

Travelling Abroad. Поїздка за кордон. Часи Indefinite (Simple Tenses).

An Air Trip

Словник-мінімум

airpot	аеропорт
airline	авіалінія
jet plane	реактивний літак
pilot	пілот
stewardess	стюардеса
to fly by plane	летіти літаком
flying weather	льотна погода
to cancel the flight	відмінити рейс
to announce the flight	оголосити рейс
take off	зліт
to land	приземлятися
boarding pass	посадковий талон
aisle	прохід
to fasten seat belts	пристебнути ремні
The plane takes off at ...	Літак відлітає о ...
The plane arrives at ...	Літак прибуває о ...
Have you enjoyed the flight?	Ви добре перенесли політ?
No, definitely not.	Ні, дуже погано.
I was airsick.	Мене нудило.
I want to make a reservation.	Я хочу замовити квиток.
When is the next flight to ...?	Коли наступний рейс до ...?
At what time should I check in?	Коли буде реєстрація?
An hour before take off	За годину до відльоту.
From which gate does my flight leave?	Де посадка на мій літак?

1. Read the text and the dialogue which follows it, act it out, making some changes.

Mr. Jordan is going to London. He prefers to travel by air, Mr. Jordan is a businessman so he tries to save his time. He can't afford to waste time. Certainly it is much more expensive than travelling by train, but it is less time-consuming. So he asks his secretary, Miss Pane, to make a reservation for him.

Miss Pane (speaking over the telephone): Good morning! I want to make a reservation for a non-stop flight to London. Are there any seats available on Monday?

Travel agent: Just a minute...Let me check. What time of day do you want to go?

Miss Pane: In the afternoon.

Travel agent: All right. Flight number 2500 is full but there is a space on Pan Am's flight at 3:00. Does that suit you?

Miss Pane: The Pan Am suits me perfectly. What time does it get in?

Travel agent: At 5:40 p.m.

Miss Pane: That's very convenient. And what's the number of the flight?

Travel agent: 147. May I have your name, please?

Miss Pane: I'm making reservation for my chief, Mr. Thomas Jordan.

Travel agent: Thank you.

Miss Pane: Thank you. You were most helpful.

2. Check yourself and see if you understood everything correctly by answering the following questions.

1. Who is going to London?
2. Why is travelling by air more preferable than travelling by train?
3. Who is making the reservation?
4. What time does the plane take off?
5. When does it arrive in London?
6. Is it non-stop flight or does it land in some airport on its way to London?

Travelling by Train

Словник-мінімум

railway station	залізничний вокзал
porter	носильник
to travel light	мандрувати без речей
left-luggage room/check room	камера зберігання
to check one's suitcase	здати валізу
to get a receipt	отримати квитанцію
booking office	квиткова каса
inquiry office	довідкове бюро
waiting room	зал очікування
single ticket	квиток в один кінець
return ticket	квиток в обидва кінці
to miss the train	запізнитися на поїзд
to see somebody off	проводжати когось
fast train	швидкий поїзд
through train	прямий поїзд
car/carriage	вагон
reserved seats car	плацкартний вагон
dining car	вагон-ресторан
compartment	купе
lower berth	нижня лава
upper berth	верхня лава
the train starts/is pulling out	поїзд прибуває
Where do we change?	Де у нас пересадка?
When is our train due?	Коли прибуває наш поїзд?
timetable	розклад

1. Read these dialogues and act them out.

At the Booking Office

- What trains are there to Leeds?
- There are two through trains at 9 a.m. and at 3.20 p.m.
- How much is a one-way ticket there?
- 30 pounds.
- And a return one?

- 55 pounds.
- Fine. Please give me a return ticket for a 9 o'clock train.
- All right. What berth would you prefer?
- Upper one, please.
- That's unusual. Everybody asks for the lower berth.
- Of course, it is much more convenient, but there is always a lady or a child who needs a lower berth so I prefer an upper one.

At the Station

- Here you are at last! I've been waiting for half an hour for you.
- I'm sorry, I'm late. But I was stuck in a traffic jam.
- Here's your ticket.
- Oh, thank you. Is it a through train?
- Yes. I'm glad we shan't have to change.
- Fine. When is it due in Edinburgh?
- According to the timetable we are due there at 9.15 a.m.
- And when is it leaving, by the way?
- Oh, in ten minutes. Come on or we'll miss it.

In the Compartment

- Well, we are moving at last. The train doesn't seem to be very crowded.
- Not as overcrowded as at the peak tourist time in summer. What berth do you prefer?
- The lower one, if it is O.K. with you.
- Sure. Shall I open the window? It's rather stuffy in here.
- Do, please.

2. Fill in the missing remarks.

1. Where is the inquiry office? - _____
2. Is it a fast train? - _____
3. When is the train due in Boston? - _____
4. Oh, I'm afraid it is not very convenient. - _____
5. What berth would you prefer? - _____
6. Did you check our luggage? Where is the receipt? - _____

Граматичний матеріал

The **Simple Present Tense** is conjugated as follows:

I work	He works
We work	She works
You work	It works
They work	

We use this tense to describe an action which goes on every day or all time. Adverbs *usually, often, every day (week, month, year)* and others are frequently used.

1. Give the correct present tense form of the verb in brackets where necessary.

1. He usually (stay) in this hotel.

2. She (work) as a receptionist in a hotel.
3. They (prefer) to have breakfast in their room.
4. Mr. Reeves (have) air-conditioning.
5. We (speak) German.
6. Frank sometimes (drink) milk for breakfast.
7. Susan usually (have) a shower in the morning.
8. You sometimes (take) your children to the theme park.
9. This car (cost) too much for us.
10. My cousins often (visit) me at weekends.

We form the negative form of the Simple Present Tense by putting **do not** or **does not** before the verb. Note that after **does not** the verb doesn't have the "s" of the third person singular affirmative statement.

I **do not** know her.

You **do not** know her.

He **does not** know her.

She **does not** know her.

It **does not** know her.

We **do not** know her.

You **do not** know her.

They **do not** know her.

The contracted forms **don't** and **doesn't** are generally used.

2. Change the following sentences from affirmative to negative. Use the contracted forms.

1. The guests pay per day.
2. Martin often goes fishing on summer.
3. People know a lot of about the life on other planets.
4. I want my bill ready at 8 a.m.
5. you understand my idea.
6. The car engine work properly.
7. I buy a lot of sweets for my children.

We form Simple Present Tense questions by placing do or does before the subject. This applies even when questions begins with words like **where**, **when**, **how** and **what**.

He lives along.

Does he live along? – Yes, he does. No, he doesn't.

Why does he live along?

3. Supply "do" or "does" to complete the questions.

1. Where ... you stay?
2. Why ... he usually stay here?
3. ... these flowers cost much?
4. ... Garry and Ron attend the same sport club?
5. When ... Nigel usually return home from school?
6. ... you want fish for supper?
7. What room ... you prefer?

8. How much ... it cost?

The Simple Past Tense. We form the **Past Tense** of regular verbs by adding “-ed” to the stem of the verb:

stay – stayed

plan - planned

Irregular verbs must be memorized.

4. Put the following sentences to the past tense.

1. She works very hard.
2. They always cross the road here.
3. We wait for a bus for half an hour.
4. He plans his work well.
5. I always pay bus fare for her.
6. Mr. Brown parks his car at the corner.
7. My friend lives in this street.
8. The passengers line up at the bus stop.

We form the negative of the past tense by placing **did not** before the verb. We form questions by changing the verb to its simple form and placing **did** before the subject.

He **worked** with this firm.

He **did not** work with this firm.

Did he work with this firm?

5. Change the following sentences from affirmative to negative and interrogative.

1. the secretary told us about it.
2. I stopped a taxi at the corner.
3. He discussed this problem with the executive manager.
4. Miss Lane showed them the town the day before yesterday.
5. We waited for a bus number three at the corner.

The Future Past Tense. We form the future with “will” and the simple form of the verb:

I **will** go

He **will** go

We **will** go

She **will** go

You **will** go

It **will** go

They **will** go

The contracted forms **I’ll, you’ll, he’ll, she’ll, it’ll, we’ll, they’ll** are generally used.

6. Complete the following sentences with the future form of the verbs in brackets. Use the contracted forms only.

1. I (give) you that money tomorrow.
2. The manager (sign) the contract in the afternoon.
3. Mr. Reeds will leave in the morning.
4. The manager will be back in fifteen minutes.
5. It will cost you 25 dollars if you go by taxi.

6. He will park the car near the hotel.
7. They will sign the contract tomorrow.
8. Mr. Parker and his family will stay in our town for a week.
9. You will have to change buses.

We form negatives in the future by placing **not** after **will**.

I **will** go there.

I **will not** go there.

I **won't** go there.

We form questions in the future by placing **will** before the subject.

Will you go there?

7. Change the following sentences from affirmative to negative. Use the contracted form.

1. They will arrive at 7 p.m.
2. It will take me an hour to get to the airport.
3. Mr. Reeds will leave in the morning.
4. \The manager will be back in fifteen minutes.
5. It will cost you 25 dollars if you go by taxi.
6. He will park the car near the hotel.
7. They will sign the contract tomorrow.
8. Mr. Parker and his family will stay in our town for a week.
9. You will have to change buses.