Lesson Travel 13 Letters and postcards

	Task: Understand and write letters and postcards
Skill: Speaking, Reading, Writing	

Activity 1 Speaking

Guess where I am

Work with a partner.

Choose a holiday destination, anywhere in the world. This can be a large city, a country or a part of a country, eg London, Morocco, the Greek islands.

the Greek íslands

See if your partner can guess where you are in **20 questions**.

Then try to guess your partner's destination.

Activity 2 Reading

Read the passage and answer the questions which follow. Then compare your answers with a partner.

When the Romans came to Britain they introduced the *mile*. Although it was a foreign idea, the British became very fond of it – and they don't want to give it up.

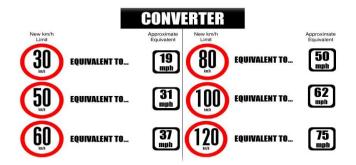
Irish show the way on metric road signs

In the Republic of Ireland new speed limits in km/h became law on Thursday 20 January 2005. At a cost of only 9 million euros, 23,000 old mph (miles per hour) speed limit signs were replaced by 58,000 which showed km/h (kilometres per hour):

The Irish Government decided to change to metric signs in the 1990s. First, distance signs which showed miles were exchanged for new kilometre signs. At the same time, new speed limits were fixed:

Urban areas	50 km/h
Rural 'non-national' roads	80 km/h
Rural national roads and dual carriageways	100 km/h
Motorways	120 km/h

On Thursday 6 January a huge publicity campaign began to tell drivers about the new limits. This leaflet was given to all drivers to keep in their vehicles:



As in Britain, most cars in Ireland already had both km/h and mph on their speedometers, but from 1 January 2005 all new cars had to have km/h only. There was a special problem in border areas with Northern Ireland. Notices were put up to warn drivers from the North that speed limits in the Republic were now in km/h.

At the same time, back in the UK...

In 1965 the British Government agreed to change British measurements to the metric system within 10 years. They planned to change road signs in 1973, but decided against it 1970.

In 1989 the government agreed with the European Union to introduce metric road signs. However, since then different governments have failed to fix a date, saying that it would be 'confusing' for drivers who had not studied the metric system at school.

The UK Metric Association (UKMA) campaigns for a full change to the metric system. In January 2005 its chairman, Robin Paice, said, 'The change in Ireland shows that the British Government is simply making excuses for doing nothing. Irish drivers know no more about speeds in km/h than British drivers do. People learn about metric measures when they use them – not because of education. The British Government should just get on with it.'

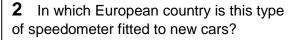
Since then, nothing has happened.

- 1 Put these events into the order in which they happened or were planned to happen:
 - **a** The Irish government decided to change to metric distance signs.
 - **b** New cars in Ireland only had km/h on their speedometers.
 - c The British government decided not to change road signs.
 - **d** The British government agreed to change to the metric system.
 - e The British government agreed with the EU to change road signs.
 - f The Republic of Ireland changed its speed limits to km/h.
 - g A publicity campaign to tell drivers about the new limits began.



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3 What are the names of the two green areas on the map?







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4 On which roads in Ireland is the speed limit 80 km/h?

Activity 3 Language focus

Work with a partner. Look at these sentences:

It's such a lovely place! It's so hot here! I've never had such problems flying. The people talk so quickly. The hotel has such small rooms. There are so many things to see. We're eating such great food.

1 So, such or such a — which do we use? Write one on each line below:

before adjectives
before adverbs
before nouns
before adjective + singular noun
before adjective+ uncountable noun
before adjective + plural noun
before much, many, few and little.

Now look at the holiday postcard below. Write so, such or such a on each line,

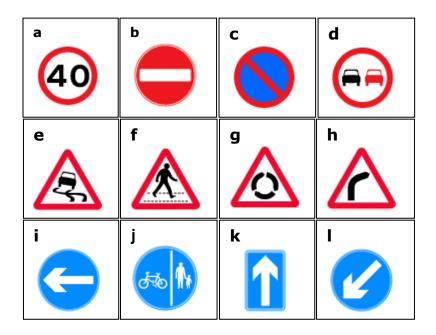
Hi Janet, I'm having 1 great time here. Everything is just 2 beautiful. Yesterday we went to see 3 lovely old castle. We
went there in a local bus and the driver drove 4 fast on the
narrow roads. It was just 5 scary, but we survived. Right now
I'm sitting in a café. They make 6 nice cakes here. I'm eating 7
many. I'm not 8 happy about the hotel though. Some
of the other guests are 9 idiots - you know, noisy and drinking
10 much, Still, nowhere's perfect.
See you soon.
Love,
Gina

Compare your answers with your partner's.

Activity 4 Vocabulary

Work with a partner. Look at the signs below. Choose one of the meanings in the box for each one.

Turn leftKeep leftNo waitingOne way trafficSlippery roadNo overtakingRoundaboutBend to rightNo entry for vehiclesSeparate cycle and pedestrian routeMaximum speed limit (miles per hour)Pedestrian crossing



Activity 5 Writing

Work with a partner. Talk about a holiday you enjoyed and answer these questions:

Where did you go?
Where did you stay – in a hotel, with family, etc?
What places did you visit?
What food did you eat?
What was the weather like?
What did you not enjoy, if anything?

Now write a letter to a friend about your holiday. Try to write around 150 words.

Dear____,

I want to tell you about my holíday. I had such a good tíme. I went

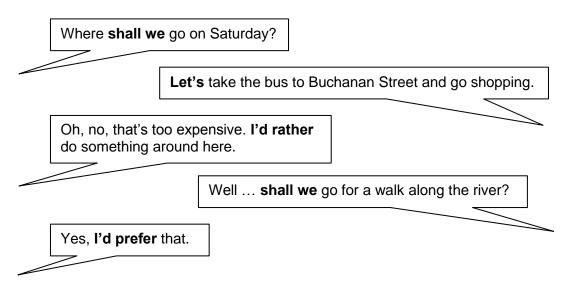
Homework task

Think about a place you know well, either in this country or another one. Choose three photos of it that you would like to see on a postcard. Write a description of each. What is in each photo? Is it a building, a view of the town or city, of the sea, the mountains, or what? Do many tourists come to this place? What do they want to see?

	Travel Places of interest	
		Task: Read/obtain information about places of interest
Skill: Speaking, Listening, Writing		

Activity 1 Speaking

Look at the conversation below.



In pairs, have conversations like the one above.

Student A	Student B	
Ask about going somewhere.	Make a suggestion.	
Disagree. Make another sugge		
Agree – or disagree, and make a suggestion.		

Continue until you agree. Then exchange roles and start again.

Activity 2 Listening

Track 8

A visit to London

- 1 Work with a partner. Look at these pictures of places in London. Match each one with its name.
 - 1 St Paul's Cathedral ____
 - 2 Buckingham Palace ____
 - 3 The Tower of London _____
 - 4 The Houses of Parliament ____
 - 5 Shakespeare's Globe Theatre
 - 6 The Leicester Square Odeon cinema

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2 Look at the six statements below. You will hear a conversation between two students in London, Marissa and Sharon. Decide if you think each statement is true (T) or false (F). You will hear the CD track twice.

		Т	F
1	This will be Carlos' first trip to England.		
2	Sharon suggests sightseeing in London.		
3	Marissa wants to take Carlos to St Paul's Cathedral.		
4	Sharon suggests visiting a cinema.		
5	The Globe is hundreds of years old.		
6	You can only see Shakespeare plays at the Globe.		

Now check your answers with a partner.

Activity 3 Language focus

the with places

1 Work with a partner. Six of these places take **the** before their name. Decide which ones they are. Put a tick (✓) on six lines.

1	South Australia	Australian state
2	South Carolina	US state
3	South Pole	place
4	Western Australia	Australian state
5	Western Isles	Scottish island group and region
6	West Midlands	English county
7	New Brunswick	Canadian province
8	New Hampshire	US state
9	New South Wales	Australian state
10 11 12	Philippines	US state island group and country island group
13 14 15	Otago	Canadian province New Zealand region Irish county
16 17 18		US state island group and country US state

2 With your partner, look at the places in the box. Think about whether each one takes **the** or not and write it on one of the lines below. Write an example beside it.

seas
oceans
lakes
rivers
deserts
mountains
cities, towns and villages
states, counties, regions
countries with adjectives or plural names
other countries
island groups
continents

with <i>the</i>	example	without the	example

Activity 4 Vocabulary

1 Match the words in the box with the pictures. Then tick \checkmark all the ones that you've travelled in.

aeroplane (plane) airliner bicycle (bike) bus canoe car ferry coach cruise liner glider hang-glider helicopter hovercraft micro-scooter motorcycle (motorbike) roller blades rowing boat sailboard scooter skateboard speedboat truck yacht 4 by 4











ESOL National 4 Everyday Life 2 Student Notes Part 5



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stockphoto/marc c Johnson K stockphoto/Daniel Cardiff L (c)-

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2 Look at the ticks on your partner's pictures. Ask and answer questions:

'When did you ride a scooter?'
'Six months ago?'
'Did you enjoy it?'
'No, I didn't. I fell off.'

3 Now match three of the names in the box with each verb below:

airliner	bicycle	car	car ferry	coach	cruise	e liner
glider	helicopter	mot	orcycle	scooter	truck	yacht

fly in a(n) 	sail in a
ride a	travel in a

Activity 5 Writing

Think about an interesting journey you had. Write some notes on the lines below. Then discuss your journey with a partner.

Where did you go?

How did you travel - by car, by plane, by train, by bike? on foot?

When did you leave?

Where did you go?

Who did you go with?

How was the journey? Did anything unusual happen?

What happened when you got there?

How long did you stay?

How did you come back?

Now write a letter or an e-mail to a friend. Tell them about your journey. Write around 100 words.

Dear _____,

I want to tell you about ...

Homework task

Imagine a friend from another country is coming to visit you. Which places would you take them to see? Write an e-mail making some suggestions.

Review of lessons 11–14

	Task:
Skill: Speaking, Reading, Writing	

Activity 1 Speaking

UK geography quiz

Work with a partner. Read and discuss the questions below. Choose the best answers.

- 1 The Channel Islands are nearest to
 - a The Scilly Isles
 - **b** The Western Isles
 - **c** The Hebrides
 - d Orkney
- 2 Which of these cities is furthest south?
 - a Manchester
 - **b** Birmingham
 - c Newcastle
 - d Leeds
- 3 What is the name of the firth that Dundee stands beside?
 - a the Firth of Forth
 - **b** the Firth of Clyde
 - c the Dornoch Firth
 - **d** the Firth of Tay
- 4 Which country has a land border with the United Kingdom?
 - a France
 - **b** Scotland
 - c Ireland
 - d Holland
- 5 Which river does Newcastle stand on?
 - a the Thames
 - **b** the Clyde
 - c the Tyne
 - d the Severn

- 6 Which of these is furthest west?
 - a Scotland
 - **b** England
 - c Wales
 - d Northern Ireland
- 7 Land's End is in
 - a the south-west of England
 - **b** the south-east of Scotland
 - c the north-east of England
 - d the south-west of Scotland
- 8 Which of these is furthest north?
 - **a** Northumbria
 - **b** Sutherland
 - c Northallerton
 - d North Berwick
- 9 The Pentland Hills are near
 - a Glasgow
 - **b** Edinburgh
 - c London
 - d Aberdeen
- 10 What is the name of the sea between England and France?
 - a the North Sea
 - **b** the Atlantic
 - ${\boldsymbol c}$ the English Channel
 - d St George's Channel
- 11 Which is the highest mountain in Britain?
 - a Mount Everest
 - **b** Snowdon
 - c Notting Hill
 - d Ben Nevis
- 12 Borders Region is in
 - a Scotland
 - **b** England
 - c Wales
 - d Northern Ireland

Activity 2 Reading



Read the text and answer the questions on the next page.

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In 1519 Ferdinand Magellan left Seville with five ships. He wanted to sail round the world. He crossed the Atlantic Ocean and travelled down the coast of South America. He found a way through the islands at its southern end, reached the Pacific Ocean and crossed it to the Philippines. Magellan was the first European to sail on the Pacific and the first to travel to Asia from the east. But there his story ends, because he died in a battle with the local people.

In September 1522, one of Magellan's ships, the *Victoria*, arrived back in Spain. Because of this, many people think that her captain, Juan Sebastián Elcano, was the first man to sail round the world. He certainly thought so, because he made sure that he was the first to step off the ship. However...

Eight years before his voyage to the Pacific, Magellan was in Indonesia. There, a man became his slave. We don't know his real name, but Magellan called him Enrique, or Henry. He returned to Spain with Magellan and continued to work for him, but now as a servant. They were still together in 1519 and he sailed with the five ships as an interpreter. He travelled all the way back to Indonesia and so became the first man to sail round the world.

- 1 What is the writer trying to do in the text?
 - A correct a popular idea.
 - **B** tell the story of Magellan.
 - C tell the story of his slave Enrique.
 - **D** tell some of the history of sailing.
- 2 What can the reader find out from this text?
 - A The life story of Magellan.
 - **B** The life story of Juan Sebastián Elcano.
 - **C** How difficult travel was at that time.
 - **D** Some of the history of exploration.
- 3 Which of these is true?
 - A Magellan was the first European to travel to Asia.
 - **B** Magellan was the first man to sail on the Pacific Ocean.
 - **C** Magellan sailed to Indonesia and back.
 - **D** Magellan died in Indonesia.
- 4 Why did Henry sail with Magellan in 1519?
 - **A** He was a slave and had no choice.
 - **B** Magellan needed a servant.
 - **C** He had a job as an interpreter.
 - **D** He wanted to return home to the Philippines.
- 5 Which of these would be the best title for this story?
 - **A** A slave's adventures
 - B Who first sailed around the world?
 - **C** The first Indonesian traveller.
 - **D** Magellan's great failure.

Activity 3 Language focus

Work with a partner. In the sentences below, choose between the words in bold. In numbers 2, 5 and 11, choose between **the** and **Θ**.

- 1 What time does the plane get/take off?
- 2 Preston is in the/O Lancashire.
- 3 We set **away/off** at nine and got to London before lunchtime.
- 4 They've got a lovely house in/on the coast.
- 5 We had a picnic at **the/O** Loch Lomond.
- 6 I've never known such/such a rudeness.
- 7 We crossed over/through to the other side of the river.
- 8 Aidrian has so/such a little car.
- 9 That's because he has **so/such** little money.
- **10** Mehmet comes from a town **at/in** the north-east of England.
- 11 York stands on the/O River Ouse.
- 12 Shall we keep going to Glasgow or stop off/out for a coffee?

Activity 4 Vocabulary

Work with a partner. All of these words are in lessons 11–14. See how many you can remember.

1 peo	ple from the East End of London		
2 lugg	gage on an aeroplane		
3 aba	ag you take onto a plane		
4 apl	ace to eat on a train		
5 whe	ere the land meets the sea $___$		
6 the	floor on a ship		
7 a ro	om where you sleep on a ship		
8 whe	ere you wait for a train		
9 som	neone who repairs cars		
10 it m	easures the speed of a car		
11 someone walking, not driving			
12 a plane with no engine			

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Work with a partner. Punctuate these stories. Use full stops, commas, quotation marks, question marks and capital letters.

a police officer saw a man driving around with a car full of penguins he signalled for him to stop and said you cant drive around with penguins in this town take them to the zoo the guy said ok and drove away the next day the officer saw the guy again he was still driving around with his car full of penguins and now they were all wearing sunglasses he stopped him again and said didnt I tell you to take these penguins to the zoo yesterday the guy replied i did today I'm taking them to the beach

two men on holiday were standing in the sea in the bahamas they were fishing and each had a long cold drink and a cigar one of them started a conversation how did you get here he asked well the other one said im a lawyer one day my house burned down and the insurance company paid me a lot of money that's funny said the first guy my house was flooded and the insurance company paid me a lot of money that's why I'm here the lawyer looked at him for a few seconds then said how do you start a flood

Homework task

Write six questions about places in the UK, like those in the quiz above. Each question should have four possible answers. Bring your questions to class.