



InforPreparação



INSTITUTO DO EMPREGO
E FORMAÇÃO PROFISSIONAL, IP

Comunicar em Língua Inglesa

6661

Viajar na Europa



Formador: Carlos Ferreira

Cofinanciado por:



UNIÃO EUROPEIA
Fundo Social Europeu

FICHA TÉCNICA

Objetivos e Condições de Utilização

O formando deverá complementar os conhecimentos adquiridos e retidos durante a sessão com a leitura do presente Manual.

Contém todos os temas abordados durante o curso / módulo, devendo ser um suporte ao estudo a desenvolver pelo formando, bem como um reforço aos conhecimentos adquiridos durante a sessão.

A leitura do Manual não invalida que o formando não aprofunde os seus conhecimentos, através da consulta da bibliografia recomendada ou de outros que julgue convenientes.

Conteúdos

A Europa e o Espaço Comunitário

- **Identificação do(s) país(es) a visitar**
- **Identificação das cidades a visitar**
- **Preparação da viagem:**
 - **Recolha de dados de caracterização do destino da viagem**
 - **Contacto com agências de viagem**
 - **Identificações de documentos ou outras condições exigidas pelas autoridades do país**
 - **Mapas e roteiros**
 - **Plano de viagem**

Foram definidos os seguintes objetivos:

- Enumerate European countries and cities
- Distinguish between European countries and European Union countries
- Understand and select information in texts
- Know the currency of the countries
- Identify the country(ies) they want to visit
- Find places in maps
- Describe the city(ies) orally and in written texts, identifying monuments or other touristic aspects
- Correctly use the Present Simple and the Past Simple to talk about permanent truths and past events
- Know and use the right vocabulary at the airport (check in and passport control)
- Reserve seats in a flight and book a room in a Travel Agency
- Describe all the procedures during the journey through Europe
- Use of Future tense in the affirmative, negative and interrogative forms to talk about future events
- Summarize the information in a travel plan

Índice

A EUROPA DOS 28 (27 desde 31 de janeiro de 2020 com a saída do Reino Unido).....	4
Political map of Europe	5
Cologne, Bonn, Frankfurt, Nuremberg and Munich - great cities!!!	6
Checking Guests In and Out.....	7
Sample Conversation 1 – Check in.....	8
Sample Conversation 2 – Check out.....	10
In a Motel / Hotel.....	11
At the Airport.....	12
Top 10 tourist attractions in London.....	13
Vocabulary 1 – Tourism	14
Vocabulary 2 – Tourism	17
Situational Dialogue: A trip to London.....	19
Things you need to know before travelling.....	22
Documents you need	23
Travel Plan.....	24
Verbs you may need	26
Some tourist attractions in London.....	27
London tourist map	30
London airports.....	30
Some tourist attractions in Paris	31
Travel Agency – Booking the flight and the hotel.....	35
The 27 member countries of the EU	37
Candidate countries	38
Potential candidates.....	39
Other European countries.....	39
Fontes Bibliográficas.....	47

A EUROPA DOS 28 (27 desde 31 de janeiro de 2020 com a saída do Reino Unido)

1957

1. Bélgica → capital: **Bruxelas** → **Belgium** → **Belgian**
2. Luxemburgo → capital: **Luxemburgo** → **Luxemburg** → **Luxemburg or Luxemburger**
3. Holanda → capital: **Amsterdão** → **Holland** → **Dutch (man / woman)**
4. França → capital: **Paris** → **France** → **French**
5. Alemanha → capital: **Berlim** → **Germany** → **German**
6. Itália → capital: **Roma** → **Italy** → **Italian**

1977

7. Reino Unido → capital: **Londres** → **The United Kingdom** → **British or Briton**
8. Dinamarca → capital: **Copenhaga** → **Denmark** → **Danish or Dane**
9. Irlanda → capital: **Dublin** → **Ireland** → **Irish**

1981

10. Grécia → capital: **Atenas** → **Greece** → **Greek**

1986

11. Portugal → capital: **Lisboa** → **Portugal** → **Portuguese**
12. Espanha → capital: **Madrid** → **Spain** → **Spanish**

1995

13. Finlândia → capital: **Helsínquia** → **Finland** → **Finnish or Finn**
14. Suécia → capital: **Estocolmo** → **Sweden** → **Swedish or Swede**
15. Áustria → capital: **Viena** → **Austria** → **Austrian**

2004

16. República Checa → capital: **Praga** → **Czech Republic** → **Czech or Slovak**
17. Chipre → capital: **Nicósia** → **Cyprus** → **Cypriot**
18. Eslovénia → capital: **Liubliana** → **Slovenia** → **Slovenian**
19. Eslováquia → capital: **Bratislava** → **Slovakia** → **Slovakian**
20. Estónia → capital: **Tallin** → **Estonia** → **Estonian**
21. Hungria → capital: **Budapeste** → **Hungary** → **Hungarian**
22. Lituânia → capital: **Vilnius** → **Lithuania** → **Lithuanian**
23. Letónia → capital: **Riga** → **Latvia** → **Latvian**
24. Malta → capital: **La Valeta** → **Malta** → **Maltese**
25. Polónia → capital: **Varsóvia** → **Poland** → **Polish**

2007

26. Roménia → capital: **Bucareste** → **Romania** → **Romanian**
27. Bulgária → capital: **Sófia** → **Bulgaria** → **Bulgarian**

2013

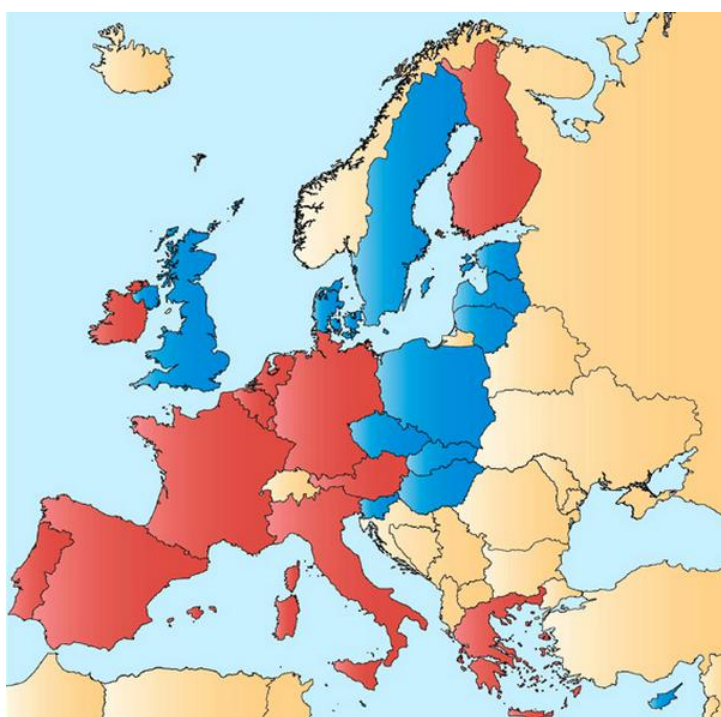
28. Croácia → capital: **Zagreb** → **Croatia** → **Croatian**



Political map of Europe




Map showing the use of euro in the EU Countries



**Cologne, Bonn,
and Munich - great cities!!!**

 Euro zone

 Non Euro zone

Frankfurt, Nuremberg

Germany

.....My stay in France was to be followed by exciting 8 days in Germany. I would like to mention here, that it is a way easier to travel within Europe by means of public transportation than in the USA, as a dense network of high-speed trains, coach services, aircrafts are to be found. I took the Thalys high speed train from Paris to Cologne, which allowed me to enjoy the marvellous landscapes of France and Belgium. Germany has a lot to offer. History, modern architecture and again, great cuisine. During my week in Germany, I saw 5 different cities, including, Cologne, Bonn, Frankfurt, Nuremberg and Munich. Every city boasts of its own charm, history and architecture, not forgetting the local gastronomy specialities, such as beer, *Weisswurst* and *Schweinsbraten*.



As I also wanted to travel through the Alps - this was the occasion to do it....(see my next experience - Italy)

By Mike Spencer

- 1) Say if these statements are **true** (T) or **false** (F). Correct the false ones:
 - a. Mike went to France after being in Germany.
 - b. He spent 8 days in Germany.
 - c. Using public means of transport is the best way to travel in Europe.
 - d. He travelled by train from France to Belgium.
 - e. He thinks Germany has nothing to see.
 - f. Every city is full of charm, history, architecture and gastronomic specialities.

- 2) How many means of transport do you know? Make a list of all means of transport you can remember.

- 3) Imagine Mike asks you for advice about the means of transport he should use to travel through the Alps.

You could go.....

I think you should travel.....

In my opinion, the best way to travel is

- 4) Imagine you are Mike. Write a small text telling about your journey through the Alps.



Check In

Front Desk Receptionist

- What name is the reservation under?
- How long will you be staying?
- Are you planning on checking out tomorrow?
- I'm afraid you can't check in until after 4:00 pm.
- What type of vehicle are you driving?
- Do you know the license plate number of your vehicle?
- Complimentary breakfast is served in the lobby between 8 and 10 am.
- I'll give you two room keys.
- The dining room is on the main floor at the end of the hall.
- The weight room and sauna are on the top floor.
- Just call the front desk if you need any extra towels or pillows.

Guest

- We have a reservation under Jill McMann.
- Do you have any vacancies?
- Is the hotel booked, or can we get a room for tonight?
- How do we get to our room from here?
- Is it okay to park out front?
- What time is the pool open until?
- What time is breakfast served at?
- Is it too early to check in?
- Can we get a wake-up call?
- When is check out time?

Check Out

Front Desk Receptionist

- Are you ready to check out?
- What room were you in?
- How was your stay?
- Was everything satisfactory?
- Will you be putting this on your card?
- And how will you be paying for this?
- Would you like to speak to the hotel manager on duty?
- I'll just need your room keys, please.
- Enjoy the rest of your holiday.
- Have a safe trip home.

Guest

- We're checking out of room 401.
- Sorry we're a bit late checking-out.
- I'm afraid we overslept/slept in.
- We really enjoyed our stay.
- We have a few complaints.
- We'll be back next time we're in town.

Sample Conversation 1 – Check in

Receptionist: Good morning. May I help you?

Guest: Yes, do you have any vacancies?

Receptionist: Yes, certainly, Mr....eeh?

Guest: Smith. John Smith.

Receptionist: What kind of room would you like, Mr Smith?

Guest: We would like a double room with a child's bed, if it's possible.

Receptionist: It's not a problem. How long will you be staying?

Guest: One week. We will leave next Sunday.

Receptionist: OK. I'll need an ID (Identification Document), please.

Guest: Here you are.

Receptionist: Here is your key and your ID. Room 212. It's on the second floor, at the end of the corridor.

Guest: How do we get to our room from here?

Receptionist: Oh, sorry. You may take the elevator at your right or the stairs on the other side of the lobby.

Guest: Thank you very much.

Receptionist: Is there anything else I can do for you?

Guest: Yes, we would like to have a snack and then visit the Park Museum...

Receptionist: Complimentary breakfast is served in the lobby between 8 and 10 am. You are invited to taste our specialties. The dining room is on the main floor at the end of the hall. Lunch is served between 12 and 3 pm and dinner between 6 and 10 pm. You may also use our main bar next to the swimming-pool.



To visit Park Museum, you may buy your tickets here at the hotel. If you buy them here you'll benefit of a 20% discount.

Guest: And how do I get to the Museum?

Receptionist: The Museum is within walking distance. When you get out of the hotel, turn right into Oxford Street. Take the second turning on the left. It is next to Saint Paul's Church.

Guest: Thank you very much.

Receptionist: You're welcome. Just call the front desk if you need anything. Have a nice stay.

NOW ANSWER THE QUESTIONS ABOUT THE TEXT:

Are there any vacancies?

Does Mr. Smith **want** a single room?

Is he alone?

How long **will** they **stay**?

What **does** the receptionist **need**?

Where **is** room 212?

What **could** they **take** to get there?

What **does** Mr. Smith's family **want** to do after checking in?

When **is** breakfast **served**?

Where **is** it **served**?

Is the dining room on the top floor?

Is lunch **served** after 3 pm?

May they **use** the main bar?

Will they **benefit** of a 20% discount?



Should they **turn** left when they get out of the hotel?

What turning **should** they **take**?

Where **should** they **call** if they need anything?

Sample Conversation 2 – Check out

Receptionist: Hi there. Are you checking out now?

Guest: Yes, sorry. I know we're a few minutes late.

Receptionist: That's no problem. It's always really busy at check out time anyway.

Guest: Oh, really. The last hotel we stayed in charged us for a late check out.

Receptionist: The hotel isn't booked this week, so it's not a problem. How was everything?

Guest: The room was great. The beds were really comfortable, and we weren't expecting our own fridge.

Receptionist: I'm glad you liked it.

Guest: The kids were disappointed that the pool wasn't open this morning, though.

Receptionist: I apologize for that. We can't get a cleaner in any earlier than 10 am.

Guest: Well we had a nice swim last night anyhow.

Receptionist: Will you be putting this on your credit card?

Guest: No. I'll pay cash.

Receptionist: OK. So the total comes to \$123.67, including tax.

Guest: I thought it was \$115 even. That's what they said yesterday when we checked in.

Receptionist: Yes, but there is an extra room charge on your bill.

Guest: Oh, I forgot. My husband ordered a plate of nachos. Sorry.

Receptionist: No problem. So...from \$140, here's your change. Now, I'll just need to ask you for your room keys.



In a Motel / Hotel

Getting a Room for the Night

- A. Good evening. Can I help you?
B. Yes, please. I'd like a room for the night.
A. Would you like a single room, or a double room?
B. A single room, please. How much is the room?
A. It's \$55 per night.
B. Can I pay by credit card?
A. Certainly. We take Visa, Master Card and American Express. Could you fill in this form, please?
B. Do you need my passport number?
A. No, just an address and your signature.
B. (fills out the form) Here you are.
A. Here's your key. Your room number is 212.
B. Thank you.
A. Thank you. If you need anything, dial 0 for the reception area. Have a good stay!

Key Vocabulary

Can I help you

I'd like a room

single, double room

Can I pay by credit card?

fill in this form

passport number

room number

reception

At the Airport

Checking In

- A. Good morning. Can I have your ticket, please?
B. Here you are.
A. Thank you. Would you like smoking or non-smoking?
B. Non-smoking, please.
A. Would you like a window or an aisle seat?
B. An aisle seat, please.
A. Do you have any baggage?
B. Yes, this suitcase and this carry-on bag.
A. Here's your boarding pass. Have a nice flight.
B. Thank you.

Passport Control

- A. Good morning. Can I see your passport?
B. Here you are.
A. Thank you very much. Are you a tourist or on business?
B. I'm a tourist.
A. That's fine. Have a pleasant stay.
B. Thank you.

Key Vocabulary

Can I have your ticket?

smoking, non-smoking

window, aisle seat

baggage, suitcase, carry-on bag

boarding pass

flight

Can I see your passport?

tourist, business



Please watch the video about the top 10 tourist attractions in London

(<http://www.funkyenglish.com/page/video-quiz-tourist-attractions-in-london>) and then answer the questions below:

1. Who has a seat at St Paul's Cathedral?

- Richard London
- The Bishop of London
- The Teachers of London

Where will you find the fountains in Trafalgar Square?

- Circling the Trafalgar.
- Around Nelson's Column.
- Surrounding Nelson Square.

The double decker bus is a London what?

- night one
- sight
- icon

What is visible from the River Thames cruise?

- Some of London's attractions.
- Many water fountains.
- Attractive people from London.

What was Covent Garden in the Middle Ages?.

- A hub of pubs and restaurants.
- A very little garden.
- A vegetable garden.

When was the Tower of London built?

- The year 900 AD.
- Over 900 years ago.
- Almost 900 years ago.

London Bridge is one of the world's most _____ bridges.

- fancy
- serious
- famous

The Houses of Parliament, _____ _____ _____ Westminster Palace.

- can be known
- also known as
- sometimes know as

What is *not to be missed* at Buckingham Palace?

- The guards with the big hats.
- The driving of the carts.
- The changing of the guards.

What celebration was the London Eye created for?

- Millennium celebration
- Millionaire celebration
- Million day celebration

Vocabulary 1 – Tourism

Here is some **vocabulary** that is commonly used when talking about the tourism industry. Do you recognise these words? Study their meanings and then see them in use in the sentences below!



Eiffel Tower - Famous Tourist Attraction

Vocabulary

- **sightsee** - (v) to go and see interesting places and tourist attractions.
- **itinerary** - (n) the plan of your travel, the places you will visit on a trip.
- **brochure** - (n) a small leaflet or booklet usually advertising or giving some information.
- **accommodation** - (n) a place where people can live or sleep.
- **destination** - (n) the place someone is travelling to.
- **departure** - (n) the act of leaving or going away.
- **route** - (n) the way or the roads you travel to get to your destination.
- **ecotourism** - (n) environmentally friendly tourism, usually to a place of nature.
- **festival** - (n) a time of celebration or ceremony.
- **backpacking** - (v) to go travelling with a backpack.

Example sentences

- Last year we went to London. We spent most of the trip **sightseeing**, there was so much to see!
- Your tour guide will plan the **itinerary** of your holiday for your visit to Scotland.
- Please take a look at our **brochure**. It has all the details and opening times of the local museums.
- We have not decided on our **accommodation** yet. We might stay with friends, in a hotel or maybe even rent a cottage!
- Our final **destination** today will be a restaurant on the beach for a sunset dinner.
- **Departure** time will be 3pm tomorrow. Please be packed and ready to leave!
- The **route** from the airport to our hotel takes in some stunning views of the ocean.
- We have a new **ecotourism** centre in our village where you can find out about our natural farming techniques.
- The **Vegetarian** Festival in Phuket will be celebrated in September this year.
- Many students spend a year or two **backpacking**, through Asia or South America, after they complete their university study.

Are you confident you have learnt this vocabulary? Then it's time to try the quiz!

Completed the vocabulary lesson? Now select the correct missing words:

1. I hope you know the _____. I don't want to get lost again!
 - a. sightsee
 - b. route
 - c. departure
2. Please check our _____ for details of our entrance fees and opening times.
 - a. brochure
 - b. accommodation
 - c. festival
3. Here is a copy of the _____ for your 7 day coach trip to Vietnam. Please check the times and departure locations carefully!
 - a. sightsee
 - b. destination
 - c. itinerary
4. Next week our tour will be visiting Moscow. Your _____ will be provided for you, you don't have to worry about booking a hotel.
 - a. route
 - b. accommodation
 - c. brochure



5. _____ is very popular in parts of Asia. Many tourists love to travel in an environmentally friendly way.
 - a. Ecotourism
 - b. Festival
 - c. Destination
6. The American students went _____ through Thailand, Laos and Cambodia with just a little money and a few clothes.
 - a. itinerary
 - b. backpacking
 - c. ecotourism
7. The flight is set for _____ at midday. Please come to check in at least one hour before midday.
 - a. route
 - b. destination
 - c. departure
8. We will reach our _____ in a couple of hours. Then the holiday will begin!
 - a. departure
 - b. route
 - c. destination
9. If you have time to _____ when visiting India you must go to the Taj Mahal.
 - a. route
 - b. sightsee
 - c. backpacking
10. The Carnival of Brazil is an annual _____ held 46 days before Easter.
 - a. route
 - b. brochure
 - c. festival

Vocabulary 2 – Tourism

Here is some **vocabulary** that is commonly used when talking about the tourism industry. Do you recognise these words? Study their meanings and then see them in use in the sentences below!



On safari - watching a lion!

Vocabulary

- **cruise** - (n) a journey on a ship for pleasure. (v) to sail on a ship for pleasure.
- **currency** - (n) the unit of money that is used in a country.
- **guide** - (n) the person who takes tourists to different locations. (v) to take a tourist to places of interest.
- **heritage** - (n) the traditional culture and historic buildings that are part of a society.
- **location** - (n) a particular place.
- **monument** - (n) a statue or structure built to remember a person or an event.
- **picturesque** - (adj) something that is very pretty or attractive.
- **safari** - (n) a trip or expedition to see animals in their natural environment.
- **scenery** - (n) the view of a natural environment.
- **vaccination** - (n) medicine that will prevent a person that is going travelling from diseases.

Example sentences

- Next summer my grandparents are going on a **cruise** around the Greek Islands.
- The unit of **currency** in Singapore is the Singapore Dollar.
- Our tour **guide** in Shanghai was fantastic. She told us all about the history and culture of this amazing city.
- If you visit Phuket you must learn about the **heritage** of the wonderful old town.
- The hotel that we stayed at in Bali was in an amazing **location** right on the beach!
- The Taj Mahal was built by an emperor in memory of his wife. It is a **monument** to eternal love.
- I want to visit Nepal and see the **picturesque** view of Mount Everest and the Himalayas mountain range.
- My friend just returned from a **safari** in Kenya. She said that she saw lions, giraffes and tigers!
- Last year we travelled through the Lake District in the north of England. The **scenery** was amazing.
- I am going to volunteer to work with a charity in Africa. I must have many **vaccinations** before I am allowed to travel.

Are you confident you have learnt this vocabulary? Then it's time to try the quiz!

Completed the vocabulary lesson? Now select the correct missing words:

1. I think we are lost! Does the taxi driver know the _____ of our hotel?
 - a. scenery
 - b. picturesque
 - c. location
2. We took a train ride from the north of Vietnam to the south because we wanted to see the beautiful _____ from the train window.
 - a. picturesque
 - b. scenery
 - c. safari
3. Next week we are visiting London, the _____ in England is the pound.
 - a. currency
 - b. guide
 - c. monument
4. Stonehenge in England is probably the most famous prehistoric _____ in the world.
 - a. monument
 - b. heritage
 - c. cruise
5. Good morning. My name is Peter and I am your _____. If you have any questions about our trip to the Pyramids today please let me know.
 - a. cruise
 - b. safari
 - c. guide
6. It is my dream to go on _____. I want to see elephants, cheetahs and zebras.
 - a. guide
 - b. safari
 - c. vaccination
7. Tomorrow I must get my _____ for my trip to India. I am scared because I don't like injections.
 - a. currencies
 - b. monuments
 - c. vaccinations
8. When we are in Brazil we must visit the _____ beaches and take some photos.
 - a. picturesque
 - b. scenery
 - c. safari



9. Tourists love to learn about the _____ of Prague in the Czech Republic, especially the famous architecture and monuments.
- scenery
 - heritage
 - backpacking
10. Last year we went on a _____ in the Mediterranean. Our boat was amazing, it even had a gym and swimming pool!
- safari
 - cruise
 - guide

Situational Dialogue: A trip to London

Complete the conversations below with the best answer:



1. You are going to London on a train. You want to know what time you will arrive. You ask the passenger next to you: _____
- Excuse me, what time does this train arrive in London?
 - Hello. Are we nearly there?
 - Do you know if this train will arrive in London?
 - You're welcome. We will arrive in the morning.
2. Your friend Sarah is meeting you at the station. Sarah calls you on your mobile and asks: _
- What time will you meet the train?
 - Is the station near London?
 - What time does your train arrive?
 - When is your train going to be near me?
3. Your train arrives on time and Sarah is waiting to see you. You have not seen each other for a long time. You say to Sarah: _____
- We've been able to meet for such a long time.
 - It's been a long time since we had time.
 - I saw you before, maybe a year ago.
 - Long time no see.

4. You are feeling very hungry. You want to have lunch. You say to Sarah: _____
- Please could we have lunch now? I'm very hungry.
 - I need some food. Where is it?
 - It's time for lunch. Please give me food.
 - Sorry, I'm hungry. What do you like to eat for lunch?
5. You want to buy lunch for Sarah because she met you at the station. When the bill arrives in the restaurant you say to Sarah: _____
- I will pay this bill. I don't want your money.
 - Don't pay this time. It's very cheap.
 - I will buy you lunch. Please remember the train station.
 - I'll get this. Thank you for meeting me at the station today.
6. Sarah asks you if you would like to visit Big Ben. You would love to, and reply: _____
- Big Ben is a famous tourist attraction in London.
 - I'd love to see Big Ben. Let's go!
 - Do you know the way to Big Ben?
 - Shall we go to Big Ben tomorrow or the next day?
7. You are on the way to Big Ben but Sarah is lost. Sarah finds a policeman and asks: _____
- Could you please tell me the way to Big Ben?
 - Show me Big Ben. Please?
 - Where is the road to Big Ben?
 - Please can you take me to Big Ben?
8. You are in front of Big Ben. You want a photo with Sarah in front of Big Ben. You say to a lady nearby: _____
- We need a photo here. Can you do it?
 - I'm sorry, but would you take this for us?
 - Excuse me, would you please take a photo of us?
 - Can we take a photograph of you and Big Ben?



9. You want to buy a souvenir from London for your friend. You see a t-shirt in a shop. You want to know how much it will cost so you ask the shop assistant: _____
















- a. This t-shirt will be how much of my money?
- b. How many pounds does this cost?
- c. How much is this t-shirt?
- d. What amount of money will I have to give you for this t-shirt?

10. Sarah asks you if you enjoyed your day in London. You say: _____

- a. I had a great time. We must do it again sometime!
- b. London was wonderful. I like this city and you?
- c. It was OK, but I didn't want to see Big Ben.
- d. I will come again, but without you!

Things you need to know before travelling

Euro foreign exchange reference rates

Currency		Spot
USD	US dollar	1.3436 
JPY	Japanese yen	134.26 
BGN	Bulgarian lev	1.9558 =
CZK	Czech koruna	27.176 
DKK	Danish krone	7.4589 =
GBP	Pound sterling	0.83715 
HUF	Hungarian forint	297.63 
LTL	Lithuanian litas	3.4528 =
LVL	Latvian lats	0.7030 
PLN	Polish zloty	4.1855 
RON	New Romanian leu ¹	4.4523 
SEK	Swedish krona	8.9740 
CHF	Swiss franc	1.2332 
NOK	Norwegian krone	8.3310 
HRK	Croatian kuna	7.6278 
RUB	Russian rouble	43.9900 
TRY	Turkish lira	2.7500 
AUD	Australian dollar	1.4454 

Documents you need

EU nationals

If you are an **EU national** , **you do not need to show your national ID card or passport** when you are travelling from one border-free Schengen EU country to another.

The border-free Schengen area includes:

Austria	Hungary	Norway
Belgium	Iceland	Poland
Czech Republic	Italy	Portugal
Denmark	Latvia	Slovakia
Estonia	Liechtenstein	Slovenia
Finland	Lithuania	Spain
France	Luxembourg	Sweden
Germany	Malta	Switzerland.
Greece	Netherlands	

You must still show a valid ID card or passport when travelling to or from Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Ireland, Romania and the United Kingdom. Though part of the EU, these countries do not belong to the border-free Schengen area. Before travelling, check what documents you must have to travel outside your home country and to enter the non Schengen EU country you plan to visit.

Even if you don't need a passport for border checks within the Schengen area, it is still always **best to take a passport or ID card with you**, so you can prove your identity if needed (if stopped by police, boarding a plane, etc.).

Driving licenses, post, bank or tax cards are not accepted as valid travel documents or proof of identity.



We are going to visit 2 countries (England and France). We will stay 4 days in London and 4 days in Paris. Make a travel plan for your trip.

Step 1 – Before the trip		
	Travel agent	
	Bank	
	Pack	
	Documents	
Step 2 – Trip to London		
	Departure	
	Arrival	
Step 3 – Stay in London		
1 st day	Morning	
	Afternoon	
	Evening/night	
2 nd day	Morning	
	Afternoon	
	Evening/night	
3 rd day	Morning	
	Afternoon	
	Evening/night	
4 th day	Morning	
	Afternoon	
	Evening/night	
Souvenirs / shopping		
Gastronomic specialties		
Step 4 – Trip to Paris		
	Departure	
	Arrival	



Step 5 – Stay in Paris		
1 st day	Morning	
	Afternoon	
	Evening/night	
2 nd day	Morning	
	Afternoon	
	Evening/night	
3 rd day	Morning	
	Afternoon	
	Evening/night	
4 th day	Morning	
	Afternoon	
	Evening/night	
Souvenirs / shopping		
Gastronomic specialties		



Some tourist attractions in London

Star Attractions

Popular attractions

Historic Buildings in London

- [★ Tower of London](#)
- [★ Westminster Abbey](#)
- [★ St. Paul's Cathedral](#)
- [★ Windsor Castle](#)
- [★ Tower Bridge](#)
- [★ Hampton Court Palace](#)
- [★ Kensington Palace](#)
- [★ Buckingham Palace](#)
- [Royal Albert Hall](#)
- [Royal Mews](#)
- [The Monument](#)
- [Jewel Tower](#)
- [The Banqueting House](#)
- [Eltham Palace](#)
- [Benjamin Franklin House](#)
- [Wellington Arch](#)
- [Eton College](#)
- [Apsley House](#)
- [Wernher Collection at Ranger's House](#)

Places of Interest

- [★ London Bridge Experience](#)
- [★ Shakespeare's Globe Theatre Tour](#)
- [★ London Zoo](#)
- [HMS Belfast](#)
- [British Music Experience](#)
- [Kew Gardens](#)
- [Chelsea Physic Garden](#)
- [London Wetland Centre](#)
- [Chislehurst Caves](#)
- [BAPS Shri Swaminarayan Mandir](#)

London Museums

- [Churchill War Rooms](#)
- [★ The Household Cavalry Museum](#)
- [London Transport Museum](#)
- [Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Museum](#)
- [Twickenham Rugby Museum & Stadium Tour](#)
- [★ The Guards Museum](#)
- [Charles Dickens Museum](#)
- [Design Museum London](#)
- [Jewish Museum London](#)
- [Florence Nightingale Museum](#)
- [The Garden Museum](#)
- [London Motor Museum](#)
- [Handel House Museum](#)
- [The Foundling Museum](#)
- [Cartoon Museum](#)
- [London Canal Museum](#)
- [Pollock's Toy Museum](#)
- [Firepower Royal Artillery Museum](#)
- [Museum of Brands, Packaging and Advertising](#)
- [The Old Operating Theatre Museum](#)
- [Fan Museum](#)

London Tours & Cruises

- [★ Thames River Boat Cruise](#)
- [Wembley Stadium Tours](#)
- [★ Jason's Original Canal Boat Trip](#)
- [★ Arsenal Stadium Tour](#)
- [London Bicycle Tour](#)
- [★ Wimbledon Tour Experience](#)
- [★ Chelsea FC Stadium Tour](#)
- [Lord's Cricket Ground Tours](#)
- [National Theatre Backstage Tours](#)
- [Rock n Roll Walk](#)

London Art Galleries

- [★ The Queen's Gallery](#)
- [The Courtauld Gallery](#)
- [Estorick Collection of Modern Italian Art](#)



Tower of London

The Tower of London is one of the world's most famous fortresses and has seen service as royal palace, prison, armoury and even a zoo.

Constructed over 900 years ago by William the Conqueror, the Tower of London is steeped in a rich history. This fortress was expanded by many medieval kings and is a grand structure used by Royals through the years as a refuge and powerbase. The Tower is still home to her majesty's Crown Jewels, on display for visitors to see, and the infamous Beefeaters tasked with the job of guarding them as well as showing visitors some of the attractions highlights.



Westminster Abbey

Just a short walk from the Thames, Westminster Abbey is a must-see and significant structure in British history. This beautiful gothic church is a UNESCO World Heritage Site popular with many visitors to London.

Kings, Queens, statesmen, aristocrats, poets, priests, heroes and villains are all part of the church's fascinating history. Many of whom were buried at the Abbey including Charles Dickens, Geoffrey Chaucer, Dr. Samuel Johnson and Charles Darwin. There is a special Scientists corners at the church which is home to a memorial for Isaac Newton. Since the crowning of William the Conqueror in 1066, Westminster Abbey has been the nation's Coronation church. Many Kings and Queens, including the current reigning Queen Elizabeth II, have been crowned on King Edward's Chair.

The Abbey has also seen many Royal Weddings and Funerals through the years, in 2011 it was the venue for the wedding of Prince William and Kate Middleton.



St. Paul's Cathedral

Built between 1675 and 1710, the cathedral went through a £40 million programme of cleaning and repair work for its 300th anniversary and the work has transformed the exterior and interior of the building.

The highlight of St Paul's Cathedral is the remarkable Whispering Gallery, situated 30 metres above the cathedral floor and is famous for its acoustics. Another 55 metres above the Whispering Gallery is the Golden Gallery which offers breathtaking panoramic views of central London for those with the energy to climb the 530 steps.



Windsor Castle

Windsor Castle is the oldest and largest occupied castle in the world, and it's the official residence of Her Majesty The Queen. Built over 900 years ago the castle's floor covers a massive 480,000 square feet.

The castle is surrounded by some beautiful gardens and the picturesque English countryside. St George's Chapel, inside the grounds, is a fine example of gothic architecture and features the tomb of Henry VIII.

Situated on the outskirts of London, visitors can get to Windsor Castle from London Paddington or London Waterloo Train Stations in around 30 minutes.



Tower Bridge

One the most impressive structures and sites in the capital, Tower Bridge London has stood over the River Thames since 1894 and is one of the most recognizable landmarks in the world.



Hampton Court Palace

Hampton Court Palace is the former home of the flamboyant King Henry VIII, he extended and developed this grand palace after acquiring it in the 1520's. Its many royal occupants have ensured the palace has fabulous furnishings, tapestries and paintings.



Kensington Palace

Kensington Palace has been shaped by generations of royal women from Queen Mary to Victoria and, more recently Diana, Princess of Wales.

On the borders of Hyde Park in central London, Kensington Palace remains a popular residence with many modern Royals including, Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Prince Harry and Zara Philips.



Buckingham Palace

Buckingham Palace has served as the official London residence of Britain's sovereigns since 1837 and today is the administrative headquarters of the Monarch.

Although in use for the many official events and receptions held by The Queen, the State Rooms at Buckingham Palace are open to visitors every year.

Buckingham Palace has 775 rooms. These include 19 State rooms, 52 Royal and guest bedrooms, 188 staff bedrooms, 92 offices and 78 bathrooms. In measurements, the building is 108 metres long across the front, 120 metres deep (including the central quadrangle) and 24 metres high.





Westminster Palace – Houses of Parliament

The Palace of Westminster is the meeting place of the House of Commons and the House of Lords, the two houses of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. Commonly known as the Houses of Parliament after its tenants, the Palace lies on the Middlesex bank of the River Thames in the City of Westminster, in central London.

The first royal palace was built on the site in the eleventh century, and Westminster was the primary London residence of the Kings of England until a fire destroyed much of the complex in 1512.

Today, the Palace of Westminster covers eight acres (3.24 hectares). It contains around 1100 rooms, 100 staircases and 4.8 km of passageways. From the Victoria Tower at the south end to the Clock Tower (where you can see Big Ben – the clock) at the north, the building is nearly 300 metres long. The Palace also contains state apartments for the presiding officers of the two houses.



The Household Cavalry Museum

The Household Cavalry Museum is unlike any other military museum because it offers a unique 'behind-the-scenes' look at the work that goes into the ceremonial duties and operational role of The Household Cavalry. From a glazed screen inside the Museum, visitors can view into the working stables of The Queen's Life Guard.

Visitors can see troopers working with horses in the original 18th century stables and hear first hand accounts of their rigorous and demanding training.



The Guards Museum

The Guards Museum London is a fascinating insight into the history of the military in the capital and is unique among London museums as it was not originally intended for public view.

The Guards Museum London was created as an educational tool for the newest intake of Guardsmen and includes displays of uniform for the five Royal regiments dating from the Civil War, with details of the nature and origin of their ceremonial duties right up to their contemporary role.

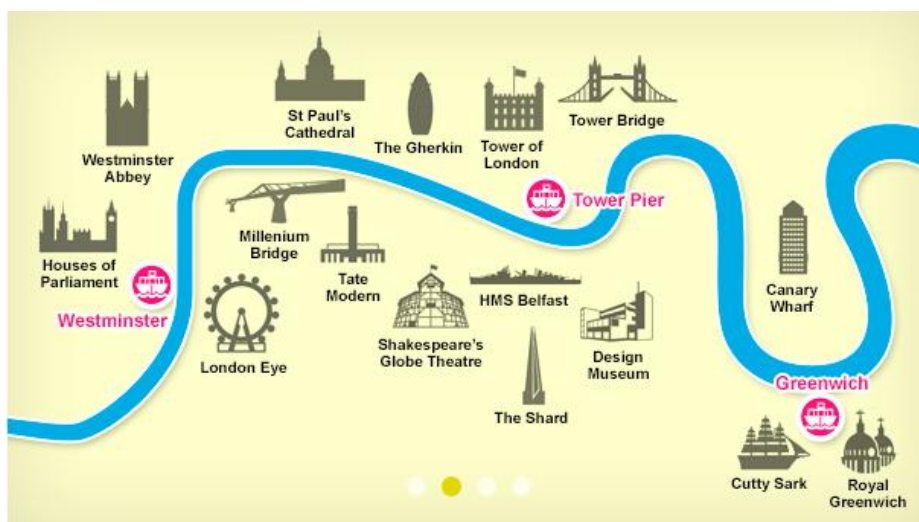
This London museum provides an exclusive insight into the Foot Guards and Household Cavalry, their combat histories and present day function.



Thames River Boat Cruise

A Thames river cruise is without doubt one of the best ways to see London, weaving through the heart of the city and past so many of its most famous attractions.

Highlights of a Thames river cruise include the site of the Cutty Sark, Canary Wharf, the Tower of London, Tower Bridge, the retired battle-cruiser - HMS Belfast; St Paul's Cathedral, Shakespeare's Globe and the Tate Modern. From the boat you get a closer view at Millennium Footbridge, controversially built for the turn of the new century; and of course Westminster Abbey and Big Ben, both recognized worldwide as iconic buildings of London.



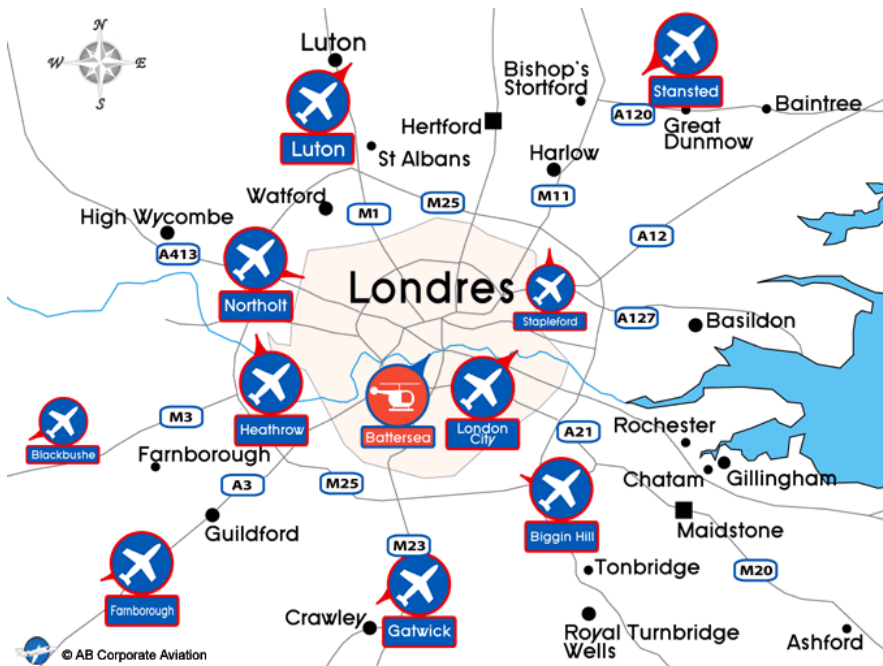


InforPreparação

London tourist map



London airports



You will also need information about hotels to stay in.

Now, search information about Paris like the previous one.

Cofinanciado por:



UNIÃO EUROPEIA
Fundo Social Europeu

Some tourist attractions in Paris

Star Attractions

Popular attractions

Historic Buildings in Paris

- ★ Eiffel Tower
- ★ Arc de Triomphe
- ★ Versailles Palace
- ★ Centre Pompidou
- ★ Louvre Pyramid
- Opéra de Paris Garnier
- Pont Neuf
- Hôtel des Invalides
- ★ Panthéon
- Sainte-Chapelle
- Madeleine
- Palais Royal
- Pont Alexandre III
- ★ Grande Arche de la Défense
- Grand Palais
- Dôme des Invalides
- ★ Conciergerie
- Palais de Chaillot
- Galeries Lafayette
- Hôtel de Ville
- Arc du Carrousel
- Saint-Germain-des-Prés
- Tour Montparnasse

Places of Interest

- ★ Champs-Élysées
- ★ Place de la Concorde
- ★ Jardin du Luxembourg
- Jardin des Tuileries
- La Défense
- Montmartre
- Place des Vosges
- ★ Moulin Rouge
- Place de la Bastille
- Passages & Galeries
- Place Vendôme
- Île de la Cité

London Museums

- ★ Louvre Museum
- ★ Musée d'Orsay
- Grand Palais
- ★ Palais de Chaillot
- ★ Rodin Museum
- Musée de Cluny
- Musée de l'Armée
- Petit Palais
- Musée Carnavalet
- Musée du Quai Branly

Cruises & Shows

- ★ Seine River Boat Cruise
- Moulin Rouge show

Eiffel Tower

Probably the best known landmark in Europe, the Eiffel Tower is the symbol of Paris and one of the city's must-see attractions. You can climb up the stairs or take the elevator after waiting in the (long) queue.

The Eiffel Tower was built for the World Exhibition in 1889, held in celebration of the French Revolution in 1789.

The tower rises 300 meters tall (984 ft); when it was completed at the end of the nineteenth century it was twice as high as the Washington Monument, at the time the tallest structure in the world.

The structure took more than two years to complete. Each one of the about 12,000 iron pieces were designed separately to give them exactly the shape needed. All pieces were prefabricated and fit together using approx. seven million nails.



Arc de Triomphe

The Arc de Triomphe, located at the Place Charles de Gaulle commemorates Emperor Napoleon's victories. The arch was completed in 1836, long after Napoleon's reign had come to an end.

The arch is located at the end of the Champs-Élysées.

The top of the arch features a viewing platform from where you have great views of La Defense, the Champs-Élysées and the Sacré-Coeur. There is no elevator in the arch, so be prepared to walk up 234 steps.



Versailles Palace

What started as a modest hunting lodge was expanded into the world's most famous palace, a model for all future European palaces. The palace is located just 20km southwest of Paris.

King Louis XIII visited and became enamored with the site. He purchased land in the area and proceeded to build a small brick and stone lodge there in 1622. Ten years later, he became the lord of Versailles and began enlarging his lodge. Soon, he purchased more land as well as Gondi's estate. Louis XIII dies in 1643.

In 1662, the new king - Louis XIV - took an earnest interest in Versailles. Louis XIV, also known as The Sun King, was largely responsible for the expansion that resulted in the building that still stands today.



Centre Pompidou

Centre Pompidou is a cultural center in the heart of historic Paris. The complex was built in 1977 by Renzo Piano and Richard Rogers. It includes a museum of modern art and a large library.

In 1969 French President Georges Pompidou launched the idea of creating a new cultural institution in Paris dedicated to modern art. The winning project, submitted by the architects Richard Rogers, Renzo Piano and Gianfranco Franchini broke with architectural conventions by moving functional elements such as escalators, water pipes and air conditioning to the outside of the building, freeing interior space for the display of art works. The Centre Pompidou is home to one of the world's most important museums of modern art, the MNAM, but it also contains a very popular library, a bookshop, a movie theater and a panoramic terrace.



Louvre Pyramid

The Louvre Pyramid was built in the 1980s as the main entrance to the Louvre Museum. The modern glass design forms a nice contrast with the historic architecture of the Louvre Palace.

The Louvre Pyramid was built as part of a project known as the 'Grand Louvre', first proposed in 1981 by the French president François Mitterrand, to expand and modernize the Louvre Museum.

The pyramid is rather modest in size compared to the surrounding palace wings of the Louvre. It has a height of about 22 meters (72ft) and at its base measures just over 35 meters (116ft). It is flanked by three smaller pyramids and reflecting pools with modern fountains.



Panthéon

The Panthéon, a 19th century building, was first designed as a church, but later turned into a civil temple. Its crypt contains the vaults of several of France's famous countrymen.

On top of the montagne Ste-Geneviève, not far from the Sorbonne University and the Jardin du Luxembourg, the Panthéon looks over the Quartier Latin. As far back as 507, this site was chosen by King Clovis - the first Frankish Merovingian King - for a basilica to serve as a tomb for him and his wife Clothilde. In 512 Sainte-Geneviève, patroness of Paris was buried here.



Grande Arche de la Défense

The Grande Arche de la Défense was built at the end of the 20th century as a modern version of the Arc de Triomphe. It is the centerpiece of La Défense, the main business district of Paris.

Von Spreckelsen designed an enormous arch that looks like a giant hollow cube. Construction started in 1984 and the arch was completed in 1989, just in time for the bicentennial celebration of the French Revolution.

The arch is gigantic: it is twice the size of the Arc de Triomphe and its archway is large enough to fit the Notre-Dame Cathedral. The concrete structure rises to a height of 110 meters (361 ft) and it has a width of 106 meters (348 ft). The sides are 19 meters wide and contain offices and conference rooms.



Conciergerie

Once part of a royal palace, this medieval building was used as a prison for more than 500 years. During the revolution, important prisoners were often held here before they were led to the guillotine.

Located on the west side of the Île de la Cité, the Conciergerie began its life as a royal palace - the Palais de la Cité. In its heyday - the Middle Ages - the palace was considered one of the finest in the world.



Champs-Élysées

The Avenue des Champs-Élysées is the most prestigious and most famous street in Paris and possible in the whole world. It stretches all the way from the Place de la Concorde to the Arc de Triomphe.

At its western end the Champs-Élysées is bordered by cinemas, theaters, cafés and luxury shops.



Place de la Concorde

The Place de la Concorde, the largest square in Paris, connects the Tuileries with the Champs-Élysées. At its center is a 3200 years old obelisk, transported in the 19th century from Egypt.

In 1763, a large statue of king Louis XV was erected at the site. In 1792, during the French revolution, the statue was replaced by another, large statue, called 'Liberté' (freedom). A guillotine was installed at the center of the square and in a time span of only a couple of years, 1119 people were beheaded here. Amongst them many famous people like King Louis XVI, Marie-Antoinette, and revolutionary Robespierre, just to name a few.



Jardin du Luxembourg

The Jardin du Luxembourg is probably the most popular park in Paris. It was created in the 17th century as a private park for Marie de Medici - wife of King Henry IV - and opened to the public in the 19th century.

The park, 22,45 hectare large (about 55 acres), was originally owned by the duke of Luxemburg, hence the name. The domain was purchased in 1612 by Marie de' Medici, mother of Louis XIII.



Moulin Rouge

Ever since it opened in 1889 as a 'temple of music and dance', Moulin Rouge has set the standard as the world's most famous cabaret. Today its show attracts visitors from across the world.



Louvre Museum

One of the not-to-miss sights in Paris is the Louvre Museum, possibly the most famous museum in the world with a fabulous collection. It is housed in the Louvre Palace, once the residence of France's royal family.

The collection of the Louvre Museum was first established in the 16th century as the private collection of King Francis I. One of the works of art he purchased was the now famous Mona Lisa painting. The museum has a collection of over 1 million works of art, of which about 35 000 are on display.



Musée d'Orsay

The Orsay Museum is housed in a grand railway station built in 1900 along the Seine River. Home to many sculptures and impressionist paintings it has become one of Paris's most popular museums.



Palais de Chaillot

This modernist complex was built for the World Fair of 1937. It houses several museums, an aquarium and a theater. From the esplanade you have a great view of the Eiffel Tower.

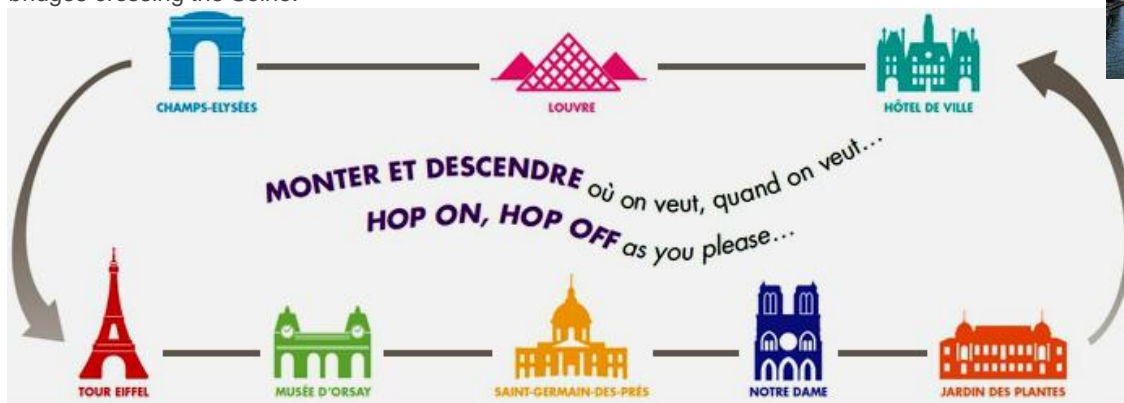


Rodin Museum

This museum is dedicated to France's most famous sculptor Auguste Rodin, known for famous works such as The Thinker and The Kiss. The museum is housed in a mansion where Rodin once lived and worked.

Seine River Boat Cruise

Join a cruise down the Seine River to discover 2,000 years of Paris history. Admire the famous bridges crossing the Seine.



Travel Agency – Booking the flight and the hotel

The travel agent is asking Mr Clarke for more information. Write the questions in the correct places.

Which airport would you like to leave from?

Where would you like to go?

What kind of accommodation would you like?

Do you want to go economy class or business class?

What kind of price did you have in mind?

What time of day would you like to travel?

Will you need travel insurance?

Would you like a standard room or a deluxe room?

Travel agent: _____

Mr Clarke: Oh, up to about \$700, I think

Travel agent: _____

Mr Clarke: yes, please.

Travel agent: _____

Mr Clarke: yes, we´d like to see Washington and New York?

Travel agent: _____

Mr Clarke: we´d like to stay in good hotels, please.

Travel agent: _____

Mr Clarke: Standard will be OK

Travel agent: _____

Mr Clarke: From Birmingham, please.

Travel agent: _____

Mr Clarke: Not too early in the morning. About midday would be good.

Travel agent: _____

Mr Clarke: Oh, what´s the difference in price?

Travel agent: Well, let me have a look..

A) Read the dialogue and complete the booking form.

Travel agent: Good morning. Can I help you?

Customer: Yes, we'd like to book a holiday in New York, please.

Travel agent: How long do you want to go for?

Customer: A week

Travel agent: I see. When do you want to go?

Customer: On 6th July

Travel agent: And how many people will there be?

Customer: Two

Travel agent: How do you wish to travel, by air or by coach, or do you want to take the train?

Customer: Oh, by plane, I think.

Travel agent: Could I just have your name, please?

Customer: Yes, it's Mr. Clarke.

Travel agent: Right, well, let me just look at the computer.

Holiday Booking Form	
Name:	_____
Destination:	_____
Number of days:	_____
Number of people:	_____
Date of departure:	_____
Travel:	_____

B) Use the information in the text. Complete the summary.

Mr.....would like to.....for.....
on..... There will beand they want to travel
.....

The EU was not always as big as it is today. When European countries started to cooperate economically in 1951, only Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands participated.

Over time, more and more countries decided to join. The Union currently counts 27 EU countries. The United Kingdom withdrew from the European Union on 31 January 2020.

The 27 member countries of the EU

BY ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Countries	
Austria	Italy
Belgium	Latvia
Bulgaria	Lithuania
Croatia	Luxembourg
Cyprus	Malta
Czechia	Netherlands
Denmark	Poland
Estonia	Portugal
Finland	Romania
France	Slovakia
Germany	Slovenia
Greece	Spain
Hungary	Sweden
Ireland	

Countries using the euro

The euro (€) is the official currency of 19 out of 27 EU countries. These countries are collectively known as the Eurozone.

Which countries use the euro?

Members of the Schengen border-free area

The Schengen Area is one of the greatest achievements of the EU. It is an area without internal borders, an area within which citizens, many non-EU nationals, business people and tourists can freely circulate without being subjected to border checks. Since 1985, it has gradually grown and encompasses today almost all EU countries and a few associated non-EU countries.

While having abolished their internal borders, Schengen States have also tightened controls at their common external border on the basis of Schengen rules to ensure the security of those living or travelling in the Schengen Area.

List of countries in Schengen area

- Austria
- Belgium
- Czechia
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Iceland
- Italy
- Latvia
- Liechtenstein
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Poland
- Portugal
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland

Candidate countries

These countries are in the process of 'transposing' (or integrating) EU legislation into national law:

- [Albania](#)
- [Montenegro](#)
- [North Macedonia](#)
- [Serbia](#)
- [Turkey](#)

Potential candidates

Potential candidate countries do not yet fulfil the [requirements for EU membership](#):

- [Bosnia and Herzegovina](#)
- [Kosovo*](#)

* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/99 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Other European countries

- [Andorra](#)
- [Armenia](#)
- [Azerbaijan](#)
- [Belarus](#)
- [Georgia](#)
- [Iceland](#)
- [Liechtenstein](#)
- [Moldova](#)
- [Monaco](#)
- [Norway](#)
- [Russia](#)
- [San Marino](#)
- [Switzerland](#)
- [Ukraine](#)
- [Vatican City](#)

EU COUNTRIES

Austria



- **Capital:** Vienna
- **Official EU language(s):** German
- **EU member country:** since 1 January 1995
- **Currency:** euro. [Euro area](#) member since 1 January 1999
- **Schengen:** [Schengen area](#) member since 1 December 2007

Belgium



- **Capital:** Brussels
- **Official EU language(s):** Dutch, French and German
- **EU member country:** since 1 January 1958
- **Currency:** euro. [Euro area](#) member since 1 January 1999.
- **Schengen:** [Schengen area](#) member since 26 March 1995.

Bulgaria



- **Capital:** Sofia
- **Official EU language(s):** Bulgarian
- **EU member country:** since 1 January 2007
- **Currency:** Bulgarian lev BGN. Bulgaria has committed to adopt the [euro](#) once it fulfils the necessary conditions.
- **Schengen:** Bulgaria is currently in the process of joining the [Schengen area](#).

Croatia



- **Capital:** Zagreb
- **Official EU language(s):** Croatian
- **EU member country:** since 1 July 2013
- **Currency:** Croatian Kuna HRK. Croatia has committed to adopt the [euro](#) once it fulfils the necessary conditions.
- **Schengen:** No, Croatia is not a member of the [Schengen area](#)



Cyprus



• **Capital:** Nicosia

- **Official EU language(s):** Greek
- **EU member country:** since 1 May 2004
- **Currency:** euro. [Euro area](#) member since 1 January 2008
- **Schengen:** Cyprus is currently in the process of joining the [Schengen area](#).

Czechia



• **Capital:** Prague

- **Official EU language(s):** Czech
- **EU member country:** since 1 May 2004
- **Currency:** Czech koruna (CZK). Czechia is currently preparing to adopt the [euro](#).
- **Schengen:** [Schengen area](#) member since 21 December 2007

Denmark



• **Capital:** Copenhagen

- **Official EU language(s):** Danish
- **EU member country:** since 1 January 1973
- **Currency:** Danish krone DKK. Denmark has negotiated an opt-out from the [euro](#) and thus is not obliged to introduce it.
- **Schengen:** [Schengen area](#) member since 25 March 2001

Estonia



• **Capital:** Tallinn

- **Official EU language(s):** Estonian
- **EU member country:** since 1 May 2004
- **Currency:** euro. [Euro area](#) member since 1 January 2011
- **Schengen:** [Schengen area](#) member since 21 December 2007



Finland



- **Capital:** Helsinki

- **Official EU language(s):** Finnish, Swedish
- **EU member country:** since 1 January 1995
- **Currency:** euro. [Euro area](#) member since 1 January 1999
- **Schengen:** [Schengen area](#) member since 25 March 2001

France



- **Capital:** Paris

- **Official EU language(s):** French
- **EU member country:** since 1 January 1958
- **Currency:** euro. [Euro area](#) member since 1 January 1999
- **Schengen:** [Schengen area](#) member since 26 March 1995

Germany



- **Capital:** Berlin

- **Official EU language(s):** German
- **EU member country:** since 1 January 1958
- **Currency:** euro. [Euro area](#) member since 1 January 1999
- **Schengen:** [Schengen area](#) member since 26 March 1995

Greece



- **Capital:** Athens

- **Official EU language(s):** Greek
- **EU member country:** since 1 January 1981
- **Currency:** euro. [Euro area](#) member since 1 January 2001
- **Schengen:** [Schengen area](#) member since 1 January 2000



- **Capital:** Budapest
- **Official EU language(s):** Hungarian
- **EU member country:** since 1 May 2004
- **Currency:** Hungarian Forint HUF. Hungary is currently preparing to adopt the [euro](#).
- **Schengen:** [Schengen area](#) member since 21 December 2007

Ireland



- **Capital:** Dublin
- **Official EU language(s):** Irish, English
- **EU member country:** since 1 January 1973
- **Currency:** euro. [Euro area](#) member since 1 January 1999
- **Schengen:** Ireland has negotiated an opt-out from [Schengen area](#).

Italy



- **Capital:** Rome
- **Official EU language(s):** Italian
- **EU member country:** since 1 January 1958
- **Currency:** euro. [Euro area](#) member since 1 January 1999
- **Schengen:** [Schengen area](#) member since 26 October 1997

Latvia



- **Capital:** Riga
- **Official EU language(s):** Latvian
- **EU member country:** since 1 May 2004
- **Currency:** euro. [Euro area](#) member since 1 January 2014
- **Schengen:** [Schengen area](#) member since 21 December 2007



- **Capital:** Vilnius
- **Official EU language(s):** Lithuanian
- **EU member country:** since 1 May 2004
- **Currency:** euro. [Euro area](#) member since 1 January 2015
- **Schengen:** [Schengen area](#) member since 21 December 2007

Luxembourg



- **Capital:** Luxembourg
- **Official EU language(s):** French, German
- **EU member country:** since 1 January 1958
- **Currency:** euro. [Euro area](#) member since 1 January 1999
- **Schengen:** [Schengen area](#) member since 26 March 1995

Malta



- **Capital:** Valletta
- **Official EU language(s):** Maltese, English
- **EU member country:** since 1 May 2004
- **Currency:** euro. [Euro area](#) member since 1 January 2008
- **Schengen:** [Schengen area](#) member since 21 December 2007

Netherlands



- **Capital:** Amsterdam
- **Official EU language(s):** Dutch
- **EU member country:** since 1 January 1958
- **Currency:** euro. [Euro area](#) member since 1 January 1999
- **Schengen:** [Schengen area](#) member since 26 March 1995



Poland



- **Capital:** Warsaw
- **Official EU language(s):** Polish
- **EU member country:** since 1 May 2004
- **Currency:** Polish Złoty PLN. Poland is currently preparing to adopt the [euro](#).
- **Schengen:** [Schengen area](#) member since 21 December 2007

Portugal



- **Capital:** Lisbon
- **Official EU language(s):** Portuguese
- **EU member country:** since 1 January 1986
- **Currency:** euro. [Euro area](#) member since 1 January 1999
- **Schengen:** [Schengen area](#) member since 26 March 1995

Romania



- **Capital:** Bucharest
- **Official EU language(s):** Romanian
- **EU member country:** since 1 January 2007
- **Currency:** Romanian Leu RON. Romania has committed the [euro](#) once it fulfils the necessary conditions.
- **Schengen:** Romania is currently in the process of joining the [Schengen area](#).

Slovakia



- **Capital:** Bratislava
- **Official EU language(s):** Slovak
- **EU member country:** since 1 May 2004
- **Currency:** euro. [Euro area](#) member since 1 January 2009
- **Schengen:** [Schengen area](#) member since 21 December 2007



- **Capital:** Ljubljana
- **Official EU language(s):** Slovenian
- **EU member country:** since 1 May 2004
- **Currency:** euro. [Euro area](#) member since 1 January 2007
- **Schengen:** [Schengen area](#) member since 21 December 2007

Spain



- **Capital:** Madrid
- **Official EU language(s):** Spanish
- **EU member country:** since 1 January 1986
- **Currency:** euro. [Euro area](#) member since 1 January 1999
- **Schengen:** [Schengen area](#) member since 26 March 1995

Sweden



- **Capital:** Stockholm
- **Official EU language(s):** Swedish
- **EU member country:** since 1 January 1995
- **Currency:** Swedish krona SEK. Sweden has committed the [euro](#) once it fulfils the necessary conditions.
- **Schengen:** [Schengen area](#) member since 25 March 2001

Fontes Bibliográficas

VINCE, Michael (2002), *Elementary Language Practice for Portuguese Students*, Macmillan Heinemann – English Language Teaching

MURPHY, Raymond (1997), *Essential Grammar In Use*, 2nd Edition, Cambridge University Press.

VINCE, Michael (1998), *Intermediate Language Practice*, Macmillan Heinemann – English Language Teaching

SOTTOMAYOR, M^a. Manuela, *Brush up your Grammar –Remedial Work – 3^a Ed.*, Porto Editora, 2000

Consulta dos sites:

<http://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/travel/>

<http://www.ecb.europa.eu/>

<http://ec.europa.eu/>

<http://www.visitlondon.com/things-to-do/sightseeing/tourist-attraction>

<http://www.londonpass.com/london-attractions/>

<http://www.funkyenglish.com/page/video-quiz-tourist-attractions-in-london>

<http://www.parliament.uk/about/living-heritage/building/palace/>

Autores: Carlos Ferreira