



Otázka: Travelling and tourism

Jazyk: Angličtina

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1. Introduction

- activity which each of us has to do everyday day
- in the past – travelling was a privilege of higher classes, people used to travel in carriages or on horseback
- after the industrial revolution travelling became much safer and faster, still continues
- after the world wars: development of airplanes

2. Why travel?

- nowadays people travel for different reasons – political, business or just for fun....
 - commuting (going to work / school everyday)
 - holidays (spring break, summer holiday)
 - tourism
 - traveling for work (international businessmen)
 - emigration (refugees)

3. Means of transportation

- **by car**
 - most widely used vehicle



- typical car can carry about five passengers
- usually has many safety **features such as seat belts or air bags**
- to be able to drive a car you have to obtain your driving license
- USA – in the age of 15 you get a driving permit, cannot drive anyone besides your family members; when you pass your practical exam – you obtain the real driving license
- bigger cars used for transportation – **lorry**

• by bus

- ride along defined routes and according to **pre-published schedules**
- often serve as public transport, often overcrowded
- special type of bus – trolley bus – uses electricity from overhead wires, reduces pollution, limited routes trolley can take
- offers **cut price fares** for students and disabled

• by train

- consists of engine and passengers cars
- can be divided into sleeping carriage, food carriage, smoking and non-smoking carriage and first and second class carriage
- nowadays its popularity is declining

• by boat

- most used in past (was the only way how to get across ocean)
- big cruise ships reminding you of floating hotels – can take you on a cruise
- ferry – can take up many passengers and cars, popular in English channel between Dover and Calais
- many other kinds – **speedboat, barge** (nákladní člun), **fishing boat, canoe, rowing, boat, yacht, submarine**



- **by plane**

- fastest and most expensive way
- procedure (with **vocabulary**)
 - you can buy your air ticket in travel agency or online
 - you should be at the airport at least two hours before your departure
 - at first you go to **check-in** desk where you obtain your **boarding pass** and you **drop of your luggage**
 - then you proceed to passport control and security control
 - then you wait for your flight in departure lounge
 - when it is time to board we **hand in our passport to a flight attendant**
 - after we find your seats, **captain** informs us about the length of your flight
 - then the cabin crew informs us about the **location of emergency exits** and **demonstrate the use of life jackets**
 - during the flight food is served on **plastic trays** and you can **purchase some duty free items**
 - our seat belt should be fastened during **take-off** and **landing**
 - after the landing we can go to the immigration office to have our visa or passport check
 - after this we can go to baggage claim to get our bags and then we are free to leave the airport

- Each kind of transportation is more suitable for different country, walking is better for countries with a lot of national parks and walking paths such as Scotland. Renting a car is better for bigger countries where the sights are spread all over the country such as the USA.
- If you are planning your vacation you can decide to either travel on your own or use travel agency to set up everything for you.

4. Types of tourism

- Agro-tourism
 - Includes a chance to fulfill a farming task
 - In exchange for this tourists can pick different fruits and vegetables from **orchard**
- Holiday tourism
 - spring breakers
- Culture tourism
 - tourism in historical cities
 - architecture lovers
 - you visit a lot of **cultural facilities** such as museums or theatres
 - very popular in Europe
- Extreme tourism
 - Involves travelling in dangerous spaces – jungle, mountains, caves...
 - Growing business in countries of former Soviet Union and in South America
- Pilgrimage
 - Travel to some sacred place
 - Members of many religions have their own sacred pilgrimage
 - Pilgrimage to Jerusalem, Vatican, Mecca, Santiago de Compostella

5. Tourist Destination

- big cities
 - entertainment, culture, architecture
 - cultural landmarks
 - UNESCO world heritage sites
 - natural parks
 - ski resorts
- in Czech Republic: Giant Mountains
 - cheaper, closer, overcrowded, bad snow condition
- in the Alps
 - French, Swiss, German, Austrian or Italian
 - more expensive, bigger, further
- to the beach



- hot summer days or winter getaways
- price and quality depends on the destination (lakes x Croatia x the rest)

6. The procedure of going on a holiday

- book a hotel room or order a trip with a travel agency

7. Personal experience with travelling or tourism