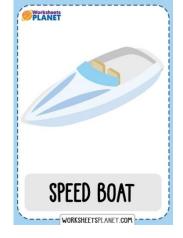
Koh Samui Wedding

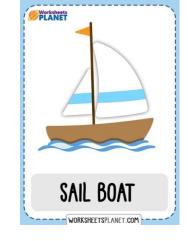
```
Getting married in Koh Samui is a dream come true.
exotic white sandy
This <sup>1</sup>different destination, where the <sup>2</sup>nice beaches fringed
with coconut palms and <sup>3</sup>decent hotels offering comfort and
 second to none perfect hospitality that are <sup>4</sup>of a high standard is a <sup>5</sup>lovely place for
you and your loved one to celebrate your wedding. Swim in
     sparkling
 the <sup>6</sup>clear lagoons, stroll in the <sup>7</sup>green tropical gardens and
                  cascading
trek out to the 8high waterfalls of Na Muang, and enjoy the
spectacular
 <sup>9</sup>good views and <sup>10</sup>pleasant walks.
```













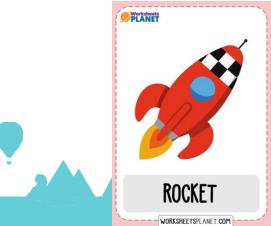
Means of transport











Gondola, Venice (Venezia), Italy











Shinkansen (Bullet train),
Japan



Junk boat, Halong Bay, Vietnam

What is important when choosing a means of transport?

Student backpacker

- price
- flexibility
- safety

Frequent business traveller

- speed
- punctuality
- productive useof time duringthe journey

Family with two children

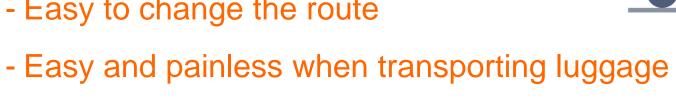
- safety
- comfort
- punctuality

Note: there are various purposes for travelling and each of them has its own priority for concerns.

The advantages of different forms of transport

B: Car hire

- Travel door-to-door / relatively inexpensive
- Departure and arrival times are flexible.
- Easy to change the route









Air travel

- Accidents are rare; a very safe form of transport
- High speed for international trips
- Passengers can work while travelling.
- The cost per mile is usually competitive.
- Catering is often provided.

The advantages of different forms of transport

G: Coach travel (not bus)

- Tickets are relatively cheap.
- Network covers many destinations.
- A low stress way of travelling
- A flexible means of transport that can use to visit several attraction in the region







H: Rail travel

- A relatively comfortable way to travel
- High inter-city speeds
- Passengers can work while travelling.
- It's comparatively stress-free.



The disadvantages of different forms of transport





- Frequently delays
- Complicated procedures before departure
- Can only travel between big cities

09:15	Aberdeen	BD674	Delayed to 10:55
09:45	Newcastle	BA1326	Cancelled
09:55	Glasgow	BA1476	Cancelled
09:55	Durham Tees	GF 5232	Cancelled
09:55	Cork	AA8025	Delayed to 11:10
10:05	Dublin	AA7991	Delayed to 11:35





D: Car hire

- Traffic congestion is a risk.
- Accidents are more frequent than other forms.
- Passengers <u>cannot</u> work while travelling.



The disadvantages of different forms of transport

E: Rail travel

- Doesn't cover all destination
- Passengers have to carry and manage their own luggage on board.
- It's generally more expensive than road travel.



F: Coach travel

- It is a relatively slow form of transport.
- There isn't usually any on-board catering.
- Can't move around the vehicle
- Not very comfortable for longer journeys.







Transport in China











expensive / laptops / lock / hot water / two / three / comfortable (x2) / uncomfortable

1. Soft Sleeper class is the most **comfortable** and the most **expensive**.

There are four <u>berths</u> in each compartment and there's a table with tablecloth, and they usually provide <u>hot water</u> for making tea.

The compartment door has a **ock** and there's a smart-dressed attendant to

one of the separate sections of a train







expensive / laptops / lock / hot water / two / three / comfortable (x2) / uncomfortable

2. Hard Sleeper berths are reasonably <u>comfortable</u> and bedding is supplied.

Newer trains have power sockets for <u>laptops</u> and mobiles.





expensive / laptops / lock / hot water / two / three / comfortable (x2) / uncomfortable

Hard Seat class has <u>three</u> people sitting side by side. They're fine for short journeys – short distance daytime trains only have Hard class seats.
 But it's an <u>uncomfortable</u> way to travel for longer journeys.





expensive / laptops / lock / hot water / two / three / comfortable (x2) / uncomfortable

4. Soft Seat class is more expensive. It's about the same price as <u>Hard Sleeper</u> but I would recommend it for any journey over <u>two</u> hours.





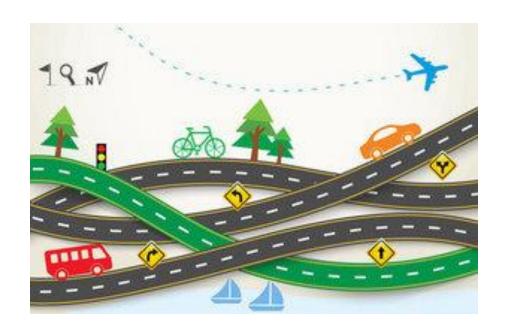








Journeys





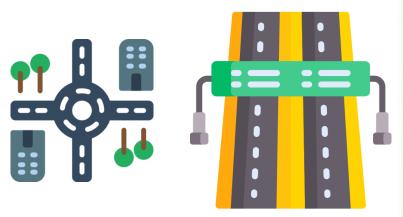
Vocabulary

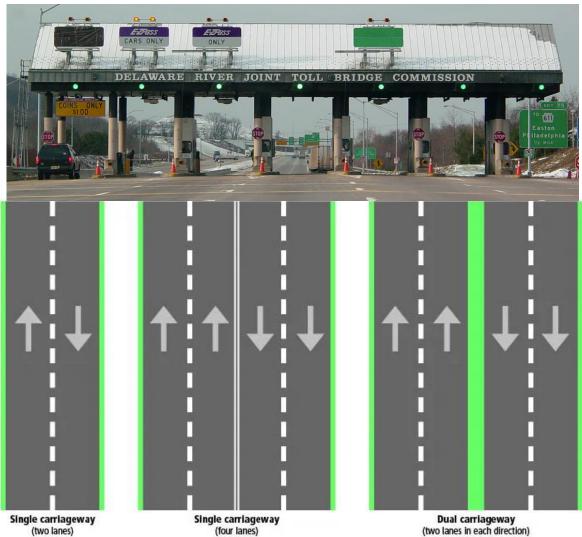
Journeys: Road, Rail, Air, and Sea



carriageway = road
petrol station (filling station)
roundabout (traffic circle)
toll bridge
traffic lights
+mortorway (highway)







Journeys

Road, Rail, Air, and Sea



carriage/coach dining car platform signals sleeper

- + station
- + tracks



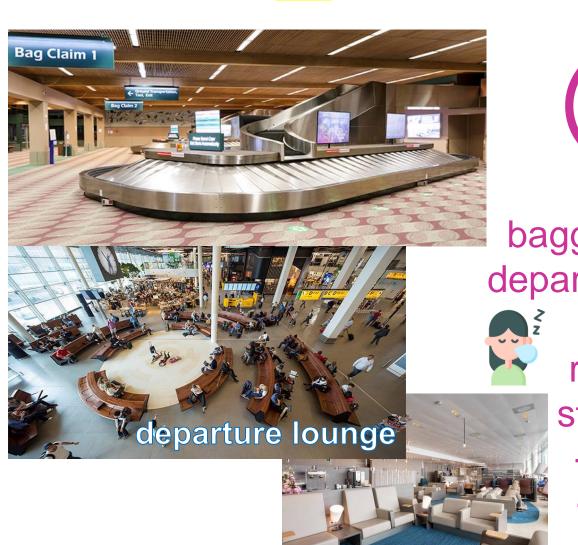








Journeys Road, Rail, Air, and Sea





baggage claim departure lounge

jet lag 👯 runway stopover

- + aisle
- + gate





Journeys

Road, Rail, Air, and Sea

ashore, deck, harbour, purser, starboard, + port, +dock





starboard side

port side



Complete the travel announcements

- Please mind the gap between the train and the <u>platform</u> when leaving the train.
- We expect heavy traffic congestion and long delays on the northbound carriageway after a coach collided with a lorry at junction 14.
- 3. Will all passengers requiring a landing card please speak to the purser before going ashore.
- 4. Lunch will be served in the <u>dining car</u> between twelve and two o'clock.

Complete the travel announcements

- 5. Will all passengers for flight BA5074 to Cairo please make their way to the <u>departure lounge</u> where your aircraft is waiting to depart from gate number 56.
- 6. The captain invites all first-class passengers to join him for cocktails on the upper <u>deck</u>.
- 7. Turn left and drive straight on for 500 metres. At the first <u>roundabout</u>, take the third exit. Drive on for three kilometres.
- 8. Passengers arriving from Brussels please proceed to the baggage claim where your luggage

Grammar (Multi-word verbs)



- Verbs + particle (at, down, in, on, out, to, up. Etc.) = new verb
- New verb often has a different meaning from the verb on its own.
- There are 3 main types:

1. Verbs with no object:

What time did he set off? = leave

The car **broke down**. = stopped working

She <u>turned up</u> over an hour late. = arrived

I <u>hung around</u> for a bit and then went home. = waited

- There are 3 main types:
- 2. Verbs with an object:
 - 2.1 <u>separable</u> the particle can either come before or after the object
 - Could you <u>fill in</u> this form, please? = to complete (a form, ...)
 - Could you <u>fill</u> this form <u>in</u>, please?
 - He <u>dropped</u> me <u>off</u> at the station. <— — (He left me at the station and continued his journey.)
 - If the object is a pronoun, the particle must go after pronoun.

- There are 3 main types:

2. Verbs with an object:

2.2 <u>inseparable</u> – the particle must go immediately after the verb and it cannot be separated from the verb by a noun or pronoun.

She <u>looked for</u> her ticket. = to search (She looked her ticket for.)

I'll <u>look after</u> your dog while you're on vacation. = to take care

(<u>I'll look your dog after while you're on vacation</u>.)

- There are 3 main types:
- 3. Sometimes there are two particles.
 - I look forward to seeing you in Vienna.
 - = to anticipate/expected with pleasure
 - I got on very well with your colleagues.
 - = had a good relationship with...



More phrasal verbs...

put s.o. up get on with s.b. break down set off get through drop off sth. / s.o. take off get through sth. fill in turn up hang about find (sth.) out stop over hold up look forward to (sth.) get on pick s.b./sth. up run out of





Exercise 4 page 19

Complete the conversation with the correct form of verbs in the box.







Thank you