

## 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. Tina arrived in the UK 2 hours ago. She should have arrived at the hotel by now.

*word family:*

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

**OPP:**

➤ Congratulations on your **new arrival**.

#### 2 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.

#### 3 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.**

4 flight (n) 班機、航程

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

collocations:

**Vocabulary note**

- ex. The Titanic's **maiden voyage** ended up as a tragedy.
- ex. We are going on a 15-day cruise in the Caribbean.
- ex. The crossing was rough, so many passengers threw up.

■ 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.

5 stressful (a) 緊張的

Ex. Police work is physically demanding and stressful.

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.

6 journey (n) 旅行、行程

Ex. We broke our journey in Hualien before travelling onto Taitung the next day.

*word family:*

- As we journeyed north, the weather became colder and colder.

**Vocabulary note**

-travel

ex. Cycling to work is the cheapest **means of travel**.

-trip

ex. We are going on a **round-the-world trip** this summer.

-tour

ex. The tourists took a **guided tour** of the city.

-excursion

ex. The tour includes a two-day excursion to Disneyland.

-trek

ex. We went trekking in the mountains.

7 accommodation (n) 住所

Ex. The cost of **rented accommodation** keeps going up.

*word family:*

- The hotel can only accommodate 300 people.
- The employer has made some efforts to accommodate employees' requests for transfers.

8 **reserve** (v) 預約、保存

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

*word family:*

- a wildlife/nature reserve = \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_
- She broke through her reserve after having a few drinks.
- The seller put/set a reserve **of** \$1,000 **on** the painting.
- 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 =

conserve (加強+keep)

ex. People from ethnic minorities are eager to conserve their customs and language.

observe (toward+keep)

ex. Security guards can observe the car park using CCTV.

preserve (before+keep)

ex. It's our duty to preserve the planet for future generations.

deserve (加強+keep)

ex. Everyone in the company deserves a holiday after all that hard work.

## ■ Commuting

Most people commute to work along a regular route. In many urban areas, they have the choice between traveling by public transportation or by private vehicle. Commuters who drive may choose to carpool in fuel-**efficient** vehicles to save on the high cost of filling a gas tank and because of the difficulty of finding parking spaces. On public transportation systems, people can buy a commuter pass for the bus or subway to save on costs, but these means of transportation can also be crowded during rush hour. However, these commuters can avoid driving along congested highways or getting stuck in traffic jams. Sometimes the stress of these conditions causes road rage. People who live near their workplace can commute by foot or bike. Many cities provide bike lanes. If none of these means of transportation suit you, then a final option is to work from home.

## 9 transportation (n) 運輸

Ex. In order to save our planet, people need to get out of their cars and use other forms of transportation.

*word family:*

- Heavy items are expensive to transport by plane.
- The movie transports you **back to** the London of the 1960s.
- The workers will load the goods on the transporter.

**word roots:** 表「行為動作」 port =

deport (away+carry)

ex. She was deported back to her country when her visa expired.

export (out+carry)

ex. Japan exports a huge quantity of cars around the world.

10 efficient (a) 效率高的

Ex. The company aims to provide its clients with an efficient and friendly service.

*word family:*

- They run the business very efficiently.
- Energy efficiency can play a huge role in reducing pollution.

<p><b>word roots:</b> 表「行為動作」fic =</p> <p>proficient (forward+do+adj) ex. She's proficient in three languages.</p> <p>sufficient (over+do+adj) ex. The money isn't sufficient to cover our expenses.</p> <p>artificial (skill+make+adj) ex. I try to buy food that is free from artificial colors.</p>
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■ Suffixes

**Word Tools: Suffixes for jobs and occupations**

<b>I 動詞 + 名詞字尾 -er, -ar, -or 表「從事...的人」</b>		
sing	singer	
visit	visitor	
beg		
lie		
<b>II 動詞 + -er, -or「做...的人」 -ress, -ess「做...的女人」</b>		
act	actor	actress
wait	waiter	waitress
steward	steward	stewardess
<b>III 名詞字尾 -ent, -ant 表「做...的人」</b>		
apply	applicant	
attend	attendant	
enter		
study	student	
receive		
<b>IV 名詞字尾 -an, -ian 表「做...的人」；亦指「支持或實踐...的人」</b>		
comedy	comedian	
library	librarian	

magic	magician	
physic	physician	
technical	technician	
electrical	electrician	
vegetable	vegetarian	
<b>V 名詞字尾 -ist 表「支持或實踐...的人」</b>		
art	artist	
motor	motorist	
bicycle		
flower		
science	scientist	
style	stylist	
<b>VI 字尾對照：-er VS. -ee</b>		
<b>-er 「做...的人」</b>	<b>verb 「動詞」</b>	<b>-ee 「被...做的人」</b>
addresser	address	addressee
employer	employ	employee
examiner	examine	examinee
interviewer	interview	interviewee
trainer	train	trainee