Travelling light

Those who travel light, travel happy.

Countable and uncountable nouns – Rzeczowniki policzalne i niepoliczalne

1	2
money	dollar
information	detail
luggage	suitcase
work	job
accommodation	room

Pieniądze, informacje, bagaż, praca, zakwaterowanie – to rzeczowniki niepoliczalne.

Rzeczowników niepoliczalnych nie można policzyć na sztuki i nie mają liczby mnogiej.

W zdaniach twierdzących nie stawiamy przed nimi a ani an tylko some, a w zdaniach przeczących i pytających any.

Po much i a lot (dużo) występują w liczbie pojedynczej.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Rzeczowniki policzalne da się policzyć na sztuki i występują w liczbie pojedynczej oraz mnogiej.

Stawiamy przed nimi a, an albo the w liczbie pojedynczej, oraz the lub some w liczbie mnogiej (w zdaniach twierdzących) i any w zdaniach przeczących i pytających.

2 Complete the sentences with *a*, *some* or *any*.

a Have you got _____ luggage?
b I need to get _____ dollars before I go to New York.
c Have you got _____ information about flights to Berlin?
d Do you have _____ details about the conference?
e I usually do _____ work on the train when I travel into the office.
f You're lucky to have _____ job!
g I'm sorry, we haven't got _____ rooms available tonight.
h They can't find _____ accommodation for us in the city.

Clothes and travel items

1 1.50 Listen to eight sentences. For each one, write down the article of clothing in the box which is mentioned.

blouse	jacket	~~pair of shoes~~	socks	pair of trousers
scarf	shirt	skirt	suit	sweater	tie

a *pair of shoes*
b _____
c _____
d _____
e _____
f _____
g _____
h _____

Much - dużo - rzeczowniki niepoliczalne (l.pojedyncza)

Many - dużo - rzeczowniki policzalne (l.mnoga)

- Dużo wody
- Dużo pracy
- Dużo walizek

LIVEWORKSHEETS

- Dużo bagażu
- Dużo przyjaciół
- Dużo czasu
- Dużo rzeczy

4 1.51 Complete the conversation with *much* or *many*. Then listen and check your answers.

A So, when are you off?
B In about ten minutes.
A Everything ready?
B Yes, I hope so.
A How (a) _____ bags have you got?
B Just this one and my laptop.
A Is that all?
B It's only a short trip and I don't need (b) _____ clothes. Just a couple of shirts.
A And something warm, I hope. It's quite cold there at this time of year.
B How (c) _____ money do you think I need?
A Not (d) _____. You can use a credit card in most places.
B That's what I thought. I've got some cash, anyway.
A Right. Well, have a good time.
B Thanks. See you when I get back.

6 Compare the list you made in 3 with a partner. Ask how much/many he or she takes of each thing.

How many shirts do you take? *How many pairs of shoes do you take?*
How much money do you take? *How many bags do you take?*

Check it in or carry it on?

1 Answer the questions.

a When you travel by air, how many bags do you take?
b Do you check in your luggage or do you take it on the plane with you as hand luggage?

2 Mark the phrases (a–i) to show if they apply to hand luggage (*H*) or checked luggage (*C*).

a easily carry everything yourself _____
b tip porters _____
c check in just before your flight leaves _____
d use the automated check-in _____
e reduce your journey time _____
f avoid luggage problems if you miss a connection _____
g wait for your luggage at the carousel when you arrive _____
h catch a bus or train, instead of having to pay more to take a taxi _____
i find a trolley _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3 Work with a partner. Talk about the advantages of only having hand luggage. Use the ideas from 2 and *You can ...*



Packing

1 Read the article and instructions about how to 'bundle wrap' and look at the pictures. The pictures are in the correct order. Put the instructions (a–g) in the correct order to match the pictures.

BUNDLE WRAPPING
FOR BEGINNERS



For the business traveller, it's important to arrive at your destination looking good. That means your clothes have creases where you want them and not where you don't want them. This depends on how you pack your clothes.

Clothing is like paper. If you fold paper, it leaves a mark, but if you wrap paper around a cylinder, you can straighten it out again and there are no creases. Most people fold their clothes and put them one on top of the other. This is the worst thing you can do. The solution is to 'bundle wrap'. Here's how you do it.

- [ ] a Tie the bundle up to stop it falling apart.
- [ ] b Lay the other clothes on top (going from large to small, e.g. jacket, skirt/dress, long-sleeved shirt, short-sleeved shirt, trousers, sweater, shorts) in alternating directions to make a pile with uniform thickness.
- [ ] c Put the 'core' on top to form the centre of the bundle.
- [ ] d Put the bundle in your suitcase.
- [ ] e Put your largest item (usually a jacket) on a flat surface like the bottom of your bag or a bed.
- [ ] f Wrap the top item of clothing around the 'core'. Then wrap the next item down around that, and so on.
- [ ] g Fill a small bag with soft items like socks and underwear to form the 'core' for the bundle.

LIVEWORKSHEETS















3 **1.52** An expert gives advice on how to prepare for a business trip. Read the questions. What do you think are her answers? Listen and see if you are right.

1 Why is packing so important?
   - a It's good mental preparation for your trip.
   - b It's important to have light luggage, but also to look good when you go to meetings.
   - c Your luggage is part of a good image.

2 What is the secret of good packing?
   - a Planning.
   - b Strength.
   - c A good suitcase.

3 How many sets of underwear do you need?
   - a One.
   - b One for each day.
   - c Three.

4 How can you make sure you look different every day?
   - a Take one outfit for each day.
   - b Combine your clothes in different ways.
   - c Take a selection of ties.

5 What is the most important thing to think about when you choose the size of your bag?
   - a How much you need to take.
   - b The choice between taking hand luggage and checking your luggage in.
   - c The weight limit on luggage for each passenger.

LIVEWORKSHEETS