



## 32 Breakfast in America

**2.15** Ian King is at a hotel in Florida.

**Waitress:** Hi! How are you doing today? Are you ready to order?

**Ian King:** Yes, I am, thank you. I'll have the Farmer's Breakfast.

**Waitress:** How would you like your eggs - sunnyside-up, over-easy, or ...?

**Ian King:** Sunnyside-up?

**Waitress:** Oh, I see. You're British! Well, that's when the egg's not flipped over. You can also have your eggs poached or scrambled.

**Ian King:** Uh, I think I'll have them \_\_\_\_\_.

**Waitress:** And will that be link sausage, bacon, or country ham?

**Ian King:** \_\_\_\_\_, please. Instead of the \_\_\_\_\_, could I have pancakes?

**Waitress:** Sorry, sir. I'm afraid the pancakes will be a side order.

**Ian King:** All right, then. A side order of pancakes.

**Waitress:** Anything to drink?

**Ian King:** Ah, yes. A \_\_\_\_\_, please, and freshly-squeezed \_\_\_\_\_ juice.

**Waitress:** Cream and sugar are on the table. I'll bring your \_\_\_\_\_ right away.

**Ian King:** Thank you. Could I also have a glass of water?

**Waitress:** Sure. Coming right up.



**Farmer's Breakfast** - two eggs any style.  
Choice of link sausage, bacon or country ham.  
Breakfast potatoes. Traditional Southern corn grits.  
Freshly-squeezed Florida orange or grapefruit juice.  
Coffee (bottomless cup), tea or hot chocolate.

**1** Guess the words to complete the conversation above.

**2** **2.15** Then listen to the recording and compare.

**3** Find answers.

- In which ways can Ian King have his eggs cooked?
- What does sunnyside-up mean?
- What's a side order?
- What did Ian King ask for as a side order?

**4** Discuss. What do people eat for breakfast in your country and other countries you've been to? How is it different from American breakfasts?

PLEASE HANG ROOM SERVICE BREAKFAST ORDER OUTSIDE DOOR BEFORE 2:00 A.M.

### ROOM SERVICE BREAKFAST

Indicate number of breakfasts, time required and check each item required.

No. of breakfasts required: ☐ Room no. ☐ Date: ☐

☐ 6-6:30    ☐ 6:30-7    ☐ 7-7:30    ☐ 7:30-8  
☐ 8-8:30    ☐ 8:30-9    ☐ 9-9:30    ☐ 9:30-10  
☐ 10-10:30    ☐ Other time (available 24 hours)

Juice: ☐ Orange    ☐ Grapefruit    ☐ Tomato  
 Yoghurt: ☐ Natural    ☐ Blueberry    ☐ Fruit flavored Low Fat  
 Cereals: ☐ Cornflakes    ☐ Branflakes    ☐ Granola  
           ☐ Cheerios    ☐ Oatmeal  
 Drinks: ☐ Coffee    ☐ Decaff. coffee    ☐ Tea    ☐ Milk  
 Breads: ☐ Muffins    ☐ Croissants    ☐ Danish  
           ☐ Wholewheat Rolls    ☐ Toast  
 Selection of jams/jellies, honey, butter, low-fat spread.

Guest signature \_\_\_\_\_

15% Service Charge added to all Room Service orders. Sales tax will be added.

**5** Ask your partner what they would like for breakfast tomorrow and fill in the card.

Culture File **32** American breakfasts



# GLOBAL PIZZA

BY CONNIE ODOE

So you thought the hamburger was the world's most popular fast food? After all, McDonald's Golden Arches span the globe. But no, there is another truly universal fast food, the ultimate fast food. It's easy to make, easy to serve, much more varied than the hamburger, can be eaten with the hands, and it's delivered to your front door or served in fancy restaurants. It's been one of America's favourite foods for over 50 years. It is, of course, the pizza.

## A BRIEF HISTORY OF PIZZA

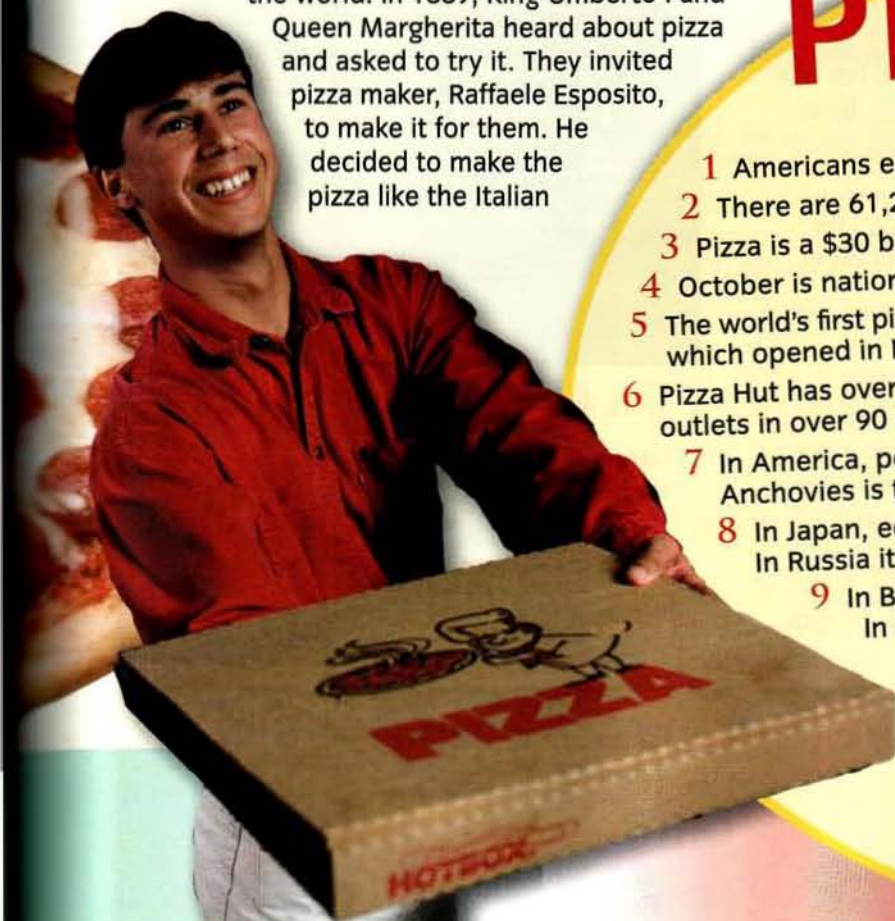
It's kind of silly to talk about the moment when pizza was 'invented'. It gradually evolved over the years, but one thing's for certain – it's been around for a very long time. The idea of using pieces of flat, round bread as plates came from the Greeks. They called them 'plakuntos' and ate them with various simple toppings such as oil, garlic, onions, and herbs. The Romans enjoyed eating something similar and called it 'picea'. By about 1000 A.D. in the city of Naples, 'picea' had become 'pizza' and people were experimenting with more toppings: cheese, ham, anchovies, and finally the tomato, brought to Italy from Mexico and Peru in the sixteenth century. Naples became the pizza capital of the world. In 1889, King Umberto I and Queen Margherita heard about pizza and asked to try it. They invited pizza maker, Raffaele Esposito, to make it for them. He decided to make the pizza like the Italian

flag, so he used red tomatoes, white mozzarella cheese, and green basil leaves. The Queen loved it and the new pizza was named 'Pizza Margherita' in her honour.

Pizza migrated to America with the Italians at the end of the nineteenth century. The first pizzeria in the United States was opened in 1905 at 53½ Spring Street, New York City, by Gennaro Lombardi. But the popularity of pizza really exploded when American soldiers returned from Italy after World War II and raved about 'that great Italian dish'. Americans are now the greatest producers and consumers of pizza in the world.

## PIZZA TRIVIA

- 1 Americans eat 350 slices of pizza per second.
- 2 There are 61,269 pizzerias in the United States.
- 3 Pizza is a \$30 billion per year industry.
- 4 October is national pizza month in the United States.
- 5 The world's first pizzeria, the Antica Pizzeria Port'Alba, which opened in Naples in 1830, is still there.
- 6 Pizza Hut has over 12,000 restaurants and takeaway outlets in over 90 countries.
- 7 In America, pepperoni is the favourite topping. Anchovies is the least favourite.
- 8 In Japan, eel and squid are favourites. In Russia it's red herring, salmon, and onions.
- 9 In Brazil, they like green peas on their pizza. In Australia the favourites are shrimp and pineapple.
- 10 The French love bacon and crème fraîche on theirs. The English love tuna and sweetcorn.





## READING AND SPEAKING

Two famous brands



# STARBUCKS COFFEE

**ANYONE FOR COFFEE?** What about a Skinny Latte, or perhaps an Almond Truffle Mocha, or even a Raspberry Mocha Chip Frappuccino? These are just a few of the many speciality coffees on offer at Starbucks, the world's leading coffee roaster and retailer.

Starbucks serves over 25 million customers a week in 7,500 stores around the world. And this figure is increasing rapidly, with three or four new stores being opened every single day! So how did a company currently worth \$5 billion get started?

Starbucks Coffee, Tea and Spice, as it was originally known, roasted its first coffee beans in 1971. This tiny coffee house in Seattle, named after a character in the novel *Moby Dick*, was the vision of three men – Baldwin, Siegel, and Bowker – who cared passionately about fine coffee and tea. Their determination to provide the best quality coffee helped their business to succeed, and a decade later, their fourth store in Seattle opened.

Meanwhile, in New York, Howard Schultz, a businessman specializing in kitchen equipment, noticed that a small company in Seattle was ordering a large number of a special type of coffeemaker. Out of curiosity, he made the cross-country trip to Seattle to find out more. Immediately he saw the Starbucks store, he knew that he wanted to be part of it. The three founder members weren't initially very keen, but a persistent Schultz was eventually hired to be head of Starbucks marketing in 1982. He modelled the Starbucks stores on Italian espresso bars, and made them comfortable places to relax. Within the next ten years, Schultz had already opened 150 new stores and had bought the company! There are now stores all over Europe, Asia, and the Middle East. Today Starbucks is one of the world's most recognized brands.

**"3 or 4 new stores open every day."**

But global success comes at a price. Although Starbucks has a company policy of fair trade and employee welfare, it has been the recent target of anti-globalization protests. Many people feel that big corporations, even responsible ones, are never a good thing, as small, independent companies can't compete and go out of business. However, Starbucks' continued success in the face of opposition shows that its blend of commercialism and comfy sofas is still proving an irresistible recipe for world domination.

**1** What do you know about these brands? What is their reputation? Are they popular among your friends and family? Who are their rivals?

**2** Work in two groups.

**Group A** Read about Starbucks on this page.

**Group B** Read about Apple Macintosh on p59.

Read your article and answer the questions.

- 1 When and where did the company begin?
- 2 Who founded it?
- 3 Where did the name of the company come from?
- 4 Why did the product become a success?
- 5 Has the company's progress always been easy?
- 6 What makes the brand special?
- 7 What features of the product or company do people see as negative?
- 8 What are some examples of the company's products?

**3** Find a partner from the other group. Compare and swap information.

**4** Here are eight answers. Decide which four are about your article. Then write the questions.

- In Silicon Valley.
- Three or four.
- \$5 billion.
- In 1997. (*When ... launched?*)
- Ten years. (*How long ... take ... ?*)
- Because he argued with his partner. (*Why ... resign?*)
- Because they can't compete. (*Why ... out of business?*)
- By selling some of their possessions. (*How ... ?*)





# The History of fish and chips

Ahh.... Fish, chips and mushy peas! There is nothing more British than fish and chips. Freshly cooked, piping hot fish and chips, smothered in salt and soused with vinegar, wrapped in newspaper and eaten out-of-doors on a cold and wintry day - it simply cannot be beaten!

So how, when and where did this quintessentially British dish come about? The potato is thought to have been brought to England from the New World in the 17th century by Sir Walter Raleigh although it is believed that the French invented the fried potato chip.

Both Lancashire and London stake a claim to being the first to invent this famous meal - chips were a cheap, staple food of the industrial north whilst fried fish was introduced in London's East End. The populace soon decided that putting fried fish and chips together was a very tasty combination and so was born our national dish of fish and chips!

The first fish and chip shop in the North of England is thought to have opened in Mossely, near Oldham, Lancashire, around 1863. Mr Lees sold fish and chips from a wooden hut in the market and later he transferred the business to a permanent shop across the road which had the following inscription in the window, "This is the first fish and chip shop in the world". However in London, it is said that Joseph Malin opened a fish and chip shop in Cleveland Street within the sound of Bow Bells in 1860. Fish and chip shops were originally small family businesses, often run from the 'front room' of the house and were commonplace by the late 19th century. Through the latter part of the 19th century and well into the 20th century, the fish and chip trade expanded greatly to satisfy the needs of the growing industrial population of Great Britain.

The development of the steam trawler brought fish from all over the North Atlantic, Iceland and



Greenland and the steam railways allowed easy and fast distribution of the fish around the country. Fish and chips became so essential to the diet of the ordinary man and woman that one shop in Bradford had to employ a doorman to control the queue at busy times during 1931. The Territorial Army prepared for battle on fish and chips provided in special catering tents erected at training camps in the 1930's.

The fish and chip shop was invaluable in supplementing the family's weekly diet in the Second World War, as fish and chips were among the few foods not to be rationed. Queues were often hours long when the word went round that the chip shop had fish!! On one occasion at Brian's Fish and Chip Shop in Leeds, when fish was scarce, homemade fish cakes were sold - along with the confusing, and slightly worrying, warning: "Patrons: We do not recommend the use of vinegar with these fish cakes"!!

So are fish and chips any good for us, nutritionally? Fish and chips are a valuable source of protein, fibre, iron and vitamins, providing a third of the recommended daily allowance of vitamins for men and nearly half for women.

In 1999, the British consumed nearly 300 million servings of fish and chips\* - that equates to six servings for every man, woman and child in the country. There are now around 8,500 fish and chip shops\* across the UK - that's eight for every one McDonald's outlet, making British Fish and Chips the nation's favourite take-away.

This is England's most famous dish. Cod or pollack are the traditional fish, but you can use sole, flounder, or whitefish fillets. It is imperative, however, that you purchase a tabloid newspaper to serve your finished product.



## The recipe

1. Preheat oven to 250° F. Prepare batter.
2. Cut potatoes in even, finger-sized pieces.
3. Heat oil in deep fryer.
4. Cook 1/3 of the potatoes until golden brown, about five minutes. Drain on paper towels. Place in warmed oven. Repeat process until potatoes are done.
5. Dip fish in batter, allowing excess to drip off. Fry in batches until golden brown, about 5 to 8 minutes. Drain on paper towels.
6. Wrap in tabloid newspaper shaped like a cone.

Ingredients

1/2 cup flour  
1/2 cup cornmeal  
4 - 6 ounces ale  
1/4 teaspoon salt  
4 cups vegetable oil for frying  
4 large russet potatoes  
2 pounds fish fillets, cut in half, crosswise

Text form: <http://www.historic-uk.com/CultureUK/FishandChips.htm>

Recipe from: <http://www.inmamaskitchen.com/RECIPES/RECIPES/Fish/fishandchips.html>

## **A DAY IN THE QUEEN'S LIFE**

**7.00a.m.** Wakes up, has a cup of tea. Reads 'The Sporting Life' cover to cover.

**7.30a.m.** Has a bath and gets dressed. The Queen selects her clothes but a personal maid lays them out in her dressing room.

**8.00a.m.** Listens to BBC news and has breakfast with Prince Philip in the private Royal dining room. This usually consists of eggs or kippers, tea and toast. Both look through all the newspapers as they eat. The Queen first opens 'The Times', then the 'Daily Telegraph', followed by the 'Daily Mirror'.

**8.45a.m.** Makes her daily phone call to the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret.

**8.55a.m.** Sees Buckingham Palace housekeeper about the Palace matters.

**9.10a.m.** Reads her personal mail. The letters for the Queen's eyes only are marked with a special code.

**9.30a.m.** The first important business consultation with her Private Secretary, Sir Philip Moore. The Queen has to make many decisions involving the State and administrative matters.

**10.15a.m.** Works on her daily State 'boxes' with government documents.

**11.00a.m.** An official ceremony in the Grand Ballroom of Buckingham Palace. The Queen remains standing and smiling for 90 minutes.

**12.45p.m.** A quick lunch, often eaten alone in her private apartment - usually salad, fruit and mineral water.

**1.30p.m.** Changes clothes for next engagement.

**2.00p.m.** Leaves the Palace to open a new hospital in Hertfordshire. Her route is always cleared by the police.

**3.00p.m.** Unveils the plaque, makes a speech, shakes dozens of hands at the hospital. A cup of tea, eats nothing.

**4.45p.m.** Back to the Palace and work in her office. Simply putting her signature to official papers can take 30 minutes.

**5.30p.m.** Receives foreign VIPs.

**6.00p.m.** The final meeting of the day with her Private Secretary.

**6.30p.m.** A quick change of clothes before leaving for a reception at St. James's Palace.

**7.00p.m.** Arrives at St. James's Palace, shakes hands and talks to no fewer than 70 people.

**8.15p.m.** Back at the Palace and changes into less formal clothes.

**8.30p.m.** An informal dinner with Philip and a group of famous businessmen.

**10.00p.m.** Watches television news.

**10.15p.m.** Looks through the next day's engagements and finishes any official papers she has not yet had time to read.

**10.30p.m.** Telephones some members of the Royal Family - just to see if all is well.

**10.45p.m.** Goes to bed. If Philip is out on an engagement alone, she always waits up for him before going to bed.

**11.15p.m.** Lights out.

# 48 Daily routines

## A Sleep

During the week I usually **wake up** at 6.30 a.m. I sometimes **lie in bed** for five minutes but then I have to **get up** (= get out of bed and get dressed). Most evenings, I **go to bed** at about 11.30 p.m. I'm usually very tired, so I **go to sleep** / **fall asleep** very quickly. Occasionally though, I can't **get to sleep** (= succeed in sleeping). When that happens, I sometimes manage to **fall asleep** about 3 a.m., then I **oversleep** (= sleep too long) in the morning. If I **have a late night** (= go to bed very late; ≠ an **early night**), I try to **have a nap** (= a short sleep, e.g. 20–25 minutes) in the afternoon. The weekends are different. On Saturday and Sunday I **have a lie-in**. (= stay in bed until later, e.g. 8 a.m. or 8.30 a.m.)

## B Food

In the week I **have breakfast** at 7.30 a.m., lunch at 1.00 p.m., and dinner around 7 p.m. I also have one or two **snacks** (= small amounts of food), e.g. cakes, biscuits or fruit, during the day at work. As I **live alone** / **on my own** / **by myself** (= without other people), I also have to **make my own breakfast and dinner** (= prepare breakfast and dinner for myself), but during the week I don't **bother** (= make an effort) to cook very much. I also have to **feed** (= give food to) my two cats twice a day as well.

*Note:* With **breakfast**, **lunch** or **dinner** in general, there is no definite article (the).

## C Keeping clean

In the summer I **have a shower** in the morning, but in the winter I often **have a bath instead** (= in place of a shower). Sometimes I **have a shave** at the same time, or I shave when I **have a wash** and **clean/brush my teeth** after breakfast. I **wash my hair** two or three times a week.

*Note:* In some contexts, it is more common in English to use **have + noun** than a single verb, e.g. I'm going to **have a wash**. [~~NOT I'm going to wash.~~]

## D Work

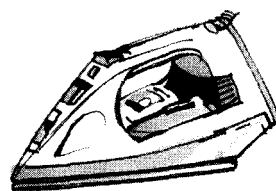
In the morning I **leave home** about 8.15 a.m. and **get to work** (= arrive at work) by 9 a.m. I **have a lunch break** (= stop work for lunch) from 1–2 p.m., and a couple of short **breaks** during the day. I **leave work** around 5.30 p.m. and **get home** about 6.15 p.m.

## E Evenings

During the week I usually **stay in** (= stay at home) and **have a rest** (= relax and do nothing). But at the weekend I often **go out** (= leave the house for social reasons, e.g. go to the cinema or disco with friends), but quite often I also **have friends for dinner** (= invite friends to my house and cook dinner for them), or friends just **come round** (= visit me at the house) for a **chat** (*informal*) (= conversation) or we **play cards**, e.g. poker or bridge.

## F Housework

I do the **shopping** (= buy the food) on Saturday. **Fortunately** (= luckily) I have a **cleaner** (= a person who cleans) and she does most of the housework: she **does my washing** (= washes the clothes), the **washing-up** (= washes the dishes) and **does most of the ironing**.



# 52 Everyday problems

## A There's something wrong with ...

If there is a problem with a machine or a thing that you use e.g. TV, light, washing machine, computer, food mixer, pen, etc., we often use these expressions:

There's **something wrong with** the TV. (= there is a problem with it)

The light's **not working**. (= not functioning / there is no light)

The shower's **not working properly**. (= it is functioning but not very well)

The telephone is **out of order**. (= not in use / not functioning)

*Note:* The phrase **out of order** is often used when a public machine or piece of equipment isn't working, e.g. public telephone, public toilet, drinks machine at a station, etc.

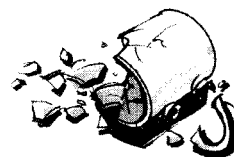
## B In the home

Yesterday morning Paul had a lot of problems.

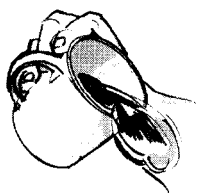
He dropped a cup



and it broke



He got another cup, made a coffee, and then spilt it.



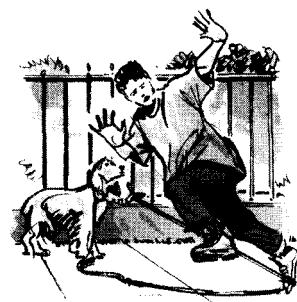
It **ruined** (= destroyed) his T-shirt because there was a large **stain** on it.



He decided to make some toast, but he **burnt** the first piece (if you **burn** something, you damage it with fire), then realised he'd **run out** of bread (= the bread was finished / there was no more bread). He did not leave home **in a good mood** (= feeling very happy).

## C Out and about

After Paul went out, things got worse. He left home with a ten-pound note in his pocket, and walked to the bus stop. Unfortunately he was a bit late and the bus was a bit early, so he **missed the bus**. While he waited for the next one, he got out his walkman, but the **batteries had run out** (= the batteries were finished). When the bus arrived, he got on and put his hand in his pocket – no ten-pound note (he had **lost his money**). The driver told him to get off. He didn't want to be late for school, so he started running. Moments later, he saw a dog, but not its lead – and **tripped over the lead**.



He got to his feet, carried on to school, then he realised he had **left** his bag on the bus.

*Note:* Students often say 'he forgot his bag on the bus' in this situation. In English, we must use the verb **leave** if we say where something is. For example:

I've **forgotten** my bag; *but* I **left** my bag on the bus.



# Can you feel the rhythm?

'Routine' is usually seen as a negative term nowadays, largely because we no longer belong to a society of nine-to-fivers. We live in what is fast becoming a 24-hour society, where everything is open all hours. You can buy your groceries at midnight, book your holiday on the Internet at 3 am, and do business online at the crack of dawn. Before you join the 24-hour **revolution**, however, take a minute to listen to what your body is trying to tell you – that a round-the-clock lifestyle is not what nature intended.

In an area of our brains called the hypothalamus, we have a 'body clock' that controls our body's natural rhythms. It tells us when it's the right time to eat, sleep, work and play. It plays an important part in our **physical** and **psychological** well-being. It is, in fact, what makes us tick and it controls many things including our **hormones**, temperature, immune functions and **alertness**. It **synchronises** all these like a conductor with an orchestra; it regulates tempo and brings in all the different instruments on time to make music rather than **random** noise. If we try to ignore our body clocks, or even to switch them off for a while, we not only **deprive** ourselves of much needed rest but we also run the risk of seriously damaging our health.

Ignoring your body clock and changing your body's natural rhythms can not only make you **depressed**, **anxious** and **accident prone**, it can lead to much more serious health problems. For example, **heart disease**, **fatigue**, **ulcers**, **muscular pain**, and **frequent viral infections** can all result from trying to **outsmart** our body clocks. Altering our patterns of sleeping and waking dramatically affects our **immune system**. While we sleep the body's **repair mechanisms** are at work; when we are awake natural killer cells **circulate** around our bodies and cause more damage. Our **digestive system** is affected, too – high levels of **glucose** and fat remain in our **bloodstream** for longer periods of time and this can lead to heart disease.

Unfortunately, we were not designed to be members of a 24-hour society. We can't ignore millions of years of **evolution** and stay up all night and sleep all day. We function best with a regular pattern of sleep and wakefulness that is **in tune with** our natural environment. Nature's cues are what keep our body clocks ticking rhythmically and everything working in **harmony**. So, next time you think a daily routine is boring and **predictable**, remember that routine may well save your life in the long run.

## Reading

- 3 a. What is the man below looking at?  
How do you think he feels? Why?
  - b. Is it important to have a standard daily routine?  
Why/Why not?  
Read the text to find out.
  - c. Read the text again and choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D, for questions 1-6.
- 1 What does **it** in line 12 refer to?  
A our body's natural rhythms  
B the hypothalamus  
C our body's biological clock  
D our brain
  - 2 What does the word **tick** in line 14 mean?  
A check  
B motivate  
C select  
D function
  - 3 In what way is our body clock like the conductor of an orchestra?  
A The hypothalamus controls our actions.  
B It makes all the body's functions work together at the right time.  
C The body clock is very precise.  
D We have a special programme.
  - 4 If we change our sleep patterns, we  
A will get an infection.  
B will disturb our immune system.  
C will get heart disease.  
D get high levels of dangerous cells.
  - 5 According to the text, we should  
A do things when our body tells us to.  
B organise our body clock according to a strict schedule.  
C use the natural environment to work out a regular routine.  
D have a boring, slow-paced lifestyle.
  - 6 According to the text, our body clock  
A can be changed without harm.  
B determines when we should do things.  
C helps us to fight sleep.  
D is a boring routine.
  - d. Explain the words/phrases in bold. Which words in the text do you think come from another language? Are there any words in the text that are the same in your language?

## Follow-up

- 4 Why has the writer written this article? Are there any points in the article you disagree with? Is there any information you did not know before reading the article? Compare answers with your partner.



## **CAMPING**

### **HARD UP? THEN GO CAMPING**

(By Jane Swinnerton)

Is it too early to begin talking about holidays? I don't think so - and I'm thinking particularly of those thousands of people with families and not much money, who often feel they can't afford a holiday at all, so what's the good of talking?

There are thousands who do not even think in terms of family holidays, for they have precious little money to save, if any, and cannot see further than a day at South end.

I was one of those last year, till I hit upon the idea of camping. To many people this seems to conjure up visions of colds, aches and pains and bites. Nothing could be further from the truth.

For me it was unparalleled delight - delight in the happiness of my two youngsters, aged five and seven, and in discovering the countryside of Dorset, with its wheat fields, and glorious, uncrowned coast.

What trout fishing, eel fishing, chasing geese, and camp fires we had, all getting browner and browner and healthier and healthier!

Our program was simple: up at 8 a.m., breakfast outside on upturned boxes or cushions with eggs (fresh) or mackerel (fresh caught).

Wash up, walk to the village for shopping, stopping on the way for the kids to paddle in the stream.

Chat in the village shop, return to field, chat with landlady while children disappear till lunch.

Lunch, sometimes a rabbit caught and given me by the "locals", or just fruit and bread if it was too hot. The main thing was that meals were not a tie.

Then after lunch a gathering of spades and pails and off to the shore, the screaming gulls in the cliffs, the sands, the rocks hot to the touch and the sea sparkling.

There we would stay for hours till we felt like going home for tea. And, tired and happy, the kids snuggled down on their mattress to sleep without waking for 11 or 12 hours.

A holiday should be a complete change. What if it is unorthodox to have your meals when you feel like 'em, and often no boiled potatoes or cabbage with them?

Isn't it good to let the kids run wild for a bit, with not much clothing, so that the sun and air develop them almost while you watch?

Camping is the cheapest, most "free" sort of holiday, you can enjoy with children.

In my opinion it is better than a holiday camp as it is much cheaper.

Now, how to prepare for such a trip? I bought a large tent, 25 s. deposit and three shillings per week hire purchase and borrowed a primus stove.

I sent two mattresses by goods train to sleep on, and packed all clothes, blankets, a couple of pillows and some food.

If you can't borrow, you'll have to buy, but remember the things will last for years; they are a good buy, and you can add to your stock every year, as I am doing.

If you have a little money to spare you can buy sleeping bags which are much better than blankets.

You must decide for yourself what you want or can afford, but there will be something to suit your pockets whoever you are. And you can hire tents too if you don't want to buy.

Of course you don't want to set off into the blue, loaded with children and luggage as you will certainly be.

Well, if you don't know of some good place recommended by a friend, there are organizations that publish lists of camping sites, from which you can choose some lovely-looking farm, and write to ask if they can have you.

And once you've been camping I'll bet your children won't hear of any other kind.

## **What You Need To Know About - Camping Vacations**

Camping is a delightful and adventurous way to spend your vacations. Camping basically means living in tents that are pitched on specific grounds. The biggest advantage of camping is the cost saving. You can have a good vacation within your budget. For you will have to spend least on accommodation. While if you go for stay in hotels, a large chunk of your money is gone in paying for per day rent of your room. On the top of it camping is not associated with troubles like what type and class of room to take, how much will be too much for this etc. Camping also takes you away from all such hurly-burly of the big hotels and lends you the opportunity to follow your style.

If you are willing to go for camping then don't think twice. For the fares to camp on grounds are as low as around ten to twenty five dollars per night. All you have to do is select the place or ground you want to camp. There can be several parameters to decide which camping ground you want to go for. These can be the activities involved like some might prefer fishing grounds to rafting, horse riding, boating, hiking or even a serene and romantic ground. Others may give preference to the amenities. For instance the ground that provides the best facilities in terms of water, toilets, parking etc. might be their top priority. A class of people might also just look at the costs involved. So at the end of the day it is entirely at you and your family's discretion where to pitch the tent. The moment you decide the grounds, make a list of the things that you need to pack. This should be cross checked with the services that will be provided to you at the camp site. For instance, if the camp site facilitates you with hygienic drinking water all round the clock then you need not carry too many water bottles with you. However, there are certain things that are too important to be ignored by you. Some of which are sleeping bag for every member of your family, toiletries, cookware, plates, silverware, towels, trash bags to keep yourself clean, pair of sneakers and last but not the least a warm pullover or gown for it is often chilly at night. Though the packing is a little cumbersome but it cannot undermine the benefits. You get to save ample of many that you can invest in many ways like either in eating at a five star or shopping for yourself and the like. Moreover camping teaches you and makes you self-dependent. Even those men who do not do any household work at all are seen cleaning plates while camping.

Some of the well known camping grounds in America are-Yellowstone National Park, Isle Royal National Park (known for its aura of tranquility), Great Basin National Park (Beautiful caves and fishing), Dry Tortugas National Park (snorkeling, scuba diving, Tropical fish and wildlife), Point Reyes National Park (horse riding, kayaking, biking), Greta Canyon National Park, Joshua Tree National Park (mystifying mountain ranges), Denali National Park (skiing and snow shoeing) and so forth.

### **Winter Camping**

Winter camping is camping which takes place in winter weather; most people are talking specifically about snow camping when they mention winter camping, although it can also refer more generally to camping in cooler conditions. There are a number of reasons to go winter camping, and many people find it quite enjoyable, especially if they are already experienced hikers, backpackers, or campers. However, the colder weather can also make a camping trip more dangerous, and it is important to fully prepare before going out on a winter camping trip.

Just like summer camping, winter camping offers a number of activities in addition to the camping itself. In areas with snow, campers can go skiing, climbing, snowshoeing, or ice skating, and some people enjoy constructing insulating structures from snow, or just horsing around in the snow. A camping trip is often accompanied by hiking, although campers generally travel less far than they do in the summer, since conditions like the amount of daylight available and the weather can cut down on travel distances. For people who enjoy camping without distractions, popular recreation areas are much less crowded in the winter, and often winter campers find themselves alone. Views are also unobstructed by leaves and plants in areas with deciduous vegetation, and some people find winter weather itself enjoyable and fun to be out in. Winter campers also do not contend with insect visitors. Colder weather means more preparation. Winter campers should be sure that they have layers of material which will wick body moisture away while keeping them warm; cotton is a poor choice for winter camping, since it absorbs moisture. Winter campers also need sleeping bags which are rated for extremely cold weather, along with well insulated tents and ample food supplies. Other basic camping tools like cookstoves, lanterns, and so forth are also necessary.

While winter backpacking and camping can be quite enjoyable, unpredictable weather conditions are also very dangerous. Winter hikers and campers should always check on weather reports before they leave, and a small weather radio is an excellent tool to bring along. If possible, campers should also register their plans with a ranger and leave an itinerary behind with friends, in case something happens. Some people find a guided winter camping trip more enjoyable for their first expedition, so that they can get tips from an experienced guide before adventuring on their own.



# Stormy weather

## READING

Look at the three photos, and read extracts from three blogs. In pairs, guess which country / city the people are writing from.

Read the blogs again and tick (✓) the right box(es). In which blog does someone...?

1 2 3

- 1 go out in spite of a severe weather warning ☐ ☐ ☐
- 2 seem to be a foreigner living abroad ☐ ☐ ☐
- 3 have fun in spite of the weather ☐ ☐ ☐
- 4 complain about how the weather makes him / her feel ☐ ☐ ☐
- 5 talk about problems with transport ☐ ☐ ☐
- 6 describe how surprised people are by the weather ☐ ☐ ☐
- 7 criticize some people for doing something ☐ ☐ ☐
- 8 talk about the damage caused by the weather ☐ ☐ ☐
- 9 complain that people are not well prepared to cope with the weather ☐ ☐ ☐

c Look at the highlighted words in the blogs and discuss what they mean with a partner.

d Would any of these three types of weather be surprising where you live? Have you had any surprising weather where you live recently?

1

Posted: Tuesday 4th September

Yesterday was unbelievable. Though we were warned there was going to be a terrible storm, no one really expected or could possibly have visualized hurricane-force winds destroying bus stops and ripping trees out of the wet soil. They told us not to cycle anywhere and to stay indoors, but I had a job interview in the centre so I had to go out.

Thank God I did manage to get there, but I had to grab hold of traffic lights so I wouldn't be blown into the road. I saw some crazy people on bikes –



some of them got blown over and one even seemed to be going backwards. The canals were full of rubbish bins that had got blown in and there were piles of bikes in the streets and broken umbrellas everywhere, which people obviously thought they were going to be able to use and then couldn't. What a mess!

Comments 8

2

Posted: Sunday 22nd July

Yet another scorching, sunny day...

I never knew this kind of heat was possible here. Last Wednesday was the hottest day ever in this country. The roads were melting in some areas, and the underground was a total nightmare – it was like being slowly cooked in an oven.

The main problem is that people here don't seem to understand the need for air conditioning during the summer. There is no escaping the heat and if you actually want to go anywhere, you have to be prepared to sweat and learn to enjoy your task sweating. Please tell me, how do you shop? Try on clothes? No thank you. Even going for an ice-cold beer can be uncomfortable if the pub isn't at least equipped with a large fan.

So I sit here sweating in my living room. The French windows are open but the coolest room in the apartment is the bathroom and sadly, there is no Internet connection so I can't work there!

Comments 22



3

Posted: Thursday 8th November

I got woken up today by my daughter screaming, 'Dad...it's snowing... it's snowing!' She just couldn't believe it – not surprising as they said on the news that it hasn't snowed here for nearly fifty years! We decided not to send her to school and we had a great time – we even made a snowman in the yard. We used dried cranberries for the eyes and a baby carrot for the nose because it was a baby snowman. People are so amazed by the 'totally awesome' weather that I've seen some people just standing there staring as if they were in a trance. You kind of feel it's the work of a clever set decorator for a high-budget movie.



It was chaos, though, for people going to work – Interstate 5 was closed in some parts and a whole load of trucks were stuck in the snow. And it's been very bad news for the citrus trees – they're all frozen. Even if it thaws tomorrow, the damage is already done. So I'm afraid we won't be eating any local oranges this year!

Comments 104



## 1 READING

- a Read the article and decide what it is mainly about.

A The impact of cheap flights on the environment.  
B How budget airlines are helping to save the planet.  
C The ways in which airlines can cut their costs.

- b Read the article again and choose a, b, or c.

- 1 Environmental groups want governments
  - a to close low-cost airlines.
  - b to reduce air travel.
  - c to increase air fares.
- 2 Aircraft emissions will be the main source of greenhouse gases
  - a by 2020.
  - b by 2030.
  - c by 2050.

- 3 Airlines will have to buy permits
  - a to pay for the fuel they use.
  - b to be able to enter a European airport.
  - c to compensate for the dangerous gases their aircraft emit.
- 4 In the opinion of the representative from British Airways
  - a the estimate of aircraft emissions for 2050 is exaggerated.
  - b people should be allowed to choose how to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide.
  - c road transport is a greater source of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions than air transport.
- 5 The European Parliament wants to introduce a scheme to cover
  - a all flights using an airport in an EU country.
  - b all international flights worldwide.
  - c only flights from one European country to another.

- c Look at the highlighted words or phrases. What do you think they mean? Check with your dictionary.

## CLOUDS ON THE HORIZON

Who isn't tempted by adverts for cheap flights by low-cost airlines? It seems like the ideal solution to broaden your horizons and go out to see something of the world. But now governments are becoming increasingly concerned about the impact of air travel on the environment, and politicians are under pressure from environmental groups to stop the growth in low-cost flights.

Air travel is the fastest-growing source of greenhouse gases, and flights are on course to double by 2020 and triple by 2030. Emissions from aircraft, principally carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and water vapour, contribute in part to the effect of global warming. If aviation continues expanding at the same rate as it has done in previous years, it will become the main source of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by the middle of the century.

Plans to halt the increase in air travel include introducing a tax on jet fuel, selling permits to airlines to cover their output of carbon dioxide, and stopping the expansion of existing airports. Airline companies will be forced to put up their prices to cover these costs, making air travel much more expensive for passengers. It looks like the days of a cheap weekend break in Venice could be over.

In response to these proposals, airlines insist that the impact of aviation on the environment is not sufficiently understood to justify introducing such drastic measures. A representative from the environmental affairs department of British Airways admitted that



air travel could account for nearly half of the total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2050, but alleged that the proposals would limit society's choice on how the gases should be reduced. He said that society might prefer to continue to allow flights to grow and reduce emissions elsewhere, such as in power generators or road transport.

The European Parliament is at present debating the environmental impact of air travel, and politicians are drawing up plans for a scheme to cover all flights arriving at or departing from all airports in the European Union. However, the scheme is likely to be limited in the early years to flights within Europe in order to avoid legal challenges from the United States and other countries.

As the years go by it is becoming clear that it is not only governments who will be paying the price of reducing global warming. In the future individuals will be encouraged to either stay at home or contribute to the bill.