REVISION
UNIT 4: TRAVEL SAFETY

PART 1: LISTENING

Task 1: Listen to a conversation between a guest and the front desk clerk about earthquakes in Taiwan and complete the following sentences with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS.

1. It is true that there are a lot of _____ in Hualien.

2. In that case, it is necessary for guests to stay calm and do not _____.

3. A doorway or corner is considered to be a _____ place in case of emergency.

4. Remember that do not use _____.

5. Falling trees or parts of building may make guests _____ if they go outside.

Task 2: Listen to a hotel's emergency evacuation plan, then fill in the summary with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS.

According to the hotel's emergency evacuation plan, in the event of fire, guests need to stay calm and pull the (6) _____ to activate the sprinklers. Next, they must use the (7) _____ and quickly leave the building. In case of an earthquake, guests should take cover under (8) _____ like a desk. They shouldn't go near any windows and need to beware of (9) _____. Moreover, they must listen carefully to the (10) _____ from the loudspeakers.

PART 2: READING

Task 1: Read the following passage on travel safety in London, then fill in the gaps with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND NUMBERS.

STAYING SAFE IN LONDON

London is a very safe place but like any big city, it's worth taking sensible precautions. Here are a few tips to enjoying London safely, whether you're a first-time visitor, regular traveler or local. In an emergency, telephone 999 or 112. To contact the Police for non-emergencies, dial 101. And see our page on Emergency Services and Healthcare.

Safe Travel in London

- Plan your route before you leave. See the Transport for London website.
- Only use taxis or registered minicabs.
- Try to avoid walking alone at night. Keep to well-lit main roads.
- Beware of wearing headphones – they reduce awareness of your surroundings.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

- In the UK, cars drive on the left. To ensure you cross roads safely, only use designated crossings, only cross when the green man is showing and take note of the signs indicating "look right" or "look left" to spot any oncoming traffic.

Staying Safe in Bars and Restaurants

- Make sure you keep your property out of sight and safely under the table.
- Many venues have clips under the tables, use them to secure your handbag or briefcase. Don't accept drinks from strangers.
- Check up on your friends by phone or text to make sure they got home safely and vice-versa.

Keep Your Belongings Safe

- Don't leave your bag unattended anywhere in London – this can lead to a security alert.
- Keep your purse or wallet close to your body and don't carry too much cash.
- When using a cashpoint, check that no one is looking over your shoulder and that the ATM hasn't been tampered with. Cover the keypad so no one else can see your PIN number.
- Keep your mobile phone, MP3 player, camera and other gadgets out of sight in your pocket or handbag when not in use.
- Inform your service provider and police if your phone or other valuables are stolen or lost. Dial 101 for your nearest Police service.

Be Aware

- Make sure to report any unattended bags or belongings in public places.
- Watch the National Police Chiefs' Council's (NPCC) video with advice on what to do in the rare event of a firearms or weapons attack.
- Download the free CitizenAid app on Android or Apple, which gives advice on immediate actions in case of an incident.

11. In case of emergency, tourists can call _____ to ask for help.

12. Tourists are advised to walk only on _____ at night.

13. To safely cross roads, tourists must use _____ and wait for the right signal.

14. Tourists shouldn't _____ offered by strangers at bars or restaurants.

15. Tourists are advised not to leave their possessions _____.

16. At the cash point, tourists should _____ when entering the PIN number.

17. Tourists need to contact police and their _____ when their valuable belongings are stolen.

18. The NPCC video provides guidelines on what to do when there is a(n) _____ attack.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Task 2: Read the following excerpt from an article about health and safety at hotels, then answer the questions with NO MORE THAN FIVE WORDS.

One of the most important aspects of working in a hotel is knowing about correct health and safety procedures to reduce the risk of accidents and if an accident happens how to perform basic first aid. Most hotels have compulsory basic health and safety training for all employees. During these training sessions, employees learn how to use the items in the first aid kit by practicing treatment of imaginary injuries.

For example, if you are told that a chef in the kitchen has cut his hand on a knife, you could apply a plaster to the cut to stop bleeding. Or, if a guest burns themselves on the hot buffet, you would apply a cream and then a bandage. These training sessions help employees be better prepared for the risks which cannot be avoided.

Perhaps even more important than this is the act of prevention, which can be achieved by training staff on what to do to avoid risks. Imagine the situation of a housekeeper mopping the floor. The floor will be wet for some time so it is important to put up a sign warning against slips. This may seem obvious but often it is not done. Another obvious, but often ignored practice is keeping a list of phone numbers for doctors by reception. This way, no time is wasted when a guest asks for a doctor. This could be very important if the illness is contagious, as other guests could be at risk.

Each area of the hotel can present different risks to the health and safety of guests and staff, and as such it is a good idea for a risk assessment to be carried out at least twice a year. This assessment shows all potential risks and how they can be avoided or at least minimized. These assessments cover all areas from hygiene to fire prevention and are usually done by a designated safety specialist who has had greater training, this person is often a qualified first-aider who can perform more advanced treatment such as CPR if someone is unconscious or not breathing.

19. Who must attend the training sessions about health and safety at the hotel?

_____

20. According to the text, what should a hotel staff do to treat a small cut?

_____

21. Who is responsible for keeping doctors' contact numbers?

_____

22. How often should risk assessments be conducted at a hotel?

_____

23. Who is responsible for carrying out the risk assessments?

_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Part 3: WRITING

Make complete sentences based on given words and phrases. Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D.

24. If/ you/ hear/ fire alarm,/ please/ evacuate/ building/ immediately.

A. If you hear the fire alarm, please evacuate the building immediately.

B. If you hear the fire alarm, please evacuating the building immediately.

C. If you hear the fire alarm, please to evacuate the building immediately.

D. If you hearing fire alarm, please evacuating the building immediately.

25. Visitors/ museum/ may/ take/ photographs/ designated areas.

A. Visitors to the museum may taking photographs in designated areas.

B. Visitors to the museum may take photographs on designated areas.

C. Visitors to the museum may take photographs in designated areas.

D. Visitors the museum may to take photographs in designated areas.

26. Men/ prohibit/ wear/ shorts/ or/ tank tops/ when/ visit/ Thai temples.

A. Men is prohibiting from wearing shorts or tank tops when visiting Thai temples.

B. Men are prohibited with wearing shorts or tank tops when visiting Thai temples.

C. Men are prohibited from wearing shorts or tank tops when visited Thai temples.

D. Men are prohibited from wearing shorts or tank tops when visiting Thai temples.

27. Tourists/ must/ follow/ safety procedures/ when/ they/ do/ dangerous sports.

A. Tourists must following safety procedures when they are doing dangerous sports.

B. Tourists must follow the safety procedures when they are doing dangerous sports.

C. Tourists must to follow the safety procedures when they doing dangerous sports.

D. Tourists must following the safety procedures when they doing dangerous sports.

28. Case/ earthquake,/ stay/ calm/ and/ it/ important/ you/ not/ panic.

A. In case of earthquake, stay calm and it's important that you don't panic.

B. In case on earthquake, stay calm and it's important that you don't panic.

C. In case of earthquake, staying calm and it's important that you not panic.

D. On case of earthquake, staying calm and it important that you don't panic.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

29. Some/ cleaning chemicals/ toxic/ and/ deadly,/ but/ they/ should/ keep/ lock/ away.

A. Some cleaning chemical are toxic and deadly, so they should be keep locked away.

B. Some cleaning chemicals are toxic and deadly, so they should be kept locked away.

C. Some cleaning chemicals is toxic and deadly, but they should be kept locking away.

D. Some cleaning chemicals are toxic and deadly, so they should kept locking away.

30. Please/ follow/ tour guide/ avoid/ be/ lost/ when/ visit/ national park.

A. Please following tour guide to avoid being lost when visiting the national park.

B. Please following your tour guide to avoid be lost when visiting the national park.

C. Please follow your tour guide to avoid being lost when visit the national park.

D. Please follow your tour guide to avoid being lost when visiting the national park.

LIVEWORKSHEETS