

# Travel – Voyager



## 1. Travel for work – Les déplacements professionnels

<b>journey</b>	trajet, voyage	<b>lane</b>	voie (sur route)
<b>one way / single ticket</b>	aller simple	<b>toll</b>	péage
<b>round trip / return ticket</b>	aller-retour	<b>trade show</b>	salon professionnel
<b>public transportation</b>	transports en commun	<b>suburb / the suburbs</b>	banlieue / la banlieue
<b>platform</b>	quai		
<b>track</b>	voie (de chemin de fer)		
<b>announcement</b>	annonce	<b>catch (vb)</b>	prendre, attraper
<b>board</b>	tableau d'affichage	<b>miss (vb)</b>	manquer
<b>cab, taxi</b>	taxi	<b>hail (vb)</b>	héler
<b>traffic jam</b>	bouchon, embouteillage	<b>carpool (vb / n)</b>	pratiquer le covoiturage / covoiturage
<b>rush hour</b>	heure de pointe	<b>commute (vb / n)</b>	(faire) le trajet maison-travail

### Exercice 1 Les mots à connaître : Travel for work

► Corrigé p. 262

Complétez les phrases avec tous les mots de l'encadré en les conjuguant ou en les mettant au pluriel si nécessaire.

- When you arrive at the train station, look at the arrivals\*/departures\* ..... to see if your train is on time. While waiting for your train, always listen to ..... in case you have to go to a different platform.
- Due to maintenance on the ....., the train from Savannah will be somewhat\* delayed.
- During the rush hour the traffic tends\* to be heavy and it is common\* to get stuck\* in a .....
- You must leave on time if you want to ..... your bus.
- More and more workers are cycling between their homes in the ..... and the office.
- Mr. Toni is going to Washington this morning and returning to Boston tonight, so he needs a ..... ticket. It's also cheaper than buying two ..... tickets.
- Many people ..... to work nowadays\*, meaning they often drive to work with their colleagues.
- Yushimi hates driving and that is why she always uses .....
- If you drive over this bridge, you will have to pay a ....., but it will cut your ..... in half.
- I work in the sales department and I often have to attend\* ..... to present my company products to our customers.
- I took a ..... from the station, as it's the fastest way of getting downtown. I had pre-booked one, as it's more efficient than trying to ..... a cab in the middle of all the other commuters\*.
- It was the morning ..... and the cars in front of me were moving very slowly, so I decided to move into the other ..... but it was slow too.
- I work downtown, but I live in the suburbs\*, so I have to ..... to work every day.
- The train to Kyoto will leave from ..... 8.
- My alarm clock didn't ring this morning, so I ..... my train.

<b>*Mots &amp; expressions</b>	<b>arrivals</b> : arrivées <b>departures</b> : départs <b>somewhat</b> : quelque peu <b>tend</b> : avoir tendance <b>common</b> : courant <b>get stuck</b> : être bloqué <b>nowadays</b> : de nos jours <b>attend</b> : assister à <b>commuters</b> : voyageurs, navetteurs
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### Exercice 2 Les familles de mots

► Corrigé p. 262

Complétez chaque phrase avec le mot qui convient.

- ..... time has been delayed by 15 minutes.
  - Boarding
  - Boards
  - Board
  - Boarder
- My morning train is packed full of ..... going to work.
  - commute
  - commutes
  - commuters
  - commuting

- 3 We apologize for the cancellation, which is due to ice on the .....
- (A) tracking  
(B) tracker  
(C) tracks  
(D) tracked
- 4 If you hurry, you might still ..... the 7:30 train.
- (A) catcher  
(B) catches  
(C) catching  
(D) catch
- 5 They ..... track numbers ten minutes before the train leaves.
- (A) announce  
(B) announces  
(C) announcing  
(D) announcement
- 6 There's no need to ....., you won't be late.
- (A) rush  
(B) rushes  
(C) rushed  
(D) rushing
- 7 Our head office is located in a quiet ..... of the capital.
- (A) suburb  
(B) suburbs  
(C) suburban  
(D) suburbanite
- 8 Simon and Mick enjoy ..... to the office.
- (A) carpool  
(B) carpooler  
(C) carpools  
(D) carpooling
- 9 I don't know how many cabs I ..... last night before I finally managed to get one to pick me up.
- (A) hail  
(B) hails  
(C) hailed  
(D) hailing
- 10 Kate really enjoyed her business ..... to Korea.
- (A) trip  
(B) commute  
(C) travel  
(D) journey

### Exercice 3 Les prépositions

► Corrigé p. 262

Complétez ces expressions avec une préposition de la liste, puis complétez les phrases avec les verbes obtenus.

to - in - in - in(to) - by - out of - on - on - off

get ..... / ..... the bus/train/plane (monter/descendre)

get ..... / ..... the car (monter/descendre)

be ..... the car

be ..... the train/bus/plane

travel ..... car/train/plane

go ..... New York

be ..... New York

- 1 I went to Chicago this year, but next year I will ..... New York.
- 2 You should ..... the train before it leaves.
- 3 Flying is really expensive, so we've decided to ..... train.
- 4 Jim has already left, he must ..... his train by now.
- 5 I'm sorry, I can't speak to you right now, as I ..... the car.

2. Air travel – Les voyages en avion



<b>airline</b>	compagnie aérienne	<b>delayed</b>	retardé
<b>boarding pass</b>	carte d'embarquement	<b>cancelled</b>	annulé
<b>ID</b>	pièce d'identité	<b>baggage claim</b>	arrivée des bagages
<b>customs</b>	douane		
<b>gate</b>	porte d'embarquement	<b>pick up (vb)</b>	passer prendre
<b>carry-on</b>	(bagage) à main	<b>fasten (vb)</b>	attacher
<b>flight attendant</b>	hôtesse de l'air, steward	<b>remove (vb)</b>	retirer
<b>overhead bin</b>	compartiment supérieur	<b>exceed (vb)</b>	dépasser
<b>aisle</b>	couloir	<b>take off (vb) / takeoff (n)</b>	décoller / décollage
<b>tray table</b>	tablette	<b>check in (vb) / check-in (n)</b>	enregistrer / enregistrement
<b>runway</b>	piste		

Exercice 4 Les mots à connaître : Air travel

► Corrigé p. 263

Complétez les phrases avec tous les mots de l'encadré en les conjuguant ou en les mettant au pluriel si nécessaire.

- Our flight\* was ..... two hours, so we stayed at the airport and waited.
- You should leave now if you want to be on time\* to ..... Mr. Brigham from the airport.
- Please ..... your seat belt\*, we are preparing to .....
- Madam, you must ..... your shoes and belt.
- I'm afraid you'll have to pay extra, as your baggage weight appears to ..... the limit.
- You cannot board\* the plane without your ..... and .....
- Could I sit near the ..... this time?
- Once you collect your suitcase\* from the ..... area, you need to go through .....
- Thank you for choosing our ....., we wish you a pleasant\* flight.
- Mr. Hahn is kindly requested to proceed to\* ..... 31.
- Make sure that your ..... luggage can be stowed\* in the .....
- The plane arriving from Washington is already on the .....
- I heard all flights from London Heathrow airport have been .....
- The ..... is giving the safety instructions just now.
- Your ..... must be in the locked position during landing\*.
- It is recommended that you arrive for ..... at least two hours before takeoff.

*Mots & expressions	<b>flight</b> : vol <b>on time</b> : à l'heure <b>seat belt</b> : ceinture de sécurité <b>board</b> : embarquer <b>suitcase</b> : valise <b>pleasant</b> : agréable <b>proceed to</b> : se rendre à <b>stow</b> : ranger <b>landing</b> : atterrissage
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Exercice 5 Les familles de mots

► Corrigé p. 263

Complétez chaque phrase avec le mot qui convient.

- Please do not ..... your seat belt during the turbulence.
  - fast
  - fasten
  - unfasten
  - fastening
- You must ..... at least one hour before the flight.
  - check through
  - check over
  - check out
  - check in
- The ..... policy of the airline means that you will be refunded 70% of your air ticket.
  - cancel
  - cancelling
  - cancelled
  - cancellation
- The last people who ..... the plane had no choice but to sit where they could.
  - boarded
  - boarding
  - boardwalk
  - boardroom

- 5 Could you help me lift my bag into the overhead ..... please?  
 (A) aisle  
 (B) bin  
 (C) carry-on  
 (D) tray
- 6 I'm afraid your baggage ..... our weight limit.  
 (A) excess  
 (B) excessive  
 (C) exceeds  
 (D) exceedingly
- 7 You should have told me that your flight had been ..... !  
 (A) delay  
 (B) delays  
 (C) delayed  
 (D) delaying
- 8 The ..... of all the objects from your pockets will facilitate the security process.  
 (A) remove  
 (B) removal  
 (C) removed  
 (D) removing
- 9 Please fill out this ..... form before we land.  
 (A) customer  
 (B) customize  
 (C) accustomed  
 (D) customs
- 10 We sat in the plane on the ..... for over an hour.  
 (A) run away  
 (B) runway  
 (C) running way  
 (D) ran away

**Exercice 6 Les contraires**

► Corrigé p. 263

Reliez les mots de la première colonne à leur contraire dans la deuxième, puis utilisez les contraires pour compléter les phrases.

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| pick up •  | • on time  |
| takeoff •  | • drop off |
| fasten •   | • checked  |
| carry-on • | • landing  |
| delayed •  | • unfasten |

- Excuse me, how do I ..... my seatbelt? I need to go to the lavatory.
- My wife will ..... me ..... at the airport, so I don't have to book a taxi.
- Ladies and gentlemen, please return to your seats in preparation for .....
- I'm sorry sir, but only one ..... item is included in the price of your ticket.
- What can I say? I'm very lucky, my flights are always .....

**Exercice 7 Phrases à compléter**

► Corrigé p. 263

Complétez les phrases avec les mots et expressions de la liste.  
**life – conveyor – desk – cruising – cabin – exit – inclement – window – call**

- Flight FR607 has been delayed due to ..... weather.
- Isn't that your suitcase on the ..... belt?
- I've checked in online, so I don't need to go to the check-in .....
- Is there any chance I could have a ..... seat?
- The ..... crew will present the safety instructions.
- Take a minute to identify the emergency ..... nearest to you.
- Ladies and gentlemen, we have just reached ..... altitude.
- This is the final ..... for passengers on flight SA789.
- The ..... vest is located under your seat.



3. Hotels – Les hôtels

<i>guest</i>	client	<i>blanket</i>	couverture
<i>lobby</i>	hall d'entrée	<i>pillow</i>	oreiller
<i>front desk</i>	réception	<i>amenities</i>	aménagements, équipements
<i>rate (n / vb)</i>	tarif / évaluer	<i>convenient</i>	bien situé, pratique
<i>included</i>	compris	<i>view</i>	vue
<i>porter</i>	bagagiste	<i>shuttle</i>	navette
<i>elevator</i>	ascenseur		
<i>keycard</i>	clé magnétique	<i>book (vb)</i>	réserver
<i>room service</i>	service de chambre	<i>vacate (vb)</i>	quitter
<i>housekeeper</i>	femme de chambre, gouvernante	<i>check out (vb)</i>	régler sa note
<i>towel</i>	serviette		

Exercice 8 Les mots à connaître : *Hotels*

► Corrigé p. 264

Complétez les phrases avec tous les mots de l'encadré en les conjuguant ou en les mettant au pluriel si nécessaire.

- I'd like to ..... a double room for three nights. I'd prefer a room with a .....
- You can check in\* at the ..... from 6 A.M. to 11 P.M.
- I asked the front desk clerk to call a ..... to help me with my luggage\*.
- As our ..... you are entitled to Wi-Fi access, which is ..... in the price.
- Could we have an extra ..... and a ..... for our bed please?
- This hotel has amazing ..... : a spa, an indoor swimming pool and a restaurant.
- John is waiting for you in the ..... of his hotel.
- My ..... isn't working, the door is still locked\*. It also means the ..... is not accessible.
- There isn't a single ..... in my bathroom! Could you inform the ..... ?
- What is the room ..... for a double room with breakfast?
- Our location\* is very ..... : only a 10-minute walk to the city center.
- What time do we have to ..... the room at the latest\*?
- I'd like to ..... of room 505 please.
- Is this ..... ? I'd like to order lunch in my room.
- Our airport ..... leaves in 20 minutes.

*Mots & expressions	<i>check in</i> : s'enregistrer <i>luggage</i> : bagages <i>locked</i> : fermé à clé <i>location</i> : emplacement <i>at the latest</i> : au plus tard
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Exercice 9 Les familles de mots

► Corrigé p. 264

Complétez chaque phrase avec le mot qui convient.

- Do you have any rooms with a ..... , please?  
 (A) interview  
 (B) viewing  
 (C) review  
 (D) view
- Is your hotel ..... located?  
 (A) convenient  
 (B) inconvenient  
 (C) convenience  
 (D) conveniently
- The ..... in this hotel is impeccable!  
 (A) house keeper  
 (B) housekeeper  
 (C) housekeeping  
 (D) housekeepers
- We were surprised to see how highly your rooms are ..... on the Internet.  
 (A) rate  
 (B) rates  
 (C) rating  
 (D) rated

- 5 I can't see your name on the list. Are you sure you have a ..... ?
- (A) book  
(B) books  
(C) booked  
(D) booking
- 6 The cost of your stay is all ....., covering all food and beverages.
- (A) include  
(B) includes  
(C) inclusive  
(D) included
- 7 Do you have any ..... rooms?
- (A) vacant  
(B) vacancy  
(C) vacated  
(D) vacation
- 8 Good evening, I am your ..... this evening. How may I help you?
- (A) guest  
(B) host  
(C) guestroom  
(D) hosting
- 9 We were ..... to the train station in a limousine.
- (A) shuttle  
(B) shuttled  
(C) shuttle bus  
(D) shuttlecock
- 10 The ..... is located at the end of this hall, on your right.
- (A) elevate  
(B) elevated  
(C) elevation  
(D) elevator

### Exercice 10 Les synonymes

► Corrigé p. 264

Mettez les lettres dans l'ordre pour trouver le synonyme.

- 1 reception : **fotnr sked** .....
- 2 entrance : **lybob** .....
- 3 reservation : **bigknoo** .....
- 4 facilities : **aitenmise** .....
- 5 practical : **coeiennvt** .....

### Exercice 11 Les expressions courantes

► Corrigé p. 264

Reliez les mots des deux colonnes pour former des expressions courantes; vous les utiliserez ensuite pour compléter les phrases.

- |          |                       |
|----------|-----------------------|
| have •   | • complimentary Wi-Fi |
| can •    | • of the sea          |
| make •   | • a pleasant stay     |
| offer •  | • manage              |
| a view • | • a reservation       |

- 1 Can I ..... on your website?
- 2 No need to pay for the Internet access, as our hotel .....
- 3 Here is your keycard, Madam, .....
- 4 Shall I carry your bags to your room? - No thanks, I .....
- 5 Do any of your rooms have ..... ?

4. Car rental – La location d'une voiture

<i>rental agency</i>	agence de location	<i>trunk</i>	coffre
<i>fleet of vehicles</i>	parc de véhicules	<i>tire</i>	pneu
<i>driver's license</i>	permis de conduire	<i>car seat</i>	siège auto
<i>policy</i>	politique ; police (d'assurance)	<i>economy (adj)</i>	économique
<i>automatic</i>	automatique		
<i>four-wheel drive</i>	4 x 4		
<i>fuel</i>	carburant	<i>brake (vb / n)</i>	freiner / frein
<i>tank</i>	réservoir	<i>reverse (vb)</i>	faire marche arrière
<i>windshield</i>	pare-brise	<i>fill (vb)</i>	remplir, faire le plein
<i>steering wheel</i>	volant	<i>break down (vb)</i>	tomber en panne
<i>dashboard</i>	tableau de bord	<i>winterize (vb)</i>	préparer pour l'hiver

Exercice 12 Les mots à connaître : Car rental

► Corrigé p. 265

Complétez les phrases avec tous les mots de l'encadré en les conjuguant ou en les mettant au pluriel si nécessaire.

- I can't drive a manual, don't you have any ..... cars?
- You need an international ..... to rent a car abroad\*.
- What type of ..... should I put in the tank? Diesel or gasoline?
- Which ..... do you usually rent your car from? What is their insurance ..... like?
- I love these leather\* ....., they are so comfortable and warm in winter.
- They have an impressive ....., which means you get a lot of choice.
- Which vehicle do you prefer to drive in town? A ..... or an ..... ?
- Of course, you can find the spare\* ..... in the bottom of your .....
- Keep both hands on the .....
- Thanks for washing my car, I've never seen my ..... this clean!
- We need to stop at the gas station, because our ..... is almost empty.
- The car got damaged when I ..... into a wall. I didn't ..... in time!
- We systematically ..... our fleet of vehicles at the end of fall\*.
- It's unbelievable\* that you never learned to ..... a tank.
- Just before we ....., I noticed a flashing\* red light on the .....

\*Mots & expressions *abroad* : à l'étranger *leather* : cuir *spare* : de rechange *fall* : automne  
*unbelievable* : incroyable *flashing* : qui clignote

Exercice 13 Les familles de mots

► Corrigé p. 265

Complétez chaque phrase avec le mot qui convient.

- When we arrived at the filling station, a ..... was replenishing the fuel.  
 (A) tanker  
 (B) tanks  
 (C) tank  
 (D) tankage
- I don't want to waste my money on gas, so I always rent ..... cars.  
 (A) economy  
 (B) economics  
 (C) economist  
 (D) economical
- The rental agreement stipulates that he ..... the tank before returning the car.  
 (A) filling  
 (B) filled  
 (C) filler  
 (D) fill
- He told me he's been ..... since he was 16!  
 (A) drive  
 (B) driver  
 (C) driving  
 (D) driveway

- 5 She braked as soon as the ..... turned yellow.  
 (A) lights  
 (B) lighter  
 (C) lighting  
 (D) headlights
- 6 The gears change ..... on my new car.  
 (A) auto  
 (B) automatic  
 (C) automated  
 (D) automatically
- 7 City cars are generally more ..... than SUVs.  
 (A) fuel-efficient  
 (B) fueled  
 (C) refueling  
 (D) refuel
- 8 ..... a car will be cheaper than flying.  
 (A) Rent  
 (B) Rented  
 (C) Rental  
 (D) Renting
- 9 When ....., drivers should always use the vehicle's mirrors and turn their body.  
 (A) reversed  
 (B) reverse  
 (C) reversing  
 (D) reversal
- 10 Their ..... states that you have to return your vehicle to the location you rented it from.  
 (A) police  
 (B) policing  
 (C) policy  
 (D) policies

#### Exercice 14 Les expressions courantes

► Corrigé p. 265

Reliez les mots des deux colonnes pour former des expressions courantes, que vous utiliserez ensuite pour compléter les phrases.

valid	•	• driver
flat	•	• rate
windshield	•	• policy
insurance	•	• driver's license
authorized	•	• wipers

- 1 You need a ..... to rent one of our vehicles.
- 2 We have a ..... of \$20 per day.
- 3 I had to have my ..... changed, as they were pretty old.
- 4 Our ..... covers car damage and road accidents.
- 5 Unfortunately, there is only one ..... and you will have to pay extra for additional ones.

#### Exercice 15 Les verbes à particules

► Corrigé p. 265

Reliez un verbe de la première colonne à une préposition de la seconde pour former des verbes à particules qui traduisent les verbes en français, puis utilisez-les pour compléter les phrases.

(avancer)	drive	•	• out
(remplir)	fill	•	• over
(se ranger)	pull	•	• up
(inspecter)	look	•	• over
(déboîter)	pull	•	• on

- 1 The police officer told us to ..... and get out of our car.
- 2 Just as we were ....., the tire burst.
- 3 When I saw the gas station I wanted to stop, but Zach insisted that I .....
- 4 Always ..... the rental car ..... before signing anything.
- 5 I ran out of gas in the middle of the highway, because you forgot to ..... the tank!

## PART 3 – VOCABULAIRE

### Exercice 1 Les mots à connaître : *Travel for work*

► Énoncé p. 76

- 1 When you arrive at the train station, you should always look at the arrivals / departures **board** to see if your train is on time. Additionally, while waiting for your train to arrive, always listen to **announcements** in case you have to go to a different platform.
- 2 Due to maintenance on the **track**, the train from Savannah will be somewhat delayed.
- 3 During the rush hour the traffic tends to be heavy and it is common to get stuck in a **traffic jam**.
- 4 You must leave on time if you want to **catch** your bus.
- 5 More and more workers are cycling between their homes in the **suburbs** and the office.
- 6 Mr. Toni is going to Washington this morning and returning to Boston tonight, so he needs a **round trip / return ticket**. It's also cheaper than buying two **one way / single** tickets.
- 7 Many people **carpool** to work nowadays, meaning they often drive to work with their colleagues.
- 8 Yushimi hates driving and that is why she always uses **public transportation**.
- 9 If you drive over this bridge, you will have to pay a **toll**, but it will cut your **journey / commute** in half.
- 10 I work in the sales department and I often have to attend **trade shows** to present my company products to our customers.
- 11 I took a **cab / taxi** from the station, as it's the fastest way of getting downtown. I had pre-booked one, as it's more efficient than trying to **hail** a cab in the middle of all the other commuters.
- 12 It was the morning **rush hour** and the cars in front of me were moving very slowly, so I decided to move into the other **lane** but it was slow too.
- 13 I work downtown, but I live in the suburbs, so I have to **commute** to work every day.
- 14 The train to Kyoto will leave from **platform** 8.
- 15 My alarm clock didn't ring this morning, so I **missed** my train.

### Exercice 2 Les familles de mots

► Énoncé p. 76

- 1 (A) **Boarding** time has been delayed by 15 minutes.  
*L'heure d'embarquement a été retardée de 15 minutes.*
- 2 My morning train is packed full of (C) **commuters** going to work.  
*Mon train du matin est rempli de voyageurs qui se rendent au travail.*
- 3 We apologize for the cancellation, which is due to ice on the (C) **tracks**.  
*Veillez nous excuser pour cette annulation due à du verglas sur les voies.*
- 4 If you hurry, you might still (D) **catch** the 7:30 train.  
*Si tu te dépêches, tu réussiras peut-être à prendre le train de 7h30.*
- 5 They (A) **announce** track numbers ten minutes before the train leaves.  
*Ils annoncent les numéros de voie dix minutes avant le départ du train.*
- 6 There's no need to (A) **rush** you won't be late.  
*Tu n'as pas besoin de te dépêcher, tu ne seras pas en retard.*
- 7 Our head office is located in a quiet (A) **suburb** of the capital.  
*Notre siège social se situe dans une banlieue tranquille de la capitale.*
- 8 Simon and Mick enjoy (D) **carpooling** to the office.  
*Simon et Mick aiment faire du covoiturage pour se rendre au travail.*
- 9 I don't know how many cabs I (C) **hailed** last night before I finally managed to get one to pick me up.  
*Je ne sais pas combien de taxis j'ai hélés hier soir avant qu'un ne s'arrête pour me prendre.*
- 10 Kate really enjoyed her business (A) **trip** to Korea.  
*Kate a vraiment apprécié son déplacement professionnel en Corée.*

**Tip!** Il faut un nom au pluriel.

**Tip!** Un modal tel que *might* est suivi d'une base verbale.

**Tip!** *They* indique un verbe au pluriel.

**Tip!** Après le verbe *enjoy*, il faut la forme en *-ing*.

**Tip!** *Last night* indique qu'il faut un passé.

### Exercice 3 Les prépositions

► Énoncé p. 77

get on / off the bus/train/plane	travel by car/train/plane
get in(to) / out of the car	go to New York
be in the car	be in New York
be on the train/bus/plane	

- 1 I went to Chicago this year, but next year I will **go to** New York.
- 2 You should **get on** the train before it leaves.
- 3 Flying is really expensive, so we've decided to **travel by** train.
- 4 Jim has already left, he must **be on** his train by now.
- 5 I'm sorry, I can't speak to you right now, as I am **in** the car.

**Exercice 4** Les mots à connaître : *Air travel*

► Énoncé p. 78

- 1 Our flight was **delayed** two hours, so we stayed at the airport and waited.
- 2 You should leave now if you want to be on time to **pick up** Mr. Brigham from the airport.
- 3 Please **fasten** your seat belt, we are preparing to **take off**.
- 4 Madam, you must **remove** your shoes and belt.
- 5 I'm afraid you'll have to pay extra, as your baggage weight appears to **exceed** the limit.
- 6 You cannot board the plane without your **boarding pass** and **ID**.
- 7 Could I sit near the **aisle** this time?
- 8 Once you collect your suitcase from the **baggage reclaim** area, you need to go through **customs**.
- 9 Thank you for choosing our airline, we wish you a pleasant flight.
- 10 Mr. Hahn is kindly requested to proceed to **gate** 31.
- 11 Make sure that your **carry-on** luggage can be stowed in the **overhead bin**.
- 12 The plane arriving from Washington is already on the **runway**.
- 13 I heard all flights from London Heathrow airport have been **cancelled**.
- 14 The **flight attendant** is giving the safety instructions just now.
- 15 Your **tray table** must be in the locked position during landing.
- 16 It is recommended that you arrive for **check-in** at least two hours before take-off.

**Tip!** *Take off* a aussi le sens de « retirer, enlever ».

**Exercice 5** Les familles de mots

► Énoncé p. 78

- 1 Please do not **(C) unfasten** your seat belt during the turbulence.  
*Veillez ne pas détacher votre ceinture pendant les turbulences.*
- 2 You must **(D) check in** at least one hour before the flight.  
*Il faut s'enregistrer au moins une heure avant le vol.*
- 3 The **(D) cancellation** policy of the airline means that you will be refunded 70% of your air ticket.  
*La politique d'annulation de la compagnie aérienne accorde un remboursement de 70 % du prix de votre billet.*
- 4 The last people who **(A) boarded** the plane had no choice but to sit where they could.  
*Les dernières personnes à embarquer n'ont pas eu d'autre choix que de s'asseoir là où elles pouvaient.*
- 5 Could you help me lift my bag into the overhead **(B) bin** please?  
*Pourriez-vous m'aider à monter mon sac dans le compartiment à bagages ?*
- 6 I'm afraid your baggage **(C) exceeds** our weight limit.  
*J'ai bien peur que vos bagages dépassent la limite de poids autorisée.*
- 7 You should have told me that your flight had been **(C) delayed!**  
*Vous auriez dû me dire que votre vol avait été retardé!*
- 8 The **(B) removal** of all the objects from your pockets will facilitate the security process.  
*Le retrait de tous les objets de vos poches facilitera la procédure de sécurité.*
- 9 Please fill out this **(D) customs** form before we land.  
*Veillez remplir ce formulaire de douane avant l'atterrissage.*
- 10 We sat in the plane on the **(B) runway** for over an hour.  
*Nous sommes restés dans l'avion sur la piste pendant plus d'une heure.*

**Exercice 6** Les contraires

► Énoncé p. 79

pick up : **drop off**                      carry-on : **checked**  
takeoff : **landing**                      delayed : **on time**  
fasten : **unfasten**

- 1 Excuse me, how do I **unfasten** my seatbelt? (...)
- 2 My wife will **drop me off** at the airport, so I don't have to book a taxi.
- 3 Ladies and gentlemen, please return to your seats in preparation for **landing**.
- 4 I'm sorry sir, but only one **checked** item is included in the price of your ticket.
- 5 What can I say? I'm very lucky, my flights are always **on time**.

**Exercice 7** Phrases à compléter

► Énoncé p. 79

- 1 Flight FR607 has been delayed due to **inclement** weather.
- 2 Isn't that your suitcase on the **conveyor** belt?
- 3 I've checked in online, so I don't need to go to the check-in desk.
- 4 Is there any chance I could have a **window** seat?
- 5 The **cabin** crew will present the safety instructions.
- 6 Take a minute to identify the emergency exit nearest to you.
- 7 Ladies and gentlemen, we have just reached **cruising** altitude.
- 8 This is the final **call** for passengers on flight SA789.
- 9 The **life vest** is located under your seat.

## Exercice 8 Les mots à connaître : *Hotels*

► Énoncé p. 80

- 1 I'd like to book a double room for three nights. I'd prefer a room with a view.
- 2 You can check in at the front desk from 6 A.M. to 11 P.M.
- 3 I asked the front desk clerk to call a porter to help me with my luggage.
- 4 As our guest you are entitled to Wi-Fi access, which is included in the price.
- 5 Could we have an extra pillow and a blanket for our bed please?
- 6 This hotel has amazing amenities: a spa, an indoor swimming pool and a restaurant.
- 7 John is waiting for you in the lobby of his hotel.
- 8 My keycard isn't working, the door is still locked. It also means the elevator is not accessible.
- 9 There isn't a single towel in my bathroom! Could you inform the housekeeper?
- 10 What is the room rate for a double room with breakfast?
- 11 Our location is very convenient: only a 10-minute walk to the city center.
- 12 What time do we have to vacate the room at the latest?
- 13 I'd like to check out of room 505 please.
- 14 Is this room service? I'd like to order lunch in my room.
- 15 Our airport shuttle leaves in 20 minutes.

## Exercice 9 Les familles de mots

► Énoncé p. 80

- 1 Do you have any rooms with a (D) view, please?  
*Avez-vous des chambres avec vue, s'il vous plaît ?*
- 2 Is your hotel (D) conveniently located?  
*Votre hôtel est-il bien placé ?*
- 3 The (C) housekeeping in this hotel is impeccable!  
*Le ménage dans cet hôtel est impeccable !*
- 4 We were surprised to see how highly your rooms are (D) rated on the Internet.  
*Nous avons été surpris de voir à quel point vos chambres étaient bien évaluées sur Internet.*
- 5 I can't see your name on the list. Are you sure you have a (D) booking?  
*Je ne vois pas votre nom sur la liste. Êtes-vous sûr d'avoir une réservation ?*
- 6 The cost of your stay is all (C) inclusive, covering all food and beverages.  
*Le prix de votre séjour est tout compris, avec la nourriture et les boissons.*
- 7 Do you have any (A) vacant rooms?  
*Avez-vous des chambres libres ?*
- 8 Good evening, I am your (B) host this evening. How may I help you?  
*Bonsoir. C'est moi votre hôte ce soir. Comment puis-je vous aider ?*
- 9 We were (B) shuttled to the train station in a limousine.  
*Nous avons été conduits à la gare en limousine.*
- 10 The (D) elevator is located at the end of this hall, on your right.  
*L'ascenseur se trouve au bout du couloir sur votre droite.*

**Tip!** Il est peu probable d'entendre dire que la gouvernante (B) de cet hôtel est impeccable !

**Tip!** All inclusive est une expression courante.

## Exercice 10 Les synonymes

► Énoncé p. 81

reception : front desk  
entrance : lobby  
reservation : booking  
facilities : amenities  
practical : convenient

## Exercice 11 Les expressions courantes

► Énoncé p. 81

have a pleasant stay  
can manage  
make a reservation  
offer complimentary Wi-Fi  
a view of the sea

- 1 Can I make a reservation on your website?
- 2 No need to pay for the Internet access, as our hotel offers complimentary Wi-Fi.
- 3 Here is your keycard, Madam, have a pleasant stay.
- 4 Shall I carry your bags to your room? – No thanks, I can manage.
- 5 Do any of your rooms have a view of the sea?

**Exercice 12** Les mots à connaître : *Car rental*

► Énoncé p. 82

- 1 I can't drive a manual, don't you have any automatic cars?
- 2 You need an international driver's license to rent a car abroad.
- 3 What type of fuel should I put in the tank? Diesel or gasoline?
- 4 Which rental agency do you usually rent your car from? What is their insurance policy like?
- 5 I love these leather car seats, they are so comfortable and warm in winter.
- 6 They have an impressive fleet of vehicles, which means you get a lot of choice.
- 7 Which vehicle do you prefer to drive in town? A four-wheel drive or an economy?
- 8 Of course, you can find the spare tire in the bottom of your trunk.
- 9 Keep both hands on the steering wheel.
- 10 Thanks for washing my car, I've never seen my windshield this clean!
- 11 We need to stop at the gas station, because our tank is almost empty.
- 12 The car got damaged when I reversed into a wall. I didn't brake in time!
- 13 We systematically winterize our fleet of vehicles at the end of fall.
- 14 It's unbelievable that you never learned to fill a tank.
- 15 Just before we broke down, I noticed a flashing red light on the dashboard.

**Exercice 13** Les familles de mots

► Énoncé p. 82

- 1 When we arrived at the filling station, a (A) tanker was replenishing the fuel.  
*Quand nous sommes arrivés à la station-service, un camion-citerne la réapprovisionnait en carburant.*
- 2 I don't want to waste my money on gas, so I always rent (A) economy cars.  
*Je ne veux pas gaspiller mon argent en essence, alors je loue toujours des voitures économiques.*
- 3 The rental agreement stipulates that he (D) fill the tank before returning the car.  
*Le contrat de location exige qu'il fasse le plein avant de rendre la voiture.*
- 4 He told me he's been (C) driving since he was 16!  
*Il m'a dit qu'il conduisait depuis l'âge de 16 ans!*
- 5 She braked as soon as the (A) lights turned yellow.  
*Elle était tellement distraite qu'elle n'a pas vu le feu passer au rouge.*
- 6 The gears change (D) automatically on my new car.  
*Les vitesses passent automatiquement dans ma nouvelle voiture.*
- 7 City cars are generally more (A) fuel-efficient than SUVs.  
*Les citadines sont en général plus économes en carburant que les SUV.*
- 8 (D) Renting a car will be cheaper than flying.  
*Louer une voiture coûtera moins cher que prendre l'avion.*
- 9 When (C) reversing, drivers should always use the vehicle's mirrors and turn their body.  
*Pour faire marche arrière, les conducteurs devraient toujours utiliser leurs rétroviseurs et se retourner.*
- 10 Their (C) policy states that you have to return your vehicle to the location you rented it from.  
*Leurs conditions stipulent qu'il faut rendre le véhicule à l'endroit où il a été loué.*

**Tip!** La collocation impose le mot *economy*, même si *economical* semble convenir.

**Tip!** Il s'agit d'un exemple de subjonctif américain. Le verbe ne prend pas de *-s*.

**Tip!** Un verbe en sujet de phrase est à la forme *-ing*.

**Tip!** Il faut la forme en *-ing* pour former le passé continu.

**Exercice 14** Les expressions courantes

► Énoncé p. 83

valid driver's license      insurance policy  
flat rate                      authorized driver  
windshield wipers

- 1 You need a valid driver's license to rent one of our vehicles.
- 2 We have a flat rate of \$20 per day.
- 3 I had to have my windshield wipers changed, as they were pretty old.
- 4 Our insurance policy covers car damage and road accidents.
- 5 Unfortunately, there is only one authorized driver and you will have to pay extra for additional ones.

**Exercice 15** Les verbes à particules

► Énoncé p. 83

avancer : drive on / up      inspecter : look over  
remplir : fill up              déboîter : pull out  
se ranger : pull over

- 1 The police officer told us to pull over and get out of our car.
- 2 Just as we were pulling out, the tire burst.
- 3 When I saw the gas station I wanted to stop, but Zach insisted that I drive on / up.
- 4 Always look the rental car over before signing anything.
- 5 I ran out of gas in the middle of the highway, because you forgot to fill up the tank!