

TOPIC TRAVELLING

1. Complete the table.

country	capital	adjective	Noun
1. Austria			
2. Belarus			
3. Belgium			
4. Bulgaria			
5. Croatia			
6. Cyprus			
7. Czech Republic			
8. Denmark			
9. Estonia			
10. Finland			
11. France			
12. Germany			
13. Greece			
14. Holland			
15. Hungary			
16. Iceland			
17. Italy			
18. Latvia			
19. Liechtenstein			
20. Lithuania			
21. Luxemburg			
22. Macedonia			
23. Malta			
24. Monaco			
25. Norway			
26. Poland			
27. Portugal			
28. Slovak Republic/ Slovakia			
29. Spain			
30. Sweden			
31. Switzerland			
32. Ukraine			
33. UK			
34. England			
35. Scotland			
36. Wales			

2. Which countries border those on the left below? And what nationality are most of the people in them?

1. Bolivia
2. Afghanistan

2. In which countries do cars with these signs on them probably start their journey? And what nationality are their drivers likely to be?

1. CND		
2. MEX		
3. MA		
4. L		
5. IRL		
6. USA		
7. NZ		

4. Of all the countries in the world find out which three your partner would most like to visit one day. Ask for reasons (work in pairs).

5. Which countries do these flags belong to? What do these countries have in common?

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



6. What are the places of interest in these countries?

1. Grand Canyon	India
2. Great Barrier Reef	Mexico
3. Golden Temple	Arizona State of the USA
4. Uluru or Ayres Rocks	Jordan
5. Chichen Itza	Australia
6. Petra	Australia

7. Name the countries of the EU.

TEXT 1
EVERY POSTCARD TELLS A STORY

Did you know that the type of postcard you choose, together with the message you write, reveals more about you than the place you're describing? Flowery, long-winded descriptions often come from the indecisive person who love the sound of their own voice and is incapable of summarizing. On the other hand, short, sharp phrases – often illegible – are probably the work of the impatient, time-conscious no-nonsense-taker.

But within these categories there are millions of variations. Not many people now would dare just to write, ‘Weather lovely, wish you were here!’

Then there’s the choice of card itself. Do you choose a saucy seaside ribtickler, or a tasteful panorama? See which category fits you best.

The culture vulture. Sight-seeing is a way of life for the sender of this card. This traveler takes life – at home and away – rather seriously. A bookish sort of person who likes to be well-informed about the places they visit. Can be a little humorouless at times.

The joker. This sort of card is bound to raise a smile, but it gives no idea at all of what the holiday is really like. The sender is a happy-go-lucky sort of person, more interested in making the most of the short time they have than soaking up the local lifestyle and culture.

The indecisive type. This card combines lots of different postcards in one, with a view to pleasing everyone. The sender is thoughtful and caring, but through their desire to please everyone, they run the risk of being unadventurous or even uninteresting.

The arty type. This sender of this tasteful scene is a style guru, even on holiday. Image-conscious and stylish (some may say snobbish), they will go out of their way to find unusual postcards. This traveler does not want to be mistaken for one of the crowd.

The totally tasteless type. The irresistible tacky postcard is a genuine, unselfconscious choice. This holiday-maker has a sunny, positive outlook and is happy to share it with friends back home.

1. Translate

Indecisive	Illegible	Saucy
Rib-tickler	Panorama	Vulture
Happy-go-lucky	Guru	Tacky
Genuine	Irresistible	

2. Match the word with its definition.

1. flowery	a. a large bird, that eats the flesh of dead animals
2. long-winded	b. a funny joke or story
3. tacky	c. difficult or impossible to read
4. vulture	d. too complicated, not expressed in a clear and simple way
5. illegible	e. cheap, badly made and/or lacking in taste
6. rib-tickler	f. continuing for too long and therefore boring

3. Are the statements true or false?

1. A long-winded speech is long and interesting.
2. A time-conscious person is concerned about how quickly time passes.
3. A film described as a ribtickler is likely to be a comedy.
4. A bookish person is somebody who reads a lot.
5. Somebody who is well-informed is likely to have read a lot about the subject they’re interested in.
6. If you describe somebody as humourless, you think they’re very funny.

7. A happy-go-lucky person is somebody who worries about the future.
8. A thoughtful person is caring and kind.
9. Somebody who is image-conscious is not interested in the way they appear.

4. Insert the words into the gaps.

Irresistible, bound, long-winded, guru, bookish, genuine, illegible, reveal

1. Her essay was too ... and boring.
2. His signature is totally
3. The doctors did not ... the truth to him.
4. He made a ... attempt to improve conditions.
5. The temptation to take a look proved to be
6. Jean-Paul Sartre was the ... of post-war French philosophy.
7. He had been ... to secrecy.
8. Quiet and ..., he was sometimes teased by the other boys.

5. Translate.

1. У фильма был совсем безвкусный конец.
2. Грифы кружили в небе, в то время как львы поедали добычу.
3. Он беспечный человек.
4. Некоторые обвиняли нерешительность руководства в провале партии на выборах.
5. Мы просто сидели, впитывая атмосферу.
6. У него была дерзкая улыбка.
7. Вы найдете наше предложение неотразимым.
8. Дверь открылась, явив маленькую уютную комнату.

6. T/F statements.

1. The type of postcard with the message you write, reveals about the place of your rest.
2. Flowery, long-winded descriptions often come from an easy-going person.
3. Short, sharp phrases – often illegible- are the work of the ill-mannered person.
4. Culture vulture is a happy-go-lucky sort of person.
5. A happy-go-lucky sort of person likes to be well-informed about the places he visits.
6. The irresistible tacky postcard is a genuine, conscious choice.

TEXT 2 INSIDER'S GUIDE

Which of these cities are described: Buenos Aires, Dublin, Sydney, Madrid, Amsterdam, Prague.

What's the weather like?

There's a local saying: 'Nine months of winter and three months of hell.' But don't be fooled: this exhilarating city offers dazzling skies and more sun than anywhere else in Europe.

What are the locals complaining about?

Parking restrictions – it takes up to four years to get a parking permit if you live by one of the famous canals.

What's the most popular drink to order?

You can never go wrong with a well-poured pint of Guinness in one of the hundreds of welcoming pubs.

What are people eating?

In a city where the scrawny look is in, desserts are surprisingly popular – in particular, a strange substance called dulce de leche, a sickly sweet brown goo that is like some sort of caramel-cum-butterscotch-cum-coffee-cum-toffee spread. And don't forget, this city serves the best steaks in South America!

What's the most outrageous stuff on television?

The weather forecast. Yes, the late-night bulletin on TV Nova has an interesting new presentation angle. The weather girls or boys appear through a window stark-naked. Then the next day's temperature appears on the screen and the weather girl or boy dresses accordingly. And remember it's often very hot in eastern Europe!

What's the trendy thing to do at the weekend?

Well, if you haven't got tickets for the opera ... in summer, go to the south coast where dazzling white beaches back on to state forest and national park, and ... in winter, go to the Blue Mountains for some excellent walks and crisp mountain air.

1. Translate.

Exhilarating	Dazzle	Scrawny
Goo	Bulletin	Stark-naked

2. Match the word with its synonym.

1. exciting	a. trendy
2. glaring	b. stark
3. unhealthy	c. exhilarating
4. mushy	d. dazzling
5. and	e. sickly
6. news	f. cum
7. bare	g. gooey
8. fashionable	h. bulletin

3. Translate.

1. Люди покупают их, что бы быть модными.
2. Больше деталей будет предоставлено в нашем следующем выпуске новостей.
3. Он бармен-и-официант.
4. Из-за жары шоколад стал мягким и липким.
5. Его костюм был тошнотворного зеленого цвета.
6. У него были длинные костлявые пальцы.
7. Молодые люди часто находят опасность достаточно волнующей.
8. Они моргнули от яркого света.

4. T/F statement.

1. In this city with the scrawny look the only popular thing is the weather forecast.
2. Sydney is an exhilarating city with dazzling skies.
3. Dulce de leche is a sickly sour brown goo.
4. In this city the weather girls and boys appear half-naked.
5. The trendy thing to do at the weekend in this city is to visit a local pub.

TEXT 3

‘ONLY A MADMAN WOULD CHOOSE TO LIVE IN A LARGE MODERN CITY’

‘Avoid the rush-hour’ must be the slogan of large cities the world over. If it is, it’s a slogan no one takes the least notice of. Twice a day, with predictable regularity, the pot boils over. Wherever you look it’s people, people, people. The trains which leave or arrive every few minutes are packed: an endless procession of human sardine tins. The streets are so crowded, there is hardly room to move on the pavement. The queues for buses reach staggering proportions. It takes ages for a bus to get to you because the traffic on the roads has virtually come to a standstill. Even when a bus does at last arrive, it’s so full, it can’t take any more passengers. This whole crazy system of commuting stretches man’s resources to the utmost. The smallest unforeseen event can bring about conditions of utter chaos. A power-cut, for instance, an exceptionally heavy snowfall or a minor derailment must always make city-dwellers realize how precarious the balance is. The extraordinary thing is not that people put up with these conditions, but that they actually choose them in preference to anything else.

Large modern cities are too big to control. They impose their own living conditions on the people who inhabit them. City-dwellers are obliged by their environment to adopt a wholly unnatural way of life. They lose touch with the land and rhythm of nature. It is possible to live such air-conditioned existence in a large city that you are barely conscious of the seasons. A few flowers in a public park (if you have the time to visit it) may remind you that it is spring or autumn. Beyond that, what is going on in nature seems totally irrelevant. All the simple, good things of life like sunshine and fresh air are at a premium. Tall buildings blot out the sun. traffic fumes pollute the atmosphere. Even the distinction between day and night is lost. The flow of traffic goes on unceasingly and the noise never stops.

The funny thing about it all is that you pay dearly for the ‘privilege’ of living in a city. The demand for accommodation is so great that it is often impossible for ordinary people to buy a house of their own. Exorbitant rents must be paid for tiny flats which even country hens would disdain to live in. accommodation apart, the cost of living is very high. Just about everything you buy is likely to be more expensive than it would be in the country.

In addition to all this, city-dwellers live under constant threat. The crime rate in most cities is very high. Houses are burgled with alarming frequency. Cities breed crime and violence and are full of places you would be afraid to visit at night. If you think about it, they’re not really fit to live in at all. Can anyone really doubt that the country is what man was born for and where he truly belongs?

1. Translate the following.

Utmost	Precarious	Conscious
Chaos	Oblige	Exorbitant

2. Match the word with its synonym.

1. amazing	a. breed
2. almost	b. utmost
3. maximum	c. virtually
4. apply	d. conscious
5. aware	e. exorbitant
6. high	f. staggering
7. produce	g. impose

4. Insert the word into the sentence.

Breeds, obliged, premium, disdain, dearly, virtually, irrelevant

1. She's shown her ... for me from day one.
2. Nothing ... success like success.
3. Their lives have been ... destroyed by this tragedy.
4. Space is at a ... in a one-bedroom apartment.
5. Please keep all ... remarks to yourself.
6. She paid ... for her mistake.
7. I felt ... to ask them for dinner.

5. Translate.

1. Кроликов разводят из-за их длинной шерсти.
2. Это все мне не подходит.
3. Облака заслонили солнце.
4. Она нежно его любит.
5. Это хорошая гостиница, но цены непомерные.
6. Нельзя полностью винить правительство.
7. Он практически признал свою вину.

6. T/F statements.

1. 'Enjoy the rush-hour' must be the slogan of large cities.
2. The trains which leave or arrive are empty.
3. The streets are never crowded.
4. It is easy to catch a bus.
5. People impose their own living conditions on the cities they live in.
6. City-dwellers are obliged by their environment to adopt a wholly natural way of life.
7. All the simple, good things of life like ice-cream and chocolate are at a premium.
8. People pay dearly for the 'privilege' of living in a city.

9. Cities are quiet and peaceful places.

7. Answer the questions.

1. What is the slogan of large cities and why?
2. Why is it so difficult for a bus to get to you?
3. What can be the reasons for utter chaos?
4. In what way do large cities impose their own living conditions on people?
5. Do people notice such simple things as seasons?
6. What is at a premium?
7. Why is it so expensive to live in a big city?
8. Why do city-dwellers live under constant threat?

7. Make a list of disadvantages of living in a big city (use the text).

8. Make your own list of pros and cons of living in a big city.

TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE

An exciting trip

Read Catherine's account of her trip to South America.

I'd always had a **thirst for adventure** and often **get itchy feet** so I could hardly **contain my excitement** when I set off for South America for a year. After a 12-hour flight to Sao Paulo, Brazil, I had another long flight to Manaus in the Amazon. Then I went by bus to a smaller town. It was a very **arduous journey**. I should have **broken the journey** somewhere but I did it all in one go. Next time, I'll **have a stopover** in Sao Paulo, have a bit of a rest and **do the sights** there before travelling on.

After two fantastic weeks in the Amazon I got a flight on a **low-cost airline** to Rio de Janeiro. I then tried to get a flight to Peru but they were all full, so they **put me on standby**. Luckily I got a seat on the flight I wanted.

In Peru I **went trekking** in the Andes with a group. The guide took us **off the beaten track** and I felt like an **intrepid explorer** from another century in some **unexplored wilderness**. There was a real **sense of adventure**. One day we actually got **hopelessly lost**. It was getting dark and we were afraid they'd have to **send out a search party** to look for us. But then we met some locals who were very friendly and helped us get back on to our path. It was a great trip.

Articles about travel adventures

Note the collocations in these brief magazine items about travel adventures.

Some longed-for sunny spells have boosted the spirits of three British women hoping to set a polar trekking record. The women have faced several weather conditions since setting off to walk to the North Pole 18 days ago. However, the team's base camp manager said she had spoken to them yesterday by satellite phone and they had been relieved to report the weather was sunny and their spirits were high.

London to Tangier by train: whilst this journey may not compare in terms of sheer epic grandeur to some of the great American train journeys, it does have a special charm all of its own. It may not be cheap but if you keep your eyes peeled, you can find some

surprisingly good deals. If your budget doesn't quite stretch to a sleeping compartment, you can always just curl up in your seat for the night. Let the rhythmical motion and the dull rumbles of the train lull you to sleep. The first leg of the journey gives you very little indication of what lies ahead...

Exercises

1. Complete these descriptions of TV documentaries using a word from the box.

Arduous, beaten, intrepid, sense, sights, trekking, unexplored
--

1. Kohn Howes presents essential holiday tips for those heading off the ... track, while Anneke Zousa does the ... of New York in record time.
2. In this fascinating film, Grieshaus gives us a picture of the largely ... wilderness of the Kara Kum Desert.
3. Like a(n) ... explorer of the nineteenth century, James Westly travelled with only two companions.
4. In 1957, Anna Trensholm went ... through the mountains of North-Eastern Turkey and filmed every step of her way. This unique footage reveals the harshness of her ... journey.
5. This film conveys a genuine ... of adventure, as we travel with its makers through the dense jungles of Guyana.

2. Choose the correct collocations.

I have always had itchy hands/feet/fingers and last summer I had the amazing opportunity to travel to the – for me at least – unexplored/unplanned/unprepared territory of the Gobi Desert. My budget wouldn't spread/stretch/afford to travelling on a normal flight but I couldn't find a low-cost/low-key/low-cut airline to fly me there. In the end, I got a stand-up/stand-off/standby ticket and it was not too expensive. Once there I joined a group and we made a journey on horseback into the desert. You wouldn't believe the sheer very/mere/epic grandeur of the region. If you keep your eyes peeled/scaled/washed you can see all sorts of amazing plants and creatures. We were lucky with the weather. We were told that the previous group had had to meet/face/address severe weather circumstances/coincidences/conditions. Our main problem was that one day we got hopelessly/fearlessly/carelessly lost and they had to send out a search group/party/set to find us. We felt so stupid. Anyway, the Gobi Desert may not be everyone's choice of holiday destination but I can assure you that it does/gets/has a very special charm of its own.

3. Rewrite each sentence using the word in brackets.

1. At the beginning the journey was straightforward. (leg)
2. I couldn't afford to travel first class. (stretch)
3. After we arrived at our base camp we felt more cheerful. (boosted)
4. There will be periods of sunshine in most areas today. (spells)
5. We broke our journey to Australia in Singapore. (stopover)
6. Jack has always longed to have adventures. (thirst)

7. Grandmother is very cheerful today. (spirits)
 8. The movement of the ship helped me to fall asleep. (lulled)
4. Use a dictionary to find two more collocations for these words.
Arduous wilderness uncharted

WHAT KIND OF TRAVELLER ARE YOU?

Match these definitions to the words underlined in the quiz below.

A place you travel to

Relax

Very busy/chaotic

Write down the things you will need

Necessary things

Escape

The excitement you feel when doing something thrilling or dangerous

Rest and get your energy back

Wanting to have a change

Schedule or plan

Now do the quiz. Choose the answer that suits you best.

The secret of having a great holiday is knowing what makes you happy.

1. When, and what, do you normally pack for a holiday?
 - a. A week or two before, I choose coordinated, interchangeable clothes.
 - b. The night before, I pack a couple of essential items in a backpack.
 - c. I make a checklist a month or so ahead.

2. Why do you usually take a holiday?
 - a. I have a hectic work schedule and need a break to recharge.
 - b. I get restless or bored and just have to get away for some sun.
 - c. I take a regular, allocated work break that best suits my employer.

3. Which statement is most true for you?
 - a. I look at a couple of brochures and make a decision based on my interests and the cost.
 - b. I want to go to a destination that offers the latest in sports or activities.
 - c. I read a lot of brochures and make an itinerary, or I return to a place I've been before.

4. What does a holiday mean to you?
 - a. It provides me with an opportunity to do many different things and have new experiences.
 - b. I love a challenge and doing adventurous things.
 - c. It gives me time to wind down.

5. Which statement do you best relate to?

- a. I like a mix of structured and less organized time.
- b. I want an adrenaline rush – whether on the dance floor or white-water rafting.
- c. I look for good food, a good pool, good tours, good service, and good value.

Count up now A, B, or C answers you have and read the conclusions below.

Mostly As The intellectual traveler

You need to combine learning with adventure, so go to a new place and explore the local culture. Book some short tours, or even a cookery or language courses, but also allow time to relax. Don't go on a tour with a lot of people or return to the same destination each year.

Mostly Bs The adventurous traveler

You need a trip where you can have plenty of adrenaline rushes. You might enjoy learning a new sport, such as skiing or scuba diving. You would enjoy either travelling on your own or joining an adventure tour.

Mostly Cs The organized traveler

You'd enjoy a structural tour or a holiday with a group of friends. Choose a destination where the weather's great, the pool has a bar, and the gym offers massages.

TEXT 4

THE TOURIST TRADE CONTRIBUTES ABSOLUTELY NOTHING TO INCREASING UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN NATIONS.

The tourist trade is blooming. With all this coming and going, you'd expect greater understanding to develop between the nations of the world. Not a bit of it! Superb systems of communication by air, sea and land make it possible for us to visit each other's countries at a moderate cost. What was once the 'grand tour', reserved for only the very rich, is now within everybody's grasp. The package tour and chartered flights are not to be sneered at. Modern travelers enjoy a level of comfort which the lords and ladies on grand tours in the old days couldn't have dreamed of. But what's the sense of this mass exchange of populations if the nations of the world remain basically ignorant of each other?

Many tourist organizations are directly responsible for this state of affairs. They deliberately set out to protect their clients from too much contact with the local population. The modern tourist leads a cosseted, sheltered life. He lives at international hotels, where he eats his international food and sips his international drink while he gazes at the natives from a distance. Conducted tours to places of interest are carefully censored. The tourist is allowed to see only what the organizers want him to see and no more. A strict schedule makes it impossible for the tourist to wander off on his own; and anyway, language is always a barrier, so he is only too happy to be protected in this way. At its very worst, this leads to a new and hideous kind of colonization. The summer quarters of the inhabitants of the cite universitaire: are temporarily re-established on the island of Corfu. Blackpool is recreated at Torremolinos where the traveler goes not to eat paella, but fish and chips.

The sad thing about this situation is that it leads to the persistence of national stereotypes. We don't see the people of other nations as they really are, but as we have been brought up to believe they are. You can test this for yourself. Take five nationalities, say, French, German, English, American and Italian. Now in your mind, match them with these

five adjectives: musical, amorous, cold, pedantic, naïve. Far from providing us with any insight into the national characteristics of the people just mentioned, these adjectives actually act as barriers. So when you set out on your travels, the only characteristics you notice are those which confirm your preconceptions. You come away with the highly unoriginal and inaccurate impression that, say, ‘Anglo-saxons are hypocrites’ or that ‘Latin people shout a lot.’ You only have to make a few foreign friends to understand how absurd and harmful national stereotypes are. But how can you make foreign friends when the tourist trade does it best to prevent you?

Carried to an extreme, stereotypes can be positively dangerous. Wild generalizations stir up racial hatred and blind us to the basic fact – how trite it sounds! – that all people are human. We are all similar to each other and at the same time all unique.

1. Translate the following.

Cosset	Wander	Hideous
Censor	Barrier	Amorous
Naïve	Absurd	Trite

2. Match the word with its definition.

1. Sneer	a. dull or boring because it has been expressed so many times before; not original
2. Ignorant	b. not exact or accurate; with mistakes
3. Stir up	c. very ugly or unpleasant
4. Trite	d. to show that you have no respect for sb by the expression on your face or by the way you speak
5. Amorous	e. lacking knowledge or information about sth; not educated
6. Wander	f. to make people feel strong emotions
7. Inaccurate	g. showing sexual desire and love towards sb
8. hideous	h. stray

3. Insert the preposition.

1. She set ...the reasons for her resignation in a long letter.
2. I am making you responsible ... cooking.
3. His words stirred ... hatred.
4. I wanted to stay ignorant ... my fate for a few more precious hours.
5. He sneered ... people who love pop music.
6. The child wandered ... and got lost.

4. Translate.

1. Ребенком ее баловали и испортили.
2. Новости сильно подвержены цензуре.
3. Толпа должна была стоять за барьером.
4. Он совершил ужасное (безобразное) преступление.
5. Его настойчивость, в конце концов, была вознаграждена.
6. Мэри отвергла любовные заигрывания Тома.

7. Он высказал несколько особенно наивных замечаний.
8. Конечно, это неправда. Какая нелепая идея.
9. Она выглядела скучающей и задавала примитивные вопросы.

5. Complete the sentences.

1. Superb systems of communication
2. The package tour and chartered flights....
3. There is no sense of this mass exchange...
4. Many tourist organizations deliberately ...
5. The modern tourist ...
6. The tourist can't see what he wants because ...
7. You only have to make a few foreign friends to understand ...
8. Wild generalizations ...

6. Answer the questions.

1. Why is the tourist trade booming?
2. What was a 'grand tour'?
3. Why do the nations of the world remain ignorant of each other?
4. How does a modern tourist spend his vacation?
5. Why are the stereotypes so dangerous?

7. What are the ways of traveling nowadays? Which one would you prefer and why?

8. Do you know any stereotypes?

TEXT 5 GUILT-FREE HOLIDAYS

Eco-tourism is becoming more and more popular, and it's easy to see why. Deprived areas make the most of their natural attractions, the environment benefits and travelers feel they are 'giving something back' to the places they visit. Perhaps the age of responsible tourism has arrived at last. Let's look at four very different eco-tourism projects from around the globe.

Sinking a warship.

A group in England is planning to sink a retired warship in order to use it as an artificial diving reef. They plan to sink the ship off the Cornish coast and hope the project will generate ten million pounds a year for the local economy by attracting diving enthusiasts.

It is believed that the reef will encourage eco-tourism through diving, as well as help protect fish stocks and **marine life** in general. The sunken ship would attract divers from across Europe and there will be facilities for able-bodied and disabled divers.

The group is appealing to similar organizations in the hope that they will help them, not only financially but also by sharing their knowledge on such projects.

The scheme would be the first for Britain. Other countries including America and Australia already have artificial reefs created from redundant ships, and the response from diving enthusiasts has so far proved amazing.

Hippies go home.

Goa's Anjuna beach is a place which symbolizes the carefree hippie lifestyle. It is a place where low budget tourists go when they have run out of money. At the weekly market, travelers try to sell their cameras, cassettes, guitars and even their clothes. However, it may soon be over because the **local authorities** have announced that they want to discourage tourists who visit the area on **shoestring budgets**.

Local residents do not entirely agree. Although they would like to see better-off tourists in Goa, they do not think it wise to **turn away** the budget travelers. Tourist organizations want to concentrate on eco-tourism and plan to organize jungle safaris because they believe such projects will attract up-market travelers. Both the residents and the travel organizations feel that it is not sensible to **snub** the tourists they have already have in an attempt to attract more wealthy visitors.

Inca cable car.

The Inca people built Machu Pichu high up in the mountains because the area was so **remote**. Now these pristine mountains will be changed forever by Swiss engineering. A Swiss company plans to build a cable car to lift visitors 500m up into the mountains. This means that travelers will no longer have to **trek** for days along the Inca Trail to sample the magic of Machu Pichu.

Opponents to the scheme argue that the cable car will be **visible** from the site's famous Sun Temple. There is also a wider concern that big business tourism will benefit from the scheme, while **local inhabitants** who earn little money from tourism will not.

UNESCO would like to see the development of eco-tourism rather than mass tourism in this area. The Peruvian government on the other hand supports the cable car scheme, saying that it will allow it to go ahead, and it will see that the character of Machu Picchu is preserved.

African village experience.

An eco-tourism project with a difference has just been **launched** in the South Luangwa National Park in Zambia. Tourists will be offered the chance to encounter a wide range of wildlife and a great deal more. This project was set up by the local villagers who were suffering from a **downturn in the national economy**. They decided to raise money themselves to cover the cost of educational and welfare projects.

Tourists will be invited to live the African Village Experience. The tours are led by English speaking villagers, and visitors can choose from activities such as meeting the local healer to taking part in cooking of staying the night in the village. What's more, they are encouraged to join in all the local traditions, such as using their left hand to eat with and eating in separate dining areas for males and females.

1. How can tourists behave responsibly in the place they visit? Discuss.

2. Read questions 1-14 and underline the key words in each one. In pairs try to paraphrase them, then try to guess the answers to the questions.

In which area(s):

- do local people and travel companies agree?
 - will a new plan spoil the view from a well-known spot?
 - can you see something used for a different purpose?
 - can you live as the natives do?
 - was the project set up because of a financial crisis?
 - has the government agreed to the plan?
 - are there different opinions on what should be done?
 - do the authorities want to encourage wealthier tourists?
 - will future plans benefit a certain group of tourists?
 - is the group looking for assistance with the project?
 - will tourists have the opportunity to see wild animals?
 - can you find a very easy-going atmosphere?
 - are they trying to make life easier for tourists?
- 3. Find five words in the article which are geographical features. Are there any such features in your country? (e.g. reef)**
- 4. Find words/phrases in the text which mean:**
- Not natural
 - To produce
 - To put off
 - To insult or ignore
 - Untouched, clean
 - Service provided to help with living conditions and financial problems.
- 5. Explain the meaning of the words and phrases in bold.**
- 6. Find the opposites of the following words taken from the text.**
- Sink (a ship) = raise;
 - Attract = ...;
 - Protect = ...;
 - Low-budget (tourists) = ...;
 - Preserve (character) = ...;
 - Sensible = ...;
 - Retired = ...
- 7. Look at the phrases taken from the text and explain what they mean in your own words.**
- "... the response from diving enthusiasts has so far proved amazing."
 - "... they would like to see better-off tourists in Goa ...".
 - "... it's not sensible to snub the tourists they already have ...".
 - "... it will see that the character of Machu Picchu is preserved."
 - "Tourists will be invited to live the African Village Experience."

1. Put the verbs in bold into the correct boxes according to the stage of a journey they are associated with.

- We were **held up** in a traffic jam.
- There was no direct train so we had to **go via** Birmingham.
- We stopped to have a picnic **en-route**.
- I'll be at the station to **see you off**.
- We'll have to **get going** if we want to **reach** Bristol by 6pm.
- We **passed through** some lovely countryside on the way.
- We **boarded** the train in Paris and **got off** in London.
- We **set off** very early in the morning and **headed** for Rome.

beginning	during	end

2. Use the verbs to complete the captain's log.

Set sail from Southampton this morning on our maiden voyage. Huge crowds were there to ... us we will stop at Cherbourg, France Hope to ... reach New York next week.

3. Use from above to tell your partner about an exciting journey you remember well.

4. Choose a word from the table to complete each sentence. Use the remaining words to make sentences of your own.

roads	travellers	trips
Ring road	Sightseer	Weekend break
Bypass	Rambler	Flight
Motorway	Globetrotter	Cruise
Track	Explorer	Stopover
Flyover	Backpacker	Extended stay
Lane	pilgrim	Flying visit
Dual carriageway		Excursion
		Day trip

5. Fill in the correct particle, then explain the phrasal verbs.

- Call the hotel and tell them we will check ... tomorrow before noon.
- They set ... for Bristol early in the morning.

- The plane took ... at 3pm and landed in Mexico at 9.30am.
- Their car broke ... on the way to Madrid.
- John will pick you ... from the station.
- Can you slow ...? You're exceeding the speed limit.

6. Underline the correct words, then explain the idioms. Are there any similar idioms in your language?

- I **lost my nerve/heart** in Russia. It's the most beautiful country I've ever visited.
- I think travel **broadens/expands the mind**.
- Come on, we'll be late if we don't **hit/beat the road** now.
- We **made/did our way** through the old part of town, up to the castle.

JOURNEY FROM HELL

1. Match each of the words in the box with well- ... or ...-conscious.

Read, safety, self, known, meaning, dressed, health.
--

Write sentences to illustrate the meanings. Use your dictionary if necessary.

2. Match the prefixes in box A with the adjectives in box B to make the adjectives negative.

A	B
Un in ir im il	Capable, legible, patient, decisive, adventurous, interesting, usual, resistible

3. Read the story very carefully. Complete the text by using prefixes or suffixes from the box to rewrite the adjectives in brackets.

Prefixes:	Suffixes:
Un ir dis	Less ful ish

I hate travelling. It's not that I' unwilling, it's just that I've got a problem. Three problems actually, and they're called Charlie, Ella and Jack. Ranging in age from eleven down to three, they're __resistible when they're asleep. But when they're awake they're __relent. Individually they're hard work; in twos they're a handful; all together, they're a nightmare. More often than not they're __obedient and seem to have endless competitions to see who can behave in the most __devil way. On top of that, they all want my __divided attention at the same time.

Under these __stress circumstances, you may think that it would be foolish of me to even consider travelling alone with my children. Well, I know now that it wasn't just foolish, but downright __responsible.

I wanted to visit my parents. My husband couldn't come, so I set off on the five-hour train journey with a bagful of toys, a pocketful of sweets and a heedful of songs, stories and games.

But __regard of my careful preparations, the journey was __hell: it was one of the worst experiences of my life. The final straw was when I arrived, exhausted and __tear, at my parents' house. Instead of being sympathetic, they took great delight in telling me how awful I had been as a child. Thanks, Mum and Dad, that was really __help!

TEXT 6

15 WAYS TO TRAVEL FOR FREE (OR AT LEAST CHEAP)

Travel around the world on an empty wallet? Yes, it is possible....

"To travel cheap, you need to be looking for opportunities and be willing to take them. You have to be somewhat proactive and not be afraid to ask for advice, help, guidance. Ask for what you want—it's amazing what people are willing to give. I discovered that most people are very willing and are looking to give to the right person. You miss 100 percent of the opportunities you don't take..."

Jim Lawrence, 34, travelled around the world for nearly free... for eight years.

We've all heard the old adage that the best things in life are always free. But most people **assume** this rule only **applies** to life's little pleasures like smelling flowers or laughing with friends. And sure, those are nice, but what about those bigger pleasures, like jetting off across the world? Can you do that for free too?

Well, if not for free, then very cheap. If you're looking for an international experience but don't have the cash to **splurge** on it, this article is for you. You don't need thousands of dollars **to get yourself on the road**. In fact, all you need is a little originality, some **guts** and enthusiasm, and some ideas to get you started. Some of the ideas below are sensible ones that Granny would approve of. Others are a little more risqué —it's amazing what some people will do to save a buck—but hey, since when do you take Granny's advice anyway?

So don't let your empty wallet stop you from taking the trip of a lifetime. Just remember: with the right attitude, the best things in life—even travelling—can come pretty cheap.

1. House-swap or rent out your home

In a nutshell: Made famous by the recent movie *The Holiday*, this option, of course, requires you to have a house. If you do have a house to offer up, there are various websites that provide online classifieds for owners to advertise (homeexchange.com, homexchangevacation.com or homebase-hols.com). Most require a registration fee, but then you can advertise your property for the entire year. The length of time for exchanges depends on the needs of the two parties **swapping** houses. Another alternative for those travellers lucky enough to be property owners is to rent out your home.

What advocates say: Accommodation with no cash down? This is a **no-brainer**. Staying in a home rather than a hotel usually has **perks** like an equipped kitchen, telephone and some may even have internet. And renting out your home while you're away is a great

source of cash; monthly rent from an apartment in Toronto, Vancouver or even St. John's can go a long way towards covering your costs in Bolivia or Ghana.

What Granny would say: Screen candidates carefully before handing over your keys, otherwise you may not have a home to come back to.

2. House-sit

In a nutshell: If you're **kiping** in your parents' spare room, sleeping in a college dorm, or **surfing on your friends' sofas** then you're out of luck on the house-swapping front (or, more accurately, you may already be travelling for free). But a **house-sitting gig** may be an option for you. If you are looking to house-sit, there are online boards where you can advertise your services. Check out: www.housecarers.com, www.mindmyhouse.com for postings in several different countries, or national boards such as Australia's housesitworld.com.au, or aussiehousesitters.com.au. You can also put the word out and look for homes in need through university communities (on general message boards, in residences, in university newspapers), church communities or community centres. Social networking sites like craigslist.org and facebook.com are also worth a try.

What advocates say: Finding a gig like this is golden. You'll get free accommodation in exchange for watering some plants and walking a dog.

What Granny would say: Why would someone want a stranger in their house? They must be sexual predators!

3. Volunteer and fundraise

In a nutshell: Ever considered volunteering on a development project? One of the great things about devoting your time to help a worthy cause overseas is that it may allow you an opportunity to fundraise to support your work. Some volunteer organizations may help you out with room and board, and occasionally flights. Most organizations that do this require a significant commitment of time (one to two years) as well as specialized skills and experience. An alternative is to join a shorter-term project and fundraise. Schools, employers, community organizations, family and friends are all great sources of moral support for most volunteers, and most are happy to help out with a good cause. Some local organizations that support this kind of work include your local Lions Club (www.lionsclubs.org), Optimist Club (www.optimist.org) or Rotary Club (www.rotary.org).

What advocates say: Many volunteers are successful in raising enough to cover their **out-of-pocket expenses**, and even to make a donation to the project they are interested in. Not only will you be making a contribution to a worthy cause, but volunteer travel can be one of the most rewarding ways to see and learn about another part of the world.

What Granny would say: It sounds okay, but just don't **nag** my friends for donations while we're playing bridge.

4. Carpool or hitchhike

In a nutshell: You can get on board with someone going in the same direction, or if you have a car, you can look for people to join you—thereby offsetting fuel costs. Carpooling usually requires some advance planning, as travellers will look to fill their car way in advance of their departure. Some travellers advertise on travel forums and there are websites specifically dedicated to this kind of ride sharing like www.erideshare.com and www.hitchhikers.org. Rides can also be advertised at hostels and other venues where travellers **congregate**. While it requires slightly more planning than hitchhiking, carpooling is likely a safer option. You can meet the person in advance of the trip (preferably in a public place), as well as check their references, photo ID and phone numbers. Though of course, in some parts of the world, such as Cuba, hitchhiking is just part of the way of life.

What advocates say: Carpooling and hitching rides are both great ways to meet some local characters, and they're also **eco-friendly** and cheaper than riding alone.

What Granny would say: Going on a trip with someone you met on the computer? Has your mother not taught you anything about your personal safety?

5. Crew a yacht

In a nutshell: You don't need to know your port from your starboard in order to help crew a boat. Knowledge of seamanship might make you a **shoo-in**, but culinary, mechanical or navigational abilities could score you a paid position on board, and often an extra set of hands is enough to earn you working passage on a yacht. If you want to get a feel for the kinds of options available, check out UK-based Crewseekers International: www.crewseekers.net (Note: A membership fee applies). Crewseekers lists many opportunities, including paid positions, shared contribution voyages and working passage trips.

If you are up for a bit of adventure—or happen to find yourself in a port town—then just get yourself down to the marina and start asking questions. Check out the bars and restaurants, check bulletin boards for ads and consider posting your own. At different times of the year "repositioning crossings" take place—boat owners have a limited weather window during which time they must move their vessel (hurricane season, anyone?) Get yourself to the right place at the right time, with the right attitude, and you're almost sure to find a vessel to take you on.

What advocates say: Haven't you always dreamed of an adventure on the high seas? Treat this adventure like hitchhiking with a real live captain!

What Granny would say: Are you crazy? Haven't you seen *Pirates of the Caribbean*?

6. Crew a cruise ship

In a nutshell: A much less adventurous way to travel at sea, in some respects. But there are about a zillion different jobs available on cruise ships. The best option for short-term contracts is to offer an area of expertise for the education or entertainment of the passengers. There are many websites that offer listings of cruise ship jobs—some of which are fraudulent—but most cruise companies list available job opportunities directly on their websites. Get started at www.carnival.com or www.royalcaribbean.com.

What advocates say: It's a way to see the world on someone else's dime.

What Granny would say: Crew jobs are not all that glamorous: the staff work long hours, stay below deck and are allowed off the ship only very rarely.

7. Transport other people's vehicles

In a nutshell: When people move from one place to another, they often have their car sent—and that's where you come in. Start by inquiring directly with car rental or relocation companies, some of whom need drivers to move vehicles from one city to another in a limited number of days. Checking for ads or advertising your own services in city, community, or university newspaper classified sections could also bring you in contact with a car owner in need of a driver. Try advertising and looking in both the city where you are and in the city that you want to travel to. Australia-based rental companies including Britz (www.britz.com.au), and Maui (www.maui.com.au) require occasional relocations throughout the year. And at season's end, they often need to move a number of vehicles en-masse to a specific location due to seasonal demand. Keep in mind that many companies require you to be at least 21 years of age.

What advocates say: As long as you have some flexibility, this is a simple and cheap solution for getting from point A to B.

What your Granny would say: Don't forget to check which side of the road they drive on in Australia!

8. WWOOF it up

In a nutshell: World-Wide Opportunities on Organic Farms is an international network of organic farmers who from time to time offer opportunities for volunteers to join them. Contact the WWOOF office in the country you wish to visit (at last count, in November 2007, there were opportunities in 83 different countries). A small membership fee gives you access to lists of member farms in that country. For further information about national branches and membership see www.woof.org.

What advocates say: It's a good deal: room and board is often provided in exchange for help on the farm. And if you're lucky, they might let you eat some fruit or veg on the house.

What Granny would say: Make sure you eat three solid meals a day to keep up your strength and don't forget to wear sunscreen.

9. Get a travel scholarship

In a nutshell: "Internationalization" is the **buzzword** on campus these days, and more and more funding is becoming available for Canadian students who want to study abroad. For a sample of the kinds of funds available, check out www.scholarships.gc.ca, which lists awards for Canadians wanting to study in 50 countries. For graduate study and fieldwork in international development, check out the International Development Research Centre (www.idrc.ca/awards). For a listing of higher-education study opportunities and

scholarships in 129 countries, see the UNESCO Study Abroad Guide at www.unesco.org/education/studyingabroad/networking/studyabroad.shtml.

What advocates say: If you can get one of these grants, you're not only set for your travels, but it will look great on your resume.

What Granny would say: Now this sounds like the most sensible way to travel.

10. Fly smart

In a nutshell: Budget airlines are virtually a religion in Europe, where few people pay full price for airline tickets. In fact, some airlines--especially those in the United Kingdom--offer international fares for little more than the taxes. You'll be blown away by some of the sales on offer, check out www.ryanair.com, www.easyjet.com or www.flymonarch.com.

What advocates say: A \$30 ticket to get across Europe? It makes the train seem pricey.

What Granny would say: Sounds good. Do they offer a discount for seniors?

11. Trade labour at a hostel

In a nutshell: Once you've arrived at your destination, consider approaching a hostel manager and negotiating a deal to exchange some work for your room—if they're short of staff, you can barter your labour for a free place to stay. An alternative is to apply for a hostel job before you even leave home, especially if you've had experience in the hospitality industry. A number of websites list hostel jobs, like www.hostelworld.com which has a message board. Other sites offer listings on a country-by-country basis—see, for example, www.backpack.co.nz, which displays job postings within New Zealand. Some hostels may be apprehensive about hiring someone from abroad; depending on the place, some may require you to hold a working visa before your arrival.

What advocates say: As long as no money is exchanged, trading your labour for room and board is a good way to get around the visa issue of working in other countries.

What Granny would say: It's like slave labour! You should report them if they make you work too hard.

12. Pick up some casual work

In a nutshell: If you're looking to stay a little longer, then consider picking up some short-term work overseas. The options are plentiful: you can be an au pair (www.greataupair.com or www.aupair.com) or you can do something outdoors like fruit picking or trail maintenance (www.anyworkanywhere.com offers listings for fruit picking, but many smaller farmers will only advertise locally). Check out SWAP (swap.ca) who will help you to arrange a working visa in many different countries.

What advocates say: You can work your way around the world with odd jobs like these—it's a **win-win** situation.

What Granny would say: Employers might expect you to work long hours, leaving you little time to sightsee. Maybe it's time you got a real job?!

13. Organize a group tour

Most travel companies will offer a discount—or free travel—to people who organize a group tour for several people. They commonly refer to them as "group leaders". No, this does not mean that you are responsible for guiding your group of friends around Rome, but rather that you organize who will be going, where they will be going, and when. This one is a **no-brainer** for teachers and professors (ever wondered why your teacher in high school was happy to accompany 20 teenagers on a trip to Paris?) But it can work for other people too. Check out adventuresincorporated.com or adventures-abroad.com for examples, or enquire with any organization of interest to you.

Advocates would say: Great idea! Not only will you get to travel for free, but you can go with your friends.

What Granny would say: You can start by organizing my trip to Florida this winter.

14. Take a hard-core challenge

If you are the sort of person who would welcome the challenge of climbing to Everest Base Camp to raise money for a charity, this one could be for you. One of the newest trends in travel has seen companies springing up that will help you organize the challenge of your choice—or join an existing expedition—all in the name of charity. You do the climb (or other adventure), and raise the sponsors, they take care of the rest. Check out Global Adventure Challenges (globaladventurechallenges.com), Across the Divide (acrossthedivide.com) or Charity Treks (charitytreks.ca).

Advocates say: Where's my ice axe?

What Granny would say: Why go so far when you can do charity work at the nursing home across the street?

15. Enter contests

OK, this may sound like a long shot, but if you're short on cash and long on time you'll be absolutely amazed at how many travel contests are there for the wining. Just Google "travel contests" and you'll get hundreds of pages of results. Travel writing or photography may win you cash or a trip. Airlines, cruise lines, resorts, tourism boards and adventure travel companies all offer up prize trips every so often. If you're not picky about where you go, a little time and energy invested might get you out of here sooner than you think.

Advocates say: I won something once.

What Granny would say: Want to take me to bingo on Tuesday?

TEXT 7
WHERE TO GO TO SEE A MASTERPIECE?

If Thomas Krens, the newly appointed director of the Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation, had not gone jogging one April evening in 1991, his brainchild, the Bilbao Guggenheim – a metallic, post-modern, space-age museum – would almost certainly never have been built.

From the moment you leave the airport and wind through the green hills of northern Spain towards the ochre-brown 19th century city of Bilbao, the Guggenheim Museum can be glimpsed in the distance, like a shiny, modern toy surrounded by hideous urban sprawl.

What on earth possessed the Guggenheim Museum to come to a place like Bilbao? The story goes something like that.

Bilbao is Spain's fourth largest city: a tough, sprawling, former shipbuilding community that faces out onto the Bay of Biscay. In the 1980s, the Basque regional government began a redevelopment programme for the city. They commissioned the best and the brightest in the international architectural world to design a new subway system, a new airport terminal, a new congress and music hall, and a new railway station. But, in order to cement the city's growing global reputation, they wanted an art museum.

In 1991 Basque officials approached the Guggenheim Foundation and met Thomas Krens, the fourth director in the museum's 60-year history. Krens was eager to establish a European base for the Guggenheim and with this ambition in mind, he came to Bilbao.

But there was a problem. Krens could see at once that the site chosen by the city council for its new art museum, a former wine-bottling warehouse in the center of town, was a non-starter. Krens had two models in his head – the Pompidou Centre and the Sydney Opera House. Both buildings had demanded an extraordinary amount of space, and Bilbao, an overcrowded riverside city did not seem to have the space.

Then, by chance, Krens found the ideal site. An athletic man, he went out running one evening. His route took him past the Jesuit University overlooking the river Nervion, and it was here that he noticed, at one of the many curves of the river, a semi-derelict waterfront zone which was perfect for what he wanted to achieve.

The site was approved in a week, and Californian architect Frank Gehry was chosen to realise the project.

Gehry immediately fell in love with the eccentric Basque city and the place Krens had found for him on which to build the most important building of the century.

He says now, with affection laughter, 'What is it? A dirty river and a bunch off run-down buildings.' Yet he reveled in the chaos and dirt of the post-industrial environment, and was determined not to change anything about the waterfront site.

The Bilbao Guggenheim dominates the city at every turn. It is a contemporary art museum like no other, and a building that must rank as one of the eight wonders of the modern world. It's well worth the visit – and there are some interesting works of art inside too.

1. Translate the following.

Space-age	Biscay	Guggenheim
Ochre	Non-starter	To possess
Metallic	Bilbao	To approach
To commission	To cement	Eccentric

2. Match the word with its definition.

1. Sprawl	a. to enjoy sth very much
2. Derelict	b. a large area covered with buildings that spreads from the city into the countryside in an ugly way
3. Brainchild	c. to spend time enjoying yourself in a noisy, enthusiastic way
4. To revel (to revel in sth)	d. in very bad condition (neglected) d. a. not used or cared for and in bad condition
5. Run-down	e. to produce sth that can be seen or heard, based on written information or instructions
6. To realize/realise	f. an idea or invention of one person or a group of people

3. Complete these sentences from the text using words and phrases in the box.

Dominates, green hills, overcrowded, possessed, redevelopment programme, overlooking, well worth, run-down, commissioned, sprawl.

1. The city of Bilbao is set in the ... of Northern Spain.
2. He made some attempts to control the fast- growing urban
3. The image of the city has improved recently, because the local government is investing in a
4. What ... him to say such a thing?
5. The city centre is noisy and
6. There are some beautiful buildings ... the river.
7. On the outskirts of the city there are a lot of ... areas.
8. The Guggenheim Museum ... the city.
9. It's a fascinating city and ...the visit.
10. Publishers have ... a French translation of the book.

4. Decide whether these sentences are true or false and correct them if they are false.

1. The Bilbao Guggenheim is a brainchild of Solomon Guggenheim.
2. The Bilbao Guggenheim is a run-down building.
3. The Bilbao Guggenheim is surrounded by magnificent countryside.
4. In the 1990s, the Basque regional government began a redevelopment programme for the city.
5. They commissioned the local architects.
6. Basque officials approached the Guggenheim Foundation and met Thomas Krens.
7. Krens like the site chosen by the city council.
8. He found another site with modern buildings.
9. The Bilbao Guggenheim is a run-down art museum.

5. Explain the connection between.

1. Thomas Krens + jogging

2. The Guggenheim Museum + urban sprawl
3. Bilbao + the Bay of Biscay
4. The Basque government + Bilbao's global reputation
5. The city council + a wine-bottling warehouse
6. Thomas Krens + the Pompidou Centre and the Sydney Opera House
7. Frank Gehry + the waterfront site

6. Describe or draw a picture of a building or monument. Use the questions below to make your own story about this place.

1. Which city and what country is it in?
2. What is it called?
3. Why was it built originally?
4. What is used for?
5. Is it modern or old?
6. Do you know who designed it?
7. What do you most like about it?
8. How does it affect the environment?
9. Is it a popular tourist attraction?

TEXT 8 MADAME TUSSAUD'S

It often comes as a shock to Londoners that Madame Tussaud's is one of the capital's top tourist attractions. Many find this museum gruesome and frightening. Others maintain that its collection of wax statues has no artistic merit. Some even point out that the waxworks are simply a Parisian invention, transported to London by the establishment's founder, Madame Tussaud. Yet, despite these criticisms, Madame Tussaud's has become a world famous 'institution'. Millions of visitors from overseas and from other parts of Britain would not consider their trip to the capital worthwhile without a stop at the unusual waxwork exhibition in Marylebone Road.

It is, of course, true that Madame Tussaud's was French in origin. Madame Tussaud was indeed born in Paris in 1761, and was herself a modeler of waxworks in her uncle's waxwork museum in the French capital. It is said she perfected her skills by modeling the royal family of France. Despite her monarchist sentiments, she managed to survive the French Revolution and the reign of terror that followed it, making death masks of many of its famous victims, including Marat and Robespierre. In 1802, she brought the collection, which she had by then inherited from her uncle, and her children to England. There she travelled the country for thirty-three years before settling in London's Marylebone area. She was at that time seventy-four years old. Seven years later, she made a self-portrait, which reveals her as a small and unsmiling old lady. In 1850, at the age of eighty-nine, she died peacefully in her sleep.

The exhibition consists of a series of halls. In the first hall, famous for its historical tableaux, there is the 'Sleeping Beauty' figure, which has been cast from one of Madame Tussaud's oldest moulds, thought to have been made of Madame du Barry, Louis XV's mistress, with a mechanism that simulates breathing.

The second hall is known as The Conservatory, where visitors can view life-size wax models of sport, film and TV personalities. Among the more recent additions are Joan Collins and tennis champion Martina Navratilova. ‘Super Stars’, opened in March 1985, is one of several areas at Madame Tussaud’s to use sound, light and special effects. Here can be found tennis champion Daley Thompson and pop singers Michael Jackson and David Bowie.

Next to ‘Super Stars’ is the Grand Hall. This room is peopled by historical, political, military and royal figures from Henry VIII and his wives to Rajiv Gandhi, General Montgomery, Gorbachev, prime minister of Britain and from abroad, the Royal Family and the Duke and Duchess of York.

The next hall is undoubtedly the most famous of the waxwork rooms the Chamber of Horrors. Nowhere are the visitors quieter than in this eerie place. Terrifying scenes follow terrifying scenes: there are models illustrating methods of execution; famous murders like Christie in their appropriate settings; and, in the cells, the most infamous twentieth-century prisoners who were sentenced to life imprisonment for their vile crimes. Illusion is carried even further as visitors walk below decks aboard HMS Victory at Trafalgar, with Lord Nelson dying amidst the smoke, sound and fury.

It is easy to understand why some people criticize parts Madame Tussaud’s for its horror and sensationalism. It is easier to understand why more people go there to be entertained.

1. Word box.

Maintain	Wax	Gruesome
Simulate	Criticism	Worthwhile
setting	eerie	Infamous
chamber	statue	Parisian
model	Madame Tussaud’s	

2. Which words from the text mean.

1. repeatedly say that sth is true, especially when other people do not believe you;
2. stay alive, pull through;
3. do or create sth that is not actually real but as close as possible to what is real;
4. worth doing, worth the trouble taken;
5. correct or suitable;
6. a business organization;
7. shocking or sickening, terrible to the senses.

3. Complete the following sentences using the vocabulary of the text.

1. Not many of insects ...the winter.
2. We had a long wait, but it was ... because we got the tickets.
3. Everyday language is often not ... in speeches and other formal situations.
4. My mother always ... that I learned to talk at six months old.
5. The machine is designed to ... conditions in space.

6. The ... you are looking for is in Oxford Street.
7. The horror film seemed ... to him.
8. The lovely valley was a beautiful ... for a honeymoon.
9. There's little ... in passing the examination if you cheated.
10. They lit two big ... candles.

4. Translate the following into English.

1. Эта коллекция не имеет художественной ценности.
2. Несмотря на критику заведение мадам Тюссо процветает.
3. Она совершенствовала свое мастерство, работая в восковой мастерской своего дяди.
4. Вы видели посмертную маску Пушкина?
5. Интересно, сможем ли мы выжить на этом трудном этапе истории?
6. Автопортреты открывают внутренний мир художника.
7. Эта модель была отлита по более поздней заготовке.
8. Некоторые куклы снабжены механизмом, имитирующем ходьбу.
9. Восковые фигуры, выполненные в полный рост, могут быть устрашающими.
10. Созерцание фигуры палача на соответствующем фоне заставило посетителей притихнуть.
11. Музей мадам Тюссо справедливо упрекают за пристрастие к ужасам и сенсациям.

5. T/F.

1. Madame Tussaud's collection attracts visitors because it has a great artistic merit.
2. Madame Tussaud started as a modeler of waxworks in Paris.
3. She perfected her skills by modeling the Royal family of France.
4. She managed to survive the French revolution and the reign of terror because she stopped working and emigrated to England.
5. Madame Tussaud never changed her political views.
6. When she came to England she at once settled in London's Marylebone area.
7. The Chamber of Horrors appeals to most visitors.

6. Give extensive answers to the following questions.

1. What three criticisms are often made by Londoners of Madame Tussaud's? do these criticisms deter visitors?
2. What were Madame Tussaud's connections with royalty before the French Revolution?
3. In what way did Madame Tussaud acquire the ownership of her waxwork?
4. What are the main halls of the present Madame Tussaud's?
5. In which hall are you likely to find a wax model of the German tennis star Boris Becker?
6. In which hall can you see a wax model of a prisoner being hanged?

TEXT 9 GRAFFITI ART

Is graffiti an art form? Most of us associate it with scribbles on walls: names, slogans, limericks, drawings – sometimes witty, sometimes obscene, but surely without aesthetic appeal, and not what anyone would call ‘art’. The word graffiti simply means words or drawings scratched or scribbled on a wall and has been around since humans have lived in societies. It has been found on ancient Egyptian monuments and preserved on walls in Pompeii. However, most people now agree that art in the form of graffiti originated in New York in the 1960s – and it has been developing ever since. However, it is not readily accepted as being art, like those works that we go to galleries or museums to see. It is not denied the status of genuine art because of a lack of form or other basic aesthetic elements. In fact, most of the opposition to graffiti art is due to its location and bold, unexpected and unconventional presentation; but the criticism of illegality, incoherence and non-standard presentation does not necessarily disqualify it as art.

Suppose, that Picasso, or any of the recognized artists of Western European culture, were to paint a masterpiece on the side of your house or on your front door or on a wall in your neighbourhood, would it be art or graffiti or vandalism? Some would claim that it would be art in the form of graffiti – it would only qualify as vandalism if it appeared on private or public property without permission. But for some graffitiists that is the point.

There are three main (and distinct) levels and types of graffiti. First, there is the ‘tag’ – the stylized writing of a name – which, while it might suggest a flair or style of writing, has little or no aesthetic appeal. In fact, the tag or individual mark is not produced for aesthetic purposes, but is basically a means of indicating the writer’s presence – the age-old statement of “I was here”. Gang markings of territory also fit the definition of graffiti, and they mainly consist of tags and messages that provide news of happenings in the neighbourhood. Murals for community enhancement and beautification are also a form of graffiti, even though they are not thought of in this way because most murals are commissioned. These are more colourful and complex. They take a considerable amount of skill to complete, and murals can be done in a graffiti art, which is the creative use of spraypaint to produce an artwork that is graffiti or done in a graffiti-like style.

The reasons and values for why one might engage in graffiti art are as varied as the artists who produce it. A chief reason is the prospect of fame and recognition of one’s artistic talent. Graffiti is also a form of self-expression. The art as ‘writing’ is a creative method of communicating with other writers and the general public. What is communicated is the artist’s identity, expression and ideas. Judgments are based solely on one’s artistic ability. This type of communication is of value because it links people regardless of cultural, linguistic or racial differences in a way that nothing else can. In addition, producing graffiti art with a crew builds team work in that the crew works together for the accomplishment of a common goal. Some graffitiists view their art as a political protest, others as a protest against the established art market and gallery system, in that art is not only that which appears in a gallery as determined by the curator. Some also view their creations on public and private spaces as statements against private property. Of course, the majority of graffitiists enjoy what they do and find it to be fun, rewarding and exciting. Although these reasons are valid, they do not conclusively settle the matter as to why graffiti art is art or why it is a valid art form despite its illegal origins.

Furthermore, graffiti art has a function of not only communication to others, but also of beautifying the community by appearing on areas that would normally be eyesores, such

as a wall in a vacant lot, or on an abandoned building. Also, all of the aesthetic properties and criteria, from the base element of colour to the complex issue of artistic intention which are ascribed to other works in order to characterize them as art – all of these can be found in examples of spraycan art. The only difference between those works in a gallery or museum and graffiti art, in terms of how and why the latter is not readily accepted as art, is due to its location and presentation. Indeed, the issues of location and presentation are the most significant obstacles to a wholehearted acceptance of spraycan art as art. Graffiti art cannot be disregarded simply because it is not presented in the conventional manner – that is, framed and placed in a museum or gallery. The location of it on a wall or subway train without permission only makes it unsolicited art. Another objection to graffiti art is that it is forced on the public because people have no say in its production (despite the fact that public funds are used to remove it). Graffiti artists counter with the argument that buildings, billboards, campaign ads and flyers are also forced on the public in a similar manner.

Graffiti can be analysed according to the elements of lines, colours and structures that are present in the work in order to produce a narrative about it. Artistic intention must also be considered: graffiti artists intend their work to be apprehended as art that can communicate feelings and ideas to their audience. So, while it is difficult to formulate a theory of necessary rules or conditions specifying when graffiti art is art, it is sufficient to draw on already established aesthetic theories and criteria to point out that some forms of graffiti do qualify as art.

1. Explain the following.

Associate	Graffiti	Mural
Scribble	Pompeii	Enhancement
Witty	Due to	Scene
Aesthetic	Incoherence	Engage in
Accomplishment	Valid	Eyesore
Wholehearted	Disregard	Unsolicited

2. Singular and plural.

Singular	Plural
	Criteria
	Data
	Media
	Phenomena
Agendum	
Crisis	
Axis	

3. Insert the word from the box above.

Analyzing, engage, criterion, associate, scenes, preserved, identity, aesthetic, accomplishment, apprehend
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1. I always ... the smell of baking with my childhood.
2. The works of art are judged on purely ... grounds.
3. She carefully ... all his letters.
4. The job involves gathering and ... data.
5. He was slow to ... danger.
6. They constructively ... critics in debates.
7. Her ... was kept secret.
8. He painted ... of country life.
9. The series of paintings is quite an
10. The main ... is value for money.

4. Translate.

1. План получили безоговорочную поддержку.
2. Мне не понравился его не прошенный совет.
3. Старый завод как бельмо на глазу.
4. Это великолепная возможность улучшить репутацию компании.
5. Техника безопасности была полностью проигнорирована.
6. У нее были веские причины не поддержать предложение.
7. Многие причины происходят из-за человеческих ошибок.

5. Complete the sentences.

1. Most people associate graffiti with ...
2. It is not accepted as an art because ...
3. Three main levels of graffiti are ...
4. The main reason of being engaged in graffiti is ...
5. Graffiti is the method of ...
6. For some graffitiists their art is a form of ...
7. One more function of graffiti is ...
8. To qualify graffiti as art it is sufficient ...

6. Speculate on the following.

1. The origin of graffiti.
2. Is graffiti art or vandalism?
3. What are three levels and types of graffiti?
4. The reasons to be engaged in graffiti art.
5. The functions of graffiti art.