**Travelling**  
  
  
1. **The reasons why people travel** – people travel for many reasons. For example:  
-  it is a good way to learn about life – to learn new things, to understand other cultures, their traditions, customs and to get to know them  
-  for a holiday  - to relax and to get some rest  
-  to learn a foreign language or to become better at it  
-  from necessity – people need to travel to work, to do shopping, to visit friends and so on.

2.  **Means of transport** – we can travel:  
   
\* **by land** /po zemi/ :  
- by **car**  
- by **train**  
- by **bus**  
- by **bicycle**  
- by **motorcycle**  
- by **underground**(by**subway/**by**tube**) – metrom  
- by **foot** (go **on foot**) – pešo  
  
\* **by water**:  
- **a boat** – loďka  
- **a ferry** – trajekt  
- **a ship** – loď  
- **a cargo** – nákladná loď  
  
\* **by air**/vzduchom/:  
- **a plane /a jet plane/**- lietadlo  
- **a helicopter**  
  
**Advantages and disadvantages of travelling by:**

**CAR:**   
**Advantages:**  
-  traveling by car is comfortable  
-  you can listen to the radio while you drive  
-  you can go anywhere anytime – you don’t have to use the public transport, you don’t have to buy a ticket  
-  you can stop at any time you need to have a break  
-  the car has a boot /kufor/ - it has a big space to carry your luggage and other things  
   
**Disadvantages:**  
-  a car is expensive to buy  
-  petrol /benzín/ is expensive  
-  you must have a driving licence  
-  you must pay for parking  
-  you can end up in a traffic jam  
-  statistically it is the most dangerous way of transport – you can have a car crash /dopravná nehoda/  
-  it pollutes the air which is not good for our environment  
  
**BUS**:  
        
**Advantages:**  
-  we can spend time talking to other passengers on the bus  
-  we can relax – read and look out of the window, work, eat ...  
-  buses stop more often than trains – you can get off at a bus stop which is closer to the place where you need to go  
-  you don’t have to drive  
  
**Disadvantages:**  
-  it is expensive /but usually cheaper than traveling by car/  
-  it is often crowded /preplnené/  
-  it is sometimes delayed /mešká/  
-  you have to get to the bus stop  
-  you must travel at certain times  
-  sometimes stopping at too many bus stops can be a disadvantage  
   
  
 **TRAIN**  
   
**Advantages:**  
-  we can spend time talking to other passengers on the train  
-  we can relax – read and look out of the window, work, eat ...  
-  it usually isn’t stressful  
-  trains are comfortable if they are not crowded  
-  you don’t have to drive  
  
**Disadvantages:**  
-  it is expensive /but usually cheaper than traveling by car/  
-  it is often crowded /preplnené/  
-  it is sometimes delayed /mešká/  
-  you have to get to the station  
-  sometimes you have to use other transport to get to the station  
-  you must travel at certain times  
  
**PLANE**  
  
**Advantages:**  
-  traveling by plane is **comfortable**  
-  it is **safe** /bezpečné/  
-  it is **fast** - you can get to any place in the world and it takes only a few hours  
-  you can read, sleep ... during the flight  
  
**Disadvantages:**  
-  it is **expensive**  
-  it is strictly **dependent on timetable** – you have to travel at certain times  
-  sometimes the flight can be **delayed** or **cancelled**  
-  you have to **buy the plane ticket in** **advance** /vopred/  
-  some people are **afraid of heights** and **confined spaces**  
  
**BOAT /  SHIP**  
      
**Advantages:**  
-  it is relatively safe /bezpečné/  
-  it is mostly used for trips during holidays /používa sa najčastejšie na výlety počas dovolenky/  
  
**Disadvantages:**  
-  you can get seasick /morská nemoc/  
-  a ship can sink /potopiť sa/  
-  it isn’t used often nowadays – it was more often used in the past – one of the biggest and the most famous ships was the Titanic. It was considered unsinkable but it sank on its maiden voyage from England to New York and more than 1500 people died.  
   
Other means of transport:  
**Public transport** – public transport is cheaper but also less comfortable. It is often crowded and it is dependent on timetable. It includes:  
  
- **bus**  
- **train**  
- **tram** – električka  
- **underground (subway)** – metro => it is the fastest way of transport in the city => it usually goes every 5 minutes. Undergrounds were built in order to make the trams and buses less crowded.  
    
- **passport** – pas  
- **visa** /if we need it/ – vízum  
- **money** or a **credit card**  
- **luggage** – batožina  /**a suitcase** – kufor, **a rucksack** – ruksak/  
- **insurance**– poistenie  
  
**Vocabulary:**  
**a reason** – príčina  
**means of transport** – dopravné prostriedky  
**prefer** – uprednostňovať  
**customs** – zvyky  
**get to know** – spoznať  
**to get some rest** – oddýchnuť si  
**have to** – musieť  
**use**– použiť  
**public transport** – verejná doprava /MHD/  
**buy a ticket** – kúpiť si lístok  
**carry** – niesť  
**luggage** – batožina  
**driving licence** – vodičský preukaz  
**pollute environment** – znečistiť životné prostredie  
**passenger**– pasažier  
**get off** – vystúpiť  
**a bus stop** – autobusová zastávka  
**close to** – blízko  
**crowded**– preplnené  
**delay**– meškanie  
**spend time** – tráviť čas  
**it takes a few hours** – trvá to pár hodín  
**a flight** – let  
**cancel**– zrušiť  
**nowadays**– v súčasnosti  
**in the past** – v minulosti  
**consider**– považovať  
**include**– zahŕňať  
**accomodation**– ubytovanie  
**make a reservation** – urobiť rezerváciu  
**book accomodation** – zarezervovať ubytovanie  
**arrange**– zabezpečiť  
**travel abroad** – cestovať do zahraničia