

- 4) What are the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by air, by sea, by car and by plane?
- 5) Which things can make your journey more pleasant?
- 6) What can spoil the impression of your trip?
- 7) What was the longest journey you've ever made?
- 8) What was the most pleasant one?
- 9) What do you think the transport of the future will be like?

5 Complete the sentences using the prepositions from the box.

among, at, by, from (2), in (2), of, on (2), to (5), with

- 1) Welcome ... Britain!
- 2) When we travel around Russia, we seldom stay at hotels, we usually stay ... our relatives who live ... different cities and towns.
- 3) Can you tell me how to get ... the airport ... your house?
- 4) My grandparents like to travel ... train, they say they prefer it ... other means ... transport.
- 5) The train arrived ... Waterloo Station ... London.
- 6) Jane doesn't like to change trains when ... a journey, she says she prefers through trains.
- 7) ... the ship deck I could see the passengers waving goodbye ... their friends standing below ... the crowd.
- 8) Was there a swimming pool ... the deck?
- 9) How much is a first-class ticket ... London, please?

Confusable Words



В английском языке идею путешествия или поездки можно передать словами *trip*, *journey*, *travel* or *voyage*.

Последнее имя существительное обозначает достаточно длительное путешествие по воде на корабле или лайнере, а также полёт в космос (*a space voyage*):

A **voyage** from London to New York takes a lot of time.

Существительное *travel* является неисчисляемым и обозначает не конкретную поездку, а вид деятельности.

Our agency deals mostly with business **travel**.

He came home after years of foreign **travel**.

Обычными сочетаниями являются: *air travel*, *space travel*, *road travel*, *rail travel*.

Словосочетание *sb's travels* предполагает ряд поездок, переездов, в течение определённого времени:

During our **travels** in Europe, we visited six countries.

Путешествие из одного места в другое обычно обозначается существительным *journey*, особенно если это длительная поездка.

A **journey** from Moscow to St Petersburg is much shorter nowadays if you travel by "Sapsan".

Непродолжительная поездка обозначается словом *trip*, причём предполагается, что, пробыв в пункте назначения некоторое время, человек возвращается назад.

We had a lovely **trip** that lasted five days.

Типичными сочетаниями являются:

a bus (train, car) journey

a twenty-minute journey/trip, a two-hour journey/trip

a business (school, skiing, walking, sightseeing) trip

a day trip (when you go and come back on the same day)

on a trip (journey, voyage)

to make a journey

to take a trip

6 Complete the sentences using the words *travel, travels, journey, trip, voyage*.

- 1) Last year we had a long ... by train from Moscow to Paris.
- 2) My husband is away on a business ... in China.
- 3) These birds make an incredible 10,000-kilometre ... to Africa every winter.
- 4) They arrived in Nice after an eight-hour ... by car.
- 5) We decided to take a day ... to Oxford.
- 6) Our ... in South America were absolutely fantastic.
- 7) I've made us some sandwiches to eat on the
- 8) The ... from England to Australia used to take several months.
- 9) They wished us a pleasant
- 10) They said goodbye and wished us a safe ... home.
- 11) The job involves a lot of

Grammar

Participle

Вы помните, что в английском языке существуют два причастия — *Participle I* и *Participle II*, их можно сравнить с действительным и страдательным причастиями в русском языке:

Participle I характеризует лицо или объект, самостоятельно производящий какое-либо действие, а *Participle II* — лицо или объект, над которым совершено или совершается действие. Сравните:

an author **writing** a book — a book **written** by an author

a child **playing** with a ball — a match **played** yesterday

a girl **telling** her story — a story **told** by her

7 A. Derive participle I and participle II from the following verbs.

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1) acquire | 6) encourage | 11) poison | 16) reject |
| 2) attend | 7) increase | 12) praise | 17) rescue |
| 3) avoid | 8) inherit | 13) predict | 18) solve |
| 4) conquer | 9) involve | 14) raise | 19) spill |
| 5) deserve | 10) knit | 15) recycle | 20) treat |

B. Use participle I or participle II of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.

- 1) A dog (treat) badly can hardly be kind to people.
- 2) In the picture you can see a woman (knit) something that looks like a warm sweater.
- 3) The (increase) population of this country mostly lives in big cities.
- 4) The water of a river (poison) by industrial waste cannot be a home for plants and animals.
- 5) All the people (attend) the show were struck by the high level of performance.
- 6) We hope that the new generation (inherit) this world from us will be able to make it a better and a safer place.
- 7) All the people (involve) in the project contributed to its success.
- 8) The land (conquer) by Romans was not like their own warm and sunny country.
- 9) There are people (solve) problems and people who prefer their problems to be (solve) by others.
- 10) More goods should be produced from (recycle) paper: it may help to save our forests.

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8 Choose the appropriate words to complete the sentences.

- 1) (Encouraging/encouraged) me to study mathematics my father helped me to choose my future career.
- 2) (Praising/Praised) by everyone he felt like a real star.
- 3) The plan (rejecting/rejected) by the committee was only one of several plans (presenting/presented) to them.
- 4) Oil (spilling/spilt) into the ocean is not easy to remove.
- 5) Among the pupils there were two boys (deserving/deserved) our special thanks for their help.
- 6) (Spending/Spent) all your pocket money you made a big mistake.
- 7) All the books (buying/bought) yesterday turned out to be useful.
- 8) He spoke very carefully (avoiding/avoided) any possible mistakes and slips of the tongue.
- 9) I'm sorry about all that time (wasting/wasted) on computer games.
- 10) Traditions (acquiring/acquired) long ago are carefully kept by new generations.