

2.3 Arriving

Grammar

Countable and uncountable nouns 1

Much and many

Have and have got

Vocabulary

Airport procedures

Mind maps

A Vocabulary



- 1 Here is a list of things you do when you travel by plane to another country. Match each phrase with one of the pictures above.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a land | f buy duty-free |
| b go to the arrivals hall | g wait in the departure lounge |
| c go to the baggage claim | h go through customs |
| d get on / board the plane | i check in |
| e take off | j go through passport control |

- 2 Now cover the phrases in 1, and look only at the pictures. Can you remember the phrases?

B Listening

39

- 1 Olivier Miras is on a business trip. Listen to two conversations at the airport. Where exactly in the airport is he in each conversation?

1

2

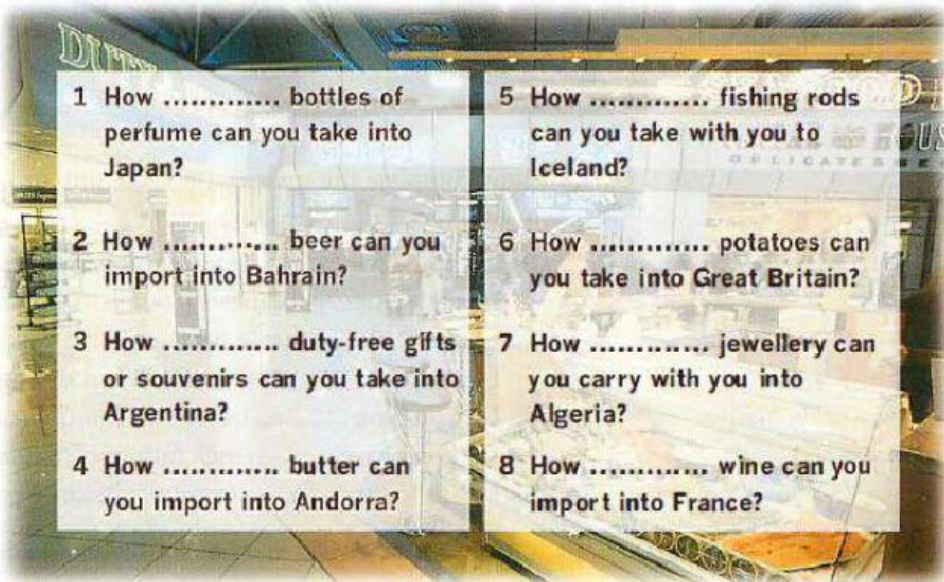
2 Now listen again, and complete these questions.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 How days are you here for? | 3 How luggage do you have? |
| 2 How money do you have with you? | 4 How bottles do you have? |

3 When do we use *how much* and when do we use *how many*?

1 Customs regulations around the world are very different. Complete the questions below, using *much* or *many*.

C Reading



1 How bottles of perfume can you take into Japan?	5 How fishing rods can you take with you to Iceland?
2 How beer can you import into Bahrain?	6 How potatoes can you take into Great Britain?
3 How duty-free gifts or souvenirs can you take into Argentina?	7 How jewellery can you carry with you into Algeria?
4 How butter can you import into Andorra?	8 How wine can you import into France?

2 Now turn to File D on page 150 and match the answers with the questions.

LANGUAGE NOTE

Countable and uncountable

1 Countable [C] nouns have a singular and a plural form. They are usually physical objects which you can count, e.g. camera(s), gift(s), cigarette(s).

Question

Singular: *Do you have a book?*

Plural: *Do you have any cigars?*

How many suitcases are there?

Affirmative / negative

Yes, I do (have a book).

No, I don't (have a book) but I have a travel magazine.

Yes, I do (have some cigars).

No I don't have any cigars – or any cigarettes.

Three.

2 Uncountable [U] nouns only have one (singular) form. They refer to things which are difficult to count because they are in a mass – e.g. wine, perfume, sugar. They also refer to more abstract things which are not physical objects – e.g. information, advice.

Question

Do you have any wine or spirits?

Do you have any advice for me?

How much whisky do you have?

Affirmative / negative

Yes I do. I have some whisky.

No, I don't have any wine or spirits.

I can give you some advice about travelling.

Two litres.

D Vocabulary



1 shopC.....



6 bottle



2 suitcase



7 money



3 luggage



8 room



4 information



9 news



5 souvenir



10 milk

2 Now complete the spaces with *some*, *any*, or *a*.

- 1 I'm sorry, but we don't have rooms free tonight.
- 2 Do you have information about trains to Stockholm?
- 3 I have good news – our sales are up by 20% this month.
- 4 I have suitcase here, and other luggage in the taxi.
- 5 I haven't got money. When do the banks open?
- 6 Do you have bottle of 1996 *Château Margaux*?
- 7 We don't have milk for our coffee. Is there shop open near here?
- 8 I want to buy souvenirs before I go home.

E Listening

20

1 Olivier Miras arrives at a hotel. Listen and answer the following questions.

- 1 Does he have a reservation?
- 2 What type of room does he take?

2 Listen again and complete these extracts from the conversation.

A: you a reservation, sir?

B: No, I

B: it a shower?

A: Yes, it, sir. It's a shower and a bath.

LANGUAGE NOTE

Have and have got

In British English, we often use the construction *have got* as an alternative to *have* in the present tense. In this construction, *have* changes in form. *Got* stays the same.

I have a car.

He has a new job.

You don't have much time.

Do they have any money?

Does she have a company car?

I've got a Harley Davidson.

She's (she has) got a new laptop.

You haven't (have not) got much money.

Have they got any information?

Has he got a computer?

H Speaking

You are at an international business conference. On the first night you go to the hotel bar for a drink. You start talking to a colleague. Look at the examples:

A: *Have you got any customers in England?*

B: *Yes, we have. We've got two or three big customers.*

A: *How many employees does your company have?*

B: *It has 300.*

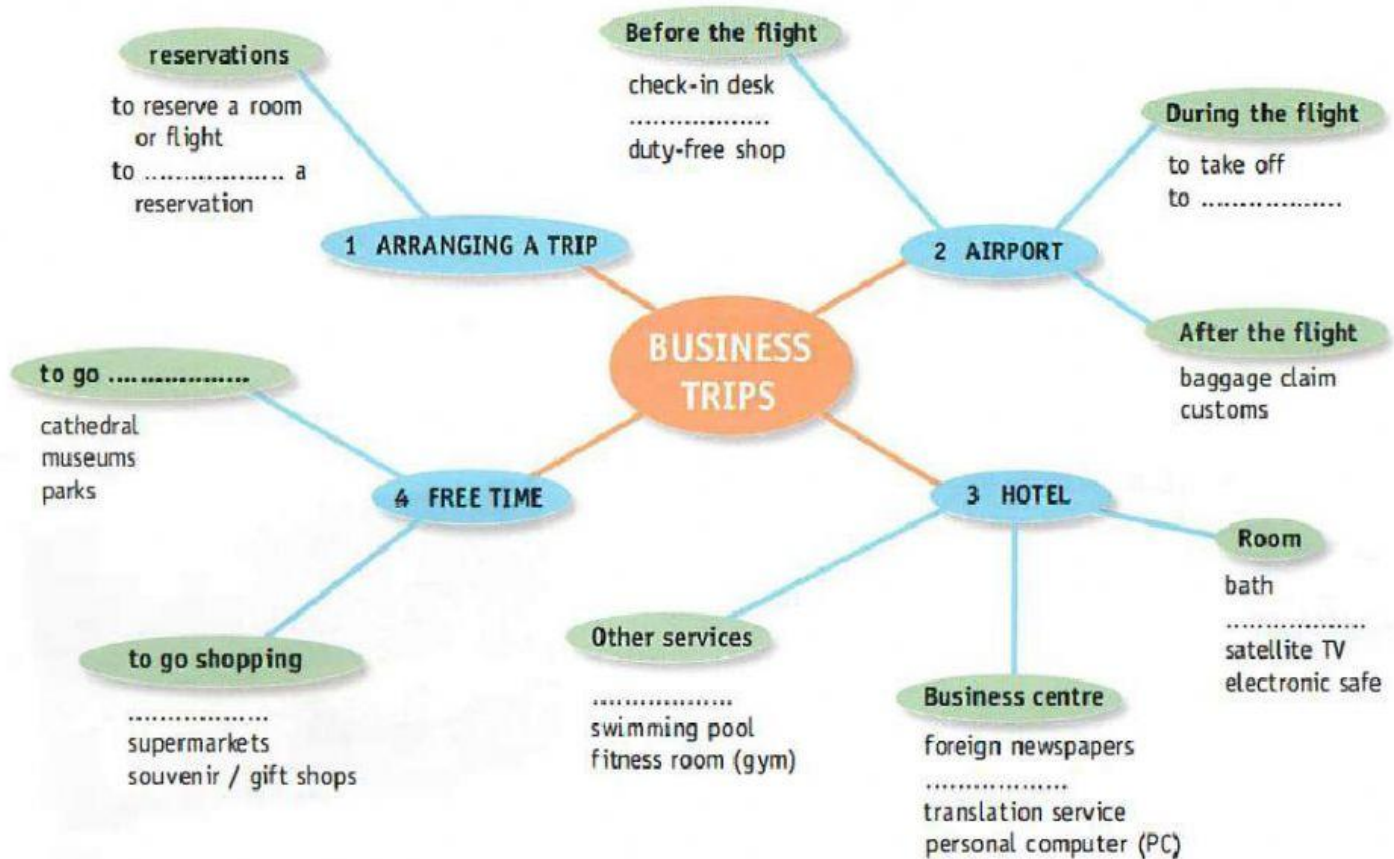
Now expand the notes below to make questions with *have* or *have got*. Then take it in turns to ask and answer the questions with a partner. 'Talk about yourself and your own company, or a company you know well.

- 1 any customers in the USA?
- 2 how many employees / your company?
- 3 any staff in other countries?
- 4 your company / factories abroad?
- 5 how many staff / the head office?
- 6 many competitors?
- 7 your company / a big market share?
- 8 research department?

G Vocabulary

- 1 The diagram below shows some of the words you have learnt in Unit 2, organized in logical groups. Where in the diagram would you put the following words?

department stores	departure lounge	confirm	land
sightseeing	conference room	car park	shower



- 2 What other words from Unit 2 can you add in each category? Make a similar diagram for the words you learnt in Unit 1.

H Speaking

Work with a partner. Choose a word or phrase from the mind map, e.g. *bath*. Make a sentence with the word in it. Say the sentence to your partner, but don't say the word, say 'fizz'. Your partner has to guess what the word is.

e.g. A: Can I have a room with a fizz, not with a shower?
 B: A room with a bath?
 A: That's right.