

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
Донецький національний університет економіки і торгівлі
імені Михайла Туган-Барановського

Кафедра іноземних мов

Д. В. Фурт

**ENGLISH FOR TOURISM
(Part II)**

Збірник тестових завдань
з дисципліни «Іноземна (англійська) мова
професійного спрямування (II рівень)»
для студентів напряму підготовки 6.140103 «Туризм»

Кривий Ріг – 2016

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Запропонована методична робота сприятиме закріпленню та перевірці навичок всіх видів мовленнєвої діяльності.

Робота містить тестові завдання за темами, які вивчаються на другому етапі вивчення іноземної мови.

Навчальний посібник відповідає сучасним методичним вимогам до навчальної літератури.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

INTRODUCTION

Навчальний посібник “English for Tourism (Part II)” призначено для перевірки знань студентів напряму підготовки 6.140103 «Туризм» денної та заочної форм навчання.

Даний збірник має за мету забезпечити поточний контроль знань та умінь студентів впродовж кожної теми.

Збірник складається з тестових завдань до кожної теми з урахуванням матеріалу, відображеного у робочій програмі. Кожен тест містить вправи, що охоплюють всі види мовленнєвої діяльності (читання, роботу з лексичним та граматичним матеріалом, писемне мовлення).

Вирішення запропонованих завдань вимагає від студентів інтегрованого застосування знань, отриманих на протязі вивчення дисципліни і дозволяє перевірити вміння студентів орієнтуватись у практичних та теоретичних аспектах дисципліни.

ТЕСТОВІ ЗАВДАННЯ

TEST 1

Reading Comprehension

1. Read the text. Then, mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

Tourism and Tourists

Tourism gives work to millions of people, and some people believe that it is the biggest industry in the world today. But what is tourism? And how is it different from other kinds of travel?

Tourists travel to places away from home and stay there for a short time – a week or two, perhaps. They travel because they want to do business, or to visit friends or family, or to have a holiday. All three kinds of travel are parts of tourism. But in the modern world, holidays are the most important kind of tourism.

The tourist industry gives tourists everything that they want and need during their visits: hotels, restaurants, airports, theatres, etc. When tourists visit places in their own country, this is called domestic tourism. When they visit other countries, this is international tourism.

Tourism is a very important business for many countries, and it is getting bigger all the time. In 2008, 676 billion dollars came from international tourism, and there were 898 international visits – 80 million more than in 1999. The most popular countries in 2006 were France (75 million visitors), the United States (53 million), and Spain (49 million).

1. Many people believe that tourism is the biggest industry in the world today.
2. There are three kinds of travel which are parts of tourism.
3. Nowadays holidays are the most important kind of tourism.
4. The tourist industry supplies tourists with everything they need during their visits.
5. Foreign tourists prefer visiting their own countries.
6. Domestic tourism is more widespread than the international one.
7. Visiting other countries is called international tourism.
8. The number of tourists is decreasing all the time.

9. If we don't protect wildlife now, ... nothing left for further generations.
a) there will be b) there won't be c) there isn't d) there wasn't
10. If I... another job, I would take it immediately.
a) am offered b) are offered c) will be offered d) were offered
11. ... you sing before breakfast, you will cry before night.
a) Unless b) If only c) If d) When
12. If you ... after two hares, you will catch neither.
a) run b) ran c) rung d) rang
13. If the sky ..., we shall catch larks.
a) fell b) falls c) felt d) fallen
14. If he wants, he ... your example.
a) follow b) will follow c) follows d) followed
15. If he isn't careful, he
a) will fallen b) will be fallen c) will fall d) would fall
16. If you cannot bite, never... your teeth.
a) show b) showed c) shown d) you show
17. I must have the doctor handy, in case my baby ... worse.
a) feel b) feels c) felt d) fell
18. If I asked Helen, she ... probably give you a lift.
a) would b) will c) should d) must
19. Who would you ask, if you ... how to do it?
a) hadn't known b) wouldn't know c) didn't know d) shouldn't know
20. What would you do, supposing your car ... now.
a) stolen b) was stolen c) had been stolen d) had been stole

20 points

Writing

4. Describe the procedures of arrival to any destination.

10 points

Total 50 points

TEST 2

Reading Comprehension

1. Read the text. Then, mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

A big and promising business

Tourism is one of the biggest businesses in the world. There are nearly 800 million international tourist arrivals every year. It employs, directly or indirectly, one in fifteen of all workers worldwide, from A to Z, from airport cleaners to zookeepers, and includes bar staff, flight attendants, tour guides, and resort receptionists. It is a huge part of the economy of many countries.

Tourism is a fast-moving business. Key developments in the last 150 years have led to the rise of mass tourism. There have been technological developments in transport, in particular the appearance of air travel and charter flights. There have been changes in working practices, with workers getting paid holiday time and working shorter and more flexible hours.

In recent years we have seen growth of the Internet and globalization, making the world seem smaller but a very fascinating place.

But what are the challenges today? The tourism industry is affected by many different things: international events, economic change, changes in fashion. New concerns and worries appear every year, for example as people become more worried about security and international terrorism, or as the value of their currency changes. But new destinations and new sources of tourists also seem to emerge every year.

Tourism survives. It is a powerful and sometimes dangerous force in the modern world. Tourism creates many jobs and careers, but it also produces many poor and badly paid jobs. Tourism can help to protect environment and animal life, it can also damage them. Tourism can save cultures and the local way of life, but it can also destroy them. Tourism can change countries – and people for the better, but it can also change them for the worse.

Tourism is one of the biggest industries in the world. It is perhaps also the most important.

1. Tourism employs one in fifteen of all workers worldwide.
2. Tourism is a huge part of the economy of a few countries.
3. Key developments resulted in the rise of mass tourism.
4. There have been no changes in working practices.
5. Tourism has no cons today.
6. The Internet and globalization made the world seem smaller but a very fascinating place.
7. People become less worried about security and international terrorism nowadays.
8. International events, economic change, changes in fashion affect the tourism industry.
9. New sources of tourists replace the old ones every year.
10. Tourism can change countries – and people only for the better.

10 points

Vocabulary Practice

2. Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

1. Will I find a room here in case I failed to _____ it beforehand?

a) pay	c) book
b) order	d) confirm
2. Lots of ancient buildings which were meant to be _____ became tourist attractions.

a) temporary	c) detour
b) exterior	d) cruising
3. You can _____ an iron if you don't want to pay extra charge to get your clothes pressed.

a) reserve	c) order
b) rent	d) book
4. European capital cities are _____ by small groups of tourists searching for entertainments.

a) estimated	c) traversed
b) stilts	d) encountered
5. The cruise liner is a _____ meant for long lasting voyages.

4. ... you had eaten breakfast, you wouldn't be hungry now.
 a) In case b) If c) Even if d) Unless
5. If you had looked at the map, you ... lost now.
 a) wouldn't be b) shouldn't be c) can't be d) mustn't be
6. If Roger... his bike out in the rain, it wouldn't be rusty now.
 a) hadn't left b) leave c) leaves d) have left
7. If she had paid her rent last month, she ... to move out of her flat now.
 a) musn't have b) wouldn't have c) will not have d) shall not have
8. If you ... an expensive car last week, you would have more money now. a) haven't bought b) buy c) hadn't bought d) bought
9. I wouldn't enjoy going to discos if I ... like dancing.
 a) didn't b) don't c) couldn't d) wasn't able
10. If the building were too big, nobody ... ever buy it.
 a) wouldn't b) would c) should d) shouldn't
11. If the minister ... reelected, he will still control foreign policy.
 a) is b) was c) were d) has
12. If the building weren't in a perfect condition, it ... impossible to use it for modern offices.
 a) will be b) must be c) would be d) should be
13. If she had set the alarm, she wouldn't
 a) have overslept b) have oversleep c) has overslept d) overslept
14. If the blouse ... this skirt, I should buy it.
 a) match b) matched c) matches d) would match
15. He ... unemployed now if he didn't want a higher salary.
 a) wouldn't be b) will not be c) will be d) couldn't be
16. If you could keep a secret I ... tell you everything in details.
 a) must b) will c) would d) shall
17. He wouldn't hire a taxi if the station ... very far from the hotel.
 a) had been b) have been c) isn't d) weren't

18. ... your bicycle if I had a screwdriver of the proper size.

- a) I shall fix b) I would fix c) I have fix d) I fix

19. Sally ... the phone if she were in her office right now.

- a) would answer b) will answer c) must answer d) should answer

20. I wouldn't be a student in this class if English ... my native language.

- a) were b) is c) has been d) had been

20 points

Writing

4. Write about structure of hotels.

10 points

Total 50 points

TEST 3

Reading Comprehension

1. Read the text. Then, mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

Old and New Tourism

In the 1980s and early 1990s, when Africans first realized that tourism can be a way out of their poverty, they built very large concrete hotels on the beaches of Kenya, South Africa and other countries.

For a time the charter flights poured in from Germany and Italy. The tourists hoped to see lions, but also wanted to lie by the pool and to eat food from their own country and enjoy other comforts of home. The revenue from tourism rose sharply, but most of it went to international tour operators.

That was then. Fortunately, a new kind of travel is now in fashion. Today's tourists are leaving the high-rise hotels and European comforts. Instead they are looking for more authentic experiences. On the wild coast of South Africa, young tourists ride horses on unspoilt beaches and make their way through hills of subtropical vegetation. In the evening they sit round the fire and eat a traditional Xhosa meal of meat and vegetables; they listen to the local Xhosa people tell folk stories, before going to bed in simple tents and lodges. The experience is not offered by an international tour operator but by the Xhosa themselves. The Xhosa tour guides are paid two and a half times the average rate of pay.

The change from 'old tourism' to 'new tourism' did not happen suddenly. Interest in the traditional two week sun and sea package holiday fell gradually towards the end of the last century. Individual tailor-made or independent holidays – such as fly-drive – have steadily become more popular. Nowadays people are taking shorter yet more diverse holidays. Long-haul flights are increasing and are making faraway places easier to get to. More and more tourists are looking for adventure, activity, and authenticity. Adventure travel, ecotourism, cultural tours, and sports vacations are taking people to more exotic destinations: China, the Maldives, Botswana, Vanuatu.

1. In the 1980s Africans realized that tourism can be a way out of their poverty.
2. The tourists wanted to see lions and relax at the same time.
3. The revenue from tourism rose and some of it went to international tour operators.
4. More authentic experiences are out of fashion today.
5. Today's tourists are looking for the high-rise hotels and European comforts.
6. Young tourists on the wild coast of South Africa sleep in simple tents and lodges.
7. The experience is offered by the Xhosa themselves.
8. The Xhosa tour guides' salaries are lower than the average rate of pay.
9. Independent holidays have sharply become more popular.
10. Nowadays people are taking shorter yet more diverse holidays.

10 points

Vocabulary Practice

2. Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

1. The _____ number of tourists coming to Malaysia annually equals 20 thousand.

a) traversed	c) estimated
b) traversing	d) encountered
2. This list of carbohydrate and protein content will help you _____ daily intake of calories.

a) to measure	c) to encounter
b) to work out	d) to state
3. McDonald's products are not _____ by dietitians as healthy ones, though they are quite popular all over the world.

a) tempted	c) undergone
b) acknowledged	d) refit
4. You'd better address a travel agent for the trip to be well organized. It's not easy to _____ visas and other formalities.

a) obtain	c) get
b) arrange	d) order
5. It is not easy to define tourism, and _____ statistics are not easy to obtain.

- a) definition c) accurate
 b) distinguished d) necessarily
6. Tourism _____ involves travel.
 a) mobility c) definition
 b) necessarily d) emergency
7. Travel statistics should be considered as _____ rather than accurate figures.
 a) recorded c) deceiving
 b) coordinate d) nose-counting
8. A traveller going from the United Kingdom to Spain or Italy by car would probably pass through France _____, once on his way to his destination and again on his return trip.
 a) borders c) routs
 b) twice d) motorway
9. In the market areas, the _____ is on selling travel services tours to people who are going to some other place.
 a) stress c) accent
 b) idea d) emphasis
10. These services _____ local sightseeing tours, arrangement for travellers and so on.
 a) contain c) cover
 b) include d) cater for

10 points

Grammar Practice

3. Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

1. We couldn't... him alone. His health was too poor.
 a) risk to leave b) to risk to leave c) risk leaving d) be risked to leave
2. My neighbour had his garage ... into by car thieves.
 a) breaking b) broken c) having broken d) broke
3. Every member of the respectable coterie appeared ... in his own reflections, ... the dog, who seemed ...

- a) plunged, not excepting, to be meditating b) plunging, not excepted, be meditating
c) having plunged, not except, meditating d) to plunge, not having excepted, being
meditating

4. ... their supper, the family started watching television.

- a) Finished b) Being finished c) Having finished d) Having been finished

5. ..., the children fell asleep immediately.

- a) Being very tired b) Very tired c) Very tiring d) Having tired

6. I might ... a complete circle and return to the point where I started without ... of the fact.

- a) to make, being aware b) making, being aware
c) making, to be aware d) make, being aware

7. I couldn't... outright.

- a) resisting to laugh b) resist to laugh c) resist laughing d) to resist laughing

8. We both sat in silence for some little time after ... to this extraordinary story

- a) listening b) listen c) to listen d) having been listened

9. I won't be able to go anywhere tomorrow as I'll have my new furniture...

- a) delivering b) having delivered c) delivered d) being delivered

10. The rise in our city's crime rate is truly ... In fact, these days most people ... of going out at night.

- a) alarmed, terrifying b) alarming, are terrified
c) having alarmed, is terrified d) alarming, having terrified

11. It is worth ... that all of these three old gentlemen were once in love with the widow Wycherly.

- a) to mention b) mentioning c) to be mentioned d) being mentioned

12. ... articles for her high school paper, she began ... money as a journalist while she was attending college.

- a) Writing, earning b) Having written, earn
c) Having written, to earn d) Writing, to have earning

13. Are you ... in listening to the opera tonight? - Not really. There's a political debate on TV, and I know it will be very ...

a) interest, entertained b) interesting, having entertained

c) interested, entertained d) interested, entertaining

14. I let my hand ... for many minutes, while I tried ... where and what I could...

a) stay, to imagine, be b) stay, imagine, be

c) to stay, to imagine, be d) to stay, to imagine, to be

15. My friend never fails ... in time to help me.

a) arrive b) to arrive c) arriving d) be arriving

16. The clerk threatens ... if the manager doesn't agree to his proposal.

a) resign b) to resign c) resigning d) to be resigned

17. The quarterback was distraught... that he had failed to break the state record for ... by a few feet.

a) to discover, passing b) discovering, pass

c) discover, having passed d) to discover, to pass

18. Do you really mean ... you used to ... such hideous clothes when you were young?

a) saying, wearing b) say, wear c) to say, wearing d) to say, wear

19. I don't recall ... your umbrella anywhere in the house. Maybe you left it in the office.

a) see b) to see c) seeing d) to be seen

20. My girl-friend didn't even thank me for my gift. I'm really ... at her. - I'm sure she'll thank you soon. I know she was very ... with it.

a) having annoyed, pleasing b) annoyed, pleased

c) annoying, having pleased d) annoyed, pleasing

20 points

Writing

4. Write about Tourist information centres.

10 points

Total 50 points

TEST 4

Reading Comprehension

1. Read the text. Then, mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

The changing face of tourism

Like many other industries, the tourist industry changes from year to year. Firstly, this is because people want to see and do different things. (For example, more and more people today are becoming interested in eco-tourism). Secondly, it is because the world changes, one part of the world can suddenly become more or less dangerous. For example, 2000 was a good year for tourism in Hungary, Slovenia and Croatia, because people stopped fighting in Kosovo. The economy can bring changes, too. When the Japanese yen is strong, Japanese people can travel more cheaply, but visiting Japan is more expensive for people from other countries.

What about tourism in the future? People have been talking about holidays in space since the 1960s, and some people are already planning them.

In 2001, a rich American man called Dennis Tito had the first holiday in space. For 20 million dollars he got a ride to the International Space Station.

Some companies plan to sell holidays in space. They will take tourists about a hundred kilometers up into space and fly them around the earth. One of these companies, Bristol Spaceplanes Limited, is planning three kinds of spaceship. The largest of the three, the Spacebus, will carry tourists for an extremely big sum of money per person. Perhaps there soon be hotels in space, too. Hilton International are already planning a hotel on the moon; it will be 325 metres high, and they will build a beach for it.

Now people are using computers when they look for a holiday. With virtual reality, you can 'visit' different holiday resorts before you decide on your holiday. And virtual reality is getting better all the time. Soon, the real world and virtual reality will look nearly the same. Then tourists will be able to go on holiday and stay at home at the same time.

1. Tourist industry changes continuously from year to year
2. More and more people today are becoming less interested in eco-tourism
3. Fighting in Kosovo was the reason of poor tourism in Hungary, Slovenia and Croatia by 2000.
4. The economy can hardly bring changes.
5. Some people are already planning holidays in space.
6. A rich American man for 20 million dollars was taken to the moon.
7. Some companies plan to fly tourists around the Milky Way.
8. Bristol Spaceplanes Limited is planning three kinds of spaceship.
9. Virtual reality and the real world will have no differences.
10. Due to the virtual reality tourists will be able to go on holiday and stay at home at the same time.

10 points

Vocabulary Practice

2. Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

1. Hotels are usually larger and provide a greater quality and range of _____ than at the lower levels.

a) facilities	c) equipment
b) service	d) tools
2. The restaurant has a high level of technical skill, producing dishes to the highest international _____.

a) quality	c) facilities
b) standards	d) level
3. The travel agent gave the customer some useful _____ about where to go for her holiday.

a) news	c) advice
b) informations	d) facts
4. Choose several jobs that interest you and compare your qualifications and _____ with the duties and responsibilities of the job.

- a) knowledge
b) experience
- c) ability
d) inclinations
5. Cruise lines _____ dependable, competent people with outgoing, positive attitudes.
- a) fire
b) sack
- c) hire
d) employ
6. For all _____ and European flights, check-in is one and a half hours before departure.
- a) international
b) foreign
- c) domestic
d) national
7. The departure _____ for British Airways flights close ten minutes before the aircraft departure time and late arrivals may not be allowed to board.
- a) gates
b) passage
- c) arches
d) entry
8. _____ is tourism that is environmentally friendly and that also benefits local communities.
- a) National tourism
b) Nature tourism
- c) Ecotourism
d) Domestic tourism
9. At the service _____ you can get the necessary travel information.
- a) agency
b) office
- c) room
d) bureau
10. Guests can find more comfortable and well-equipped _____, usually with an en suite bathroom and colour TV.
- a) houses
b) service
- c) accommodation
d) flats

10 points

Grammar Practice

3. Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

1. This morning he was removed to a cell, and I, after ... through all the police formalities, have hurried round to you ... you ... your skill in unravelling the matter.

- a) having gone, implore, using
b) go, imploring, use

- c) going, imploring, using d) going, to implore, to use
2. I hope that by the time his baby learns ... he will be used to ... called 'father'.
- a) to speak, being b) speaking, be c) to speak, have been d) speak, being
3. So they begged the jeweller ... it for three days.
- a) don't sell b) didn't sell c) not to sell d) not sell
4. It was very cold, but they dared ... fires because someone would see the smoke and wonder about it.
- a) not to make b) not make
c) not making d) do not making
5. You'd better save some money for a rainy day. You can't... on ... by your parents every time you get into financial difficulty.
- a) count, to be rescued b) count, being rescued
c) counting, rescuing d) to count, to rescue
6. You can ... my dictionary whenever you like.
- a) to use b) use c) using d) used
7. "I'd better ... there early", said Roy.
- a) got b) to be getting c) to get d) get
8. Come and help me ... the shopping.
- a) to do b) did c) done d) doing
9. He begged her not ... away.
- a) to have gone b) gone c) to go d) go
10. She sat down and made me ... beside her.
- a) to sit b) sat c) to be sitting d) sit
11. Everyone came out of the house ... the new car.
- a) admire b) to admire c) to be admired d) admired
12. I'd rather ... to her alone.
- a) to be talked b) to talk c) talk d) talking
13. You shouldn't ... my pen, I need it myself.
- a) use b) to use c) using d) used

14. Annie got up ... the table.

a) to be cleared b) clear c) to clear d) cleared

15. He felt the dog ... him on the shoulder.

a) to touch b) touch c) to be touched d) touched

16. They wanted me ... with them.

a) come b) came c) to come d) to be coming

17. Have you got anything ... ?

a) add b) to add c) added d) adding

18. Let them ... for a walk.

a) go b) going c) to go d) gone

19. The weather was too good ... indoors.

a) stay b) to stay c) staying d) stayed

20. Everybody saw him ... the street.

a) cross b) to cross c) crossed d) to be crossing

20 points

Writing

4. Write about holiday rep's duties.

10 points

Total 50 points

TEST 5

Reading Comprehension

1. Read the text. Then, mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

How to tip in different countries

If you're travelling overseas on holiday this summer, the preparations may already seem overwhelming – so the last thing you're likely to worry about is tipping. You could regret that, however, once you're sitting in the back of a taxi, wondering how much to tip, if at all. In India, for example, you could have saved yourself a headache by finding out beforehand that you should round the taxi fare up to the next ten rupees and give porters ten rupees a bag; if the concierge got you your taxi on your way out to dinner, he would appreciate five rupees; and at dinner it's appropriate to tip 10 % of the bill, unless a service charge is included.

Tipping in developing countries and Asia is perhaps the most confusing. Not only do customs vary hugely, but there are often ethnical and cultural factors to consider. Keen to avoid an awkward situation, many tourists will be generous. However, this strategy might not be as acceptable as you would think. In many cultures, for example particularly in Asian and Pacific countries such as Japan, tipping is actually perceived as an insult. You could even end up breaking the law – in Vietnam, tipping is illegal.

At the other end of the spectrum are countries where tipping is a way of life. The first word many travelers to Egypt learn is baksheesh (tip), and everyone dealing with helping tourists will expect a small tip, 5 or 10 %.

When travelling in Europe, it's easy to assume tipping customs will be the same everywhere. But this isn't necessarily so. Take restaurants. Some include service charges; others don't.

Even if there is a service charge, you may be expected to tip a little extra. In Denmark, tipping isn't expected in restaurants at all. In Belgium, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, and Sweden, you should tip 10%, but only if there's no service charge. In Austria, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Italy,

Luxembourg, Spain, and Ukraine, you should tip 5% to 10%, even if there is a service charge.

1. It's a good idea for tourists to find out about tipping before leaving home.
2. In India, you should tip a porter 10 rupees for carrying your bags.
3. There are ethnical and cultural factors to consider while tipping in developing countries and Asia.
4. In many Asian and Pacific cultures tipping is illegal.
5. If you are not sure how much to give, be generous.
6. At dinner you should tip no less than 10 % of the bill.
7. In Egypt tipping is a way of life.
8. Tipping is more or less the same in European countries.
9. In Denmark, tourists are not expected to tip in restaurants at all.
10. In Ukraine 5% to 10% tipping in restaurants is expected, even if there is a service charge.

10 points

Vocabulary Practice

2. Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

1. It is difficult to find _____ in Amsterdam in the summer. All the hotels are full.
a) flats
b) accommodation
c) motels
d) sleeping places
2. The hotel has a lot of _____ for disabled guests.
a) services
b) machinery
c) facilities
d) equipment
3. I never take a lot of _____ on holiday with me. I usually only pack one bag.
a) luggage
b) suitcases
c) baggage
d) clothes
4. You must check in within the recommended time before your _____.
a) arrival
b) departure
c) registration
d) passport control

5. Like mass tourism, mass jungle trekking can damage the ecosystem and the living and working _____ of local people.

- a) circumstances
- b) schedules
- c) conditions
- d) conveniences

6. Providing Western and Asian _____ the restaurant is very popular with travellers.

- a) cuisines
- b) meals
- c) kitchen
- d) food

7. The club has an airline desk, a railway desk, _____ exchange, a souvenir shop, a laundry and dry cleaning.

- a) currency
- b) cash
- c) money
- d) banknotes

8. A _____ holiday is a holiday arranged by a company at a fixed price, which includes hotels, travel and meals.

- a) organized
- b) independent
- c) full
- d) package

9. The basic _____ of tourism was established at the United Nations Conference on Tourism and International Travel.

- a) definition
- b) name
- c) heading
- d) target

10. The economic _____ of the international excursionist is very important to small isolated countries.

- a) income
- b) impact
- c) profit
- d) value

10 points

Grammar Practice

3. Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

1. They advised their son ... to the state university.

- a) go
- b) to go
- c) gone
- d) going

2. She seemed ... to him attentively at that moment.

a) listen b) listened c) to be listening d) to be listened

3. You must... very tired if you went to bed so early.

a) be b) been c) have been d) being

4. He insists that the fact should ... at the meeting.

a) to mention b) mention c) to be mentioned d) be mentioned

5. Ann wants you ... to her birthday party.

a) to invite b) to be invited c) invite d) invite

6. The students ... here came from Lviv.

a) work b) working c) worked d) having worked

7. John came in ... his suitcase.

a) carry b) carried c) carrying d) being carried

8. ... the book, she gave it to Peter.

a) To read b) Reading c) Being read d) Having read

9. She went out ... the door behind her.

a) shutting b) shut c) to shut d) to be shut

10. They walked in silence between the tables, now ... with books.

a) to load b) loading c) loaded d) load

11. He looked at a ... copy of the newspaper.

a) fold b) folded c) to fold d) being folded

12. They came back to London, ... six weeks.

a) be away b) were away c) been away d) having been away

13. And ... all this, my father left the room.

a) say b) said c) having said d) be said

14. The boy ... by Betty is a friend of mine.

a) invited b) inviting c) be invited d) invited

15. The room was lit by a ... candle.

a) bum b) burning c) burned d) having burned

16. Kate liked to spend her free time ... the violin.

a) play b) to play c) played d) playing

17. Generally ..., he is a good student.

a) speak b) to speak c) speaking d) spoken

18. ... for another question, he was silent.

a) to wait b) waiting c) waited d) be waited

19. He lay in bed

a) to read b) read c) reading d) having read

20. We saw that the door was

a) locked b) locking c) to lock d) being locked

20 points

Writing

4. Write about food as an integral part of any tourism experience.

10 points

Total 50 points

TEST 6

Reading Comprehension

1. Read the text. Then, mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

THE TOURISM INDUSTRY

Tourism is not a single industry, but rather a group of related enterprises that are joined together in the common purpose of providing services for the travelling public. Among them are transportation companies - air, ship, rail and bus; the accommodation companies - hotels, motels, camping grounds and marinas; catering services - restaurants, bars, night clubs and food stores; and the wide variety of stores and entertainment that contributes to the amusement of the tourist.

The entire field of tourism pulls a lot of positions together into a single entity - travel agents, tour operators, guides and so on.

A majority of the jobs in tourism, regardless of which part of the industry they concern, have one common denominator: contact with the public, including both the positive and negative aspects of dealing with ordinary human beings.

Openly expressed resentment of tourists can cause a decline in business in any resort areas. Anyone who has chosen a career in tourism should enjoy working with people and be tolerant of their failings, especially since the irritations with travel can bring out the worst qualities in some people.

In many of the jobs in which it is necessary to deal with the public, language skill is necessary or desirable. People who hold jobs of this kind include travel agency employees, ticket and reservations agents, airline flight personnel, front-desk employees in hotels, tour conductors or guides, waiters, barmen, and so forth.

The degree of language skill may vary, from using special terms in catering service to speaking fluently among travel agents and tour guides. The degree of language skill may also vary according to the location of the job. Greater skill is required in tourist destination areas than in market areas. In the latter, travel personnel usually work with their own nationals. However, there is not always a clear distinction

between a destination and a market area. Paris is an excellent case in point, since it both receives and generates large number of tourists.

The tourist industry differs from many others in that it employs more women than many other kinds of business. Indeed, women are found at all levels - from the semi-skilled to management positions - in the transportation companies, Many successful travel agents are women who have established independent enterprises after gaining experience elsewhere in the industry.

1. The proportion of people employed in tourism is low compared to the number of people served.
2. All the jobs in tourism require either no skill or just a very low degree of skill.
3. Very few people employed in the tourist industry have any direct contact with members of the public.
4. Travel is so smooth and easy nowadays that it never causes anyone any annoyance.
5. Language skills are usually more important for tourism employees in market areas than in destination areas.
6. The tourist industry is made up of several different kinds of businesses that are connected with travel.
7. Women are employed in a wide variety of positions in the tourist industry.
8. Different positions in travel industry require different degree of language skills.
9. Contact with public has both pros and cons in dealing with people.
10. After gaining experience in other industries many women have established independent travel enterprises.

10 points

Vocabulary Practice

2. Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

1. Special lower _____ are offered for sale by the scheduled airlines through tour operators and travel agents.
a) fares
b) fees
c) prices
d) fines

12. They like ... detective stories.

- a) read b) having read c) reading d) be read

13. Her son can't read yet but he likes ... very much.

- a) read b) reading c) having read d) being read

14. I can still remember ... down the hills in the morning.

- a) run b) running c) having been run d) ran

15. After ... her umbrella i n the hall she entered the room.

- a) left b) leaving c) leave d) being left

16. I am sure of ... this book before.

- a) reading b) read c) having read d) being read

17. My friends like ... to our house.

- a) being invited b) inviting c) invited d)invite

18. I insist on my ... with a. certain consideration.

- a) treat b) treating c) having treated d) being treated

19. I know everyone who is worth

- a) know b) knowing c) being known d) to know

20. The roof needs

- a) to paint b) paint c) painting d) painted

20 points

Writing

4. Write about the rural tourism and what this term implies.

10 points

Total 50 points

TEST 7

Reading Comprehension

1. Read the text. Then, mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

The people who write about travel also receive lavish treatment from the tourist industry. There are relatively few travel writers, but they fill an important place in publicizing the industry. Some of them work full-time for magazines or newspapers.

Others are free-lancers; that is, they work for themselves and sell their articles to any publication that is interested in them. There is also a small industry involved in writing and publishing travel guidebooks. Some of these, like the Baedeker guides that were very popular in the 19th century and the Michelin guides that have wide circulation today, are sold all over the world. The Michelin series, incidentally, is essentially a public relation effort on the part of the French automobile tire manufacturer. Travel writing appeals to people who have a talent with words and who like both travel and independence.

Official and semi-official tourist bureaus employ many people who perform different kinds of work. Some of the jobs - including both advertising and publicity - are related to promotion, which is extremely important to the whole industry. Others are involved with research, such as gathering travel statistics and trying to work out systems that increase their accuracy. Still others are concerned with planning and development of new tourist facilities, or with the maintenance and improvement of existing facilities. The heads of the government bureaus may control official policy concerning tourism within an entire country or region. This may be important enough to the government so that the top official holds the rank of cabinet minister. A great deal of the work in government tourist bureaus involves contact primarily with people in other aspects of the industry, but some may have direct contact with the public in giving information or in solving complaints or problems for tourists. Consulting firms also play a part in the tourist industry. A consultant offers the expertise he has acquired through study and experience to individual clients on a fee basis. In tourism, consultants are called in to give advice to government tourist bureaus or private developers. Some of them may perform

market research; some may analyze statistics that have been collected; and some may help in the planning of new resorts.

1. Travel writing is a lavish career nowadays.
2. Travel writers usually work full-time for magazines or newspapers.
3. There is a variety of jobs in the official and semi-official tourist bureaus.
4. To be a travel writer one should have both inclination to write and imagination.
5. Advertising is an important part of promotion.
6. Government bureaus control tourism policy within a particular region.
7. Government tourist bureaus deal with giving information or solving complaints or problems for tourists.
8. Government tourist bureaus don't have direct contact with the public.
9. Clients pay to a consultant for the expertise he has acquired through study and experience.
10. The activity of consultants in tourism has different aspects.

10 points

Vocabulary Practice

2. Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

1. A cruise is a _____ by ship that is made for pleasure rather than to arrive quickly at a fixed destination..
a) journey
b) voyage
c) travelling
d) tour
2. A scheduled airline flight is usually filled with travellers going to the same _____.
a) destination
b) place
c) spot
d) area
3. IT means inclusive tour, a tour package that offers transportation, _____, and often other conveniences.
a) hotel
b) staying
c) accommodation
d) living

1. I wonder _____.
 - a) what my younger brother is doing now
 - b) what is my younger brother doing
 - c) what does my younger brother do now
 - d) what is doing my younger brother
2. I'm not sure _____.
 - a) who'll be elected president b) who'll be elect president
 - c) who elect president d) president who'll be elected
3. I don't know _____.
 - a) where is the phone-book b) the phone-book where is
 - c) where the phone-book is d) the phone-book is where
4. She saw _____.
 - a) John at the movies last night b) last night John at the movies
 - c) at the movies John d) last at the movies
5. He _____.
 - a) isn't staying there in March b) isn't staying in March there
 - c) there isn't staying in March d) is staying not there in March
6. _____ Einstein speak English when he went to live in the USA?
 - a) Could b) Must c) Should d) Ought
7. Mary _____ swim when she was three.
 - a) should b) may c) ought to d) could
8. _____ you help me with the washing up, please?
 - a) Could b) Might c) Should d) Must
9. She _____ swim really well when she was just eighteen months old.
 - a) must b) had to c) was able to d) should
10. When I was at school we _____ do homework every night.
 - a) should b) had to c) must d) ought
11. You _____ be joking. No one buys two Rolls Royces.
 - a) have to b) must c) should d) are able to

12. You _____ feel relaxed after your holiday.
a) have to b) ought c) must d) are allowed
13. They _____ be tired. They've been travelling all night.
a) must b) can't c) shouldn't d) had to
14. She _____ be Scottish with a surname like McKenzie.
a) ought b) is allowed to c) must d) is able to
15. A driver _____ to take the test in English.
a) hasn't b) needn't c) doesn't have d) mustn't
16. Jack has several books about birds and a pair of powerful binoculars. He _____ be a serious bird watcher.
a) was to b) must c) ought d) will be able.
17. If I don't study for the next test, I _____ fail it.
a) ought to b) should c) might d) will have to
18. It _____ be Jack. He drives a Fiat and this guy is driving a Jaguar.
a) can't b) should c) ought to d) might
19. I think we will have to accept the notion that we _____ have total freedom in everything.
a) need b) needn't to c) ought d) can't
20. He _____ to go to the dentist because he has toothache.
a) ought b) must c) should d) have

20 points

Writing

4. What types of attraction do you know? Write about one of them.

10 points

Total 50 points

TEST 8

Reading Comprehension

1. Read the text. Then, mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

Tourism is a relatively new phenomenon in the world. Tourism has been one of the fastest growing industries in recent years. The growth rate of tourism has generally exceeded the growth rate for the worldwide economy. Sometimes it seems as though a new resort area springs up every day wherever there is sun and sea.

Since being away from home is a necessary component of tourism, its development as a mass industry depended on modern means of rapid and inexpensive transportation. Tourism as we know it today began with the building of the railroads in the 19th Century. Steamships also increased tourism, especially across the North Atlantic. The automobile and airplane in still more recent times have also become major modes of transportation for recreative purposes.

Industrialization has produced the other conditions that are necessary for tourism. Among them is the creation of a large number of people with an amount of disposable income - income above and beyond what is needed for basic expenses such as food, shelter, clothing and taxes.

Another important condition is urbanization, the growth of large cities. Residents of big population centers take more holiday trips than residents of rural areas. Anyone who has been to Rome in July can not help but observe that a great many of the inhabitants are away on vacation.

Before industrialization, there was a sharp distinction between the leisure class and the working class. Nowadays the concept of leisure in the form of long weekends and paid vacations has spread to the working class. This may be the most important factor in modern tourism. Millions of factory workers in northern European countries take their paid vacations in sunny southern European countries. In many cases government, unions, or employers subsidize the cost of the holiday partly or wholly. This subsidized recreational travel is called social tourism.

The importance of the industrialization can be seen from the fact that approximately 75% of international tourists come from industrialized countries.

Sun-and-sea areas that are near the major markets for tourists derive a large part of their income from tourism. It should be noted that tourism benefits not only airlines, hotels, restaurants, and taxi drivers, but also many commercial establishments and even the manufacturers of such varied items as sunglasses, video cameras, and swimming clothing.

One of the principal reasons for encouraging a tourist industry in many developing countries is the so-called multiplier effect of the tourist dollar. Money paid for wages or in other ways is spent not once but sometimes several times for other items in the economy - the food that hotel employees eat at home or the houses in which they live, or the durable goods that they buy. In some countries the multiplier can be a factor as high as 3, but it is often a lower number because of leakage. Leakage comes from the money that goes out of the economy either in the form of imports that are necessary to sustain the tourist industry or in profits that are drained off by investors.

1. The growth rate of tourism is higher than the growth rate for the worldwide economy.
2. The development of a mass tourism industry depended on means of transportation.
3. Industrialization and urbanization are main conditions that are necessary for tourism.
4. Industrialization brought about the creation of a large number of people with an amount of disposable income.
5. Residents of rural areas take more holiday trips than residents of big population centers.
6. After industrialization, there was a sharp distinction between the leisure class and the working class.
7. Social tourism is a government subsidized recreational travel.
8. Sun-and-sea areas get their profit mostly from tourism.
9. Tourism benefits only airlines, hotels, restaurants, and taxi drivers.
10. Multiplier effect of the tourist dollar is the principal reason for encouraging a tourist industry in many developing countries.

10 points

Vocabulary Practice

2. Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

1. A _____ holiday is a holiday arranged by a company at a fixed price, which includes hotels, travel and meals.

- a) organized
- b) independent
- c) full
- d) package

2. The basic _____ of tourism was established at the United Nations Conference on Tourism and International Travel.

- a) definition
- b) name
- c) heading
- d) target

3. The economic _____ of the international excursionist is very important to small isolated countries.

- a) income
- b) impact
- c) profit
- d) value
- e) allowance
- f) dividend

4. The location of new developments regulated by the government greatly affects spreading the economic _____.

- a) advantages
- b) pros
- c) bonuses
- d) benefits

5. A very large percentage of _____ tourism now takes advantage of the automobile for the transportation.

- a) inside
- b) national
- c) domestic
- d) interior

6. One can ___ from his own home and arrive at his destination without any difficulties.

- a) set out
- b) set off
- c) depart
- d) leave

7. The list of current _____ provides reduced prices for hotel rooms.

- a) bonuses
- b) fares
- c) discounts
- d) benefits

8. Having worked as an interpreter for many years in France she had a good practical _____ of French.

- a) had to b) were able to c) didn't have to d) needn't
9. If we go to town, _____ do some shopping.
a) I'll be able to b) I must c) I can d) ought
10. In Britain you _____ drive a car when you're seventeen.
a) must b) are able to c) ought to d) are allowed to
11. We've got two hours left. We _____ leave yet.
a) ought to b) should c) needn't d) are to
12. I'm not working tomorrow, so I _____ get up early.
a) don't have to b) have not to c) haven't got d) am to
13. Susan left before the end of the film. She _____ go home
a) had to b) must c) might d) could
14. You've been working all day. You _____ be tired.
a) ought to b) should c) can d) must
15. — My school is near the railway station. — Oh, it _____ be noisy.
a) should b) must c) can d) is to
16. — What shall we do tonight? — It's a nice day. We _____ go for a walk.
a) could b) must c) have to d) needn't
17. I _____ in love with Bill since 1984.
a) was b) am c) have been d) had been
18. The last time I _____ Dick was in 1985.
a) saw b) have seen c) see d) had seen
19. I _____ a decision yet.
a) haven't made b) made c) am making d) will make
20. I _____ two pages so far.
a) wrote b) was writing c) have written d) write

20 points

Writing

4. Write about different types of tours and tour managers' work.

10 points

Total 50 points

Критерії оцінки
 виконання тестових завдань
 з дисципліни «Іноземна (англійська) мова
 професійного спрямування (II рівень)»
 студентами напряму підготовки.140103 «Туризм»

Рівень	Аналіз видів діяльності	Бали
високий	У лексичних і граматичних текстах студент демонструє чітке знання правил сполучення лексичних одиниць; знання сталих виразів та ідіом, знання основних граматичних та лексичних моделей, свідоме використання стилю і реєстру, знання конотації. Виправлення неприпустимі. Кількість допустимих помилок – нуль.	5 (відмінно)
достатній	У лексичних та граматичних текстах студент виявляє знання сталих виразів та ідіом, знання основних граматичних моделей та лексики, правила їх сполучення. Кількість власноручних виправлень не може перевищувати трьох, кількість помилок в межах трьох.	4 (добре)
середній	Студент вміє конструювати параграфи за опорами у межах вивчених тем для організації думок в єдину інтелектуальну структуру, але в його писемному мовленні мають місце помилки (не більше п'яти). У лексичних та граматичних текстах точно і відповідно вживає сталі вирази, має знання основних граматичних та лексичних моделей. Правила їх сполучення. Кількість помилок більше трьох, але в межах 7, кількість власноручних виправлень не більше п'яти.	3 (задовільно)
початковий	Студент знає основні принципи організації текстів та, проте не завжди адекватно їх використовує. Знання лексики і граматики не демонструє точності і відповідності вживання мови, немає свідомого використання стилю і реєстру, знань конотацій, бракує знань сталих виразів та ідіом, недостатнє засвоєння основних граматичних та лексичних моделей, правил сполучення лексичних одиниць. Кількість помилок понад сім.	2 (незадовільно)

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Навчальне видання

Фурт Дар'я Володимирівна

ENGLISH FOR TOURISM

(Part II)

Збірник тестових завдань
з дисципліни «Іноземна (англійська) мова
професійного спрямування (II рівень)»
для студентів напрямку підготовки 6.140103 «Туризм»

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