation** /ubytovanie/ – we can make a reservation in a travel agency, make a reservation on the internet or call directly the hotel or motel and book /zarezervovať/ the accommodation before we arrive.**Hotels and motels** are different in price /cena/ and comfort /pohodlie/. Motels are usually situated by the roads /umiestnené pri ceste/ and the services in a motel are usually at a little bit lower level than in a hotel.

In hotels and motels we can get different services:
a) **bed and breakfast** – ubytovanie s raňajkami
b) **full board** – plná penzia /raňajky, obedy, večere/
c) **half board** – polpenzia /raňajky, večere/
d) **all inclusive**

If we need anything, we can call the **reception desk** /recepcia/ and the receptionist will arrange what we need. We can also use the **hotel's services** /hotelové služby/ – for example restaurant, bar, coffee shop, swimming pool, fitness centre, hairdressers

or a beauty saloon and so on.

When young people travel on holiday, they can find accommodation in **youth hostels** /mládežnícke ubytovne/ => it is a special kind of accommodation for young people mostly in Great Britain => it is cheaper but you can stay only for a limited number of nights.

When we travel abroad for a holiday, we should take with us:

- **passport** – pas
- **visa** /if we need it/ – vízum
- **money** or a **credit card**
- **luggage** – batožina /**a suitcase** – kufor, **a rucksack** – ruksak/
- **insurance** – poistenie*Places for holiday*

People like to spend their holiday at different places. It depends on their hobbies, but also on the amount of money they have for their holiday. During their holiday, people can go to:

1. **Hot or exotic countries** - most people like to go on holiday to hot or exotic countries because there is hot weather and a sea and they can lie on the beach, sunbathe and swim in the sea. For example people like to go to Spain, Egypt, Croatia, Italy, Canary Islands and so on.

2. **Sightseeing places** - some people don't want to sunbathe and lie on the beach, but they want to spend their holiday actively. They want to see new things and learn a lot about new countries, people and their customs and traditions. They prefer places like Vienna, London, New York, Paris – they visit museums, galleries, concerts and art exhibitions. For example people go to Paris to see the Eiffel Tower, Louvre – there is the picture of Mona Lisa…

3. **Mountains** – some people like to spend their holiday in the mountains – for example they go skiing to Alps or High Tatras. In summer they go hiking /na turistiku/.

4. **At home** – some people like to spend their holiday at home. They don't want to travel and so they stay at home and read a book, watch TV or they just spend time with their family and friends.

I like to spend my holiday in …………………. /in hot countries / at home / I like to visit sightseeing places…/

I prefer going to hot countries because I like to lie on the beach, sunbathe and I love the sea and hot weather. I also like playing beach volleyball. I like lying on the beach and reading a good book or listen to music. But holidays in exotic countries are expensive and so I don't spend my holiday often in this way.**Vocabulary:a reason** – príčina**means of transport** – dopravné prostriedky**prefer** –

uprednostňovať**customs** – zvyky**get to know** – spoznať**to get some rest** – oddýchnuť si**necessity** – nevyhnutnosť**comfortable** – pohodlné**You can go anywhere anytime.** – Môžeš ísť hocikam hocikedy.**have to** – musieť**use** – použiť**public transport** – verejná doprava /MHD/**buy a ticket** – kúpiť si lístok**break** – prestávka**space** – priestor**carry** – niesť**luggage** – batožina**driving licence** – vodičský preukaz**You can end up in a traffic jam**. – Môžeš skončiť v dopravnej zápche.**pollute environment** – znečistiť životné prostredie**passenger** – pasažier**look out of the window** – pozerať sa von z okna**get off** – vystúpiť**a bus stop** – autobusová zastávka**close to** – blízko**crowded** – preplnené**delay** – meškanie**travel at certain times** – cestovať v určený čas**spend time** – tráviť čas**it takes a few hours** – trvá to pár hodín**Traveling is dependent on timetable.** – Cestovanie je závislé na cestovnom poriadku.**a flight** – let**delay** – meškať**cancel** – zrušiť**to be afraid of heights** – báť sa výšok**to be afraid of confined spaces** – báť sa uzavretých priestorov**nowadays** – v súčasnosti**in the past** – v minulosti**sink** – potopiť sa**consider** – považovať**unsinkable** – nepotopiteľný**maiden voyage** – prvá plavba**include** – zahŕňať**despite that** – napriek tomu**accomodation** – ubytovanie**make a reservation** – urobiť rezerváciu**book accomodation** – zarezervovať ubytovanie**The services in a motel are usually at a lower level than in a hotel.** – Služby v moteli sú zvyčajne na nižšej úrovni ako v hoteli.**arrange** – zabezpečiť**travel abroad** – cestovať do zahraničia**you should** – mal by si