

Unit 5 Entering the UK



At passport control

Listening for information

- Listen to the dialogue between Naomi and an immigration officer and try to understand it without looking at the words in your book.
- Now you can look at the Key Words while the teacher explains them.

Immigration officer: May I have your passport and arrival card, please?

Naomi: Here you are.

Io: What's the nature of your visit? Business or pleasure?

N: Pleasure. I'm on holiday.

Io: How long are you going to stay in the UK?

N: About one week.

Io: What is your occupation?

N: I work as an accountant for a Japanese trading company.

Io: Do you have a return ticket?

N: Yes, here it is.

Io: That's fine. Enjoy your stay.

N: Thank you.

Key Words

immigration

entering another country

occupation

a job

accountant

someone skilled in keeping accounts

Using the language

◎ 'have' as the main verb is used as a normal verb (with do in questions and negatives)

Positive I have a return ticket.

Question Do you have a return ticket?

Negative You don't have a return ticket.

Positive He has a return ticket.

Question Does he have a return ticket?

Negative He doesn't have a return ticket.

◎ 'be + going + to + the base form of the verb' is used to express future time, especially when something is already planned.

E.g. She is going to visit her uncle this weekend.

Role-playing

Going through Customs



Reading for information

Look at the information below and answer the questions.

When travelling from outside the EU to the UK you are allowed to bring in the following amount of duty/tax free goods, provided you travel with the items and do not intend to sell them:

- 200 cigarettes, or 100 cigarillos, or 50 cigars, or 250g of tobacco
- 4 litres of still wine
- 1 litre of spirits or strong liqueurs over 22% volume or 2 litres of fortified wine, sparkling wine or other liqueurs that are less than 22% volume
- 16 litres of beer
- up to £390 worth of all other goods including gifts, perfume and souvenirs (£270 if arriving by private plane or private boat)



If you have more than the duty-free allowances listed or if you have prohibited or restricted goods, go into the RED CHANNEL and declare them to an officer.



If you have nothing more than the duty-free allowances and no prohibited or restricted goods, go straight through the GREEN CHANNEL unless you are asked to stop by an officer.

Key Words

goods	<i>items</i>
allow	<i>can do something</i>
provided	<i>if</i>
intend	<i>have something in mind as a plan</i>
souvenir	<i>memento; something you keep as a reminder</i>
prohibit	<i>not allow</i>
restrict	<i>limit or control the amount of something</i>
unless	<i>if... not</i>

1. You are arriving in the UK from Tokyo. You have 250 cigarettes and 3 litres of sparkling wine. Which channel would you go into?
2. You are flying from Narita to London. You want to buy perfume without paying duty. How much can you buy at the duty-free shop at Narita airport?

Listening for information

- Listen to the dialogue between Naomi and a customs officer and try to understand it without looking at the words in your book.
- Now you can look at the Key Words while the teacher explains them.

Customs officer: Would you like to put your luggage on here? . . . Thank you. Can I see your passport, please?

Naomi: Here it is.

Co: Thank you. How long are you staying in the UK?

N: For about a week.

Co: OK. Well, you understand that you've come into the Green Channel and it means you have nothing to declare.

N: Yes.

Co: Do you have any spirits, wine or tobacco in excess of the duty free allowance?

N: Just this bottle of whisky.

Co: Are you bringing any gifts for anybody in the UK?

N: Well, the whisky is a present, but that's all.

Co: OK. Enjoy your visit.

N: Thank you.

Key Words

spirits *strong alcoholic drink*

Using the language

◎ **'you've come'** is a contraction of 'you have come'. This form, 'Subject + have/has + past participle', is called the Present Perfect, and is used to express actions that happened at some point in the past and they have an effect on the present moment. It does not matter when exactly they happened.

You've come into the Green Channel. = You came into the Green Channel at some point in the past (it doesn't matter what time exactly) and you are still there now

- **We use this form when there is very specific evidence now of the event that took place in the past.**

E.g. Oh, You've had a haircut.

I **have** already **eaten** lunch. (The present perfect shows you that it doesn't matter what time this action happened in the past, but the action has effect on the present moment. = So I am not hungry.)

I **ate** lunch **at 12 noon**. (The past tense shows you that you are only stating the action happened in the past and this action has no effect on the present moment.)

- × I **have already eaten lunch at 12 noon**. (**We don't use the present perfect with past time expressions.**)

- We also use this form to refer to experiences that people have had. Although the action took place in the past, its connection with the present is that the experience is part of that person in the present.
E.g. I've been to Italy. ↔ I went to Italy two years ago.

Grammar Reference

(ENGLISH VERB TENSES)

THE PRESENT PERFECT

The present perfect shows a relationship between past time and present time to describe an action that happened at some point in the past

Basic form

I	}	have		+ past participle
You				
We				
You (plural)				
They				
He/ She		has		

Exercise

Put the verbs in brackets into the past tense or present perfect.

1. He (teach) English in four different countries.
2. He (teach) English two years ago.
3. She (already/ do) her homework.
4. She (do) her homework last night.
5. (be you) to Italy? <When you want to ask experiences>
6. Yes, I (be) to Italy but I (never/ be) to Spain.
7. I (go) to Italy three years ago.
8. I (visit) Italy three times as a child.

© Let's review the numbers.

1. Listen and repeat

101	200	300	400	500	546
600	700	800	900	999	1,000

2. Say the number your teacher write on the whiteboard.

3. Write the numbers you hear.

© Role-playing

Vocab Review

Match the words with the meanings.

'will' (future) + be + —ing

distribute

disembarkation card

customs declaration form

fill in (UK) = fill out (US)

by the time

borrow

one

customs

immigration

form

land

birth

block letters

occupation

before but no later than the time

make a plane move safely down onto the ground at the end of a journey

being born

= (pronoun) a + noun

LIKE THESE

= action taking place in the very near future

job

a statement showing goods being imported

document

the place where officials check the documents of everyone entering the country

the place where your bags are checked when entering the country

give out

= arrival card /incoming passenger card/ landing card

write all the necessary information on a form

use something belonging to someone else and give it back to them later