

Travelling and tourism - p. 9

1

Połącz fragmenty zdań 1–7 oraz a–g tak, aby utworzyć spójne wypowiedzi.

1. A hostel is...

2. A ferry is...

3. A flight attendant is...

4. A gate can be...

5. A suitcase is...

6. A postcard can be...

7. A voyage is...

A. a piece of luggage.

B. a souvenir.

C. a means of transport.

D. a type of journey.

E. a type of accommodation.

F. a place at an airport.

G. someone who works on a plane.

2

Uzupełnij pytania wyrazami z ramki. Dwa słowa zostały podane dodatkowo. W parach odpowiedzcie na pytania.

abroad aisle camper van excursion foot hitchhike sunbathe

Would you prefer...

- to (1) on a beach or go hiking in the mountains?
- to explore a new city on (2) or by bike?
- to go on holiday in your own country or (3) ?
- to sit in an (4) seat on a bus next to a friend or in a window seat next to a stranger?
- to travel around the world in a (5) or go on a round-the-world backpacking trip?

3

Wskaż formy, które poprawnie uzupełniają tekst. W parach odpowiedzcie na pytanie.

On holiday alone

Most people can't imagine going on holiday on (1) own. They say we can only enjoy (2) if we travel with family or friends. I don't agree with (3) . I think travelling alone can be a great experience too. When I first went on a solo trip at the age of 20, I learnt a lot about (4) because I listened to (5) own thoughts more carefully. I was also more willing to meet new people. When we travel with friends, we mostly talk to one (6) and we don't feel the need to talk to strangers. Another great thing about solo travel is that you never argue with (7) . Can you imagine going on holiday alone? Write a comment.



4

Przetłumacz na język angielski fragmenty podane nawiasach.

1. When we (przybyliśmy) in Scotland after two days of sailing, the day was cold and grey, but luckily, it (nie padało) .
2. After everyone (wsiadł) the bus, the guide (opowiedział) us the legend about the city dragon.

3. We (wynajęliśmy) bikes at the railway station and we (pojechaliśmy) to see some local attractions.
4. While the boys (robili) special exercises in the gym, the girls (uczyły się) how to snowboard outdoors.
5. I (pobiegłam) to see the pool when my parents (meldowali się) at the hotel.

Przyporządkuj zdania do rodzajów wakacji poniżej.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|
| <input type="text"/> cruise | • | • | <input type="text"/> 1. |
| <input type="text"/> day out | • | • | <input type="text"/> 2. |
| <input type="text"/> package holiday | • | • | <input type="text"/> 3. |
| <input type="text"/> sightseeing tour | • | • | <input type="text"/> 4. |
| <input type="text"/> winter camp | • | • | <input type="text"/> 5. |

5

Przeczytajcie wypowiedzi 1–4. W parach zdecydujcie, czy opis sytuacji jest poprawny.

	Correct	Not correct
1. 'Is this seat taken?': Someone would like to sit down.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. 'A return to Glasgow, please.': Someone wants to go to Glasgow and back.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. 'Which platform does it depart from?': Someone wants to know the departure time.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. 'Go past the clock tower.': Someone is showing the way.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

6

Uzupełnij zdania wyrazami w nawiasach w odpowiedniej formie. Czasami należy dodać inne wyrazy, aby zdanie było gramatycznie poprawne. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie cztery wyrazy.

- Which hotel (Tim / stay) when you met him in Łódź last week?
- This airline (lose / my mother) luggage three times last year!
- Alex and Alan shook hands and (introduce / they) each other.
- I saw you in the main square yesterday. What (you / do) there?