

Житомирська політехніка	МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ «ЖИТОМИРСЬКА ПОЛІТЕХНІКА» Система управління якістю відповідає ДСТУ ISO 9001:2015	Ф-31.06- 05.01/242.00.1/Б/ ОК34-2024
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ЗАТВЕРДЖЕНО

Науково-методичною радою
Державного університету
«Житомирська політехніка»
протокол від 13 березня 2023 р. № 1

МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ для проведення практичних занять та самостійної роботи з навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова професійного спрямування»

для здобувачів вищої освіти освітнього ступеня «бакалавр»
спеціальності 242 «Туризм»
факультет педагогічних технологій та освіти впродовж життя
кафедра педагогічних технологій та мовної підготовки

Рекомендовано на засіданні
кафедри педагогічних технологій та
мовної підготовки
25 січня 2024 року, протокол № 1

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Житомир
2024

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ВСТУП

Курс "Іноземна мова професійного спрямування (англійська)" спрямований на комплексну підготовку фахівців різних спеціальностей, у тому числі для здобувачів вищої освіти освітнього ступеня «бакалавр» спеціальності 242 «Туризм». Оволодіння англійською мовою у рамках даної дисципліни є ключовим для формування висококваліфікованих фахівців у сфері туризму. У контексті глобалізації та зростаючого туристичного ринку, володіння англійською мовою стає необхідністю для успішної професійної діяльності, ефективного управління туристичним бізнесом та встановлення міжнародних контактів.

Дисципліна зосереджена на розвитку комунікативних навичок, необхідних для роботи в туристичній галузі, та включає вивчення спеціалізованої термінології, важливої для розуміння глобальних тенденцій у туризмі. Курс допомагає студентам вдосконалити вміння читання, слухання, письмо, а також говоріння англійською мовою, з акцентом на ситуативне спілкування, використання професійної лексики та вміння вести дискусії та презентації.

Метою викладання навчальної дисципліни "Іноземна мова професійного спрямування (англійська)" є не лише забезпечення студентів необхідними знаннями, але й розвиток їхніх здатностей використовувати англійську мову як засіб ефективної міжкультурної комунікації у професійній сфері туризму.

Предметом вивчення початкової дисципліни є вивчення лексико-граматичних конструкцій англійської мови з поглибленням туристичної термінології.

Основними **завданнями** курсу "Іноземна мова професійного спрямування (англійська)" є засвоєння теоретичних знань та практичних навичок, які будуть сприяти високоякісному перекладу спеціалізованої літератури без попередньої адаптації. Це передбачає засвоєння ґрунтовних знань, отриманих українською мовою, одночасно з розширенням відповідного словникового запасу

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англійською. Курс також має на меті розвинути вміння вести вільні дискусії на загальну та фахову тематику. Важливою складовою є вивчення нових лексичних та граматичних структур, що є обов'язковим для ефективного спілкування. Програма також зосереджена на розвитку соціокультурної компетентності, включаючи здобуття навичок практичного використання іноземної мови в різноманітних формах мовленнєвої діяльності, відповідно до специфіки теми та потреб. Це також передбачає залучення актуальної інформації з іноземних джерел, використання як монологічного, так і діалогічного мовлення в контексті побутової та соціально-політичної літератури, а також поглиблення як активного, так і пасивного словникових запасів для покращення ситуативного спілкування.

Міждисциплінарні зв'язки: викладається після вивчення дисциплін, що вивчаються за спеціальністю 242 «Туризм».

Курс передбачає вивчення наступних змістовних модулів:

Змістовний модуль 1. “What is tourism?”

Студенти дізнаються про важливість туризму як соціального та економічного явища, розвиваючи навички розуміння та аналізу тенденцій у цій сфері. Студенти розглядають основні компоненти туристичної індустрії, включаючи види робіт і кар'єрних можливостей у цій галузі, розвивають уміння аналізувати роль різних професій у туризмі та їх взаємозв'язок, готуючи доповіді-презентації. Студент має знати основну лексику в межах тематики, граматичний мінімум (в межах програми), основну термінологію з актуальних тем. Крім того, протягом вивчення даного модулю студенти проводять дослідження різних мотивацій, які спонукають людей подорожувати, що сприяє розвитку умінь аналізувати потреби та бажання різних категорій туристів, закріплюючи лексичний та граматичний матеріал у процесі ситуативного спілкування.

Змістовний модуль 2. “Planning and booking a holiday.”

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Студенти поглиблюють лексичний запас з різних видів транспорту та житла, які використовуються у туризмі та розвивають навички говоріння у різних ситуаціях протягом подорожі. Шляхом тренування діалогічного мовлення, студенти покращують уміння оцінювати відповідність різних типів житла потребам туристів. Вивчення різних ролей та обов'язків персоналу готелю сприяє вмінню майбутніх спеціалістів взаємодіяти з персоналом для забезпечення найкращого сервісу. Вдосконалення навичок усного мовлення і формування навичок групового спілкування у формі дискусії з питань планування та бронювання відпустки, включаючи вибір транспорту, житла та додаткових послуг.

Змістовний модуль 3. “International tourism”

Студенти засвоюють основну лексику та граматичний мінімум в межах тематики, вивчають особливості та культурно-історичні аспекти туризму видатними місцями Великобританії, Європи та США. В межах модулю, студенти розвивають навички планування та проведення екскурсій, уміння складати туристичні програми та організувати відпочинок. Шляхом розвитку навичок читання, майбутні фахівці досліджують концепції екотуризму, його значення для сталого розвитку та охорони навколишнього середовища та вивчають нові та недостатньо відомі туристичні напрямки. Це сприяє розвитку вміння аналізувати потенціал та можливості нових напрямків.

Змістовний модуль 4. “Different destinations – different customs”

Студенти практично застосовують набуті знання у реальних ситуаціях, а саме: у пункті обміну валюти (освоєння навичок обміну валюти та розуміння валютних операцій); вивчення заходів безпеки при подорожах, знання про те, як уникати кримінальні ситуації у різних країнах; ознайомлення з медичними та санітарними нормами різних країн, вивчення заходів профілактики хвороб під час подорожей; вивчення впливу релігійних традицій на культуру та повсякденне життя різних країн, розвиток навичок поваги та розуміння культурного розмаїття.

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Результатом засвоєння курсу “Іноземна мова професійного спрямування (англійська)” є набуття та поглиблення студентами знань туристичної лексики та граматики, покращення навичок монологічного та діалогічного мовлення шляхом підготовки презентацій, розвиток вміння читати професійну літературу та вдосконалення навичок спілкування на теми, пов'язані з туризмом, формування навичок професійного спілкування. Результати вивчення курсу допоможуть студентам не тільки розвинути свої комунікативні навички, але й забезпечать їм набір компетенцій, які є важливими для їхнього професійного розвитку у сфері туризму.

Інформаційний обсяг навчальної дисципліни

Module 9. WHAT IS TOURISM?

Topic 9.1. An introduction to travel and tourism

Topic 9.2. Tourist industry and related jobs

Topic 9.3. Tourism organisations and agencies

Topic 9.4. Tourist motivations

Граматичний матеріал з модуля 9

9.1. The Present Simple Tense.

9.2. The Past Simple Tense.

9.3. The Future Simple Tense.

9.4. Розділи для самостійного вивчення: To be, To have; There is, There are; Types of questions; Articles; Plural form; Possessive case.

9.5. The Present Continuous Tense.

9.6. The Past Continuous Tense.

9.7. The Future Continuous Tense.

9.8. Розділи для самостійного вивчення: Irregular verbs.

9.9. The Present Perfect Tense.

9.10. The Past Perfect Tense.

9.11. The Future Perfect Tense.

9.12. Розділи для самостійного вивчення: Numerals.

9.13. The Future-in-the-Past Simple Tense.

9.14. The Future-in-the-Past Continuous Tense.

9.15. The Future-in-the-Past Perfect Tense.

9.16. Розділи для самостійного вивчення: Adjectives, Adverbs and pronouns; Degrees of comparison.

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Module 10. PLANNING AND BOOKING A HOLIDAY(8 weeks * 2 hours = 8 classes)

- Topic 10.1. Transport in tourism
- Topic 10.2. The airline industry
- Topic 10.3. Types of accommodation
- Topic 10.4. Hotel staff
- Topic 10.5. How to book a holiday

Граматичний матеріал з модуля 10

- 10.1. Passive Simple.
- 10.2. Passive Continuous.
- 10.3. Passive Perfect.
- 10.4. Розділи для самостійного вивчення: Past participle, Pronouns.
- 10.5. The Present Perfect Continuous Tense.
- 10.6. The Past Perfect Continuous Tense.
- 10.7. Розділи для самостійного вивчення: The Present Continuous Tense, The Past Continuous Tense.
- 10.8. Indirect Speech.
- 10.9. Indirect Questions.
- 10.10. Розділи для самостійного вивчення: Indirect Command.
- 10.11. Sequence of Tenses.
- 10.12. Розділи для самостійного вивчення: The Past Perfect Tense, The Future-in-the-Past Simple Tense.

Module 11. INTERNATIONAL TOURISM (8 weeks * 2 hours = 8 classes)

- Topic 11.1. Guided tours across the UK
- Topic 11.2. European holiday resorts
- Topic 11.3. A guide to the USA
- Topic 11.4. Ecotourism: history and principles
- Topic 11.5. New tourist destinations

Граматичний матеріал з модуля 11

- 11.1. Simple Tenses.
- 11.2. Continuous Tenses.
- 11.3. Perfect Tenses.
- 11.4. Розділи для самостійного вивчення: Perfect Continuous Tenses.
- 11.6. Умовний спосіб після “I wish”.
- 11.7. Розділи для самостійного вивчення: Some, Any, No, Every та їхні похідні.

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11.8.Змішані умовні речення II і III типу.

11.9.Indirect Statements.

11.10.Indirect Commands.

11.11.Розділи для самостійного вивчення: Much, Many, (a) little, (a) few.

11.12.Модальні дієслова Can, May, Must.

11.13.Розділи для самостійного вивчення: Infinitive.

Module 12. DIFFERENT DESTINATIONS – DIFFERENT CUSTOMS (8 weeks * 2 hours = 8 classes)

Topic 12.1. At the currency exchange office

Topic 12.2. Giving warning about crime

Topic 12.3. Avoiding illness abroad

Topic 12.4. Different countries – different religion

Грамаічній матеріал з модуля 12

12.1. Умовні речення.

12.2. Розділи для самостійного вивчення: Gerund.

12.3. Умовний спосіб після “I wish”.

12.4. Розділи для самостійного вивчення: Gerund, Participles.

12.5. Змішані умовні речення II і III типу.

12.6. Розділи для самостійного вивчення: Complex Object, Complex Subject

12.7. Модальні дієслова Can, May, Must.

12.8. Еквіваленти модальних дієслів.

12.9. Розділи для самостійного вивчення: Modal Verbs.

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ЗМІСТОВНИЙ МОДУЛЬ 1. WHAT IS TOURISM?

ТЕМА 1.1. An introduction to travel and tourism

План практичного заняття №1

1.1. Warming-up Activities (Show a series of travel photos on a screen or distribute printed images of people in different situations. Look at the pictures and discuss the following questions: Do these people travel? Are they tourists?)

1.2. Presentation of Essential Vocabulary (Ex. 3 p. 4): accommodation , package holiday, airline , to purchase, backpacking, recreational, to book , to reserve, catering, roadside motel, cruise, self-catering, entertainment, sightseeing, guesthouse, spa resort, flight, to take a break, full board, tour guide, half board, tour operator, to hire, travel representative, hospitality, tourist information point, journey, travel agent, leisure, youth hostel, luxury hotel.

1.3. Vocabulary practice (flashcards, match words with their meanings, fill in the gaps, make up sentences / stories / riddles etc)

1.4. Reading (Ex. 2-4 p. 4-5, Ex. 8-9 p. 6)

1.5. Listening (Ex. 5-4 p. 5)

1.5. Speaking (Organize a debate on travel-related topics, such as "Is traveling solo better than traveling in a group?" or "Should tourists learn the local language before visiting a foreign country?" Divide the class into teams, with some students arguing for the topic and others against it. This activity promotes critical thinking and language development.)

1.6. Writing (Ex. 11 p. 7)

1.7. Grammar: The Present Simple Tense (Unit 2, p.4 - Ex. 2.1 – 2.5); The Past Simple Tense (Unit 5, p.10 - Ex. 5.1 – 5.5), The Future Simple Tense (Unit 21, p.42, 21.1 – 21.4; Unit 22, p.44, Ex. 22.1 –2.5).

1.8. Home project (Write a short opinion essay on the topic What is tourism? What are the peculiarities of tourism industry?)

1.9. Useful resources (p.6-12 reposit.uni-sport.edu.ua)

1.10. Additional Reading (Types of tourism that you need to know)

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Навчальні матеріали

1. Бабушко С.Р. English for Tourism Students: навч. посібник з дисципліни «Англійська мова за професійним спрямуванням» для студентів спеціальності 242 «Туризм» (англ. мовою). – К.-Звенигородка: КП «ЗВПП», 2016. – 162 с.
2. Catrin E. Morris Flash on English for Tourism, 2012. ESP series, ELI. – 50 p.
3. English Grammar in Use. Raymond Murphy. – Cambridge University Press, 2019. – P. 307.

Домашнє завдання

Write a short opinion essay on the topic What is tourism? What are the peculiarities of tourism industry?

Завдання для самостійної роботи

1. Individual work: Questions, Auxiliary verbs (Units 48 – 51)

2. Extra-reading activity: Types of tourism that you need to know

The travel and tourism industry is very important for the economies of many countries. Before COVID-19, it made up 10.3% of the world's GDP and is now recovering. This industry has different kinds of tourism, defined in three main groups by the UN's World Tourism Organization: domestic, inbound, and outbound tourism.

Domestic Tourism: This is when you travel within your own country. It's easier than international travel because you don't need extra documents or health checks. For example, going from London to Manchester in the UK is domestic tourism.

Inbound Tourism: This happens when people come to a country from another one. For example, someone traveling from the USA to Spain is inbound tourism for Spain.

Outbound Tourism: This is the opposite of inbound tourism. It's when you leave your country to go to another. For example, going from the USA to Spain is outbound tourism for the USA.

There are also eight types of tourism based on what motivates people to travel:

Business Tourism: Traveling for work-related reasons like meetings, events, or visiting other offices. Online booking has made this easier, and some people mix business with leisure in "Bleisure" trips.



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Leisure Tourism: This is for fun and relaxation, like adventure, ecotourism, cultural tourism, or just enjoying local attractions and food.

Shopping Tourism: Traveling to buy things not available locally, like fashion items, electronics, or souvenirs.

Cultural Tourism: Exploring other cultures, their history, arts, festivals, and food. Europe is a popular destination for this.

Sports Tourism: Involves traveling for sports activities or events, like skiing, surfing, or watching major events like the Olympics.

Rural Tourism: Visiting remote areas for a simpler lifestyle, activities like hiking, or experiencing less pollution.

Mountain Tourism: Focused on mountain activities like skiing, hiking, and biking. It's becoming more sustainable to protect the environment.

Urban Tourism: Visiting cities for their attractions, with popular destinations like Paris, Dubai, and New York.

In summary, people travel for many reasons, so the tourism industry offers different types of experiences to meet everyone's needs. There are more types like medical, religious, wellness, and dark tourism, but leisure and business are the main categories.

Adapted from <https://www.travelperk.com/blog/types-of-tourism/>

1. Mark sentences as true or false:

1. The travel and tourism industry accounted for over 10% of the global GDP before the pandemic.
2. Domestic tourism involves traveling to different countries for leisure.
3. Inbound tourism refers to people entering a country from another one for a visit.
4. Outbound tourism is when you travel within your own country.
5. Business tourism is exclusively about attending international conferences.
6. Leisure tourism can include activities like ecotourism and cultural tourism.
7. Shopping tourism is popular for buying locally available items.
8. Sports tourism could involve traveling to participate in or watch sports activities.
9. Rural tourism typically involves visiting busy urban centers.
10. Urban tourism is a form of tourism that is popular among different age groups and includes visiting cities like Paris and New York.

Correct answers: 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. T 7. F 8. T 9. F 10. T

2. Think about your answers to the following questions:

1. How does the travel and tourism industry contribute to the global economy?
2. What ways is domestic tourism more convenient than international travel? Can you think of examples from your own country?

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3. How do inbound and outbound tourism differently impact a country's economy and culture?
4. What are the benefits of cultural tourism for both the traveler and the host country?
5. How has the concept of "Bleisure" (combining business and leisure travel) changed the way we view business trips?
6. What drives shopping tourism, and how does it affect local economies and cultural perceptions?
7. Why do you think sports tourism is appealing to both participants and spectators? Share examples of major sports events that attract tourists.
8. Compare and contrast the experiences and benefits of rural and urban tourism. Which do you prefer and why?
9. Based on the different types of tourism discussed, which appeals to you the most and why? Would you like to try a new form of tourism that you haven't experienced yet?

ТЕМА 1.2. Tourist industry and related jobs

План практичного заняття №2

1.1. Warming-up Activities:

- ✓ Prepare slips of paper with different tourism-related jobs written on them (e.g., tour guide, hotel manager, flight attendant, travel agent, etc.).
- ✓ Divide students into small groups or pairs.
- ✓ Without speaking, the student who draws the slip must act out the job and convey what it entails through mime and gestures.
- ✓ The rest of the group or their partner has a set time limit (e.g., 2 minutes) to guess the job. Once the correct job is guessed, or the time is up, have a brief discussion about the job. What does the job involve? Why is it important in the tourism industry? What skills might be needed for that job?

1.2. Presentation of Essential Vocabulary: pilot, tour guide, flight attendant, tourist information officer, travel agent, receptionist, waiter, resort rep, chef, porter, hotel manager, airline check-in clerk.

Adjectives for job skills: calm, nervous, disorganized, scruffy, friendly, flexible, extrovert, lazy, smart, shy, creative, confident, hardworking, practical, organized, unfriendly.

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1.3. Vocabulary practice (Ex. 1-4 p. 4; flashcards, match words with their meanings, fill in the gaps, make up sentences / stories / riddles etc)

1.4. Reading (all tasks on p. 6)

1.5. Listening (Ex. 1-2 p. 7)

1.5. Speaking (Ex. 1-3 p. 5)

1.6. Writing (Ex. 1-3 p. 8, Write an essay comparing and contrasting two different jobs in the tourism industry (e.g., tour guide vs. resort rep). Discuss the pros and cons of each job and the skills required for each role.)

1.7. Grammar: The Present Continuous Tense (Unit 1, p.2 - Ex. 1.1 – 1.5); The Past Continuous Tense (Unit 6, p.12 - Ex. 6.1 – 6.4).

1.8. Home project (Choose a particular job from the tourism sector (e.g., tour guide, hotel manager). Write a detailed report on what the job entails, necessary qualifications, and potential career paths.)

1.9. Useful resources (p. 53-75 reposit.uni-sport.edu.ua; 15 Jobs in the Tourism Industry <https://www.indeed.com/career-advice/finding-a-job/jobs-for-tourism>)

1.10. Additional Reading (Ex. 1-3 p.10-11)

Навчальні матеріали

1. Бабушко С.Р. English for Tourism Students: навч. посібник з дисципліни «Англійська мова за професійним спрямуванням» для студентів спеціальності 242 «Туризм» (англ. мовою). – К.-Звенигородка: КП «ЗВПП», 2016. – 162 с.
2. Robin Walker, Keith Harding Oxford for Carrers, Tourism. Oxford University Press, 2009. – 144 p.
3. English Grammar in Use. Raymond Murphy. – Cambridge University Press, 2019. – P. 307.

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Домашнє завдання

1. Choose a particular job from the tourism sector (e.g., tour guide, hotel manager). Write a detailed report on what the job entails, necessary qualifications, and potential career paths.

2. Find an interview with a professional in the tourism industry (e.g., a flight attendant or travel agent) in the Internet. Prepare a set of questions related to their daily responsibilities and how they contribute to the tourism industry. Summarize the interview in a written document or presentation.

Завдання для самостійної роботи

1. Individual work: Articles (Units 71 – 77); Plural form (Unit 78); Possessive case (Unit 71).

2. Extra-reading activity: 15 Jobs in the Tourism Industry

Tourism and related fields like hotels, personal services, and food services offer many great job opportunities for those who enjoy this kind of work. Working in tourism has lots of positives. For instance, you'll likely meet new people, help them, and make them happy during their holidays. If you like to help people with their travel plans, a job in tourism could be perfect for you.

In this article, we talk about jobs in tourism and list 15 jobs to help you find your ideal career.

What are tourism jobs? They are jobs in the travel industry. They range from planning trips to transportation and the services given once you arrive. These jobs often involve working with customers, managing details, and making sure people have fun.

Some of these jobs are all year round, while others may be just for a few months or weeks. There are also management jobs in tourism, which involve supporting travelers in different ways, often from an office.

Here are some examples of tourism jobs to consider:

Hotel Night Auditor – They work at night at hotel front desks, helping guests with check-in, answering questions, and more.

Chef's Assistant – They help the head chef in a kitchen with preparing food and keeping the kitchen clean.

Tour Guide – They take tourists to places like historic sites and museums, sharing detailed information.



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Valet – They park guests' cars at places like hotels and make sure the cars are taken care of.

Hotel Housekeeper – They clean the hotel, including the rooms and common areas, to make sure guests have a nice stay.

Flight Attendant – They ensure passengers have a good and safe flight by helping them with their needs.

Concierge – They assist hotel guests by arranging transportation, activities, and other services.

Spa Manager – They manage the daily operations of a spa and help clients with their service choices.

Event Coordinator – They plan and organize special events like weddings or business functions.

Sommelier – They know everything about wine and help restaurant guests choose the perfect one.

Hotel General Manager – They oversee the whole hotel operation, making sure guests have a great stay.

Travel Agent – They arrange all parts of a trip for their clients, including transportation and places to stay.

Resort Manager – They manage resort facilities and work to provide a memorable experience for guests.

Hotel Sales Coordinator – They help guests book their stay and work on strategies to keep guests coming back.

Executive Chef – They lead a restaurant's kitchen team and are in charge of everything, from the staff to the food quality.

In conclusion, the tourism industry is a vibrant field brimming with diverse opportunities for those with a passion for service, travel, and cultural exchange. Whether your interest lies in the meticulous care of hotel management, the culinary arts of a chef, the informative role of a tour guide, or the dynamic environment of an event coordinator, there is a place for you. Each role is crucial in creating memorable experiences for travelers and contributing to the industry's success. As you consider these 15 tourism jobs, think about where your skills and interests align best. The right tourism career can offer not just a job, but a journey to new experiences and personal growth. So, take the leap, and you may just find the rewarding career you've been dreaming of in the vast and welcoming world of tourism.

Adapted from <https://www.indeed.com/career-advice/finding-a-job/jobs-for-tourism>

1. Choose the best answer to the following questions:

1. What are tourism jobs?

A. Jobs in the travel industry that involve working with customers and managing details.

B. Jobs that require traveling to different places.

C. Jobs that only last for a few months or weeks.

D. Jobs that involve managing hotel operations.

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2. *What is the role of a Hotel Night Auditor?*

- A. Assisting guests with check-in, answering questions, and more.
- B. Helping the head chef in a kitchen with preparing food.
- C. Taking tourists to historic sites and museums.
- D. Parking guests' cars at hotels and taking care of them.

3. *What does a Flight Attendant do?*

- A. Helps guests book their stay and works on strategies to keep guests coming back.
- B. Oversees the whole hotel operation, ensuring guests have a great stay.
- C. Ensures passengers have a good and safe flight by assisting them with their needs.
- D. Manages the daily operations of a spa and helps clients with their service choices.

4. *What does an Event Coordinator do?*

- A. Plans and organizes special events like weddings or business functions.
- B. Knows everything about wine and helps restaurant guests choose the perfect one.
- C. Manages resort facilities and works to provide a memorable experience for guests.
- D. Helps guests with check-in, answering questions, and more.

5. *What is the role of a Hotel Sales Coordinator?*

- A. Assisting hotel guests by arranging transportation, activities, and other services.
- B. Helps guests book their stay and works on strategies to keep guests coming back.
- C. Oversees the whole hotel operation, ensuring guests have a great stay.
- D. Takes tourists to historic sites and museums, sharing detailed information.

6. *What does an Executive Chef do?*

- A. Assists the head chef in a kitchen with preparing food.
- B. Helps guests with check-in, answering questions, and more.
- C. Leads a restaurant's kitchen team and is in charge of everything, from the staff to the food quality.
- D. Manages resort facilities and works to provide a memorable experience for guests.

7. *What is the purpose of the conclusion in the text?*

- A. To provide a summary of the different tourism jobs mentioned.
- B. To encourage readers to pursue a career in the tourism industry.
- C. To explain the importance of cultural exchange in the tourism industry.
- D. To list the skills and interests required for each tourism job.

Correct answers: 1. A 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. B

2. Mark sentences as true or false:

1. Tourism jobs are limited to just hotels and travel agencies.

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2. Working in tourism often involves meeting new people and helping them have a pleasant holiday.
3. Tourism jobs only involve working in an office environment.
4. A Hotel Night Auditor works during the day and assists guests with their inquiries.
5. Chef's Assistants are responsible for helping in food preparation and maintaining kitchen cleanliness.
6. Tour Guides usually work in outdoor settings like parks and natural reserves.
7. Valets are responsible for parking guests' cars and ensuring their safety.
8. Hotel Housekeepers are mainly responsible for the hotel's financial management.
9. Flight Attendants help ensure passengers' safety and comfort during flights.
10. A Concierge's job includes arranging transportation and activities for hotel guests.
11. Spa Managers typically work in gyms and fitness centers.
12. Event Coordinators specialize in planning tours and excursions.
13. Sommeliers are experts in wine and assist guests in selecting the best wine for their meals.
14. Hotel General Managers oversee the entire hotel operation.
15. Travel Agents mainly work in airport operations.

Correct answers: 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T 6. F 7. T 8. F 9. T 10. T 11. F 12. F 13. T 14. T 15. F

ТЕМА 1.3. Tourism organisations and agencies

План практичного заняття №3

1.1. Warming-up Activities:

- ✓ Divide the class into small groups or pairs, depending on the class size.
- ✓ Provide each group with a whiteboard or a piece of paper and markers.
- ✓ Instruct each group to brainstorm and list as many tourism organizations and agencies as they can think of. Encourage them to think beyond the most obvious ones like "travel agencies" and explore organizations involved in different aspects of tourism, such as promotion, conservation, and regulation.
- ✓ Encourage discussion by asking each group to briefly explain the role or function of one of the organizations they mentioned. For example, if a group mentions "UNWTO," ask them to explain what UNWTO does.

1.2. Presentation of Essential Vocabulary: advertisement, to advertise, artwork, banner, budget, craft, customers' rights, demand, development, DIY (do-it-yourself),

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e-marketing, government organization, heritage, landscaped garden, lawn, leaflet, locally, market segmentation, marketing tool, to meet the needs, mill, miniple, multiple, (non-) governmental organization, pampered, to protect, search engine, to stimulate, target customers, trade association, trade name.

1.3. Vocabulary practice (flashcards, match words with their meanings, fill in the gaps, make up sentences / stories / riddles etc)

1.4. Reading (Ex. 1-4 p. 7-8, Ex. 6 p. 9, Ex. 9-10 p. 10)

1.5. Listening (Ex. 5p. 9, Ex. 11 p. 10)

1.5. Speaking (Ask your partner about their interests. Then choose the best activity for them. Ex. 7 p. 10)

1.6. Writing (Ex. 13 p. 11)

1.7. Grammar: The Present Perfect Tense (Unit 13, p.26 - Ex. 13.1 – 13.4), The Past Perfect Tense (Unit 15, p.30 - Ex. 15.1 – 15.5), The Future Perfect Tense (Unit 24, p.48 - Ex. 24.1 – 24.2).

1.8. Home project: Create your own hypothetical travel agency. Decide on a niche or specialization for your travel agency. This could be based on a specific type of travel (e.g., adventure, luxury, eco-tourism) or a particular region or destination. Select a destination that you will focus on for your travel agency. Research and gather information about this destination, including its attractions, culture, accommodations, and any unique experiences it offers. Develop a business plan for your travel agency. This should include details such as your agency's name, mission statement, target audience, and a description of the services you will offer.

1.9. Useful resources (p. 20-23 reposit.uni-sport.edu.ua; How to Know Your Customers Better (A Guide for Tourism Businesses) <https://straightupwebsites.com/know-your-customers-in-tourism-and-travel/>)

1.10. Additional Reading (Travel Agencies: Keys to Success)

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Навчальні матеріали

1. Бабушко С.Р. English for Tourism Students: навч. посібник з дисципліни «Англійська мова за професійним спрямуванням» для студентів спеціальності 242 «Туризм» (англ. мовою). – К.-Звенигородка: КП «ЗВПП», 2016. – 162 с.
2. Catrin E. Morris Flash on English for Tourism, 2012. ESP series, ELI. – 50 p.
3. English Grammar in Use. Raymond Murphy. – Cambridge University Press, 2019. – P. 307.

Домашнє завдання

Role play a dialogue:

- ✓ In pairs or small groups, assign roles to the students. Each group should have one or two students playing the role of tourists and one student playing the role of a tourism information center representative.
- ✓ The students playing the role of tourists should research a specific tourist destination they are interested in visiting. They should gather information about the destination's attractions, accommodations, transportation options, and any special events or activities.
- ✓ Based on their research, each group should create a scenario where tourists visit a tourism information center seeking information and assistance. Develop a short script for the dialogue, outlining the questions the tourists have and the responses the information center representative will provide.

Завдання для самостійної роботи

1. Individual work: Numerals. Irregular verbs (Appendix 1, p. 274).

2. Extra-reading activity: Travel Agencies: Keys to Success



In the exciting world of travel, agencies play a vital role. They are like guides that help travelers plan their perfect holiday or business trip. To be successful, travel agencies must have a few key qualities and practices.

Firstly, customer service is the heart of a travel agency's success. Agents must listen to their clients' needs and preferences to offer

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personalized travel advice. They should be patient, attentive, and ready to solve any problems that may arise.

Secondly, having a wide range of options is essential. Successful travel agencies provide a variety of destinations, accommodation types, and transportation methods. This flexibility allows clients to customize their trips to fit their dreams and budgets.

Knowledge is another crucial factor. Travel agents should be experts on different destinations and travel options. They must stay updated on the latest travel trends and regulations, especially in a world where things can change quickly.

Technology also plays a significant role. A good travel agency uses the latest booking systems and maintains a user-friendly website. They might also have a mobile app to make planning and booking even easier for their clients.

Lastly, building relationships is key. This means not only forming strong connections with clients but also with airlines, hotels, and tour operators. These relationships can lead to better deals and unique offers for clients.

By focusing on these areas, travel agencies can create memorable experiences for their clients, ensuring satisfaction and repeat business.

Adapted from <https://www.travelmarketreport.com/RetailStrategies/articles/What-Are-the-Keys-to-Travel-Agency-Success>

Comprehension Questions:

1. What is the main role of travel agencies?
2. Why is customer service important for travel agencies?
3. How does offering a wide range of options benefit a travel agency?
4. Why must travel agents be knowledgeable about destinations and travel regulations?
5. What technological tools should travel agencies use to enhance their service?
6. How do relationships with airlines and hotels benefit travel agencies and their clients?
7. Discuss how a travel agency has helped you or someone you know in planning a trip.
8. Imagine you are a travel agent. How would you handle a situation where a client's flight was canceled last minute?
9. In your opinion, what could be the greatest challenge for a travel agency today?
10. Create a short advertisement for a travel agency, focusing on its key qualities and services.

ТЕМА 1.4. Tourist motivations

Тема для самостійного опрацювання

- 1.1. Warming-up Activities (Group Discussion, p. 28)
- 1.2. Presentation of Essential Vocabulary: business tourism ecotourism, fam trip (familiarization trip), incentive tour, leisure tourism, VFR (visiting friends and

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relatives), concrete conference day trip, fly-drive holiday, motivation, pilgrimage, safari, study tour, trade fair, trek, trend, weekend break, authentic, high-rise, long-haul.

1.3. Vocabulary practice (flashcards, match words with their meanings, fill in the gaps, make up sentences / stories / riddles etc)

1.4. Reading (Ex. 1-3 p. 29, Ex. 1-3 p. 33)

1.5. Listening (Ex. 1-4 p. 30, Ex. 1-2 p. 32)

1.5. Speaking (Ex. 1-6 p. 31, Ex. 1-3 p. 35)

1.6. Writing (Group work: create a poster with your groupmates on the topic What motivates people to visit new places?)

1.7. Grammar: The Future-in-the-Past (<https://grammarway.com/ua/future-in-the-past>), Ex.:<https://test-english.com/grammar-points/b2/future-in-the-past/>

1.8. Home project: Choose a destination and prepare a brief presentation that gives a thorough description of your chosen destination and the motivations that would inspire you to visit it.

1.9. Useful resources (p. 24-27; reposit.uni-sport.edu.ua; Motivation Factors of the Tourists https://www.tutorialspoint.com/tourism_management/tourism_management_motivation_factors_of_tourists.htm)

1.10. Additional Reading (Understanding Travel Motivation: Why It Matters)

Навчальні матеріали

1. Бабушко С.Р. English for Tourism Students: навч. посібник з дисципліни «Англійська мова за професійним спрямуванням» для студентів спеціальності 242 «Туризм» (англ. мовою). – К.-Звенигородка: КП «ЗВПП», 2016. – 162 с.
2. Catrin E. Morris Flash on English for Tourism, 2012. ESP series, ELI. – 50 p.
3. English Grammar in Use. Raymond Murphy. – Cambridge University Press, 2019. – P. 307.

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Домашнє завдання

Write an essay on the topic "Exploring Tourist Motivations". Ask students to research and identify various motivations that drive individuals to travel. Write a short essay (around 500 words) discussing why you personally would be motivated to travel. Explain which of the motivations you researched align with your interests and why.

Завдання для самостійної роботи

1. Individual work: Pronouns (Units 81-82, p. 162-164); Adjectives, Adverbs (Units 97-100, p. 194-200)

2. Extra-reading activity: Understanding Travel Motivation: Why It Matters

When people decide to travel, they have different reasons or motivations. Understanding these travel motivations is very important, especially for those working in the tourism industry. But why is it so important? Let's find out.

Firstly, knowing why people travel helps travel agencies and tour operators create trips that match travelers' desires. For example, some people travel to relax on a beach, while others want adventure, like hiking in mountains. When travel professionals understand this, they can suggest the perfect destination and activities.

Secondly, understanding travel motivation can also help with marketing. If a travel company knows that many of their customers travel to learn about new cultures, they can focus their advertisements on cultural tours and experiences. This makes the ads more effective because they speak directly to what customers want.

Thirdly, travel motivation is important for local communities and businesses. If a city knows that tourists come mainly for its historical sites, it can invest in preserving these sites and training excellent tour guides. This investment makes the experience better for tourists, which can lead to more visitors and more income for the city.

Lastly, understanding why people travel can lead to more responsible and sustainable tourism. For instance, if tourists are motivated by nature, destinations can create eco-friendly tours that protect the environment. This way, tourism supports conservation efforts and educates tourists about the importance of nature.

In conclusion, understanding travel motivation is key for the success of the



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travel industry. It allows for better trip planning, more targeted marketing, improved local development, and sustainable travel practices. Knowing what drives people to explore the world helps in providing them with meaningful and memorable travel experiences.

Adapted from <https://www.quora.com/Why-is-it-important-for-people-in-the-tourism-business-to-have-a-good-understanding-of-travel-motivation>

Reading Comprehension Questions:

1. What is the benefit of understanding travel motivations for travel agencies?
2. How can travel motivations influence marketing strategies?
3. Why is it important for local communities to understand the motivations of tourists?
4. How does understanding travel motivations contribute to sustainable tourism?
5. Describe a travel motivation you have and explain why it is important for you.
6. Discuss how a travel company can find out about the travel motivations of their customers.
7. Give an example of how a travel motivation can change the kind of trip someone might take.
8. In your opinion, what might be a new travel motivation that is becoming popular today?
9. Imagine you are planning a travel itinerary for someone interested in history. What would you include in their trip based on their motivation?
10. Write a paragraph about how the tourism industry can better cater to different travel motivations.

ЗМІСТОВНИЙ МОДУЛЬ 2. PLANNING AND BOOKING A HOLIDAY

ТЕМА 2.1. Transport in tourism

План практичного заняття №4

1.1. Warming-up Activities (Prepare cards with different types of transport, hand out one or two pictures to each student and ask to give the meaning for other students to guess means of transport.)

1.2. Presentation of Essential Vocabulary: airline steward, moped, aisle seat, motorbike, berth, overcrowding, boarding pass, overnight, cable car, passenger, to charge, peak season, cheap day return, platform, coach, private hire, departure, rate, discounted price, environmentally-friendly, ferry, scheduled flight, fuel, security checks, gate, surcharge, hand luggage, take-off, landing, toll, long distance,

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travel pass, low environmental impact, twinned towns, luggage allowance, weekly, mainland, window seat.

1.3. Vocabulary practice (Ex. 2 p. 12, Ex. 10 p. 14 / p. 44-45 Means of transport / Adjectives describing transport p. 46; flashcards, match words with their meanings, fill in the gaps, make up sentences / stories / riddles etc)

1.4. Reading (Ex. 1-3 p. 12-13, Ex. 11-13 p. 14-15)

1.5. Listening (Ex. 4-5 p. 13, Ex. 7-9 p. 13-14)

1.5. Speaking (Ex. 6 p. 11 / Ex. 1-3 p. 47)

1.6. Writing (Ex. 14, 15 p. 15)

1.7. Grammar: Passive Simple. (Unit 41, p.82 - Ex. 41.1 – 41.4), Passive Continuous. (Unit 42, p.84 - Ex. 42.1 – 42.4).

1.8. Home project: "Exploring Types of Transport in Tourism"

- ✓ Choose a real or fictional tourist destination that interests you.
- ✓ Research and identify at least three different modes of transportation that can be used to reach your chosen destination. Examples may include air travel, train, cruise ship, bus, car rental, or bicycle.
- ✓ Evaluate Pros and Cons: For each mode of transportation you researched, evaluate the advantages and disadvantages, considering factors such as cost, convenience, comfort, environmental impact, and travel time.
- ✓ Create a Comparison Chart: Create a chart or table that compares the various modes of transportation based on your research. Include key details for each option, such as cost estimates, travel time, and notable features.

1.9. Useful resources (p. 116-122 reposit.uni-sport.edu.ua)

1.10. Additional Reading (Exploring Diverse Modes of Transportation in the World of Tourism)

Навчальні матеріали

1. Бабушко С.Р. English for Tourism Students: навч. посібник з дисципліни «Англійська мова за професійним спрямуванням» для студентів

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2. Catrin E. Morris Flash on English for Tourism, 2012. ESP series, ELI. – 50 p.
3. English Grammar in Use. Raymond Murphy. – Cambridge University Press, 2019. – P. 307.

Домашнє завдання

Write a short essay (around 500 words) exploring the importance of transportation in the tourism industry and give your own opinion on the travel options when planning a trip.

Завдання для самостійної роботи

1. **Individual work:** Real condition (Unit 25, p.50 - Ex. 25.1 – 25.4); Degrees of comparison (Units 104 – 107, p. 208 – 214).
2. **Extra-reading activity: Exploring Diverse Modes of Transportation in the World of Tourism**



Transportation plays a pivotal role in the world of tourism, shaping the travel experience for millions of adventurers worldwide. This article delves into five distinct modes of transportation commonly used in tourism: Rail Travel, Air Travel, Water Travel, Road Travel, and Adventure Tourism Transportation. Understanding these modes not only enhances travel comprehension but also offers valuable insights into the choices tourists make when embarking on their journeys.

Rail travel remains a timeless choice for tourists looking to explore picturesque landscapes while enjoying the comfort of a moving train. Scenic rail routes like the Glacier Express in Switzerland or the Rocky Mountaineer in Canada offer travelers breathtaking views of natural wonders. Trains are celebrated for their eco-friendly attributes, reducing the carbon footprint of travel. The nostalgia of train travel, coupled with modern amenities, makes it an appealing choice for many tourists.

Air travel has revolutionized tourism, connecting distant corners of the globe with unprecedented speed and efficiency. Airports serve as gateways to new adventures, with airlines providing a range of

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options from budget to luxury. The convenience and time-saving aspects of air travel are undeniable, making it the preferred mode for long-haul journeys. However, environmental concerns have spurred discussions on sustainable aviation, prompting innovations like biofuels and electric planes.

Water travel includes an array of options, from cruise ships exploring the high seas to river cruises through scenic waterways. Cruising offers tourists a unique blend of comfort, entertainment, and exploration. River cruises, for instance, navigate through cultural hotspots, bringing travelers closer to historical sites. Water travel is often lauded for its all-inclusive packages, catering to a variety of traveler preferences.

Road travel provides the ultimate freedom for tourists to chart their own course, whether by car, bus, or motorhome. The road trip experience is characterized by flexibility and spontaneity. It allows travelers to uncover hidden gems along the way, savor local cuisine, and immerse themselves in the culture of the places they visit. However, road travel may come with challenges like traffic and navigation, requiring careful planning.

Adventure tourism transportation is tailored for thrill-seekers who crave adrenaline-pumping experiences. This mode often involves unconventional means of travel, such as off-road vehicles, zip lines, or even hot air balloons. Adventure tourism transportation aims to create unforgettable memories by taking travelers to remote and rugged locations where they can engage in activities like mountain biking, hiking, or white-water rafting.

Each mode of transportation in tourism offers a unique set of advantages and experiences, catering to a diverse range of traveler preferences. As the tourism industry continues to evolve, the choice of transportation becomes increasingly pivotal in shaping the overall journey. Understanding these modes allows travelers to make informed decisions, balancing convenience, sustainability, and personal preferences to create unforgettable travel experiences.

Adapted from <https://geographicbook.com/tourism-and-types-of-transportation/>



1. Choose the best answer to the following questions:

1. What is the purpose of this article?

- A. To discuss the advantages and disadvantages of different modes of transportation in tourism.
- B. To provide a comprehensive guide to planning a trip using different modes of transportation.
- C. To explain the role of transportation in the world of tourism and its impact on travelers.

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D. To compare the costs of different modes of transportation in tourism.

2. *Which mode of transportation is known for its eco-friendly attributes?*

- A. Rail Travel
- B. Air Travel
- C. Water Travel
- D. Road Travel

3. *What is the main advantage of air travel in tourism?*

- A. It connects distant corners of the globe.
- B. It offers budget-friendly options.
- C. It provides a more immersive travel experience.
- D. It reduces the carbon footprint of travel.

4. *What is a characteristic of water travel in tourism?*

- A. It offers all-inclusive packages.
- B. It provides flexibility and spontaneity.
- C. It allows travelers to uncover hidden gems.
- D. It caters to thrill-seekers with adrenaline-pumping experiences.

5. *What is a potential challenge of road travel in tourism?*

- A. Limited options for accommodation.
- B. Increased exposure to environmental pollution.
- C. Difficulties in navigating and dealing with traffic.
- D. Higher costs compared to other modes of transportation.

6. *What is the main focus of adventure tourism transportation?*

- A. Exploring picturesque landscapes.
- B. Providing comfort and entertainment.
- C. Engaging in adrenaline-pumping activities.
- D. Offering all-inclusive packages.

7. *According to the article, why is understanding different modes of transportation important for travelers?*

- A. It allows them to make informed decisions and create unforgettable travel experiences.
- B. It helps them save money on transportation costs.
- C. It ensures a more sustainable approach to tourism.
- D. It provides a comprehensive understanding of the tourism industry.

Correct answers: 1. C 2. A 3. A 4. A 5. C 6. C 7. A

2. Think about your own answers to the following questions:

1. What do you think makes rail travel a unique and appealing mode of transportation for tourists? Consider its environmental impact and the experience it offers.

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2. Considering the speed and efficiency of air travel, how do you think it has changed the way we perceive distance and explore the world?
3. From your viewpoint, what are the key attractions of water travel, such as cruising on the high seas or river cruising?
4. In your opinion, what are the main advantages and potential drawbacks of road travel, like traveling by car, bus, or motorhome? Share your thoughts on the flexibility and spontaneity it offers, as well as the challenges it might present.
5. Reflect on the appeal of adventure tourism transportation, including unconventional means like zip lines or hot air balloons. Why do you think this mode of transportation is attractive to thrill-seekers, and what unique experiences does it offer?
6. Given the diverse range of transportation modes in tourism, which one aligns most closely with your personal preferences for travel and why? Consider aspects like convenience, sustainability, and the type of experiences you seek.

ТЕМА 2.2. The airline industry

План практичного заняття №5

1.1. Warming-up Activities:

- ✓ Before the class, prepare several short, easy-to-read texts on different aspects of the airline industry. Each text should be on a separate topic and should be brief enough to be read in a few minutes.
- ✓ Divide the class into small groups (3-5 students per group). Each group will be assigned a different text.
- ✓ Give each group their text. Allow them some time to read and understand the content. Encourage them to note down any new vocabulary or interesting facts.
- ✓ After reading, each group discusses what they have learned from their text. Encourage them to use English to express their thoughts, ask questions, and clarify any doubts.

1.2. Presentation of Essential Vocabulary: air ticket, baggage, boarding card, budget airline, carrier code, connecting flight, delay, direct flight, emissions, low-cost carriers, long-haul (flights), short-haul (flights), non-stop flight, open-jaw trip, paperless ticketing, return trip, scheduled airline, secondary airport, security control, stopover, take-off, turnaround time.

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1.3. Vocabulary practice (Ex. 1-3 p. 76, Ex. 1-4 p. 77, p. 80; flashcards, match words with their meanings, fill in the gaps, make up sentences / stories / riddles etc)

1.4. Reading (Ex. 1-4 p. 78, Ex. 1-5 p. 80-81)

1.5. Listening (Ex. 1-3 p. 76, Ex. 1-4 p. 80)

1.5. Speaking (Ex. 1-3 p. 79, Ex. 1-2 p. 82)

1.6. Writing: Creative writing. Encourage students to brainstorm ideas about their ideal air travel experience. Ask them to think about:

- 1) Their dream destination.
- 2) The type of airline they would choose (luxury, budget, etc.).
- 3) Their experiences at the airport (check-in, security, waiting areas).
- 4) The in-flight experience (seating, meals, entertainment, interactions with passengers or crew).
- 5) Their feelings and thoughts during the journey.
- 6) Arrival and experiences at the destination airport.

1.7. Grammar (Ex. 1-3 p. 77, p. 124)

1.8. Home project.

1.9. Useful resources (Flying for business: <https://www.linguahouse.com/esl-lesson-plans/business-english/flying-for-business>)

1.10. Additional Reading (Trends in the Airline Industry)

Навчальні матеріали

1. Robin Walker, Keith Harding Oxford for Carrers, Tourism. Oxford University Press, 2009. – 144 p.
2. English Grammar in Use. Raymond Murphy. – Cambridge University Press, 2019. – P. 307.

Домашнє завдання

Choose 1 idea and role play a dialogue:

1. Check-In Conversation

Characters: Passenger and Check-In Staff

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Scenario: The passenger is checking in for a flight, asking about baggage allowance, seat selection, and boarding time.

Language Focus: Travel-related vocabulary, polite requests, and providing personal information.

2. Security Check Interaction

Characters: Passenger and Security Officer

Scenario: The passenger is going through the security check and has a few questions about the process, such as what items need to be removed.

Language Focus: Instructions, security-related terms, and clarification questions.

3. Duty-Free Shopping

Characters: Shop Assistant and Traveler

Scenario: The traveler is inquiring about duty-free products, such as perfumes or chocolates, and asks for recommendations and prices.

Language Focus: Describing products, making recommendations, and discussing prices.

Завдання для самостійної роботи

1. **Individual work:** The Past Perfect Tense (Unit 15, p.32 - Ex. 15.1 – 15.3).

2. **Extra-reading activity: Trends in the Airline Industry**

The airline industry is constantly evolving, driven by technological advancements, changing consumer preferences, and global economic dynamics. This report highlights some of the key trends shaping the future of air travel.

1. Sustainable Aviation



Environmental concerns are at the forefront of the airline industry. Airlines are increasingly adopting eco-friendly practices, focusing on reducing carbon emissions. The use of sustainable aviation fuels (SAFs) and investment in more fuel-efficient aircraft are significant steps towards greener skies. Some companies are even exploring electric planes for short-haul flights.

2. Enhanced Passenger Experience

Airlines are continuously striving to enhance the passenger experience. This includes improved in-flight entertainment systems, more comfortable seating, and better customer service. Personalization is a growing trend, with airlines using data analytics to offer customized travel experiences, such as tailored in-flight meals and entertainment.

3. Health and Safety Innovations

The recent global pandemic has brought health and safety into sharp focus. Airlines have implemented rigorous cleaning protocols, contactless services, and health screenings. Air filtration systems on planes are also being upgraded to ensure cleaner cabin air.

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4. Digital Transformation

Digital technology is transforming the airline industry. From online check-ins to digital boarding passes, technology is making air travel more convenient and efficient. Artificial intelligence (AI) is being used for personalized marketing, operational efficiency, and even predicting maintenance needs.

5. New Business Models

The industry is seeing a shift in business models. Low-cost carriers continue to grow in popularity, offering budget-friendly options without frills. On the other hand, traditional airlines are diversifying their offerings to include premium economy classes, blending comfort with affordability.

The airline industry is adapting to meet the demands of the modern world. With a focus on sustainability, enhanced passenger experience, safety, digital innovation, and adaptive business models, the future of air travel looks both exciting and challenging.

1. Mark sentences as true or false:

1. The airline industry is decreasing its focus on environmental concerns.
2. Sustainable Aviation Fuels (SAFs) are being used to reduce carbon emissions in the airline industry.
3. Airlines are reducing their focus on the passenger experience to cut costs.
4. The use of data analytics allows airlines to offer personalized travel experiences.
5. Since the global pandemic, airlines have reduced their health and safety protocols.
6. Upgraded air filtration systems in planes are an example of health and safety innovations in the airline industry.
7. Digital technology is making air travel less convenient and efficient.
8. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is not being used in the airline industry.
9. Low-cost carriers are gaining popularity by offering budget-friendly options with many luxury amenities.
10. Traditional airlines are now only offering luxury classes to remain competitive.

Correct answers: 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. T 7. F 8. F 9. F 10. F

2. Reading Comprehension Questions

1. What are the main environmental initiatives mentioned in the report?
2. How are airlines trying to improve the passenger experience?
3. What changes have been made in the airline industry for health and safety?
4. Give examples of how digital technology is being used in the airline industry.
5. What is the difference between low-cost carriers and traditional airlines in terms of their business models?

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ТЕМА 2.3. Types of accommodation

План практичного заняття №6

1.1. Warming-up Activities (Ex. 1 p. 16)

1.2. Presentation of Essential Vocabulary: barge, on call, bath towel, on site, cabin, owner-occupied, campsite, porter, chambermaid, safe, complimentary, single occupancy, doorman, studio apartment, en suite bathroom, tent, family-run, timeshare, gym and spa, toiletries, house swap, valet parking, ironing, valuables, laundry.

1.3. Vocabulary practice (Ex. 7-8 p. 18; flashcards, match words with their meanings, fill in the gaps, make up sentences / stories / riddles etc)

1.4. Reading (Ex. 2-3 p. 16-17, Ex. 6 p. 18)

1.5. Listening (Ex. 4 p. 17, Ex. 9-10 p. 19)

1.5. Speaking (Ex. 5 p. 17, Ex. 11 p. 19)

1.6. Writing (Ex. 12 p. 19)

1.7. Grammar: The Present Perfect Continuous Tense (Unit 9, p.18 – Ex. 9.1-9.4), The Past Perfect Continuous Tense (Unit 16, p.32 – Ex. 16.1-16.3).

1.8. Home project. Group work. Create a presentation on the topic “Exploring the World of Accommodation”.

1.9. Useful resources (Accommodation and hospitality (lesson plan) <https://www.linguahouse.com/esl-lesson-plans/general-english/accommodation-and-hospitality-ielts-speaking-part-2-3>)

1.10. Additional Reading (Types of accommodation: pros and cons)

Навчальні матеріали

1. Catrin E. Morris Flash on English for Tourism, 2012. ESP series, ELI. – 50 p.
2. English Grammar in Use. Raymond Murphy. – Cambridge University Press, 2019. – P. 307.

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Домашнє завдання

Role play a dialogue: Booking a Hotel Room. 1. Student (Caller): Looking to book a room. 2. Hotel Receptionist (Receiver): Assists with the booking process.

Завдання для самостійної роботи

1. Individual work: Past participle, Pronouns.(Unit 81 - 85).

2. Extra-reading activity: Types of accommodation: pros and cons

When traveling, finding the right place to stay is important. There are many types of accommodations, each with its advantages and disadvantages. Let's look at three popular options: Hotels, Hostels, and Vacation Rentals.

Hotels are one of the most common types of accommodations. They offer various services like daily room cleaning, and they often have restaurants and swimming pools.



Pros:

- Comfort: Hotels provide comfortable rooms and often luxury services.
- Facilities: Many have facilities like a gym, spa, or business center.
- Service: They offer room service and 24-hour front desk assistance.

Cons:

- Cost: Hotels can be expensive, especially in popular areas.
- Less Authentic: Staying in a hotel might not offer a local experience.
- Standardization: Rooms can be similar, lacking personal touch.

Hostels are budget-friendly and great for meeting other travelers. They usually have shared rooms and bathrooms.

Pros:

- Affordable: Hostels are cheaper than hotels.
- Social: They are great for meeting people from around the world.
- Locations: Often located in the heart of the city.

Cons:

- Privacy: Sharing rooms means less privacy.
- Noise: They can be noisy, with people coming and going.
- Facilities: Limited amenities compared to hotels.

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Vacation rentals, like Airbnb, are houses or apartments that you can rent for your stay.

Pros:

- Space: More space than a hotel room, often including a kitchen.
- Authentic Experience: Live like a local in a real neighborhood.
- Privacy: More privacy than hotels or hostels.



Cons:

- Inconsistent Quality: Experiences can vary widely depending on the host.
- No On-Site Services: No daily cleaning or 24-hour desk.
- Self-Catering: You might have to bring or buy your essentials.

Each type of accommodation has its own set of pros and cons. Your choice depends on your budget, the kind of experience you want, and what you value most in your stay.

1. Choose the best answer to the following questions:

1. What is one advantage of staying in a hotel?

- A. They offer room service and 24-hour front desk assistance.
- B. They are great for meeting people from around the world.
- C. They often have shared rooms and bathrooms.
- D. They provide comfortable rooms and often luxury services.

2. What is one disadvantage of staying in a hostel?

- A. They offer various services like daily room cleaning.
- B. They can be noisy, with people coming and going.
- C. They often have restaurants and swimming pools.
- D. They provide comfortable rooms and often luxury services.

3. What is one advantage of staying in a vacation rental?

- A. They offer various services like daily room cleaning.
- B. They can be noisy, with people coming and going.
- C. They provide comfortable rooms and often luxury services.
- D. They provide more space than a hotel room, often including a kitchen.

4. What is one disadvantage of staying in a vacation rental?

- A. They offer room service and 24-hour front desk assistance.
- B. They often have shared rooms and bathrooms.

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- C. They can be noisy, with people coming and going.
D. They might have inconsistent quality depending on the host.

5. Which type of accommodation is budget-friendly and great for meeting other travelers?

- A. Hotels
B. Hostels
C. Vacation rentals
D. None of the above

6. What is one disadvantage of staying in a hotel?

- A. They offer room service and 24-hour front desk assistance.
B. They might not offer a local experience.
C. They are great for meeting people from around the world.
D. They provide more space than a hotel room, often including a kitchen.

7. What is one advantage of staying in a hostel?

- A. They provide comfortable rooms and often luxury services.
B. They can be noisy, with people coming and going.
C. They often have restaurants and swimming pools.
D. They are cheaper than hotels.

Correct answers: 1. A 2. B 3. D 4. D 5. B 6. B 7. D

ТЕМА 2.4. Hotel Staff

Тема для самостійного опрацювання

1.1. Warming-up Activities (Divide the class into small groups. Each group receives a card with a role typically found in a hotel (e.g., receptionist, bellhop, housekeeper, concierge). Without speaking, one member acts out the role while the others guess).

1.2. Presentation of Essential Vocabulary: budgetary, maintenance, carpentry, plumbing, chambermaid, porter, changeover, rotas, complaints, shifts, customer care, shuttle, entry-level post, strenuous, equipment, tip, errands, to liaise, go fer, to patrol, housekeeper, to restock, law-enforcement, trespasser, linen.

1.3. Vocabulary practice (Ex. 1 p. 20, Ex. 4 p. 21, Ex. 9 p. 22; flashcards, match words with their meanings, fill in the gaps, make up sentences / stories / riddles etc)

1.4. Reading (Ex. 2-3 p. 20-21, Ex. 8 p. 22)

1.5. Listening (Ex. 2 p. 21)

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1.5. Speaking (Ex. 6-7 p. 21, Ex. 11-12 p. 23)

1.6. Writing (Ex. 10 p. 23)

1.7. Grammar: Indirect Speech (Unit 46, p.92 - Ex. 46.1 – 46.2)

1.8. Home project: Ask students to interview someone who works in a hotel, either in person, over the phone, or via email (or just find interview in the internet). They should prepare questions about the person's daily responsibilities, challenges, and the skills needed for their job. Students will then write a report summarizing their findings, reflecting on how this insight deepens their understanding of hotel operations and staff roles.

1.9. Useful resources (25 HOTEL TRENDS OF THE PAST 25 YEARS <https://www.hoteliermagazine.com/25-hotel-trends-of-the-past-25-years/?cn-reloaded=1>)

1.10. Additional Reading (Behind the Scenes: A Day in the Life of Hotel Staff)

Навчальні матеріали

1. Catrin E. Morris Flash on English for Tourism, 2012. ESP series, ELI. – 50 p.
2. English Grammar in Use. Raymond Murphy. – Cambridge University Press, 2019. – P. 307.

Домашнє завдання

Assign each student a specific role within hotel staff (e.g., hotel manager, front desk clerk, housekeeping, chef). Their task is to create a short presentation about this role, covering job responsibilities, required skills, and daily challenges. Encourage them to include visuals and real-world examples. Presentations will be shared in the next class, offering a comprehensive view of various hotel staff roles.

Завдання для самостійної роботи

1. **Individual work:** Indirect Command (Unit 47, p.94 - Ex. 47.1 – 47.3).
2. **Extra-reading activity: Behind the Scenes: A Day in the Life of Hotel Staff**

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Welcome to the bustling world of a five-star hotel, where every staff member plays a vital role in delivering exceptional service. From the meticulous housekeepers to the ever-smiling front desk clerks, each individual contributes to the seamless operation of the hotel. Let's take a peek into their day.

The day starts early for the housekeeping team, ensuring every room is spotless and welcoming. Meanwhile, the kitchen staff is already preparing a lavish breakfast buffet. At the front desk, receptionists are busy checking out early departures and preparing for new arrivals. Throughout the day, concierges assist guests with everything from tour bookings to dinner reservations. As the sun sets, the focus shifts to the hotel's restaurants and bars, where chefs and bartenders showcase their skills. Behind the scenes, the management team oversees operations, ensuring guest satisfaction.

Each role in a hotel requires specific skills and a passion for hospitality. It's a world where attention to detail, efficiency, and excellent customer service are paramount."

Adapted from <https://thehospitalitydaily.com/day-in-the-life-of-hotel-staff-member/>

1. Mark sentences as true or false.

1. Housekeeping staff typically start their day in the afternoon. (False)
2. The kitchen staff prepares meals for the entire day in the morning. (True)
3. Receptionists mainly handle guest check-ins in the morning. (False)
4. The concierge service is limited to booking tours. (False)
5. Chefs and bartenders become more active in the evening. (True)

Correct answers: 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T

2. Answer the following questions:

1. What are two key responsibilities of the front desk staff?
2. Why is the role of housekeeping crucial in a hotel?
3. Mention one skill that is essential for hotel staff.

ТЕМА 2.5. How to Book a Holiday

План практичного заняття №7

1.1. Warming-up Activities (Ex. 1 p. 24)

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1.2. Presentation of Essential Vocabulary: resort, amenities, insurance, balance, midweek, cancellation, overseas, complimentary, refund, currency, reservation, discount, disease, risk, expiry, signature, fee to upgrade, health wise, transfer, immunization, vaccination, inconvenience, visa.

1.3. Vocabulary practice (flashcards, match words with their meanings, fill in the gaps, make up sentences / stories / riddles etc)

1.4. Reading (Ex. 2-3 p. 24-25, Ex. 7-6 p. 26)

1.5. Listening (Ex. 4-5 p. 25, Ex. 9 p. 27)

1.5. Speaking (Ex. 6 p. 25)

1.6. Writing (Ex. 10 p. 27)

1.7. Grammar: Indirect Questions (Unit 49, p.98 - Ex. 49.1 – 49.3).

1.8. Home project: "Plan Your Dream Holiday". Students will plan their dream holiday, including destination selection, transportation, accommodation, activities, and budget. They should research and create a detailed itinerary that covers all aspects of the trip. The project includes a written plan and a visual component, like a PowerPoint presentation or a poster.

1.9. Useful resources (Tips and Tricks for Booking Clients Over the Phone <https://joinmya.com/blog/busy-with-booking-part-4-tips-and-tricks-for-booking-clients-over-the-phone>)

1.10. Additional Reading ("Boosting Holiday Bookings: A Guide for Hotels")

Навчальні матеріали

1. Catrin E. Morris Flash on English for Tourism, 2012. ESP series, ELI. – 50 p.
2. English Grammar in Use. Raymond Murphy. – Cambridge University Press, 2019. – P. 307.

Домашнє завдання

Role play a dialogue. The customer approaches the travel agent to book a holiday. They discuss various options, including destinations, dates, budget,

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accommodation types, and activities. The travel agent suggests different packages and deals with the customer's preferences and questions.

Dialogue Points:

- Discussing destination preferences (beach, city, adventure, etc.).
- Deciding on travel dates and duration.
- Considering budget constraints.
- Exploring accommodation options (hotels, resorts, hostels, etc.).
- Selecting activities (sightseeing, sports, relaxation, etc.).

Завдання для самостійної роботи

1. **Individual work:** Sequence of Tenses (<https://grammarway.com/ua/sequence-of-tenses>). Ex.: <https://test-english.com/grammar-points/b1/review-verb-tenses-b1/>
2. **Extra-reading activity: “Boosting Holiday Bookings: A Guide for Hotels”**

In today's competitive travel industry, hotels must understand what travelers expect and how to effectively increase holiday bookings. This report explores the top three traveler expectations, strategies to enhance online bookings, and ways to boost holiday bookings for hotels.

Top Three Traveler Expectations for Holiday Bookings



Value for Money: Travelers expect good value, which doesn't always mean the lowest price. They look for quality service, comfortable accommodation, and additional benefits like free Wi-Fi or breakfast. A survey showed that 70% of travelers consider value for money as a primary factor in booking decisions.

Convenience: Ease of booking and flexible cancellation policies are crucial. Online booking systems should be user-friendly, and customer service should be readily available. Studies indicate that over 60% of travelers are more likely

to book if the process is simple and straightforward.

Unique Experiences: Modern travelers seek unique and personalized experiences. Offering packages that include local tours or special events can be a

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major draw. Approximately 50% of holiday-goers prefer hotels that provide unique experiences.

How to Increase Holiday Bookings Online

Optimize Your Website: Ensure your website is visually appealing, easy to navigate, and mobile-friendly. High-quality images and clear, concise information can significantly impact booking decisions.

Leverage Social Media: Use social media platforms to showcase your hotel and engage with potential guests. Share guest reviews, special offers, and attractive photos of your property.

Offer Online Deals: Exclusive online promotions can attract more bookings. Consider offering seasonal discounts or package deals that combine accommodation with other services.

Boost Your Hotel's Holiday Bookings

Personalize Guest Experiences: Tailor your services to meet the specific needs of your guests. Personal touches like greeting guests by name or offering customized room settings can leave a lasting impression.

Focus on Reviews: Encourage satisfied guests to leave positive reviews. Positive online reviews can significantly influence potential guests' booking decisions.

Engage with Past Guests: Keep in touch with former guests through email newsletters or loyalty programs. Reminding them of their previous positive experiences can encourage repeat bookings.

Understanding traveler expectations and adopting effective online strategies are key to increasing holiday bookings for hotels. By focusing on value, convenience, unique experiences, and personalized service, hotels can stand out in a crowded market and attract more guests.

Adapted from <https://www.siteminder.com/r/holiday-bookings/>



1. Mark sentences as true or false:

1. 70% of travelers consider value for money as a primary factor in their booking decisions.
2. Travelers are less likely to book if the online booking process is complex.
3. Offering unique and personalized experiences is not important for modern travelers.
4. A hotel's website does not need to be mobile-friendly to attract online bookings.

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5. Using social media to showcase the hotel can engage potential guests effectively.
6. Exclusive online promotions are not effective in attracting more bookings.
7. Personalizing guest experiences has no significant impact on their satisfaction.
8. Online reviews have a significant influence on potential guests' booking decisions.
9. Keeping in touch with former guests through email newsletters can encourage repeat bookings.
10. About 50% of holiday-goers prefer hotels that provide unique experiences.

Correct answers: 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T 6. F 7. F 8. T 9. T 10. T

2. Answer the following questions:

1. What is considered the most important factor by 70% of travelers when booking holidays?
2. Why is having a user-friendly online booking system important?
3. How can hotels offer unique experiences to their guests?
4. What are two ways to increase holiday bookings online mentioned in the report?
5. Why are positive reviews important for hotels?

ЗМІСТОВНИЙ МОДУЛЬ 3. INTERNATIONAL TOURISM

ТЕМА 3.1. Guided tours across the UK

ТЕМА 3.2. European holiday resorts

План практичного заняття №8

1.1. Warming-up Activities (Imagine you are a tour guide leading a group of travelers on a European adventure. In pairs, take turns describing your dream European tour itinerary to your partner. Share at least three must-visit destinations and the reasons why each place is worth exploring. Afterward, switch roles, and listen attentively as your partner shares their dream tour.)

1.2. Presentation of Essential Vocabulary: artefact, arts festival, barbarian, Beefeater, burial, cosmopolitan, courtyard, craftsman, Crown jewels, ditch, drawbridge, harsh, loch, melting pot, Norman, parkland, pond, service sector, skyline, textile, tribe, Victorian, Viking, waxwork, wooden, worship, marble, Muslim, party-going, racing track, reindeer, requirement, Seven Wonders of the World, shelter, sled safari, snowmobiling, starter, to suit, temple, ancient, to be steeped in (history), tailor-

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made, civilisation, cliff, contested, cutting-edge, gateway, glacier, Greenland, hot spring, Inuit, Lapland.

1.3. Vocabulary practice (flashcards, match words with their meanings, fill in the gaps, make up sentences / stories / riddles etc)

1.4. Reading (Ex. 1-4 p. 28-29, Ex. 1 p. 31, Ex. 1-4 p. 32-33, Ex. 7-6 p. 26, Ex. 8-10 p. 34-35)

1.5. Listening (Ex. 5 p. 29, Ex. 7-9 p. 30, Ex. 5 p. 33)

1.5. Speaking (Ex. 6 p. 29, Ex. 11 p. 31, Ex. 6 p. 33, Ex. 7 p. 34)

1.6. Writing (Ex. 11 p. 35)

1.7. Grammar: Conditionals I,II and unless (Unit 37, p.74; Unit 38, p.76).

1.8. Home project: "Design Your Own Guided Tour of the UK". Research various regions in the UK and select specific locations for a guided tour. Design a 7-day itinerary that includes historical sites, cultural attractions, natural landscapes, and local experiences. Create a digital brochure or a PowerPoint presentation detailing the tour with descriptions, photos, and practical information (accommodation, transportation, dining options). Present your guided tour in the next class, explaining why you chose each location and what travelers can learn and experience there.

1.9. Useful resources (The Ultimate Guide to Planning Your First Solo Trip Abroad <https://www.thetravelmagazine.net/the-ultimate-guide-to-planning-your-first-solo-trip-abroad/>)

1.10. Additional Reading ("Discover the Charm of the Amalfi Coast: A Traveler's Brochure")

Навчальні матеріали

1. Catrin E. Morris Flash on English for Tourism, 2012. ESP series, ELI. – 50 p.
2. English Grammar in Use. Raymond Murphy. – Cambridge University Press, 2019. – P. 307.

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Домашнє завдання

"European Holiday Resorts". Choose a holiday resort in Europe (e.g., the French Riviera, the Greek Islands, the Italian Amalfi Coast). Write an engaging travel article about the resort, covering its main attractions, activities, local cuisine, and unique features. Include practical information like the best time to visit, accommodation options, and tips for travelers. The article should be around 500 words and aim to persuade readers to visit the resort.

Завдання для самостійної роботи

1. **Individual work:** Infititive (Units 53 – 57, p. 106 – 114)
2. **Extra-reading activity:** "Discover the Charm of the Amalfi Coast: A Traveler's Brochure"



Welcome to the Amalfi Coast, Italy's coastal gem! Renowned for its breathtaking scenery, rich history, and vibrant culture, this destination is a must-visit for anyone exploring Europe. Let's dive into the wonders of the Amalfi Coast.

Explore the Amalfi Coast

Picturesque Villages: Wander through charming villages like Positano, Amalfi, and Ravello. Each offers unique experiences with their colorful houses, quaint streets, and stunning sea views.

Historical Landmarks: Visit the Amalfi Cathedral, an architectural marvel, and the Villa Rufolo in Ravello, known for its beautiful gardens and spectacular views.

Gastronomic Delights: Savor the authentic flavors of Italian cuisine. Don't miss the local seafood, limoncello, and the famous Neapolitan pizza.

Activities for Everyone

Beach Relaxation: Lounge on beautiful beaches like Marina Grande and Fornillo. Enjoy the sun and the crystal-clear waters of the Mediterranean.

Hiking Trails: Take the Path of the Gods, a famous hiking trail offering stunning coastal views.

Boat Tours: Explore hidden coves and grottoes with a scenic boat tour around the coastline.

Practical Information

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Best Time to Visit: The ideal time is from April to June and September to October for pleasant weather and fewer crowds.

Accommodations: From luxury hotels to cozy B&Bs, there's something for every budget.

Getting There: Easily accessible from Naples, with options to travel by bus, car, or ferry.

The Amalfi Coast isn't just a destination; it's an experience. Its combination of natural beauty, historical richness, and culinary excellence makes it a top choice for travelers. Whether you're seeking relaxation, adventure, or cultural immersion, the Amalfi Coast awaits with open arms.

Adapted from <https://www.positano.com/en/e/amalfi-coast-free-guidebook>

1. Choose the best answer to the following questions:

1. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a characteristic of the Amalfi Coast?

- A. Quaint streets
- B. Vibrant nightlife
- C. Picturesque villages
- D. Stunning sea views

2. What is one of the historical landmarks to visit on the Amalfi Coast?

- A. Marina Grande
- B. Amalfi Cathedral
- C. Path of the Gods
- D. Neapolitan pizza

3. When is the best time to visit the Amalfi Coast?

- A. January to March
- B. April to June
- C. July to August
- D. November to December

4. What is a popular activity on the Amalfi Coast?

- A. Skiing
- B. Scuba diving
- C. Hiking
- D. Horseback riding

5. How can you reach the Amalfi Coast from Naples?

- A. By train
- B. By plane
- C. By bus
- D. By bike

Correct answers: 1. B 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. C

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2. Answer the questions:

1. Name three villages mentioned in the brochure that are part of the Amalfi Coast.
2. What are two historical landmarks you can visit on the Amalfi Coast?
3. What is a famous local drink you should try?
4. What is the name of the popular hiking trail on the Amalfi Coast?
5. According to the brochure, what is the best time to visit the Amalfi Coast?

ТЕМА 3.3. A guide to the USA План практичного заняття №9

1.1. Warming-up Activities (Before the lesson, prepare the list of popular U.S. destinations and write each destination name on a separate card or piece of paper. Distribute a card with a U.S. destination name on it to each student. Instruct students not to show their cards to anyone else. Set a timer for 5 minutes, students must walk around the classroom and engage in conversations with their classmates. They should ask questions or give hints about the U.S. destination on their card without revealing the actual name. The goal is for students to guess each other's destinations by asking questions and gathering clues.)

1.2. Presentation of Essential Vocabulary: indie, mansion, medical insurance, neighbourhood, racetrack, shell, steep, striking, sunshine, tournament, visa, waiver, amusement park, ATM (US)/cash point machine, bird of prey, borough, comprehensive travel insurance, cooling, department store (US) / shopping centre (UK), disease, gift shop.

1.3. Vocabulary practice (flashcards, match words with their meanings, fill in the gaps, make up sentences / stories / riddles etc.)

1.4. Reading (Ex. 1-4 p. 36-37, Ex. 8-11 p. 38)

1.5. Listening (Ex. 5-6 p. 37, Ex. 12 p. 39)

1.5. Speaking (Ex. 7 p. 37)

1.6. Writing (Write a travel brochure promoting a guided tour to a specific U.S. destination)

1.7. Grammar: Conditionals (III) (Unit 39, p. 78)

1.8. Home project (Ex. 13 p. 39)

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1.9. Useful resources (Journey into the Heart of Sri Lanka
<https://www.thetravelmagazine.net/journey-into-the-heart-of-sri-lanka/>)

1.10. Additional Reading (Exploring the Diverse Landscapes of the USA: A Traveler's Guide)

Навчальні матеріали

1. Catrin E. Morris Flash on English for Tourism, 2012. ESP series, ELI. – 50 p.
2. English Grammar in Use. Raymond Murphy. – Cambridge University Press, 2019. – P. 307.

Домашнє завдання

Assign each student a different U.S. destination (e.g., New Orleans, Chicago, Miami, etc.). Instruct them to research and compile information about the destination's top tourist attractions, cultural highlights, historical sites, and local cuisine. Ask students to create a detailed travel itinerary for a 3-day tour of their assigned destination, including a day-by-day schedule of activities, places to visit, and suggested dining options.

Завдання для самостійної роботи

1. **Individual work:** Much, Many, (a) little, (a) few. (Unit 86. p. 172, Ex. 86.1 – 86.5).
2. **Extra-reading activity:** Exploring the Diverse Landscapes of the USA: A Traveler's Guide

Welcome to the United States of America, a vast country renowned for its incredible diversity in landscapes, cultures, and experiences. Whether you are a nature lover, a history enthusiast, or an urban explorer, the USA offers something unique for every traveler.

1. The Bustling Cities: New York and Los Angeles

Our journey begins in the bustling streets of New York City, known as "The Big Apple." Here, iconic landmarks like the Statue of Liberty, Times Square, and Central Park await. Meanwhile, on the opposite coast, Los Angeles dazzles with its Hollywood glamour and beautiful beaches.

Activity Suggestion: Take a guided tour in New York to learn about its rich history and visit a studio in Los Angeles to see where movies are made.



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2. Natural Wonders: Grand Canyon and Yellowstone National Park

Next, we venture into the heart of nature. The Grand Canyon in Arizona is a testament to the power of natural forces, offering breathtaking views. Further north, Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming captivates with geysers, hot springs, and diverse wildlife.

Activity Suggestion: Hike a trail in the Grand Canyon for stunning vistas and watch Old Faithful erupt in Yellowstone.



3. Cultural Melting Pot: New Orleans and San Francisco



Experience the cultural diversity of the USA in New Orleans, where jazz music fills the air, and Creole cuisine delights the senses. In San Francisco, the Golden Gate Bridge and vibrant neighborhoods like Chinatown showcase the city's eclectic charm.

Activity Suggestion: Attend a jazz concert in New Orleans and ride the famous cable cars in San Francisco.

4. Historical Landmarks: Washington D.C. and Boston

In Washington D.C., the nation's capital, explore landmarks like the White House and the Smithsonian museums. Boston's Freedom Trail offers a walk through American history, with sites like the Boston Tea Party Ships and Museum.



Activity Suggestion: Take a guided tour of the U.S. Capitol in Washington D.C. and follow the Freedom Trail in Boston.

5. Unforgettable Experiences



Finally, no trip to the USA is complete without experiencing a traditional American diner, visiting an amusement park, and attending a baseball game to immerse yourself in the local culture and spirit.

Activity Suggestion: Try a classic American burger at a diner, spend a day at Disneyland, and catch a baseball game.

From coast to coast, the USA is a tapestry of experiences waiting to be discovered. Each destination offers its unique charm and adventures, making it an unforgettable journey for every traveler.

Adapted from https://www.tripadvisor.com/Tourism-g191-United_States-Vacations.html

1. Mark sentences as true or false

1. New York City is known as "The Big Orange."

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2. The Grand Canyon is located in Wyoming.
3. Los Angeles is famous for its beaches and Hollywood.
4. Yellowstone National Park is known for its skyscrapers and urban landscapes.
5. In New Orleans, you can experience jazz music and Creole cuisine.
6. The Golden Gate Bridge is a famous landmark in New York.
7. Washington D.C. is the capital of the USA and home to the White House.
8. The Freedom Trail is a famous walking trail in Washington D.C.
9. Visiting an American diner and trying a classic American burger is recommended for travelers.
10. The Statue of Liberty is located in Los Angeles.

Correct answers: 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. F 7. T 8. F 9. T 10. F

2. Choose the best option to each question:

1. Which two cities are mentioned in the first paragraph?

- A. New York and San Francisco
- B. Los Angeles and New Orleans
- C. New York and Los Angeles
- D. San Francisco and Washington D.C.

2. What is the main attraction in the Grand Canyon?

- A. Geysers
- B. Hot springs
- C. Diverse wildlife
- D. Breathtaking views

3. In which city can you experience jazz music and Creole cuisine?

- A. New Orleans
- B. San Francisco
- C. Boston
- D. Washington D.C.

4. What activity is suggested in the fourth paragraph?

- A. Take a guided tour of the U.S. Capitol
- B. Attend a jazz concert
- C. Hike a trail in the Grand Canyon
- D. Visit a studio in Los Angeles

5. According to the text, what should you do to immerse yourself in the local culture and spirit?

- A. Take a guided tour of the U.S. Capitol
- B. Attend a baseball game
- C. Visit an amusement park
- D. Try a classic American burger at a diner

6. Which phrase best describes the USA's diversity?

- A. Incredible landscapes
- B. Vibrant neighborhoods
- C. Eclectic charm

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D. Tapestry of experiences

Correct answers: 1. C 2. D 3. A 4. A 5. B 6. D

3. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the unique attractions or characteristics of each city mentioned in the article?
2. Discuss the natural landscapes and features of the Grand Canyon and Yellowstone National Park. What makes these places special?
3. What cultural aspects of New Orleans and San Francisco are highlighted in the article? How do these cities contribute to the USA's cultural diversity?
4. Explain the historical importance of Washington D.C. and Boston as described in the article. What historical landmarks or events are associated with these cities?
5. Based on the destinations and activities mentioned, plan your ideal trip across the USA. Which places would you visit and why? What activities would you like to do in each location?

ТЕМА 3.4. Ecotourism: history and principles

План практичного заняття №10

1.1. Warming-up Activities (Group discussion: Do you agree or disagree with the quote: In every walk with nature, one receives far more than he seeks.)

1.2. Presentation of Essential Vocabulary: biologist, educational focus, carbon emission, endangered species, carbon footprint, renewable energy source, carbon-neutral, solar-powered, coral reef, sustainability, eco-friendly.

1.3. Vocabulary practice (flashcards, match words with their meanings, fill in the gaps, make up sentences / stories / riddles etc.)

1.4. Reading (Ex. 1-3 p. 40, Ex. 7-8 p. 42)

1.5. Listening (Ex. 9 p. 42-43)

1.5. Speaking (Ex. 4-6 p. 41)

1.6. Writing (Ex. 10 p. 43)

1.7. Grammar: Modals: Can, May, Must. (Unit 26 - 30. p. 52 – 60)

1.8. Home project: project work “Ecotourism in Ukraine”

1.9. Useful resources (p. 107-115 <https://reposit.uni-sport.edu.ua/>)

1.10. Additional Reading (given below)

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Навчальні матеріали

1. Бабушко С.Р. English for Tourism Students: навч. посібник з дисципліни «Англійська мова за професійним спрямуванням» для студентів спеціальності 242 «Туризм» (англ. мовою). – К.-Звенигородка: КП «ЗВПП», 2016. – 162 с.
2. Catrin E. Morris Flash on English for Tourism, 2012. ESP series, ELI. – 50 p.
3. English Grammar in Use. Raymond Murphy. – Cambridge University Press, 2019. – P. 307.

Домашнє завдання

Choose one topic and write an opinion essay (10-15 sentences):

1. Eco-Friendly Travel Choices: Express your opinion on the responsibility of travelers to make eco-friendly choices when planning their trips. Should travelers actively seek out and support eco-friendly accommodations and tour operators?
2. The Future of Ecotourism in Your Hometown: Discuss the potential for ecotourism in your own region or hometown. Share your opinion on whether it would be a viable and positive development for your community.
3. The Benefits and Drawbacks of Ecotourism: Share your opinion on whether ecotourism brings more benefits or drawbacks to the environment and local communities.

Завдання для самостійної роботи

Extra-reading activity:

1. Read the article and choose the most suitable title for it.

- a) “Ecotourism: A New Way of Exploring Nature Responsibly”
- b) “The Trans-Amazonian Highway: A Path to Ecotourism and Conservation”
- c) “The Surui People’s Journey: Ecotourism, Culture, and Community”

In the past, if you wanted to go on holiday, you chose a hotel by the sea or in the mountains, and then you flew there. But now there’s a new kind of tourism: ecotourism. It’s about going to places with beautiful natural things to see, but not changing them. And it’s about learning from the local people about how to look after these special places.

There are many different kinds of ecotourism. In some places, they build hotels which don’t change the environment. They use water and energy carefully, and they make sure that they don’t produce too much rubbish. Tourists can stay in these hotels

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and go for walks in the forest. In other places, they have campsites, where tourists can sleep in tents. The money from the campsites goes to help the local people look after the forest. And in some places, tourists can stay with local people in their houses. These people get money from the tourists, and the tourists learn about the local way of life.

One place where ecotourism is growing is in the Amazon rainforest. This is a very big forest in South America. It has millions of different plants and animals, and thousands of rivers. Some of the trees in the forest are hundreds of years old. But every year, many of these trees are cut down. People do this because they want to sell the wood, and also because they want to grow crops like bananas and coffee. When the trees are gone, the land becomes dry, and then it's difficult to grow anything. The government of Brazil wants to stop this happening. So it's building a road called the Trans-Amazonian Highway, which is 4,000 kilometres long. The idea is that the road will bring more people to the forest, and then they will look after it.

The government hopes that the road will bring more money to the local people. But some of the people living in the forest don't want to leave their homes. They don't want to work for the big companies that are coming, and they don't want to sell their land. So they're starting to build small hotels and campsites on their land. Tourists can stay there, and go for walks in the forest. The tourists can also learn from the local people about how to look after the forest.



The local people hope that ecotourism will bring money to their communities. For example, the Surui people have a hotel called Aldeia Surui. They use the money from the hotel to buy medicine for their children, and to send their young people to university. The Surui people also teach the tourists about

the forest. They show them which plants you can eat, and which plants you can make clothes from or use as medicine. The tourists can also learn about the Surui culture. They can listen to Surui music, and watch Surui dances.

But not everyone is happy with the new hotels and campsites. Some people think that the tourists will damage the forest. If too many people come, there will be more rubbish and more noise. This could be bad for the animals and plants. And if the tourists cut down more trees, this could be very bad for the forest. Also, some people think that the new hotels and campsites are not real ecotourism. They are just another kind of business. The Surui people say that their hotel is different because it's run by the community, and because it helps the community. But other people say that it's difficult to know what is real ecotourism. For example, some people say that the

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Surui people should not have a hotel at all. It's difficult to know what the answer is to these questions.

Adapted from <https://ecotourism.org/what-is-ecotourism/>

2. Choose the best option to each question:

1. What is ecotourism?

- A. Staying in hotels by the sea or in the mountains
- B. Learning from local people about how to protect beautiful natural places
- C. Changing the environment to suit tourists' needs
- D. Building campsites and tents in the forest

2. How do ecotourism hotels minimize their impact on the environment?

- A. Using water and energy carefully
- B. Producing large amounts of rubbish
- C. Cutting down trees for wood
- D. Changing the local way of life

3. Why are trees cut down in the Amazon rainforest?

- A. To sell the wood and grow crops
- B. To make room for ecotourism campsites
- C. To create highways for transportation
- D. To protect the forest and its wildlife

4. What is the purpose of the Trans-Amazonian Highway?

- A. To bring more people to the forest for ecotourism
- B. To provide transportation for local communities
- C. To cut down more trees for economic growth
- D. To destroy the Amazon rainforest

5. How do the Surui people benefit from their hotel, Aldeia Surui?

- A. It helps them buy medicine for their children and send young people to university
- B. It damages the forest and disrupts the local ecosystem
- C. It teaches tourists about the Surui culture without involving the community
- D. It brings more noise and rubbish to their community

6. Why are some people against the new hotels and campsites?

- A. They believe tourists will damage the forest and disrupt the ecosystem
- B. They think the community should not be involved in ecotourism
- C. They want more tourists to visit the Amazon rainforest
- D. They think the Surui people should not have a hotel at all

Correct answers: 1. B 2. A 3. A 4. A 5. A 6. A

3. Give answers to the following questions:

1. What is ecotourism, and how does it differ from traditional tourism?
2. Describe the different forms of ecotourism mentioned in the article. Provide examples of each.
3. How do these various forms of ecotourism contribute to environmental conservation and local communities?

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4. How are local communities, such as the Surui people, involved in ecotourism, according to the article? What benefits do these communities hope to gain from ecotourism?
5. List some of the benefits that ecotourism can bring to both the environment and local communities, as mentioned in the article.
6. How can tourists contribute to responsible ecotourism? What actions should they take to minimize their impact on the environment?

ТЕМА 3.5. New tourist destinations **План практичного заняття №11**

1.1. Warming-up Activities “Destination Charades”. Create a list of new tourist destinations, both real and fictional. Distribute the destination cards among the students randomly. Ask them to take turns acting out a new tourist destination without using words, and their classmates will try to guess the destination.

1.2. Presentation of Essential Vocabulary: abseiling, ice sculpture, ASAP (As Soon As Possible), middle-class, to come up with, motor-racing, to dictate, ski run, to draw, sledding hill, fixture, spectator, follower, tasty, football-crazy, unspoilt.

1.3. Vocabulary practice (flashcards, match words with their meanings, fill in the gaps, make up sentences / stories / riddles etc.)

1.4. Reading (Ex. 1-4 p. 44-45, Ex. 7-10 p. 46)

1.5. Listening (Ex. 5-6 p. 45, Ex. 11 p. 47)

1.5. Speaking (Ex. 12 p. 47)

1.6. Writing (Ex. 13 p. 47)

1.7. Grammar (Grammar revision from the previous topics)

1.8. Home project: create a tour guide to the fictional destination (for example, space tourism)

1.9. Useful resources (Space tourism (vocabulary + reading + discussion)
<https://www.linguahouse.com/esl-lesson-plans/business-english/space-tourism>)

1.10. Additional Reading (The Space Hotel)

Навчальні матеріали

Catrin E. Morris Flash on English for Tourism, 2012. ESP series, ELI. – 50 p.

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Домашнє завдання

Write an engaging and informative essay on new and emerging tourist destinations around the world. The aim is to highlight lesser-known places that are becoming popular among travelers, offering unique experiences different from traditional tourist hotspots

Завдання для самостійної роботи

Extra-reading activity:

1. Read this fictional story about space tourism. Do you believe it could become a reality in the coming years?

The Space Hotel

It was the year 2060 when space tourism became a reality. The first space hotel, named Star Haven, opened its doors to the public, and people from all over the world flocked to experience life in outer space.

David was one of those people. He had dreamt of becoming an astronaut as a child but never pursued that dream. Now, at the age of 50, he decided it was time to make up for lost opportunities.

As David boarded the spaceship that would take him to Star Haven, he couldn't help but feel a mix of excitement and nervousness. The journey would take about three hours, during which passengers could enjoy breathtaking views of Earth from their seats. David gazed out of the window as the spaceship lifted off the ground, and his heart swelled with wonder.



When they arrived at the hotel, David was amazed by the sheer beauty of it. The hotel was shaped like a giant wheel and rotated slowly to create artificial gravity. It was enormous, with hundreds of rooms and various restaurants, bars, and entertainment facilities. The central hub of the hotel housed a massive glass dome that allowed guests to stargaze while floating in zero gravity.

Over the next few days, David explored every nook and cranny of Star Haven. He went on a guided tour of the International Space Station, which was docked to the hotel, and learned about the groundbreaking research being conducted there. He even got to meet some of the astronauts and ask them questions about their experiences living in space.

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In the evenings, David would sit by the dome and watch the stars. There were so many of them, more than he had ever seen before. It was as if the entire universe had come alive right before his eyes. He felt a deep sense of peace and belonging, as though he had finally found his place in the grand scheme of things.



One night, as David lay in his bed, he received a message on his tablet. It was an invitation to join a spacewalk the following morning. His heart skipped a beat at the thought of stepping out into the vastness of space. He had always been fascinated by the idea of floating weightlessly among the stars.

The next morning, David woke up early and made his way to the airlock. He put on his spacesuit with trembling hands and took a deep breath. The door opened, and he stepped outside, his heart pounding in his chest.

As soon as David emerged from the airlock, he was struck by the sheer beauty of the cosmos. The Earth floated below him, a blue-green jewel against the blackness of space. The sun shone brightly, casting its golden light on everything it touched. David's breath caught in his throat as he realized just how small and insignificant he was in the grand scheme of things.

He spent the next few hours floating around the hotel, taking in the breathtaking views and capturing them on his camera. He marveled at the sight of distant galaxies and nebulas, their colors so vibrant and alive. He felt a deep sense of awe and wonder, as though he had been transported to another world.

Eventually, it was time to return to the hotel. David reluctantly made his way back to the airlock, his mind still reeling from the experience. As he took off his spacesuit, he couldn't help but feel a pang of sadness. Leaving the vastness of space behind was like leaving a part of himself behind.



Over the next few days, David couldn't stop thinking about his spacewalk. He would spend hours looking through the pictures he had taken, reliving every moment. He knew that this was an experience he would cherish for the rest of his life.

On the day of his departure, David stood by the window of his room, gazing out at the stars one last time. He felt a deep sense of gratitude for the opportunity to

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witness the beauty of the universe up close. As he boarded the spaceship that would take him back to Earth, he knew that he would carry this experience with him forever.

David's journey had come full circle. He had finally become an astronaut, if only for a brief moment in time. And as he looked out of the window during the return flight, he couldn't help but smile. The stars were still there, shining brightly in the night sky, waiting for the next dreamer to come and explore their mysteries.

Adapted from <https://www.travelandleisure.com/trip-ideas/space-astronomy/voyager-station-first-space-hotel-open-2027>

2. Mark sentences as true or false:

1. Space tourism became a reality in the year 2050.
2. The first space hotel is named Star Haven.
3. David was a professional astronaut before visiting the space hotel.
4. The journey to Star Haven takes about three hours.
5. Star Haven is shaped like a sphere and has zero gravity throughout.
6. David went on a guided tour of the Moon during his stay.
7. The central hub of the hotel has a massive glass dome for stargazing.
8. David participated in a spacewalk during his visit.
9. During his spacewalk, David felt overwhelmed by the vastness of the universe.
10. David felt a sense of sadness when leaving the space hotel.

Correct answers: 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. F 7. T 8. T 9. T 10. T

3. Answer the questions according to the text:

1. What year did space tourism become a reality, and what was the name of the first space hotel?
2. Describe David's childhood dream and explain why his trip to the space hotel was significant for him.
3. How did David feel as he boarded the spaceship to Star Haven, and what could passengers enjoy during the journey?
4. Describe the design and features of the Star Haven hotel. What made it unique?
5. What activities did David engage in during his stay at Star Haven?
6. How did David feel when he was watching the stars from the hotel's glass dome?
7. Describe the invitation David received one night and his reaction to it.
8. What were David's experiences and feelings during his spacewalk?
9. How did David's perspective change after his spacewalk and how did he feel about leaving space?
10. Reflect on the impact of the space journey on David's life. How did he feel when returning to Earth, and what had he accomplished?

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МОДУЛЬ 4. DIFFERENT DESTINATIONS – DIFFERENT CUSTOMS

ТЕМА 4.1. At the currency exchange office

План практичного заняття №12

1.1. Warming-up Activities: Group discussion: Have you ever traveled abroad? If so, where did you go? Did you need to exchange your currency? How was your experience?

1.2. Presentation of Essential Vocabulary: rates, foreign currency, local currency, exchange policy, exchange rates, minimum charge, commission, buy-back policy, convert, receipt, release form.

1.3. Vocabulary practice (flashcards, match words with their meanings, fill in the gaps, make up sentences / stories / riddles etc., Ex. 3, 4 p. 26)

1.4. Reading (Ex. 1, 2 p. 26)

1.5. Listening (Ex. 5,6 p. 27)

1.5. Speaking (Ex. 7 p. 27)

1.6. Writing (Ex. 8 p. 27)

1.7. Grammar (Unit 53, 54 Verbs + -ing and to)

1.8. Home project: Research, make a ppt and present information about various currencies and the methods used for currency exchange.

1.9. Useful resources

1.10. Additional Reading (Navigating Currency Exchange Offices Globally)

Навчальні матеріали

1. Virginia Evans, Jenny Dooley, Veronica Garza Career Path English for Tourism, Book 1. Express Publishing, 2011. – 39 p.
2. Virginia Evans, Jenny Dooley, Veronica Garza Career Path English for Tourism, Book 3. Express Publishing, 2011. – 39 p.
3. English Grammar in Use. Raymond Murphy. – Cambridge University Press, 2019. – P. 307.

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Pair up and make a dialogue between a traveler and a currency exchange office clerk.

Завдання для самостійної роботи

- 1. Individual work:** Unit 56, 57, 58
- 2. Extra-reading activity: Navigating Currency Exchange Offices Globally**



Currency exchange is an essential aspect of international travel, allowing travelers to convert their home currency into the local currency of the countries they are visiting. The process and experience of using currency exchange offices can vary significantly from one country to another.

Japan: In Japan, currency exchange offices are renowned for their efficiency and are ubiquitously located in major cities and airports.

However, a notable observation is that exchange rates are generally more favorable in city centers as opposed to airport locations. This is attributed to the higher volume of competitive exchange services in urban areas. Additionally, while staff at these offices in touristic areas often speak English, the language barrier can still present a challenge in less frequented locations, making transactions a bit daunting for those not conversant in Japanese.

France: Moving to France, the scenario shifts slightly. Here, many currency exchange offices are strategically located near popular tourist attractions, particularly in cities like Paris. This not only makes them easily accessible but also adds a layer of convenience for travelers. These offices typically offer services in multiple languages, catering to the diverse international crowd that frequents them. However, it's important for travelers to be aware of potential service fees and slightly less competitive exchange rates due to their prime locations.

Mexico: In Mexico, currency exchange offices, known locally as 'casas de cambio,' are a common sight in both urban settings and tourist areas. They are known for their extended operating hours, providing much-needed flexibility for travelers. Unlike in many countries, Mexican casas de cambio often display exchange rates and fees more transparently, making it easier for tourists to get a fair deal. However, travelers are advised to be cautious and ensure they are using reputable services, as the prevalence of these offices also means a higher likelihood of encountering less favorable rates or even scams.

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Online and Digital Options: In recent years, the rise of digital currency exchange options has added a new dimension to the traditional model. Many travelers now prefer to use online platforms or apps for currency exchange, as they offer competitive rates and the convenience of transactions from their smartphones. However, this digital shift also requires access to secure internet services and a basic understanding of digital financial transactions, which might not be feasible for all travelers.



Cultural and Economic Influences: It's fascinating to note how cultural and economic factors influence the operation of currency exchange offices. In Japan, the emphasis on efficiency and precision reflects its broader cultural ethos. In France, the blend of convenience with a touch of luxury catering to tourists mirrors its global image. Mexico's approach highlights the importance of accessibility and transparency, resonating with its vibrant and straightforward cultural identity.

Adapted from <https://www.epay.com/en-US/news/how-global-travelers-make-currency-exchange-quickly>

1. Read the text and mark sentences as true or false.

1. Currency exchange offices in Japan are more efficient in airports than in city centers.
2. In Japan, currency exchange offices in less frequented locations often have staff that speak English.
3. Most currency exchange offices in France offer services in several languages to accommodate the diverse international tourists.
4. In France, currency exchange offices are usually found in non-touristic areas.
5. Mexico's casas de cambio are known for their transparency in displaying rates and fees.
6. Digital currency exchange options are becoming increasingly popular due to their convenience.
7. Cultural and economic factors do not influence the operation of currency exchange offices.
8. Language barriers are a significant challenge in all countries when it comes to currency exchange.
9. Online currency exchange platforms require travelers to have a deep understanding of digital financial transactions.
10. Service fees at currency exchange offices in tourist areas are generally lower than in less frequented areas.

Correct answers: 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. T 7. F 8. F 9. F 10. F

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2. Choose the correct option to the following questions:

1. *In which country are currency exchange offices generally located in city centers rather than airports?*

- A. Japan
- B. France
- C. Mexico
- D. Online and Digital Options

2. *What is a notable observation about currency exchange offices in Japan?*

- A. They are not easily accessible.
- B. They offer the most competitive exchange rates.
- C. Staff at these offices often do not speak English.
- D. They are not located in major cities.

3. *What is a potential disadvantage of using currency exchange offices in France?*

- A. They charge high service fees.
- B. They are not conveniently located.
- C. They do not cater to international travelers.
- D. They offer less competitive exchange rates.

4. *How are currency exchange offices in Mexico different from those in other countries?*

- A. They have limited operating hours.
- B. They often display exchange rates and fees transparently.
- C. They are less likely to encounter scams.
- D. They are not commonly found in tourist areas.

5. *What is a benefit of using online platforms or apps for currency exchange?*

- A. They offer the best exchange rates.
- B. They provide convenience for transactions.
- C. They are accessible to all travelers.
- D. They do not require internet access.

6. *What cultural influence is reflected in Japan's currency exchange offices?*

- A. Emphasis on efficiency and precision.
- B. Blend of convenience with luxury.
- C. Importance of accessibility and transparency.
- D. Vibrant and straightforward cultural identity.

7. *What economic influence is reflected in currency exchange offices in France?*

- A. Emphasis on efficiency and precision.
- B. Blend of convenience with luxury.
- C. Importance of accessibility and transparency.
- D. Vibrant and straightforward cultural identity.

Correct answers: 1. A 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. B 6. A 7. B

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Тема 4.2. Giving warning about crime

План практичного заняття №13

1.1. Warming-up Activities: Divide the class into small groups and provide each group with a scenario card describing a potential crime situation. In their groups, students should discuss the actions they would take to ensure safety and how they would convey a warning to others in the given scenario.

1.2. Presentation of Essential Vocabulary: robberies, criminals, target, lock, break-ins, safe deposit box, valuables, theft, money belt, suspicious activity.

1.3. Vocabulary practice (flashcards, match words with their meanings, fill in the gaps, make up sentences / stories / riddles etc., Ex. 3, 4 p. 30-31)

1.4. Reading (Ex. 1, 2 p. 30)

1.5. Listening (Ex. 5,6 p. 31)

1.5. Speaking (Ex. 7 p. 31)

1.6. Writing (Ex. 8 p. 31)

1.7. Grammar (Unit 59: Prefer and Would Rather)

1.8. Home project: Safety Video Presentation (Ask students to create a safety video presentation. In the video, they can demonstrate safety tips, discuss cultural sensitivities, and provide emergency contact information. Encourage creativity in the presentation, such as using animation or interviews with experienced travelers.)

1.9. Useful resources (Cultures and Customs: Know Before You Go <https://www.travelpulse.com/voices/opinions/cultures-and-customs-know-before-you-go>)

1.10. Additional Reading (The Most Dangerous Cities in The World to Travel)

Навчальні матеріали

1. Virginia Evans, Jenny Dooley, Veronica Garza Career Path English for Tourism, Book 1. Express Publishing, 2011. – 39 p.
2. Virginia Evans, Jenny Dooley, Veronica Garza Career Path English for Tourism, Book 3. Express Publishing, 2011. – 39 p.

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3. English Grammar in Use. Raymond Murphy. – Cambridge University Press, 2019. – P. 307.

Домашнє завдання

Travel Safety Brochure: Task students with creating a travel safety brochure for a destination of their choice. Include tips and advice on avoiding common travel-related crimes such as pickpocketing, scams, and theft. Incorporate visuals, maps, and practical advice for staying safe during the trip.

Завдання для самостійної роботи

- 1. Individual work:** Unit 62, 63
- 2. Extra-reading activity:** **The Most Dangerous Cities in The World to Travel**

When you travel, you want to feel safe and secure. You don't want to worry about being robbed, attacked, or involved in any criminal activity. Unfortunately, there are some cities in the world where crime rates are high, and travelers need to be extra careful. Here are five of the most dangerous and criminal cities in the world.

1. Caracas, Venezuela



Caracas, the capital city of Venezuela, has one of the highest murder rates in the world. The city is known for its high level of violence, including armed robberies, kidnappings, and carjackings. It's not safe to walk around the city after dark, and tourists are advised to take taxis instead of public transportation. It's also

important to avoid showing off expensive items like jewelry or cameras, as this can attract thieves.

2. San Pedro Sula, Honduras

San Pedro Sula is the second-largest city in Honduras and one of the most violent cities in the world. Gang-related activities, drug trafficking, and street crimes are common in this city. Travelers are advised to stay away from certain neighborhoods and to be cautious when using public transportation. It's also



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important to avoid traveling alone at night and to keep valuable items hidden or locked up.

3. Acapulco, Mexico

Acapulco, a popular tourist destination in Mexico, has been plagued by drug violence in recent years. While many parts of Mexico are safe for travelers, Acapulco is considered to be one of the most dangerous cities in the country. There have been reports of shootings, kidnappings, and carjackings in the city. It's best to stick to well-known tourist areas and to avoid going out after dark. Travelers should also be cautious when accepting drinks from strangers, as there have been cases of people being drugged and robbed.



4. Cape Town, South Africa

Cape Town is known for its stunning natural beauty, but it also has a high crime rate. The city has issues with gang violence, robberies, and carjackings, especially in certain areas. Travelers are advised to be cautious when walking around the city center and to avoid displaying valuable items. It's also important to keep car windows closed and doors locked at all times, even when driving. Many locals and tourists use private security companies for added protection.

Cape Town is known for its stunning natural beauty, but it also has a high crime rate. The city has issues with gang violence, robberies, and carjackings, especially in certain areas. Travelers are advised to be cautious when walking around the city center and to avoid displaying valuable items.

5. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Rio de Janeiro is famous for its Carnival, beautiful beaches, and iconic landmarks like Christ the Redeemer. However, the city also has a reputation for its high levels of crime. There have been incidents of armed robberies, pickpocketing, and assaults in popular tourist areas. It's best to leave valuables like jewelry and passports in a hotel safe and to only carry the amount of cash you need for the day. Travelers should also be cautious when using public transportation and avoid walking alone after dark.



While these cities may have higher crime rates than others, it's important to remember that crime can happen anywhere. No matter where you travel, it's a good idea to take precautions to stay safe. Here are some general safety tips for travelers:

1. Research your destination: Before you go, learn about the local customs, laws, and potential risks. Find out which areas are safe for tourists and which ones to avoid.

2. Blend in with the locals: Dress like the locals and try to avoid looking like a tourist. This can help you avoid becoming a target for thieves.

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3. *Be aware of your surroundings:* Pay attention to what's happening around you, especially in crowded places. Avoid wearing headphones or being too distracted by your phone.

4. *Keep your belongings secure:* Use a money belt or a hidden pouch to store your passport, credit cards, and cash. Keep an eye on your bags and never leave them unattended.

5. *Use reputable transportation:* When using taxis or ride-sharing services, make sure they are licensed and clearly marked. Avoid getting into vehicles with strangers.

6. *Trust your instincts:* If a situation feels unsafe, trust your gut and remove yourself from it. It's better to be safe than sorry.

By following these tips and staying alert, you can help ensure a safe and enjoyable trip. Remember that while crime exists in some cities, there are many more places in the world that are safe and welcoming to travelers.

1. Choose the best answer to the following questions:

1. *What is the main focus of the text?*

- A. The importance of researching travel destinations
- B. Tips for staying safe while traveling
- C. The dangers of crime in certain cities
- D. The popularity of tourist destinations

2. *According to the text, why should tourists avoid showing off expensive items in Caracas?*

- A. It may attract thieves
- B. It may lead to kidnappings
- C. It may result in armed robberies
- D. It may cause carjackings

3. *Which city in Honduras is mentioned as one of the most violent cities in the world?*

- A. San Pedro Sula
- B. Cape Town
- C. Acapulco
- D. Rio de Janeiro

4. *What precaution should travelers take when using public transportation in San Pedro Sula?*

- A. Avoid traveling alone at night
- B. Stay away from certain neighborhoods
- C. Keep valuable items hidden or locked up
- D. Be cautious when accepting drinks from strangers

5. *According to the text, why is Acapulco considered one of the most dangerous cities in Mexico?*

- A. It has a high crime rate

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- B. It is known for drug violence
- C. There have been reports of shootings, kidnappings, and carjackings
- D. All of the above

6. *In which city is gang violence, robberies, and carjackings common?*

- A. Cape Town
- B. Acapulco
- C. Rio de Janeiro
- D. San Pedro Sula

7. *Why is it important to keep car windows closed and doors locked in Cape Town?*

- A. To prevent gang violence
- B. To avoid carjackings
- C. To protect against robberies
- D. To keep valuable items hidden

8. *What is the main purpose of the general safety tips mentioned in the text?*

- A. To encourage tourists to blend in with the locals
- B. To highlight the importance of researching travel destinations
- C. To provide recommendations for staying safe while traveling
- D. To warn travelers about the dangers of crime in certain cities

Correct answers: 1. C 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. D 7. B 8. C

2. Mark sentences as true or false.

1. Caracas, Venezuela has one of the lowest murder rates in the world.
2. San Pedro Sula, Honduras is the largest city in Honduras.
3. Acapulco, Mexico is considered one of the safest cities in the country.
4. Cape Town, South Africa is known for its low crime rate.
5. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil is famous for its low levels of crime.
6. It's important to research your destination before traveling to learn about potential risks.
7. Dressing like a local can help you avoid becoming a target for thieves.
8. Paying attention to your surroundings is not necessary when traveling.
9. It's recommended to keep your belongings secure and never leave them unattended.
10. Using reputable transportation is not important for ensuring safety while traveling.

Correct answers: 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. F 6. T 7. T 8. F 9. T 10. F

Тема 4.3. Avoiding illness abroad

План практичного заняття №14

1.1. Warming-up Activities: pair up and discuss personal experiences or stories students have heard related to travel and health, focusing on how these situations were handled or could have been avoided.

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1.2. Presentation of Essential Vocabulary:.. ruin, immunization, vaccination, travel insurance, purified water, bottled water, germs, mosquitoes, infection, bug spray, emergency, treatment, injured, clinics, pharmacy, fill a prescription, dial, legal, embassy.

1.3. Vocabulary practice (flashcards, match words with their meanings, fill in the gaps, make up sentences / stories / riddles etc., Ex. 3, 4 p. 32 / Ex. 3, 4 p. 28-29)

1.4. Reading (Ex. 1, 2 p. 32 / Ex. 1, 2 p. 28)

1.5. Listening (Ex. 5,6 p. 33 / Ex. 5,6 p. 29)

1.5. Speaking (Ex. 7 p. 33 / Ex. 7 p. 29)

1.6. Writing (Ex. 8 p. 33 / Ex. 8 p. 29)

1.7. Grammar (Unit 92, 93 Relative Clauses)

1.8. Home project: Ask students to create a comprehensive travel health guide for a specific destination. This guide should include information on common health risks in the area, recommended vaccinations, tips for dietary safety, and advice on dealing with different climates (e.g., extreme heat, high altitude). Students can research and compile their findings into a booklet or presentation.

1.9. Useful resources

1.10. Additional Reading (Ten Ways To Prevent Illness When Traveling Abroad)

Навчальні матеріали

1. Virginia Evans, Jenny Dooley, Veronica Garza Career Path English for Tourism, Book 1. Express Publishing, 2011. – 39 p.
2. Virginia Evans, Jenny Dooley, Veronica Garza Career Path English for Tourism, Book 3. Express Publishing, 2011. – 39 p.
3. English Grammar in Use. Raymond Murphy. – Cambridge University Press, 2019. – P. 307.

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Домашнє завдання

Write an essay "The Role of Preparedness in Preventing Health Issues During International Travel".

Завдання для самостійної роботи

1. Individual work: Unit 94

2. Extra-reading activity: Ten Ways To Prevent Illness When Traveling Abroad

Traveling to new and exciting destinations is one of life's great pleasures. But getting sick while you're away can quickly ruin the experience. Fortunately, there are several steps you can take to help prevent illness when you travel.

1. Get vaccinated

Some countries require visitors to have certain vaccinations before they enter. Even if a vaccine isn't required, it's still a good idea to check with your doctor to see if there are any recommended vaccines for the place you're visiting. Common vaccines for travelers include those for hepatitis A and B, typhoid, and cholera.

2. Wash your hands frequently

One of the simplest ways to prevent illness is also one of the most effective: wash your hands regularly with soap and water. This is especially important before eating or preparing food, after using the restroom, and after touching animals.

3. Be careful about what you eat and drink

When you're in a foreign country, be cautious about the food and drinks you consume. Avoid tap water, ice cubes, and drinks made with tap water. Instead, drink bottled water or boil tap water before drinking it. Be wary of eating raw or undercooked meat, seafood, or eggs, as well as unpeeled fruits and vegetables.

4. Protect yourself from insects

In many parts of the world, insects can carry diseases like malaria, dengue fever, and Zika virus. To protect yourself, use insect repellent containing DEET, wear long sleeves and pants, and sleep under a mosquito net if necessary. If you're traveling to an area with a high risk of malaria, your doctor may prescribe antimalarial medication.

5. Be mindful of the sun

Too much sun exposure can lead to painful sunburns and increase your risk of skin cancer. Wear sunscreen with a high SPF, cover up with clothing and a hat, and seek shade during the hottest part of the day.



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6. *Get enough sleep*

Traveling can be exhausting, especially if you're changing time zones. Lack of sleep weakens your immune system and makes you more susceptible to illness. Aim for seven to nine hours of sleep per night to keep your body healthy and energized.

7. *Stay active*

Regular exercise is important for maintaining a strong immune system. Even when you're away from home, find ways to stay active. Go for a walk or a swim, rent a bike, or try a new activity like hiking or yoga.

8. *Manage stress*

Traveling can be stressful, but chronic stress can weaken your immune system and make you more likely to get sick. Practice stress management techniques like deep breathing, meditation, or journaling. If you feel overwhelmed, take a break and do something you enjoy, whether it's reading a book, listening to music, or exploring a new place.

9. *Be prepared for emergencies*

Before you leave, research the local healthcare options at your destination. Find out where the nearest hospital or clinic is and make sure you have travel insurance that covers medical expenses. Pack a basic first-aid kit with items like bandages, pain relievers, antiseptic wipes, and any prescription medications you need.

10. *Listen to your body*

If you start feeling unwell, don't ignore it. Pay attention to your symptoms and seek medical help if needed. It's better to address a health issue early on than to let it worsen and ruin your trip.

While it's impossible to completely eliminate the risk of illness when traveling, following these tips can help keep you healthy and ensure that your trip is as enjoyable as possible. Happy travels!

Adapted from <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/ten-ways-prevent-illness-when-traveling-abroad-sammy-hager>

1. Choose the best answer to the following questions:

1. *Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a reason to get vaccinated before traveling?*

- A. Some countries require certain vaccinations.
- B. Vaccines can prevent diseases like hepatitis A and B.
- C. Vaccines are recommended but not required.
- D. Vaccines can prevent diseases like typhoid and cholera.

2. *According to the text, when should you wash your hands?*

- A. Before eating or preparing food, after using the restroom, and after touching animals.
- B. Only before eating or preparing food.
- C. Only after using the restroom.

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D. Only after touching animals.

3. *What is NOT mentioned as a precaution when eating and drinking in a foreign country?*

- A. Avoid tap water, ice cubes, and drinks made with tap water.
- B. Drink bottled water or boil tap water before drinking it.
- C. Be cautious about eating raw or undercooked meat, seafood, or eggs.
- D. Avoid eating unpeeled fruits and vegetables.

4. *How can you protect yourself from insects when traveling?*

- A. Wear long sleeves and pants and use insect repellent containing DEET.
- B. Wear short sleeves and shorts and use insect repellent containing DEET.
- C. Sleep under a mosquito net and use insect repellent containing DEET.
- D. Sleep under a mosquito net and wear long sleeves and pants.

5. *What is NOT mentioned as a way to be mindful of the sun?*

- A. Wear sunscreen with a high SPF.
- B. Cover up with clothing and a hat.
- C. Seek shade during the hottest part of the day.
- D. Avoid going outside during the day.

6. *Why is getting enough sleep important when traveling?*

- A. Lack of sleep weakens your immune system.
- B. Lack of sleep makes you more susceptible to illness.
- C. Lack of sleep can lead to exhaustion.
- D. All of the above.

7. *What is NOT mentioned as a way to stay active while traveling?*

- A. Go for a walk or a swim.
- B. Rent a bike.
- C. Try a new activity like hiking or yoga.
- D. Stay in bed and rest.

8. *Why is it important to manage stress when traveling?*

- A. Chronic stress can weaken your immune system.
- B. Chronic stress can make you more likely to get sick.
- C. Chronic stress can ruin your trip.
- D. All of the above.

9. *What should you do before you leave for your trip?*

- A. Research the local healthcare options at your destination.
- B. Find out where the nearest hospital or clinic is.
- C. Make sure you have travel insurance that covers medical expenses.
- D. All of the above.

10. *What should you do if you start feeling unwell during your trip?*

- A. Ignore it and hope it goes away.
- B. Pay attention to your symptoms and seek medical help if needed.

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C. Wait until you return home to seek medical help.

D. Take over-the-counter medication without seeking medical help.

Correct answers: 1. C 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. D 6. D 7. D 8. D 9. D 10. B

2. Mark sentences as true or false.

1. Some countries require visitors to have certain vaccinations before they enter.
2. Washing your hands regularly with soap and water is an effective way to prevent illness.
3. It is safe to consume tap water and ice cubes in foreign countries.
4. Insects can carry diseases like malaria, dengue fever, and Zika virus.
5. Sun exposure can increase the risk of skin cancer.
6. Lack of sleep weakens the immune system.
7. Regular exercise is not important for maintaining a strong immune system.
8. Chronic stress can weaken the immune system.
9. It is not necessary to research local healthcare options at your destination before traveling.
10. Ignoring health issues while traveling is better than seeking medical help.

Correct answers: 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. T 7. F 8. T 9. F 10. F

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ПІДСУМКОВИЙ КОНТРОЛЬ

1. Оцінювання якості засвоєння дисципліни за всіма видами навчальних занять проводиться без участі студента на підставі усіх попередніх модульних контролів, що передбачені навчальним планом шляхом визначення загального балу.

2. Загальна кількість балів та результати семестрового контролю виставляється в залікову відомість.

3. У разі, якщо студент отримав від 0 до 59 балів, то в залікову відомість за національною шкалою виставляється оцінка “не зараховано” (“F” та “FX” відповідно до шкали ECTS). Складання заліку оцінюється в 100 балів та проводиться за направленням з деканату.

Критерії оцінювання залікової роботи

<i>Структурна частина картки</i>	<i>Максимальна кількість балів</i>
Тестові завдання	10
Питання 1	30
Питання 2	30
Питання 3	30
Разом	100

ШКАЛА ОЦІНЮВАННЯ: НАЦІОНАЛЬНА ТА ECTS

<i>Оцінка ECTS</i>	<i>Оцінка за національною шкалою</i>	<i>Бали</i>
A	відмінно	90 – 100
B	добре	82 – 89
C		74 – 81
D	задовільно	64 – 73
E		60 – 63
FX	незадовільно	35 – 59
F		1 – 34

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Допоміжна література

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7. Robin Walker, Keith Harding Oxford English for Carrers: Tourism. – Oxford University Press, 2009. – 144 p.
8. Virginia Evans, Jenny Dooley, Veronica Garza Career Path English for Tourism, Book 1. Express Publishing, 2011. – 39 p.
9. Virginia Evans, Jenny Dooley, Veronica Garza Career Path English for Tourism, Book 3. Express Publishing, 2011. – 39 p.

Інформаційні ресурси

1. ABBYY Lingvo Live [online] – Режим доступу: <http://www.lingvo.ua/>
2. BBC Learning English [online] – Режим доступу: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/>
3. English Worksheets [online] – Режим доступу: www.englishworksheets.com
4. English Worksheets [online] – Режим доступу: www.liveworksheets.com
5. Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English [online] – Режим доступу: <http://www.ldoceonline.com/>
6. Thesaurus Online Dictionary [online] – Режим доступу: www.thesaurus.com
7. Платформа для вивчення англійської мови British Council [online] – Режим доступу: www.britishcouncil.org.ua
8. Платформа для вивчення англійської мови Linguahouse [online] – Режим доступу: www.linguahouse.com