

## 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 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.

➤ The proceeds of the festival today will go to several local charities.

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

#### 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:*

■ 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. 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** 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.
- The prisoner exhibited no emotion when the sentence was read out.

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 =

**conserve** (加強+keep)

**observe** (toward+keep)

**preserve** (before+keep)

■ 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)

support (under+carry)

porter (carry+n)

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.

■ **Suffixes:**

**Noun suffixes** (名詞字尾)

A 動詞 + 名詞字尾

verb	suffix	noun
improve	-ment	improvement
govern		government
manage		management
elect	-ion	election
discuss		discussion
educate		education
congratulate	-ation	congratulation
inform		information
jog		-ing
spell	spelling	
refuse	-al	refusal

## B 形容詞 + 名詞字尾

adjective	suffix	noun
weak	-ness	weakness
happy		happiness
ill		illness
stupid	-ity	stupidity
active		activity
similar		similarity
important	-ance	importance
vacant		vacancy
innocent	-ence	innocence
fluent	-ency	fluency

## Word Tools: Suffixes for jobs and occupations (工作與職業的字尾)

I 動詞 + 名詞字尾 -er, -ar, -or 表「從事...的人」		
sing	singer	
visit	visitor	
beg		
lie		
banking (n)	banker	
carpentry (n)	carpenter	
plumbing (n)	plumber	
II 動詞 + -er, -or「做...的人」 -ress, -ess「做...的女人」		
act	actor	actress
wait	waiter	waitress
steward	steward	stewardess
host	host	hostess

III 名詞字尾 -ent, -ant 表「做...的人」	
apply	applicant
attend	attendant
enter	
inhabit	inhabitant
study	student

receive	
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**IV 名詞字尾 -an, -ian 表「做...的人」；亦指「支持或實踐...的人」**

comedy	comedian
library	librarian
magic	magician
physic	physician
technical	technician
electrical	electrician
vegetable	vegetarian

**V 名詞字尾 -ist 表「支持或實踐...的人」**

art	artist
motor	motorist
bicycle	
flower	
science	scientist
style	stylist

**VI 字尾對照：-er VS. -ee**

<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
	warrant	warrantee
	detain	detainee
	absent	absentee