

Word Store #3

1.: board a ship / a plane / a ferry садиться на корабль / самолет / паром

2.: book a ticket / a flight / a hotel room бронировать билет / полет / номер в отеле

3.: catch a train / a bus / a plane сесть на поезд / автобус / самолет

4.: cross Europe / the sea / a river пересечь Европу / море / реку

5.: miss a train / a bus / a flight пропустить поезд / автобус /

6.: reach your destination добраться до места назначения

7.: see the sights осматривать достопримечательности

8.: 24-hour journey 24-часовая поездка, путешествие

9.: check-in desk стойка регистрации

10.: departure lounge зал ожидания

Label the pictures



- 11.: double-decker bus двухэтажный автобус
- 12.: express train скорый поезд
- 13.: fishing boat рыболовное судно
- 14.: overhead locker багажная полка
- 15.: passport control стойка паспортного контроля
- 16.: traffic jam пробка (на дороге)
- 17.: boarding pass посадочный талон
- 18.: to go through security проходить контроль безопасности
- 19.: board the plane садиться в самолет
- 20.: fasten your seat belt пристегнуть ремень безопасности

Label the pictures



Air Company		BOARDING PASS		BOARDING PASS	
11	Passenger:	Carrier: AC	Flight №: AC 2505	Class: B	Name of passenger: JOHN DOE
	From: New Delhi D E L	Date: 10/12/2017	Luggage: Y	Seat: 5A	From: New Delhi D E L To: Los Angeles K L A X
	To: Los Angeles K L A X				ETKT 555 1234567890
	GATE H22	BOARDING TIME 07:45	ETKT 555 1234567890	Seat: 5A	Date: 10/12/2017
			GATE H22	BOARDING TIME 07:45	



- 21.: **the plane takes off** самолет взлетает
- 22.: **the plane lands** самолет садится
- 23.: **baggage-reclaim area** зона выдачи багажа
- 24.: **deal with** take action (to solve a problem) = иметь дело с
- 25.: **go away** leave your home (for a holiday) = уходить, уезжать
- 26.: **move on** leave a place (to go to another place) = идти дальше;
продолжать движение
- 27.: **set off** begin (a journey) = отправляться (в путь)
- 28.: **stay over** spend the night = оставаться на ночь
- 29.: **stop over** visit somewhere (on your way to another place) =
сделать остановку в пути
- 30.: **turn up** arrive (unexpectedly or after a delay) появляться

Label the pictures



31.: return journey путешествие в оба конца

32.: business trip командировка

33.: travel agent туристический агент

34.: tour guide экскурсовод

35.: beach holiday пляжный отдых

36.: ski resort горнолыжный курорт

37.: camp site палаточный городок

38.: single room одноместный номер

39.: youth hostel молодёжная гостиница

40.: travel company туристическая компания

Label the pictures



Speculation

grammar (p. 38)

must, might, may, could, can't, couldn't

MUST = you are **sure** smth is/was true

She is wearing a medical uniform.

She must be a doctor

(=I am sure she is a doctor).

She was wearing a medical uniform.

She must have been a doctor

(=I am sure she was a doctor).

MIGHT, MAY, COULD = you **think** smth is **possible**

She is wearing a medical uniform.

She might be a doctor

(=I am not 100% sure but it's possible that she is a doctor).

She was wearing a medical uniform.

She might have been a doctor

(=I am not 100% sure but it's possible that she was a doctor).

CAN'T, COULDN'T = you are **sure** smth is/was **not** true

She doesn't know medicine.

She can't/couldn't be a doctor

(=I am sure she isn't a doctor).

She didn't know medicine.

She can't/couldn't have been a doctor

(=I am sure she wasn't a doctor).

May or Might?

May and **Might** can normally be interchanged without a significant difference in meaning. However, **Might** often implies a smaller chance of something happening (when expressing possibility).

- It may rain. (70% chance)
- It might rain. (40% chance)

When expressing wishes or giving permission, only **May** is used.

might

may

could



possibility

She can't be a doctor.

Она не может быть доктором.

She couldn't be a doctor.

Она не могла бы быть доктором (на данный момент).

She can't have been a doctor.

Она не могла быть доктором.

She couldn't have been a doctor.

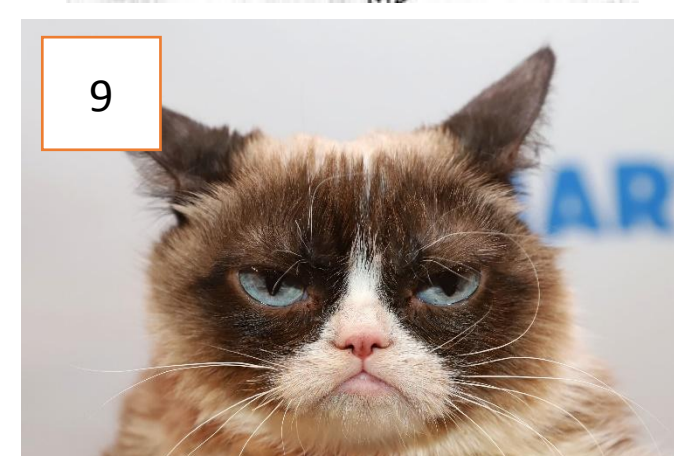
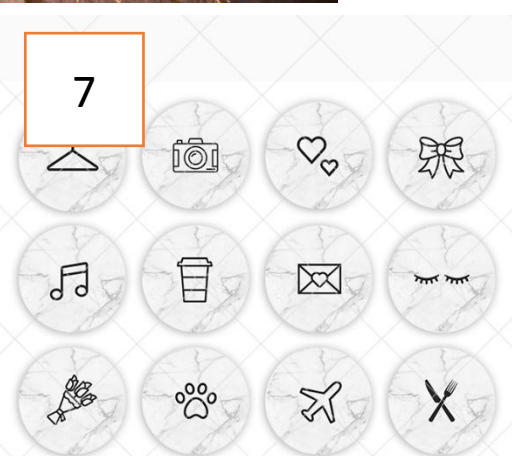
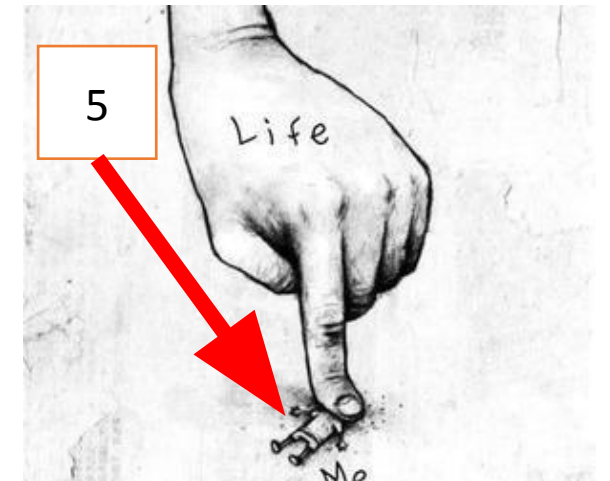
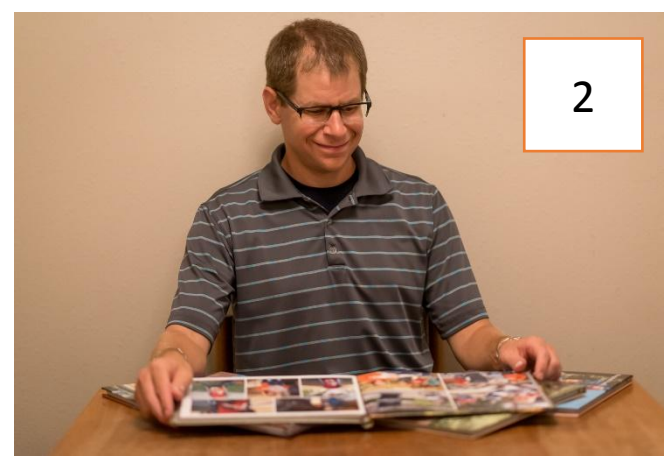
Она не могла бы быть доктором (тогда).

reading (p. 40)

- a) Stunning views
- b) Dense forest
- c) Overcrowded beaches
- d) Unspoilt beaches
- e) Gentle hills
- f) Steep hills
- g) Pale-pink sunset
- h) Blood-red sunset



- a) Grumpy
- b) To put up with
- c) To admire the view
- d) To look through
- e) To gaze
- f) Overlooking
- g) Highlight
- h) To spot
- i) Helpless



Past states and repeated actions

grammar (p. 42)

used to / would

! repeated actions in the past

used to (do smth)

more often

I **used to** go to school by bus but now I have my own car and I can go to school by it.

Раньше я ездил в школу на автобусе, но сейчас у меня своя машина и я езжу в школу на ней.

would (do smth)

less often

My dad **would** give me a lift to school when my car was broken.

Бывало, что отец меня подвозил до школы, когда у меня ломалась машина.