

## WORKSHEET

Topic:

European Countries



1 Austria



2 Belgium



3 Bulgaria



4 Croatia



5 Cyprus



6 Czech Republic



7 Denmark



8 Finland



9 France



10 Germany



11 Greece



12 Hungary



13 Ireland



14 Italy



15 Lithuania



16 Luxembourg



17 Netherlands



18 Poland



19 Portugal



20 Romania



21 Slovakia



22 Slovenia



23 Spain



24 Sweden



25 United Kingdom

1- Match the nationality with the right country:

- |                    |                     |                        |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| a) Austrian _____  | i) Finnish _____    | r) British _____       |
| b) Croatian _____  | j) Danish _____     | s) Swedish _____       |
| c) Hungarian _____ | k) Irish _____      | t) Lithuanian _____    |
| d) German _____    | l) Greek _____      | u) Slovenian _____     |
| e) French _____    | m) Portuguese _____ | v) Luxembourgian _____ |
| f) Spanish _____   | n) Polish _____     | w) Slovakian _____     |
| g) Italian _____   | o) Belgian _____    | x) Dutch _____         |
| h) Czech _____     | p) Romanian _____   | y) Cypriot _____       |
|                    | q) Bulgarian _____  |                        |

- There are several suffixes that we can use to create the names of the nationalities:

*Example:*

- a) -an — **American**;
- b) -ian — **Canadian**;
- c) -ish — **Turkish, Scottish**;
- d) -ese — **Japanese**;

- There are also several endings:

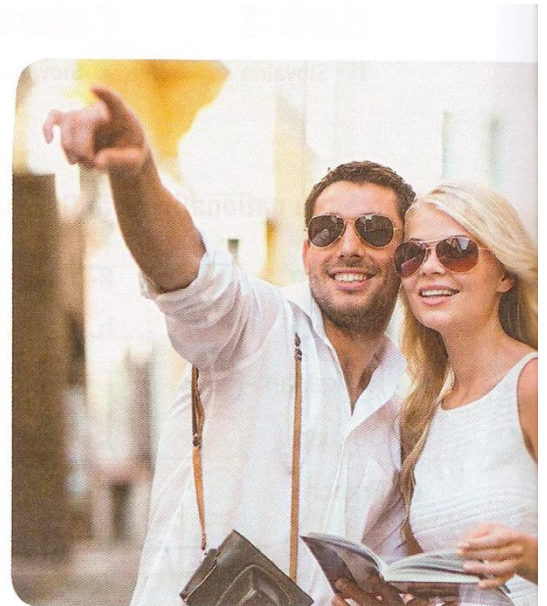
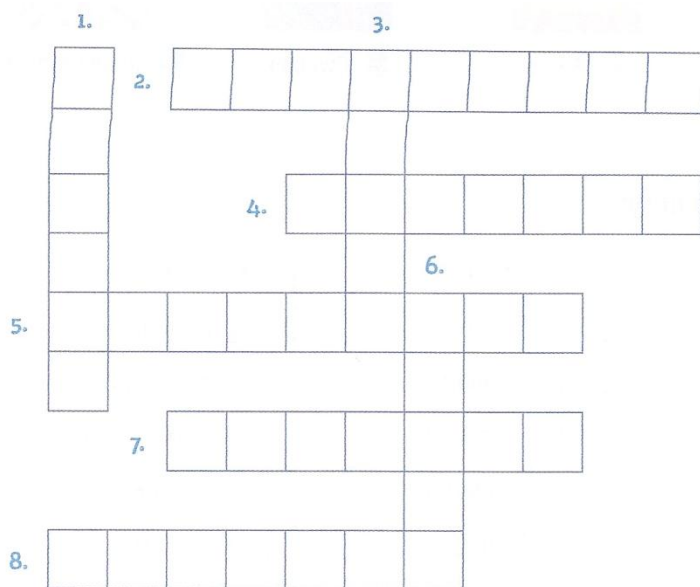
*Example: Greek*

2- Identify the suffixes used for some of the nationalities on exercise 1:

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| a) _____ | g) _____ |
| b) _____ | h) _____ |
| c) _____ | i) _____ |
| d) _____ | j) _____ |
| e) _____ | k) _____ |
| f) _____ | l) _____ |

3- Read the clues and complete the crossword:

- |                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) Someone from Poland is...  | 5) Someone from Slovakia is... |
| 2) Someone from Hungary is... | 6) Someone from Ireland is...  |
| 3) Someone from Greece is...  | 7) Someone from Cyprus is...   |
| 4) Someone from Belgium is... | 8) Someone from Finland is...  |



## WORKSHEET

Topic:

The World of Transport

### BY TRAIN / BY BUS / BY CAR

- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Train- _____           | l) Ticket collector _____ |
| b) Railway Station _____  | m) Platform _____         |
| c) High-speed train _____ | n) Timetable _____        |
| d) Goods train _____      | o) Direct train _____     |
| e) Underground _____      | p) Transfer train _____   |
| f) Carriages _____        | q) Bus _____              |
| g) Ticket _____           | r) Bus station _____      |
| h) Single ticket _____    | s) Bus driver _____       |
| i) Return ticket _____    | t) Stop _____             |
| j) Ticket office _____    | u) Car _____              |
| k) Ticket machine _____   | v) Rent a car _____       |

### BY PLANE

- |                      |                            |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) Airport _____     | 15) Check –in _____        |
| 2) Arrival _____     | 16) Customs _____          |
| 3) Departure _____   | 17) Boarding card _____    |
| 4) Passenger _____   | 18) Information desk _____ |
| 5) Passport _____    | 19) Duty-free shop _____   |
| 6) Gate _____        | 20) Departure lounge _____ |
| 7) Flight Crew _____ | 21) Boarding gate _____    |
| 8) Pilot _____       | 22) Waiting area _____     |
| 9) Take off _____    | 23) Check-in desk _____    |
| 10) Land _____       | 24) Customs officer _____  |
| 11) Plane _____      | 25) Flight attendant _____ |
| 12) Cockpit _____    | 26) Metal detector _____   |
| 13) Flight _____     | 27) Hand luggage _____     |
| 14) Terminal _____   | 28) Luggage _____          |

1- Choose the words from the list below to fill in the tables with at least ten examples for each item. The same word cannot be used twice:

single ticket   crew   departure   take off   flight   transfer train   boarding card  
 locomotive   cockpit   check-in   baggage reclaim   platform  
 goods train   metal detector   departure lounge   railway station   train  
 land   return ticket   terminal   customs   carriages   hand luggage

At the railway station	At the airport
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—

	<i>Luggage</i>	—	<i>Baggage</i>	
	<i>Hand luggage</i>	—	<i>Carry-on baggage</i>	
	<i>Baggage reclaim</i>	—	<i>Baggage claim</i>	
	<i>Ticket</i>	—	<i>Fare</i>	
	<i>Single ticket</i>	—	<i>One-way ticket</i>	
	<i>Return ticket</i>	—	<i>A round trip ticket</i>	
	<i>Plane / Aeroplane</i>	—	<i>Airplane</i>	
	<i>Trolley</i>	—	<i>Luggage cart</i>	
	<i>Duty-free shop</i>	—	<i>Duty-free store</i>	
	<i>Car park</i>	—	<i>Parking lot</i>	
	<i>Check-in desk</i>	—	<i>Check-in counter</i>	
	<i>Boarding card</i>	—	<i>Boarding pass</i>	
	<i>Underground</i>	—	<i>Subway</i>	
	<i>Tram</i>	—	<i>Street car</i>	

2- Match the sentences of the column A with their definitions of column B. Follow the example:

- |   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1) a card people show before getting on a plane;      | a) customs officer; _____  |
| 2) a train to carry products;                         | b) cockpit; _____          |
| 3) person that checks what is brought in from abroad; | c) boarding card; <u>1</u> |
| 4) area where passengers collect their luggage;       | d) platform; _____         |
| 5) a train that travels very fast;                    | e) goods train; _____      |
| 6) place where the pilot flies the aircraft;          | f) boarding gate; _____    |
| 7) area where people stand waiting for a train;       | g) flight crew; _____      |
| 8) people who work on a plane during a flight;        | h) high-speed train; _____ |
| 9) a ticket to a place and back again;                | i) baggage reclaim;        |
| 10) a gate people go through to get into a plane;     | j) return ticket; _____    |

3- Complete the sentences with the words given:

- a) When you arrive at the \_\_\_\_\_ you enter the \_\_\_\_\_ and you go to the check-in desk.
- b) If your bags are heavier than the \_\_\_\_\_ you have to pay for \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) You wait in the \_\_\_\_\_ and when your flight is \_\_\_\_\_ you leave the terminal from a \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) When you arrive at your destination you \_\_\_\_\_ the plane and go through \_\_\_\_\_ collect your luggage from \_\_\_\_\_ and exit through \_\_\_\_\_.

baggage reclaim

excess baggage

gate

get off

customs

weight limit

departure lounge

immigration

boarding

terminal

airport

## GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

**Topic:**

The Present Perfect

**The Present Perfect** is used to express:

- An action that began in the past and continues to the present:
  - used with FOR, tells the **duration** of the action;
  - used with SINCE, tells the **beginning** of the action;
- An action done during a determined period of time and it hasn't finished yet.
- The importance of an action that happened in the past without mentioning the exact moment it occurred.
- An action finished in the past:
  - used with JUST

**The Present Perfect** is formed by using:

- the PRESENT SIMPLE ——— TO HAVE;
- the PAST PARTICIPLE ——— of the verb that represents the action.

Example

*I have never been to New York.*

### PAST PARTICIPLE

- **The Past Participle** of the regular verbs is formed with verb + **ed / d**;  
Examples: *Watch**ed**; lived**d**; arriv**d**; studi**d**; arriv**d**; travel**led**;*
- **The Past Participle** of the irregular verbs hasn't got any specific rule. It has to be memorized. (There is a list of irregular verbs).

<i><b>Infinitive</b></i>	<i><b>Past Simple</b></i>	<i><b>Past Participle</b></i>
Be	Was/were	been
Have	had	had
Do	did	done
Go	went	gone
come	came	come
get	got	got

• **Expressions of time** frequently used with **the Present Perfect**:

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Already — _____  | Ever — _____      |
| How long — _____ | Never — _____     |
| For — _____      | Recently — _____  |
| Since — _____    | Lately — _____    |
| Just — _____     | Up to now — _____ |
| Yet — _____      | So far — _____    |

1- Complete the tables with the PAST SIMPLE and the PAST PARTICIPLE of the verbs given:

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
Be			Speak		
Visit			Make		
Meet			Pay		
Go			Watch		
Travel			Wash		
Walk			Learn		
See			Climb		
Take			Run		
Buy			Close		
Rest			Open		
Phone			Teach		
Fly			Have		
Look			Sing		
Stay			Cut		
Enjoy			Drink		
Do			Eat		
Bring			Play		

2- Fill in the gaps with the PRESENT PERFECT in the AFFIRMATIVE form:

- a) Joan \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for Bob for a quarter of an hour.
- b) The students \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) the gallery.
- c) Sue and I \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) our work.
- d) Julia \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new car recently.
- e) Ronald \_\_\_\_\_ (be) to the horse races.
- f) They \_\_\_\_\_ (wash) their car.
- g) I \_\_\_\_\_ (take) lots of photos in Oxford.
- h) You \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) your umbrella.

3- Rewrite the sentences in the negative and interrogative forms. Follow the example:

a) Carol has baked a cake.

1- Carol hasn't baked a cake.

2- Has Carol baked a cake?

b) Harry has finished his homework.

1- \_\_\_\_\_ 2- \_\_\_\_\_

c) Patrick and Sue have visited Paris.

1- \_\_\_\_\_ 2- \_\_\_\_\_

d) I have been to Dublin.

1- \_\_\_\_\_ 2- \_\_\_\_\_

e) We have bought a new house.

1- \_\_\_\_\_ 2- \_\_\_\_\_

f) You have drunk too much.

1- \_\_\_\_\_ 2- \_\_\_\_\_

g) She has helped her friend.

1- \_\_\_\_\_ 2- \_\_\_\_\_

h) Paul has arrived on time.

1- \_\_\_\_\_ 2- \_\_\_\_\_

4- Form sentences using the PRESENT PERFECT:

a) Her sister / watch / never / that film

\_\_\_\_\_

b) Philip / not buy / ticket to Bath

\_\_\_\_\_

c) It /rain / a lot this Spring

\_\_\_\_\_

d) She / be /ever / to Bristol?

\_\_\_\_\_

e) Sally and Bob / leave / just / the party.

\_\_\_\_\_

f) I / not take / many photos / yet.

\_\_\_\_\_

g) How long / you / live / in the USA?

\_\_\_\_\_

h) We / stay / never / at a beach resort / in Brazil.

\_\_\_\_\_



5- Complete the sentences with FOR or SINCE:

- a) Susan has studied German \_\_\_\_\_ 2011.
- b) Paul has lived in Paris \_\_\_\_\_ six years.
- c) I have waited here \_\_\_\_\_ 30 minutes.
- d) They have been in the café \_\_\_\_\_ 9 o'clock.
- e) Have you met Betty \_\_\_\_\_ January?
- f) He hasn't phoned his parents \_\_\_\_\_ a week.
- g) We have travelled abroad \_\_\_\_\_ a fortnight .
- h) I haven't seen her \_\_\_\_\_ last summer.

6- Complete the sentences with the PRESENT PERFECT and the PAST SIMPLE with the verbs in brackets:

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ (be) to Japan? No, I \_\_\_\_\_  
never \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) it.
- b) They \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to China last year.
- c) Where \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) to three months ago.
- d) How long \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) in Scotland? He  
\_\_\_\_\_ (stay) there for a week.
- e) I \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) Joan at the railway station yesterday.
- f) We \_\_\_\_\_ (not enjoy) our stay in India last summer.
- g) I \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) to Norway yet.
- h) Our return journey \_\_\_\_\_ (take) us four days.
- i) I \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) a holiday since January.
- j) My friend George \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a lot of postcards when he was in Spain.

## CLASS DEBATE

**Topic:**

The United Nations

- there are 189 members in the United Nations;
  - there is a big diversity of languages;
  - which language should be used to communicate?
- a) the class will be divided into three different groups;
- b) each group will defend the use of a different communication language;
- c) find arguments to defend your position and try to persuade the other groups, supporting your point of view.

### Group 1 — ENGLISH

- English is an international language;
- English has the largest number of speakers;
- It is already the accepted *lingua franca*;
- It is used in many areas of everybody's daily and professional life.

### Group 2 — CHINESE

- Chinese is the language with the largest number of native speakers;
- China is becoming an economic and political super-power nation;
- Many countries are already including Chinese as a school subject.

### Group 3 — SPANISH

- Spanish is becoming more and more important;
- It is the 3<sup>rd</sup> language in the world with the largest number of speakers.
- It is already the second most learnt foreign language in the world.
- It is the most studied foreign language among native speakers of English.

### USEFUL LANGUAGE

— **To express opinion:**

- ➔ I believe...;
- ➔ In my opinion...;
- ➔ I think that...;
- ➔ In my view...;
- ➔ I strongly believe...;
- ➔ The way I see it...;
- ➔ It seems to me that...;

— **To list points:**

- ➔ In the first place...;
- ➔ First of all...;
- ➔ To start with...;
- ➔ Firstly...;
- ➔ To begin with...;

— **To add more points:**

- ➔ What is more...;
- ➔ Another major reason...;
- ➔ ... also...;
- ➔ ... furthermore...;
- ➔ ... moreover...;
- ➔ In addition to this...;
- ➔ ... besides...;



## GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

Topic:

Comparative of Adjectives

— To compare people, things or situations we use the **comparative** form of adjectives. Now study the following table:

	Comparative of Superiority	Comparative of Equality	Comparative of Inferiority
Short Adjectives	- <b>er</b> than	<b>as + adj + as</b>	<b>less + adj + than</b>
Long Adjectives	<b>more + adj + than</b>	<b>as + adj + as</b>	<b>less + adj + than</b>

**Good** — better than;

**Bad** — worse than;

**Far** — further than or farther than

— **Spelling Rules:**

a) 1 syllable ending in **e**:

**large**: ADJ. + R + THAN - *larger than*.

b) 1 syllable (cons. + vowel + cons.)

**fat**: DOUBLE CONSONANT ADJ. + ER + THAN - *fatter than*.

c) 2-syllables adjectives ending in y

**lucky**: ADJ. + IER + THAN - *luckier than*.

d) 2-syllable adjectives stressed on the first syllable or ending in **-ow, -er** and **-le**

**common, narrow, clever, simple**: ER + THAN or

MORE + ADJ. + THAN – *simpler than* or *more simple than*.



A- Match the situations with the comparative they represent:

- |  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1- Speaking English fluently is more important than people think. _____                              |                                |
| 2- American English is less formal than British English.   | a) Comparative of Equality;    |
| 3- Speaking English is as important as speaking one's native tongue. _____                           | b) Comparative of Superiority; |
| 4- The number of native Chinese speakers is larger than the number of native English speakers. _____ | c) Comparative Inferiority.    |

B- Put the adjectives in brackets in the comparative form:

1. In the EU there is a \_\_\_\_\_ (**great**) variety of official languages \_\_\_\_\_ in the USA. (superiority)
2. Most foreigners find learning Portuguese \_\_\_\_\_ (**difficult**) learning English. (equality).
3. In the EU some languages are \_\_\_\_\_ (**important**) others. (superiority).
4. Portuguese is spoken by a \_\_\_\_\_ (**large**) number of people \_\_\_\_\_ Arabic. (superiority).
5. In some American states, Spanish is \_\_\_\_\_ (**widespread**) English. (equality).
6. Native speakers are \_\_\_\_\_ (**tolerant**) towards foreign languages \_\_\_\_\_ non-native speakers. (inferiority).

C- Write sentences using the comparative of superiority:

1- English — Spanish (**widespread**)

\_\_\_\_\_

2- London — Madrid (**cold**)

\_\_\_\_\_

3- China — Portugal (**big**)

\_\_\_\_\_

4- The USA — Sudan (**rich**)

\_\_\_\_\_

5- Portuguese food — Japanese food (**good**)

\_\_\_\_\_

6- New York City — Brussels (**cosmopolitan**)

\_\_\_\_\_

## MOVIE GUIDE

**Topic:**

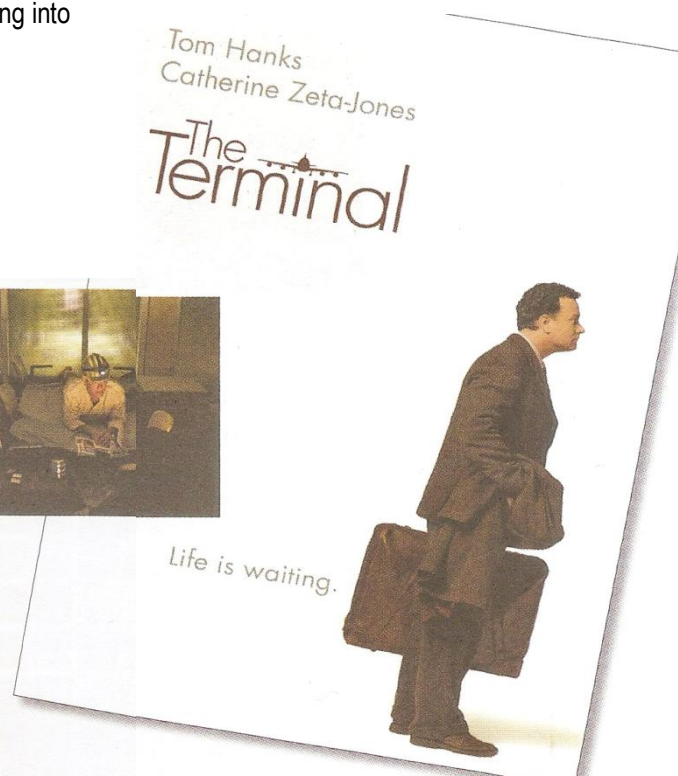
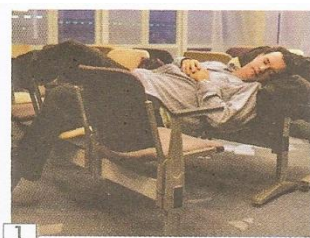
*The Terminal*: Film Watching

*The Terminal*, by Steven Spielberg (2004), is a film that focuses on how a person can barely understand English is able to overcome this difficulty.

1- Read the text below and match the expressions in bold with their corresponding pictures:

The film is about a man called Viktor Navorski (Tom Hanks) **who arrives at JFK airport** (\_\_\_\_) from a fictitious Eastern European country, Krakozhia. When he arrives at the airport, he learns that his homeland has suffered a military coup and that the US no longer recognizes any official documents from there. He can't enter the United States and he can't return home. He is forced to live in the airport. So **he sleeps on benches** (\_\_\_\_) in an under-construction passenger gate and lives off fast food. When he first arrives at JFK airport, he can hardly speak English, but over weeks and months he learns English **by reading tourists guides and comparing them to his own** (\_\_\_\_) and by listening to television news reports.

Over the course of nine months, Victor makes many friends. **They are a collection of airport employees** (\_\_\_\_). He also falls in love **when he meets flight attendant Amelia Warren** (\_\_\_\_) (Catherine Zeta-Jones). She assumes he is a frequent flier the ways she keeps bumping into him at John F. Kennedy International Airport.



2- What do the following words mean?

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1- flier; _____            | a) a steward or a stewardess in an aircraft;                         |
| 2- coup; _____             | b) meet by chance;   |
| 3- flight attendant; _____ | c) not real or true, being imaginary or having been fabricated;      |
| 4- passenger gate; _____   | d) a sudden, violent and illegal seizure of power from a government; |
| 5- hardly; _____           | e) scarcely, with great difficulty;                                  |
| 6- bench; _____            | f) person or thing that flies;                                       |
| 7- employee; _____         | g) a person employed for wages or salary;                            |
| 8- bump into; _____        | h) an exit from an airport building to an aircraft;                  |
| 9- homeland; _____         | i) a person's or a people's native land;                             |
| 10- fictitious; _____      | j) a long seat for several people, typically made of wood or stone.  |

3- Answer the following questions:

a) What does Victor do to improve his English?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

b) In your opinion what is the best way to learn a foreign language?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4- In about 50 words write your opinion about the film.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2- What do the following words mean?

1- fictitious; \_\_\_\_\_

2- homeland; \_\_\_\_\_

3- bench; \_\_\_\_\_

4- employee; \_\_\_\_\_

5- flier; \_\_\_\_\_

6- passenger gate; \_\_\_\_\_

7- bump into; \_\_\_\_\_

8- hardly; \_\_\_\_\_

9- coup; \_\_\_\_\_

10- flight attendant; \_\_\_\_\_

a) a steward or a stewardess in an aircraft;

b) meet by chance;

c) not real or true, being imaginary or having been fabricated;

d) a sudden, violent and illegal seizure of power from a government;

e) scarcely, with great difficulty;

f) person or thing that flies;

g) a person employed for wages or salary;

h) an exit from an airport building to an aircraft;

i) a person's or a people's native land;

j) a long seat for several people, typically made of wood or stone.

3- Answer the following questions:

a) How does Victor improve his English?

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---

b) What's the best way for you to learn a foreign language?

---

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4- In about 50 words write your opinion about the film.

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## GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

**Topic:**

Phrasal Verbs related to TRAVELLING

<b>Verb</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Phrasal Verb</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1- To drop		To drop off	
2- To check		a) to check in	
		b) to check out	
3- To pick		to pick up	
4- to set		to set out	
5- to take		To take off	
6- to get		a) To get on	
		b) to get away	
7- to speed		To speed up	
8- to look		To look around	
		To look forward	
9- to hurry		To hurry up	
10- to go		To go back	
11- to see		To see off	

1- Match the words in the left A with their definitions in the right:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>a) check in _____</p> <p>b) take off _____</p> <p>c) get on _____</p> <p>d) drop off _____</p> <p>e) get away _____</p> <p>f) see off _____</p> <p>g) set out _____</p> <p>h) pick up _____</p> <p>i) go back _____</p> | <p>1) take and leave someone somewhere;</p> <p>2) say goodbye to someone who is leaving;</p> <p>3) return to the place where the journey started;</p> <p>4) climb on board;</p> <p>5) start a journey;</p> <p>6) register at the airport;</p> <p>7) fetch someone somewhere;</p> <p>8) travel somewhere for a break holiday;</p> <p>9) begin the flight.</p> |
|--|--|

2- Complete the text with the **phrasal verbs** given:

When Alex left for the USA, his family \_\_\_\_\_ him \_\_\_\_\_ (1) at the airport. After breakfast he had to \_\_\_\_\_ (2) not to miss his flight. It was a teary goodbye, but he was \_\_\_\_\_ (3) to the new challenges he was going to face in the USA. He \_\_\_\_\_ (4) the plane and texted messages to his friends in the few minutes left. A short while later the pilot announced that they were preparing to \_\_\_\_\_ (5). As the plane was \_\_\_\_\_ (6) he enjoyed the pleasure of the moment as well as the feeling of \_\_\_\_\_ (7) from everything.

-looking forward  
 - getting away  
 -dropped...off  
 -take off  
 - hurry up  
 - speeding up  
 -got on



















