

# 11

lesson



<p><b>package holiday</b> ['pækɪdʒ 'hɒlədeɪ]  <b>self-catering</b> [self'keɪtərɪŋ]  <b>full board</b> [fʊl bɔ:d]  <b>half board</b> [ha:f bɔ:d]</p>	
<p><b>Have you ever bought a package holiday? Where did you go?</b></p>	<p><i>I have never bought a package holiday.</i></p>
<p><b>What are the advantages and disadvantages of package holidays?</b></p>	<p><i>Package holidays are well organized but often expensive.</i></p>
<p><b>Do you prefer to go on self-catering holidays, or do you usually choose full board?</b></p>	<p><i>I prefer to go on full board holidays.</i></p>
<p><b>Is it convenient to buy a holiday with half board? Why?</b></p>	<p><i>It is convenient to buy a holiday with half board because some of your meals are included in the price.</i></p>
<p><b>Do package holidays usually include full board?</b></p>	<p><i>Package holidays rarely include full board.</i></p>

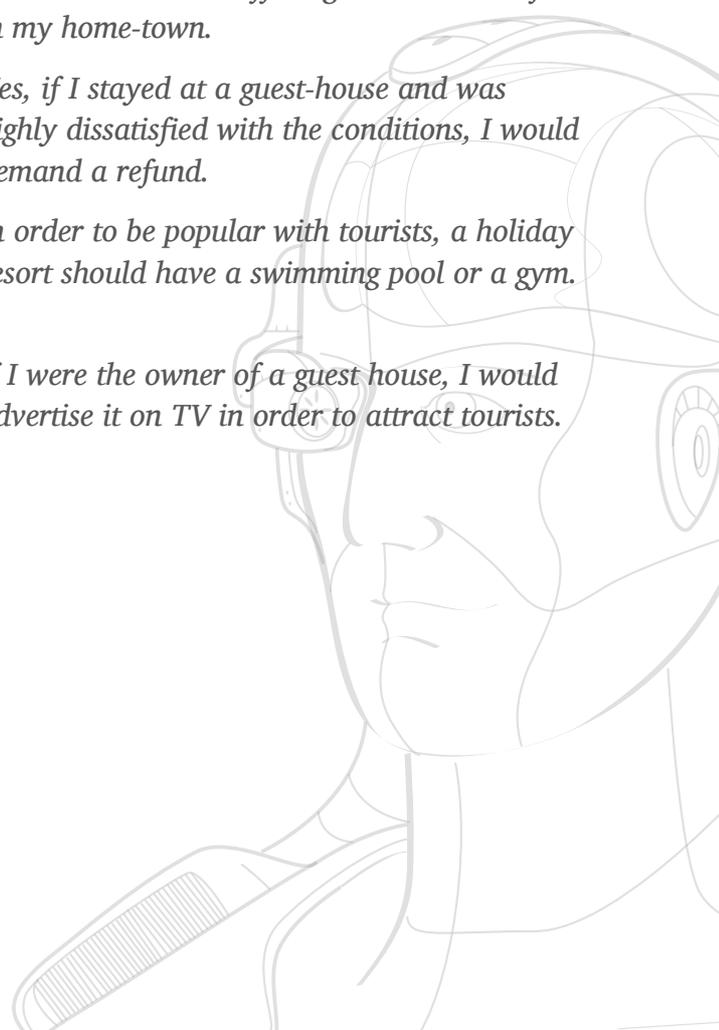
**read your book  
and listen to the recording  
at home**





<p><b>holiday resort</b> ['hɒlədeɪ ri'zɔ:t]  <b>bed &amp; breakfast</b>  <b>guest-house</b> ['gesthaʊs]  <b>inn</b> [ɪn]</p>	
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<p><b>What are the most popular holiday resorts in your country?</b></p>	<p><i>Zakopane is the most popular holiday resort in my country.</i></p>
<p><b>Are there any holiday resorts in your area?</b></p>	<p><i>There are no holiday resorts in my area.</i></p>
<p><b>Have you ever stayed at an inn?</b></p>	<p><i>I have never stayed at an inn.</i></p>
<p><b>Which is more comfortable to stay in: an inn or a bed &amp; breakfast?</b></p>	<p><i>It is more comfortable to stay in an inn.</i></p>
<p><b>Are there any hotels offering bed and breakfast in your home-town?</b></p>	<p><i>There are no hotels offering bed and breakfast in my home-town.</i></p>
<p><b>If you stayed at a guest-house and were highly dissatisfied with the conditions, would you demand a refund?</b></p>	<p><i>Yes, if I stayed at a guest-house and was highly dissatisfied with the conditions, I would demand a refund.</i></p>
<p><b>What facilities should a holiday resort have in order to be popular with tourists?</b></p>	<p><i>In order to be popular with tourists, a holiday resort should have a swimming pool or a gym.</i></p>
<p><b>If you were the owner of a guest-house, what would you do to advertise it and attract tourists?</b></p>	<p><i>If I were the owner of a guest house, I would advertise it on TV in order to attract tourists.</i></p>



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at homea**



<p><b>book</b> [bʊk]  <b>high season</b> ['haɪ 'si:zn]  <b>airport tax</b> ['eəpɔ:t tæks]  <b>charter</b> ['tʃɑ:tə]  <b>yacht</b> [jɒt]</p>	
<p><b>On what occasions do people charter planes?</b></p> <p><b>If a complete stranger offered you a luxurious holiday on a chartered yacht, would you go?</b></p> <p><b>If you had booked a stay at a hotel, but on your arrival the receptionist told you the hotel was full, how would you react?</b></p> <p><b>Should you book in advance if you want to go on holiday in high season?</b></p> <p><b>Why don't some travel agencies inform their clients about airport tax in their holiday offers?</b></p> <p><b>What does it mean when a plane is overbooked? What usually happens in such situations?</b></p> <p><b>Do you prefer to go on holiday in the high season or the off-season? Why?</b></p>	<p><i>People charter planes when they want to depart at a time arranged by themselves.</i></p> <p><i>If a complete stranger offered me a luxurious holiday on a chartered yacht, I wouldn't go.</i></p> <p><i>If I had booked a stay at a hotel, but on my arrival the receptionist told me the hotel was full, I would demand a refund.</i></p> <p><i>Yes, you should book in advance if you want to go on a holiday in high season.</i></p> <p><i>Some travel agencies don't inform their clients about airport tax in their holiday offers because they are always included in the price.</i></p> <p><i>The plane is overbooked when there are more booked tickets than seats on the plane. Usually, some of the passengers are denied boarding the plane in such situations.</i></p> <p><i>I prefer to go on holiday in the off-season because planes and hotels are not overcrowded.</i></p>

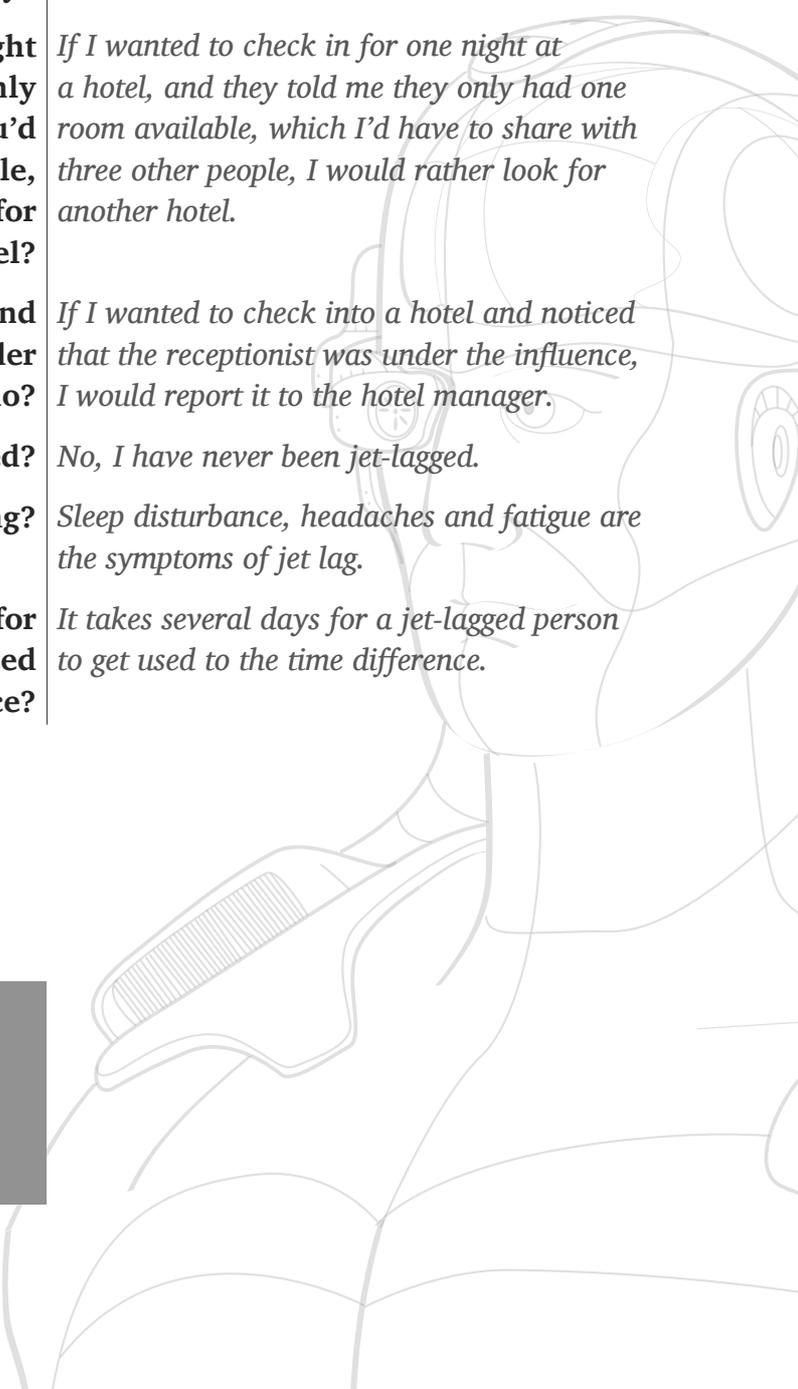


<p><b>be jet-lagged</b> ['dʒetləgd]</p> <p><b>check in</b> [tʃek]</p> <p><b>off the beaten track</b> ['bi:tn træk]</p> <p><b>fatigue</b> [fə'ti:g]</p>	
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<p><b>Why is it necessary for you to check in at the reception desk at a hotel?</b></p> <p><b>What might be the dangers of spending your holiday off the beaten track?</b></p> <p><b>Would you prefer to spend your holiday camping somewhere off the beaten track, or would you rather buy a package holiday?</b></p> <p><b>If you wanted to check in for one night at a hotel, and they told you they only had one room available, which you'd have to share with three other people, would you agree or would you look for another hotel?</b></p> <p><b>If you wanted to check into a hotel and noticed that the receptionist was under the influence, what would you do?</b></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><b>Have you ever been jet-lagged?</b></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><b>What are the symptoms of jet lag?</b></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><b>How much time does it take for a jet-lagged person to get used to the time difference?</b></p>	<p><i>It is necessary to check in at the reception desk at hotel to get your room key.</i></p> <p><i>You might get lost while spending your holiday off the beaten track.</i></p> <p><i>I would rather spend my holiday camping somewhere off the beaten track.</i></p> <p><i>If I wanted to check in for one night at a hotel, and they told me they only had one room available, which I'd have to share with three other people, I would rather look for another hotel.</i></p> <p><i>If I wanted to check into a hotel and noticed that the receptionist was under the influence, I would report it to the hotel manager.</i></p> <p><i>No, I have never been jet-lagged.</i></p> <p><i>Sleep disturbance, headaches and fatigue are the symptoms of jet lag.</i></p> <p><i>It takes several days for a jet-lagged person to get used to the time difference.</i></p>
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Do the exercises on the Internet platform!





# Reading

## The fallout of flood

Fifteen inches of water have fallen in the last few days, as violent rainstorms lashed the coastal areas of Queba in the worst downpour of this century. Following the cloudburst, many flood barriers and dykes failed to withstand the pressure of the swirling waters and proved no match for the swollen rivers. These overflowed and caused widespread damage. Bridges collapsed and were swept away, cutting off communications.

As the roaring waters flooded low-level areas, people ran in panic for their lives. Many were seen clinging to trees and rooftops, guarding their possessions and waiting for the waters to subside. Dozens of cars were swept out to sea. Helicopters battled through slashing rain to winch those who were still clinging to buoyant objects to safety and to rescue people from treetops.

There are numerous people who have been isolated in remote areas and helicopters are now ferrying relief goods to them and others in the worst-hit regions.

So far 200 people have been reported dead but a rapidly spreading epidemic is pushing the death toll even higher with fifty new cases daily. Describing the situation as critical, fervent appeals were issued to relief agencies for international help. However, because the airports are flooded, only light planes are able to land, reducing the supply of desperately-needed food and medical aid to a trickle.

**coastal** ['kəʊstl]

**dyke** [daɪk]

**withstand** [wɪð'stænd]

**swell** [swel]

**roar** [rɔː]

**death toll** [deθ tɔʊl]

**trickle** ['trɪkl]

**Flood**



## Exercise 1

**Match the word with the definition.**

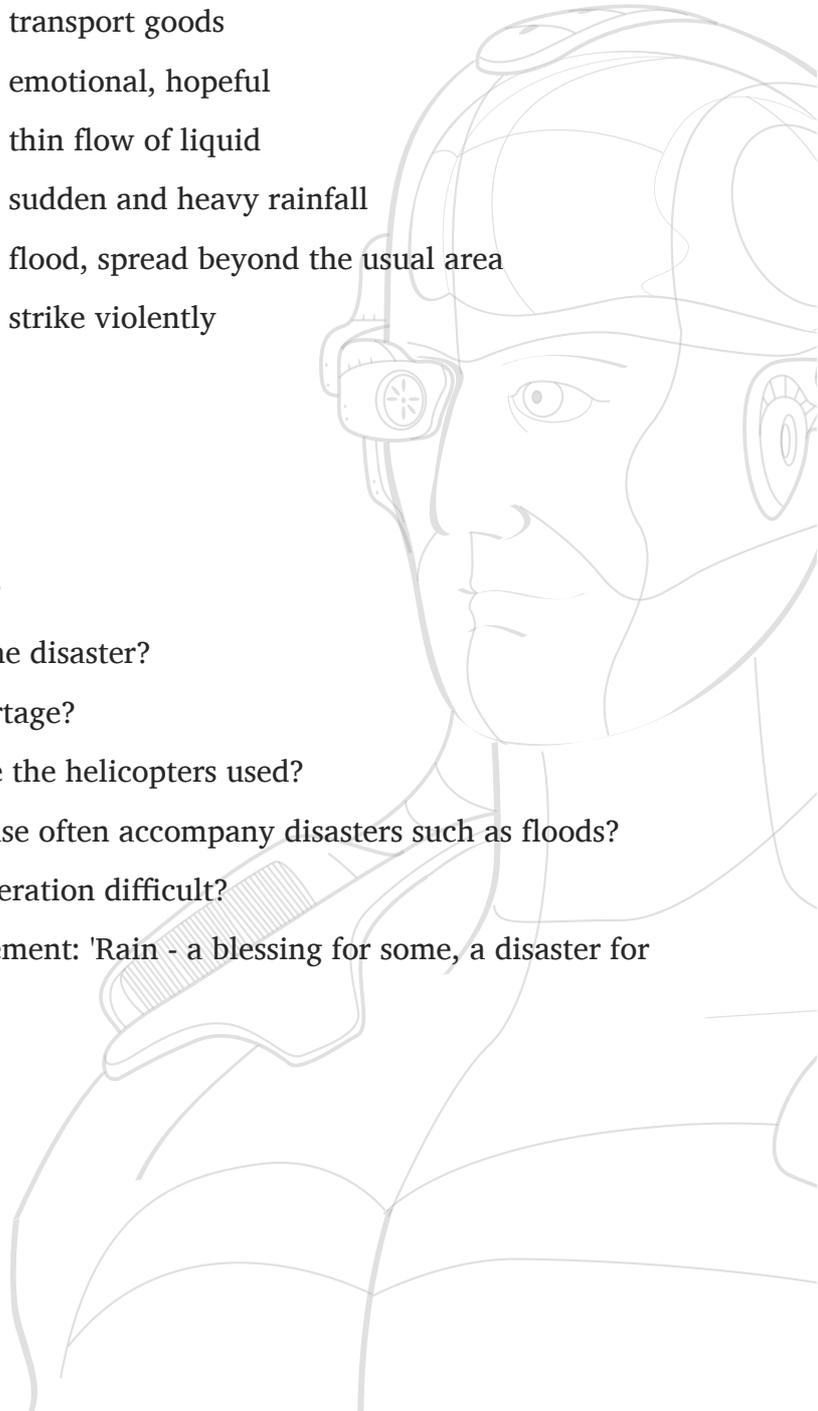
- |               |                                     |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. lash       | heavy rainfall                      |
| 2. downpour   | twist and curl                      |
| 3. cloudburst | wall which prevents flooding        |
| 4. dyke       | pull up using a lifting mechanism   |
| 5. swirl      | come down hard, hit                 |
| 6. overflow   | floating                            |
| 7. cling      | hold tightly                        |
| 8. subside    | settle, return to normal level      |
| 9. slash      | transport goods                     |
| 10. winch     | emotional, hopeful                  |
| 11. ferry     | thin flow of liquid                 |
| 12. fervent   | sudden and heavy rainfall           |
| 13. trickle   | flood, spread beyond the usual area |
| 14. buoyant   | strike violently                    |



## Exercise 2

**Answer the questions.**

1. What caused the flooding?
2. How did people react to the disaster?
3. What caused the food shortage?
4. In what kind of cases were the helicopters used?
5. Why do outbreaks of disease often accompany disasters such as floods?
6. What makes the rescue operation difficult?
7. Discuss the following statement: 'Rain - a blessing for some, a disaster for others.'





### Exercise 3

Decide if the sentences are true [T] or false [F].

1. The rainstorms described have been the worst in that century. [T / F]
2. There was too much water for the barriers and dykes to hold. [T / F]
3. It was often impossible to get from one river bank to the other. [T / F]
4. One had to be quick if one did not want to drown. [T / F]
5. People left everything they had in order to save their lives. [T / F]
6. Over a thousand people fell into the river and drowned. [T / F]
7. Helicopters had an easy job of rescuing people. [T / F]
8. The rainstorms have affected the supply of foodstuffs. [T / F]
9. Ferries were being used to reach isolated areas. [T / F]
10. The lives of 50 people are claimed every day. [T / F]
11. Food distribution centres provide food to all areas. [T / F]



### Exercise 4

Match the words to build a phrase.

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|-----------------|------------|
| 1. buoyant      | appeals    |
| 2. cooking      | areas      |
| 3. distribution | barriers   |
| 4. fervent      | centres    |
| 5. flood        | damage     |
| 6. remote       | facilities |
| 7. slashing     | objects    |
| 8. swirling     | rain       |
| 9. swollen      | rainstorms |
| 10. violent     | ivers      |
| 11. widespread  | waters     |



# Grammar and lexical part



## Exercise 1

**Choose the conditional sentence which best describes the situation.**

1. I wasn't hungry. I didn't eat a banana.
  - a) If I was hungry, I would eat a banana.
  - b) If I had been hungry, I would have eaten a banana.
  - c) If I would have been hungry, I ate a banana.
  
2. I didn't know Alan was in the city. I didn't call him.
  - a) If I had known Alan was in the city, I would have called him.
  - b) I had called Alan if I had known he was in the city.
  - c) I would have called Alan if I have known he was in the city.
  
3. I didn't know watching this film was important for our research.  
I didn't watch it.
  - a) If I knew this film was important, I had watched it.
  - b) If I would have known this film was important, I had watched it.
  - c) If I had known this film was important, I would have watched it.
  
4. I walked home from the party. Tom was drunk and couldn't drive.
  - a) I hadn't walked home from the party if Tom wasn't too drunk to drive.
  - b) I wouldn't have walked home from the party if Tom hadn't been too drunk to drive.
  - c) I wouldn't had walked home from the party if Tom hadn't been too drunk to drive.
  
5. I went to the store. It was closed. It opened at 6pm.
  - a) If I had known the store opened at 6pm, I wouldn't have gone.
  - b) If I knew the store would have opened at 6pm, I wouldn't have gone.
  - c) I wouldn't have gone to the store if I know it had closed at 6pm.

