

## 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 [ə`raɪv] (v) 到達 **OPP:**

Ex. The two studies **arrive at** very different conclusions.

word family:

- They were awaiting the arrival of guests. **OPP:**
- We were late arrivals at the party.

2 **proceed** [prə`sid] (v) 繼續進行、行進 **cf.**

Ex. The council is proceeding with its plan to move the stadium.

word family:

- Passengers for flight 508 to Istanbul should proceed to Gate 27.
- The proceeds will go to the school for refugee children.
- I took legal proceedings to try to have him taken away from his parents permanently.

**word roots:** 表「行為動作」ceed, cess, ced(e) =

**exceed** (out+go)

**recess** ((back+go)

**concede** (together+go)

**intercede** (between+go)

3 delay [di`le] (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 [bord] (v) 登 (機/船/車) **OPP:**

Ex. You must have a ticket in order to board the train.

*word family:*

- She has recently been appointed to the board of directors.
- Welcome to the team. It's great to have you **on board**.
- It's time to get aboard. **cf.**

5 flight [flaɪt] (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 [ˈstresfəl] (a) 緊張的

Ex. She's very good at coping in stressful situations.

*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.

7 exhibition [ˌeksəˈbɪʃən] (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.
- He was exhibiting symptoms of stress.

8 **reserve** [rɪˈzɜːv] (v) 預約、保存

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

*word family:*

- She keeps a little money **in** 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 =

con**serve** (加強+keep)

ob**serve** (toward+keep)

des**erve** (加強+keep)

pres**erve** (before+keep)

■ Dining out

Some business people dine out as part of their jobs to **entertain** clients and discuss **projects**. Sometimes they go for a buffet lunch or on a special occasion they might have a three-course dinner that includes an appetizer or starter, a main course or entree, and a dessert. Beverages are served with the meal. The menu tells you the food that is offered and the price of each dish. Places to dine vary from restaurants

where a host/hostess will greet you, to self-service cafeterias. However, all quality restaurants will provide waiter service. A good waiter or waitress will make recommendations about the choice of dishes and drinks. At the end of the meal, it is normal in many countries for diners to include a tip for the service, in addition to the amount of the check for the meal itself.

9 entertain [ˌentəˈten] (v) 娛樂、招待

Ex. We hired a magician to entertain children.

*word family:*

- We entertain a lot of people, mainly business associates of my husband's.
- Children's TV nowadays is much more entertaining.
- They play games in the evening for entertainment.

**word roots:** 表「行為動作」tain, ten, tin =

**contain** (together+hold)

**attain** (to+hold)

**tenant** (hold+n=sb)

**continent** (together+hold+n=sth)

10 project [ˈprɒdʒekt] (n) 計畫

Ex. He is **doing** a class project **on** pollution.

*word family:*

- Total expenditure was projected **to** increase by 4%.
- Laser images were projected **onto** the screen.
- He gave a projection of future expenses.
- The projected extension to the motorway is going to cost \$4 million.

■ Suffixes

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

<b>I 動詞 + 名詞字尾 -er, -ar, -or 表「從事...的人」</b>		
sing	singer	
visit	visitor	
beg		
lie		
banking (n)	banker	
carpentry (n)	carpenter	
plumbing (n)	plumber	
<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
host	host	hostess

<b>III 名詞字尾 -ent, -ant 表「做...的人」</b>	
apply	applicant
attend	attendant
enter	
inhabit	inhabitant
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

V 名詞字尾 <b>-ist</b> 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		
-er 「做...的人」	verb 「動詞」	-ee 「被...做的人」
addresser	address	addressee
employer	employ	employee
examiner	examine	examinee
interviewer	interview	interviewee
trainer	train	trainee
	warrant	warrantee
	detain	detainee
	absent	absentee