
CORSO DI ISTRUZIONE TECNICA SUPERIORE

TECNICO SUPERIORE PER IL TURISMO CROCIERISTICO INTERNAZIONALE

Figura nazionale 5.1.2 Tecnico Superiore per la Gestione di Strutture Turistico-Ricettive (VI livello EQF)



TICKET INFORMATION AND ITINERARIES

a cura di Prof. Luigi Vallillo



MATERIAL MADE BY TEACHER AND STAFF OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTES NAPOLI

- SOURCES
- ENGLISH FILE BOOK
- GOING INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH FOR TOURISM

Believe you can and you're halfway there.



TICKET INFORMATION AND ITINERARIES

Students prepare orally a cruise itinerary using authentic travel brochures. They then present their itinerary to the class. The group of students with most points are the winners.



VOCABULARY



CAR FERRIES	LANDING CRAFT FERRIES	HYDROFOILS	CATAMARANS	PASSENGER BOAT
Largest boats, reliable, operate on main routes from Piraeus cars are usually on two or three decks with other decks for passengers, conditions vary, second class tiockets include a cabin.	Large, single – platform boats with most of the deck used for carrying cars and other vehicles, operate in sheltered coastal waters only, passengers accomodate at stern.	Skim fast over the water as «legs», also known as «dolphins»; twice as fast as ferries but only operate in calm sea, more expensive.	These boats have a flat deck, supported by two hulls, only a few in the Aegen only operate in the high season.	Caiques, or local fishing boats, operating as «taxi boats».

Diapositiva 5

- C1 Carmen; 02/02/2018
- C2 Carmen; 02/02/2018
- C3 Carmen; 07/02/2018

READING ACTIVITY

Students look at the map and ticket information on pag. 79 from book «GOING INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH FOR TOURISM» and answer the following questions:

- 1 Where can you buy tickets at the cheapest rate?
- 2 What is the cheapest class of ticket?
- 3 Can babies and children travel at a cheaper rate?
- 4 What is the best way to pay for tickets?
- 5 Can you give or sell your tickets to another passenger?
- 6 How many direct ferries are there from Piraeus to Crete? Approximately how many journeys are there in a week?



READING ACTIVITY

- 7 How many times a week is there a ferry from Iraklion to Rhodes?
- 8 How many different islands can be reached from Paros in one journey
- 9 What is the best way to get from Lesbos to Paros?
- 10 How many islands are connected bby hydrofoil?



READING EXERCISE

Match the following phrases from the article.

Paragraph 1

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. set | a. as three football pitches |
| 2 five times bigger | b. sail |
| 3. as long | c. and trees |
| 4. 6,000 | d. one things to do |
| 5. bushes | e. than the |
| 6. a million and | f. passengers |



READING EXERCISE

Paragraph 2

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. amazing to | a. why |
| 2. bigger than | b. on a real holiday |
| 3. I suppose you can't | c. or two |
| 4. I always wonder | d. most small towns |
| 5. just for an hour | e. look at |
| 6. I'd rather spend my money | f. please everyone |



GRAMMAR



Talking about future arrangements

Future forms are used for plans, intentions and for predictions

Going to is used when we have already decided to do something

When we want to make prediction about the future, especially when we can see or have some evidence.

Present continuous : be+verb+-ing

Diapositiva 10

- C1 Carmen; 02/02/2018
- C2 Carmen; 02/02/2018

GRAMMAR

Present continuous is used for future arrangements

There is very little difference between the present continuous and going to for future plans/arrangement and often it is possible to use either

- going to shows that you have made a decision

We are going to get married next year

- the present continuous emphasizes that you have made the arrangements.

We're getting married on October 12th

Will/shall + infinitive

Will/won't is used for instant decisions, promises, offers, suggestions, for predictions

Shall is used for offers and suggestions



GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Make the future simple positive:

1. A: "There's someone at the door."

B: "I _____ (get) it."

2. Joan thinks the Conservatives _____ (win) the next election.

3. A: "I'm moving house tomorrow."

B: "I _____ (come) and help you."

4. If she passes the exam, she _____ (be) very happy.

5. I _____ (be) there at four o'clock, I promise.



GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Make the future perfect continuous positive.

1. I _____ (work), so I'll be tired.
2. She _____ (play) tennis, so she'll be hungry.
3. We _____ (walk) all day, so we'll want to relax in the evening.
4. He _____ (cook), so the kitchen will be warm.
5. They _____ (travel), so they'll want to go to bed early.
6. I _____ (work) in this company for twenty years when I retire.





HOMEWORK

Students finish cruise itinerary.

CONTATTI

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