

## Unit 5 Travel

### ■ Air travel

When you **arrive** at the airport, take your baggage/luggage, ticket, and identification to the check-in desk. Passengers who only have a carry-on bag can also check in online or on computers at the airport. Then **proceed** through security to the boarding gate. Check the information boards to see if your flight is **delayed** or how long of a layover you may have. As you **board** your plane, a member of the cabin crew will check your boarding pass and direct you to the correct aisle and seat. When you arrive at your destination, pick up your baggage from the carousel. If your **flight** is international, you will go through customs and passport control. If you have crossed several time zones, you may suffer from jetlag when you arrive.

#### 1 arrive (v) 到達 **OPP:**

Ex. After much consideration, the management have **arrived at** a decision.

*word family:*

➤ Hundreds of fans gathered to await the megastar's arrival at the airport.

**OPP:**

➤ Congratulations on your **new arrival**.

#### 2 **proceed** (v) 繼續進行、行進 **cf.**

Ex. Preparations for the festival are now proceeding smoothly.

*word family:*

➤ Passengers for flight 508 to Istanbul should proceed to gate 27 for boarding.

➤ They sold the office building and bought a villa in Croatia with the proceeds.

➤ Abby is taking **legal proceedings** against her ex-partner.

**word roots:** 表「行為動作」ceed, cess, ced(e) =

ex**ceed** (out+go)

re**cess** ((back+go)

con**cede** (together+go)

inter**cede** (between+go)

3 delay (n) 延遲、耽擱 **cf.**

Ex. The situation needs to be tackled without delay.

*word family:*

➤ I think we should delay deciding about this **until** next year.

*synonyms:*

➤ We've had to \_\_\_\_\_ **going** on our holiday because of our jobs.

➤ Never \_\_\_\_\_ **until** tomorrow what you can do today.

➤ The meeting was \_\_\_\_\_ **until** Monday.

4 board (v) 登 (機/船/車) **OPP:**

Ex. You must have a ticket in order to board the train.

*word family:*

➤ Passengers can check the departure board for train times.

➤ She has recently been appointed to the Board of Directors.

➤ Welcome to the team. It's great to have you **on board**.

➤ They finally went aboard the plane. **cf.**

5 flight (n) 班機、航程

Ex. The flight from New York to Heathrow took about 8 hours.

*collocations:*

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|  |
|--|

■ Business trip

Usually a business trip is less **stressful** if the traveler knows something about the destination before making the journey and has a well-planned itinerary. During periods when there are **exhibitions** or conferences, all kinds of accommodations, from expensive hotels to lower-priced guesthouses, can fill up quickly. When there are not many vacancies, hotel receptionists will not accept bookings unless they get last-minute cancellations. So company representatives traveling on business trips should **reserve** their hotel rooms ahead of time. Fortunately, most hotels publish brochures, either online or in paper form, advertising the facilities and amenities available. These amenities may include such things as the availability of a gym or

swimming pool, and complimentary meals. The hotel may provide courtesy transportation. In case it doesn't, a traveler should have some local currency available to pay for the taxi fare. Before registering at a hotel, travelers should pay attention to this information if they don't want to be disappointed.

6 stressful (a) 緊張的

Ex. She's very good at coping in stressful situations.

word family:

- People **under** a lot of stress may experience headaches, minor pains and sleeping difficulties.
- I've been really stressed (out) at work recently.
- The manager stressed that this was a temporary solution.
- The course **puts/lays/places** great stress on the importance of oral communication.

7 exhibition (n) 展覽

Ex. The photographs will be **on exhibition** until the end of the month.

word family:

- Each exhibit was clearly labeled with a name and number.
- His work will be exhibited in London later this year.
- He was exhibiting symptoms of stress.

8 **reserve** (v) 預約、保存

Ex. The seats are reserved **for** the elderly and women with babies.

word family:

- She finally overcame her own natural reserve.
- a wildlife reserve = \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_
- We **made** dinner reservations at the restaurant for 6 o'clock.
- He has **reservations about** the proposals because they reduce workers' rights.

**word roots:** 表「行為動作」serv =

con**serve** (加強+keep)

ob**serve** (toward+keep)

des**erve** (加強+keep)

pres**erve** (before+keep)

■ Dining out

Some business people dine out as part of their jobs to **entertain** clients and discuss **projects**. Sometimes they go for a buffet lunch or on a special occasion they might have a three-course dinner that includes an appetizer or starter, a main course or entree, and a dessert. Beverages are served with the meal. The menu tells you the food that is offered and the price of each dish. Places to dine vary from restaurants where a host/hostess will greet you, to self-service cafeterias. However, all quality restaurants will provide waiter service. A good waiter or waitress will make recommendations about the choice of dishes and drinks. At the end of the meal, it is normal in many countries for diners to include a tip for the service, in addition to the amount of the check for the meal itself.

9 entertain (v) 娛樂、招待

Ex. We hired a magician to entertain children.

*word family:*

- Do we get an allowance for entertaining clients?
- Her books aren't particularly well-written, but they're always entertaining.
- They play games in the evening for entertainment.

**word roots:** 表「行為動作」tain, ten, tin =  
contain (together+hold)  
attain (to+hold)  
tenant (hold+n=sb)  
continent (together+hold+n=sth)

10 project (n) 計畫

Ex. The research team has been working on the project for five years.

*word family:*

- The company projected an annual growth rate of 4%.
- Laser images were projected onto the screen.
- The team has failed to achieve last year's sales projections by 20%.
- The president's visit is projected to take place in August.

## ■ Suffixes

### Adjective suffixes (形容詞字尾)

名詞或動詞 + 形容詞字尾

| verb/noun | suffix | adjective   |
|-----------|--------|-------------|
| danger    | -ous   | dangerous   |
| fame      |        | famous      |
| music     | -al    | musical     |
| politics  |        | political   |
| economics |        | economical  |
| cloud     | -y     | cloudy      |
| dirt      |        | dirty       |
| drink     | -able  | drinkable   |
| enjoy     |        | enjoyable   |
| flex      | -ible  | flexible    |
| eat       |        | edible      |
| care      | -ful   | careful     |
| hope      | -less  | hopeless    |
| fortune   | -ate   | fortunate   |
| attract   | -ive   | attractive  |
| interest  | -ing   | interesting |
| excite    | -ed    | excited     |
| friend    | -ly    | friendly    |