



UNIT 8

From Australia to Belarus

LESSON 1.

Travel tips

Communicative area: reading for detail, talking about general truths and habits

Active vocabulary: unless

Active grammar: Conditional 0 (Zero Conditional)

1. a) Complete the scientific facts below:

If it is winter in Belarus, it is ... in Australia.

If it is 3 pm in Minsk, it is ... pm in Canberra.

b) Check your ideas with the teacher. Can you explain the time and season difference between Belarus and Australia?

2. a) What is the best way to travel to Australia? Would you like to go to Australia? Would you prefer to travel there alone or with your family? Is it easy to travel with a family? Why? / Why not?

b) Look at the title of the brochure below. Can you guess what tips will be given in it? Read the intro-

duction to the 'Travel Tips' brochure to check yourselves.

Travel Tips

If you travel with children, travelling gets much more difficult. If your kids are small, you get tired. If they are teenagers, they get bored and you get angry. I've flown a lot with children and I know how to make travelling easier for you and your kids. Here are some of my tips.

c) Read the travel tips for parents. Would you be happy if your parents followed these tips?

If I'm planning a holiday trip with my children, I always make sure they take part in planning the holiday. We look at maps, talk about the history, geography, animal and plant life of the country we're going to. We read books or watch films that are set there. If you want your children to be interested in the sight-seeing, you have to prepare for it.

You should check in early if you want to get best seats.

If you want to have a quiet flight, let children eat something – it keeps children busy and quiet for some time. Chewing also makes the air pressure changes easier on their ears.

If you start packing suitcases, make sure your children are ready for any weather.

Take puzzles, colouring books, stickers, little cars and dolls and even tiny packs of Plasticine with you if you're heading out on a long journey. They will pass the time. Get new books for your kids to read on the plane.

If you travel abroad, see your doctor at least two months before you leave to discuss your plans and take a small first aid kit with you.

If you travel somewhere for the first time, get your children drawing and writing down things they have seen and interesting foods they have tried or collecting postcards from places you visit. They can write their age or the date on the back of the card or even send it to your home address. If you want your kids to remember the trip, you can advise them to start a collection of badges, magnets, model cars or toy animals.

3. Look at the highlighted sentences in ex. 2c. They are examples of Conditional 0. Answer the questions on the disk.

4. a) Complete the following travel tips with the correct forms of the verbs. Add modal verbs where necessary.



a fossil

1. If you (*plan*) to see many interesting sights, (*not / forget*) to take a camera – photos make the best memories. 2. If your kids (*pack*) their own rucksacks, (*check*) they are not bringing a whole collection of fossils* with them, ‘just in case’. 3. If you (*not / want*) to spend a lot of time waiting at the airport, you (*fly*) as early in the day as possible. Afternoon and evening flights usually get delayed. 4. If you (*travel*) to a hot country, (*choose*) clothes made from natural materials and (*not / forget*) hats and sunglasses. 5. If you (*want*) them to be busy, you (*forget*) about ‘no more than 30 minutes of TV a day’ rule. Load your iPhone or iPad with new kid-friendly applications your children have never tried before you fly. 6. If you (*not / want*) to get into trouble at the airport, (*not / take*) toy pistols. 7. If your kids (*get*) hun-

*fossils – окаменелости

gry (*not / give*) them too many sweets. Prepare some healthy snacks: cheese cubes, breadsticks and fruit.

b) Reread the travel tips in ex. 2 and 4. Put them into the following categories: a) planning; b) getting ready; c) packing; d) food; e) things to do; f) airport tips. Some tips can go into several categories.

c) Look through the tips again. Which of them are good for travelling with small children, which – with older children, which – with teenagers?

5. a) The two sentences below have the same meaning. What is the meaning of 'unless'? Complete the rule: unless = ...

If you **don't want** to spend a lot of time waiting at the airport, you should fly as early in the day as possible.

Unless you **want** to spend a lot of time waiting at the airport, you should fly as early in the day as possible.

b) In some of the English proverbs below 'unless' can be used instead of 'if'. Rewrite the proverbs that can be changed.

If you're in Rome, do as the Romans do.

If you can't beat them, join them.

If you want something done right, you have to do it yourself.

Don't talk the talk if you can't walk the walk.

If you don't have anything to say, don't say anything at all.

If a job is worth doing, it is worth doing well.

If you don't know where you're going, then the journey is never ending.

If you can't stand the heat, stay out of the kitchen.

c) Can you give equivalents of the proverbs in your language?

d) Which of the proverbs in ex. 5b can be good travelling tips? Discuss with your partner. Report the results of your discussion to the group.

LESSON 2.

Down under

Communicative area: speaking about the future

Active vocabulary: get seasick (airsick), homesick, scared

Active grammar: *if*-clauses and *when*-clauses to speak about the future

1. a) Play the 'domino' game with your partner. Use the cards your teacher has given you. Match the beginnings and endings of the sentences to make true Conditional 0 sentences.

b) Work in pairs. Make more sentences with Conditional 0 which tell us about universal truths, rules or habits.

2. a) Is it better to travel by plane or by ship? Why do you think so? Are you scared of travelling by air? Do you get seasick when you travel by sea? Do you get homesick if you stay away from home?

 **b)** Listen to a conversation and say why the boy wants to go to Australia but his mother doesn't.

c) Match the beginnings and the endings of the sentences from the conversation.