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Exploring English-Speaking Countries: A Global Journey

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The textbook "Exploring English-Speaking Countries: A Global Journey" is designed to study the history and culture of English-speaking countries. The textbook is a high-quality and systematized, has regional history material presented in the form of reading texts that introduce students to the climatic and geographical features of English-speaking countries, their administrative and territorial structure, history, traditions and customs; video clips that develop listening skills; and listening exercises.

This textbook is intended for applicants, schoolchildren, university and college students, English language teachers, as well as anyone who wants to study the history and culture of English-speaking countries.

The materials presented in the textbook help to increase the cognitive activity of students, broaden their horizons, and provide positive motivation to learn a foreign language.

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PREFACE

This textbook is a collection of texts on regional studies, includes a system of exercises for practicing listening skills, contains video materials and tests for self-control. The textbook consists of 15 sections, tests and a list of references.

The textbook considers the countries where English is the official language.

The texts introduce the climatic and geographical features of English-speaking countries, their administrative and territorial structure, history, traditions and customs.

The video clips presented in the textbook develop the skills of listening to foreign speech. The context in which new words are used contributes to understanding the meaning as well as the lexical environment of each word. Moreover, the videos presented in the textbook are examples of authentic speech.

The listening section consists of a variety of exercises aimed at training the skills of listening to speech and enriching the vocabulary with the necessary colloquial phrases.

The tests contained in this textbook are designed to control students' knowledge and provide an opportunity to independently check the degree of assimilation of the material on the covered topics.

The textbook is characterized by a clear and structured presentation of the material. The presence of illustrations makes the material more vivid and memorable.

The textbook "Exploring English-Speaking Countries: A Global Journey" is intended for applicants, schoolchildren, university and college students, English language teachers, as well as anyone who wants to study the history and culture of English-speaking countries.

MODULE 1. ENGLAND. DIRECTIONS.

SECTION I. READING



ENGLAND

Lead-in

Work in pairs or small groups and discuss the following questions:

- *What comes to mind when you think of England?*
- *What do you know about English food or holidays?*
- *What famous English people or places do you know?*
- *Have you heard of any famous tourist destinations in England? Which ones?*

Read the text [1].



friends. In the past, seaside vacations were common in places like Brighton on the south coast or Scarborough, located about 70 km from York. Nowadays, many prefer traveling abroad for holidays, as it can be more affordable. Shopping remains a consistently favored activity.

Most English people have three main meals: breakfast, lunch (often referred to as "dinner" by some families), and dinner (which some call "tea"). Additionally, there are snacks such as elevenses (around 11 a.m.), afternoon tea (about 4 p.m.), and supper (a light meal before bedtime). While English cuisine may not have the best reputation internationally, it does include some delicious dishes.

Fish and chips consist of white fish like cod, haddock, or plaice, fried in batter and traditionally served with mushy peas, a green pea puree. The classic Sunday roast features roasted meat, such as

Common hobbies in England include gardening and DIY, which stands for "do-it-yourself" and involves home repairs and decorating. Fishing in rivers is a popular pastime, particularly among men. Teenagers often enjoy clubbing, spending time at nightclubs with



lamb or beef, accompanied by roast potatoes and various vegetables. On Christmas Day, many families opt for roast turkey.

Stilton cheese, known for its strong flavor, is often referred to as the “King of Cheeses”. However, there are numerous local cheese varieties throughout England, especially in the south-west. English cakes and biscuits are popular among both locals and tourists. A cream tea, typically enjoyed in the afternoon, includes scones with butter, jam, and cream and is characteristic of Devon and Cornwall.

A full English breakfast is a hearty way to start the day if you’re not watching your diet! It usually consists of sausages, grilled tomatoes, mushrooms, fried eggs, fried bread, and a strong cup of tea.

Although curry is not originally from England, it has become very popular since its introduction from South Asia in the 18th century, especially after World War II. The English favorite, Vindaloo, is now more popular in the UK than in India!



Key sporting events in England include the FA Cup (football), the Oxford-Cambridge boat race (rowing), the Grand National and Derby (horse racing), Wimbledon (tennis), the Open Golf Championship, the Six Nations (rugby), and international Test Matches (cricket).

While the English claim to have invented football, other countries make the same assertion. The sport has been played since the eighth century and was so popular during the Middle Ages that some kings banned it due to the chaos it caused among players. The first international football match took place between England and Scotland in 1870.

Top teams in the English Premier League are quite wealthy and feature some of the world’s best players. The “Big Four” clubs are Manchester United, Chelsea, Arsenal, and

Liverpool, though other teams with rich owners may soon join their ranks.

Cricket is played by many nations where English is spoken. In 1882, Australia defeated England for the first time, leading to a newspaper declaration that English cricket had “died” and been cremated. This rivalry has since been known as “the Ashes”. Cricket matches



can last five days, four days, or one day, with the shortest format being 20-20. England won the world championship in this format in 2010 by defeating strong teams from South Africa, Sri Lanka, and Australia.

Christmas and Easter are the primary celebrations for the English, but there are several others as well. Many English children eagerly anticipate Fireworks Night, also known as Guy Fawkes Night, on November 5th. This event commemorates Guy Fawkes' failed attempt to assassinate the King in 1605, but today it has become a family celebration filled with fires, fireworks, and plenty of hot food. In Lewes, Sussex, it is a particularly large event where locals burn large figures of disliked politicians and celebrities.

Another notable date is April 1st, or April Fool's Day. On this day, people are encouraged to play pranks on one another. Even newspapers and television get involved, as seen in the 1950s when the BBC aired a segment about spaghetti growing on trees, which some viewers believed was real!

English pop and rock music enjoys global popularity. From the Rolling Stones and the Beatles in the 1960s to Elton John, punk bands, and contemporary groups like Coldplay and Radiohead in the 2000s, it has evolved over the years and continues to do so.

England boasts numerous fascinating locations. When the Normans arrived, they constructed many castles, with the Tower of London being the most renowned. The White Tower, visible from the River Thames, was the original central structure. The Tower has a dark history, having been the site of executions for several individuals, including three queens of England.



The Crown Jewels are housed in the Jewel House within the Tower, where visitors can view a crown adorned with over 3,000 diamonds and pearls. Since the late 18th century, large black birds known as ravens have inhabited the Tower. According to legend, if these ravens were to leave, it would spell disaster for England, prompting the government to ensure at least six remain there. Some of their feathers are even

trimmed to prevent them from flying away.

In addition to castles, England is home to many renowned cathedrals, including Canterbury Cathedral, York Minster, Salisbury Cathedral, and Lincoln Cathedral, all known for their beauty. Royal weddings take place in Westminster Abbey and St.



Paul's Cathedral in London. England also features impressive estates like Chatsworth House and Blenheim Palace.

Cities celebrated for their charm include Canterbury, Bath, York, Stratford-upon-Avon, Oxford, and Cambridge. Liverpool stands out as a famous port city; it is a UNESCO World Heritage site and was named European Capital of Culture in 2008. The people of Liverpool are known for their strong local accent and are recognized for their warmth, creativity, and resilience. Visitors can explore the Cavern Club, where the Beatles launched their careers, or Anfield, home of Liverpool Football Club. Other notable cities include Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Manchester, and Bristol.

The Lake District is one of the most picturesque regions in the United Kingdom and was cherished by the Romantic poets. Located in the northwest, it features 12 of England's largest lakes and boasts over 3,500 kilometers of trails for walkers and cyclists.



While England isn't particularly known for its beaches, Newquay in Cornwall offers surfing opportunities along the Atlantic coast, earning it the title of the "Surfing Capital of Great Britain". The iconic white cliffs of Dover are well recognized as the first sight for those arriving by ship from France. There are many other stunning coastal areas to explore.

Like all nations, England has produced numerous notable figures, including Queen Elizabeth I, Shakespeare, Isaac Newton, Dickens, Darwin, and Winston Churchill. Recently, there have been several "iconic people" worth mentioning.

Princess Diana, the former wife of Prince Charles, faced unhappiness in her marriage. She was adored worldwide for her beauty and kindness, particularly towards those affected by issues like AIDS. Tragically, she died in a car accident in Paris in 1997.

John Lennon co-wrote most of the Beatles' songs with Paul McCartney. He later married Japanese artist Yoko Ono and became an outspoken advocate against war. He was tragically murdered in New York in 1980.

Margaret Thatcher made history as the first female Prime Minister of the UK. Known as the Iron Lady for her firm political stance, she garnered both supporters and strong opposition among the British public.

David Beckham is arguably the most famous English footballer from the 1990s and 2000s. He played in three World Cups and served as England's captain. He is married to one of the Spice Girls and frequently appears in celebrity news.



England is a nation rich in castles, cathedrals, and traditions, yet it also embraces surprises and innovative ideas.

I. Role play – Planning a trip to England.

Divide into pairs – one will play the role of a travel agent and the other a tourist. The tourist wants to visit England and has specific interests (e.g., sports, history, music, food, nature, etc.). The travel agent provides at least three recommendations based on the tourist's interests, explaining why those places are worth visiting. After 5-7 minutes, switch roles.

Useful phrases for the travel agent:

If you like..., you should visit...

One of the most famous places is...

I recommend ... because...

The best time to visit is...

It's known for...

Useful phrases for the tourist:

I'm interested in... (history, sports, food, music, nature, etc.).

What do you recommend?

Where can I experience...?

That sounds amazing! Tell me more!

Is there a famous place for...?

II. What's in a name?

Work in pairs. Match the words from the text with their definitions. Discuss which words you already knew and which ones were new. Each pair chooses three terms to explain to the class in their own words.

Term	Definition
Stilton	The top football clubs in the English Premier League.
Vindaloo	The man behind the failed Gunpowder Plot of 1605, remembered on Fireworks Night.
Big Four	A legendary British rock band from Liverpool.
Ashes	A famous strong-flavored English cheese.
Guy Fawkes	The most famous tennis tournament in England.
Wimbledon	The iconic chalk cliffs seen when arriving in England from France.
Tower of London	A scenic national park in England, famous for its lakes and hiking trails.
White Cliffs of Dover	A very spicy curry dish that has become popular in England.
The Beatles	A historic castle and prison in London, home to the Crown Jewels.
The Lake District	A famous cricket rivalry between England and Australia.

III. Discussion questions:

1. Which aspects of English culture surprised you the most?
2. Would you like to visit England? Why or why not?
3. Do you think any of the hobbies or traditions mentioned could be popular in your country?

IV. Create a Venn diagram comparing English cultural aspects (e.g., food, holidays) with your home country.

V. Writing assignment.

Write a fictional diary entry as if you spent a day experiencing English culture, incorporating details from the text.

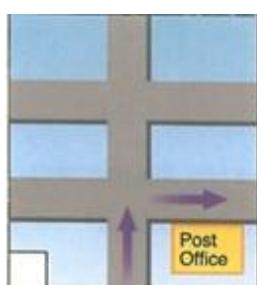
SECTION II. LISTENING



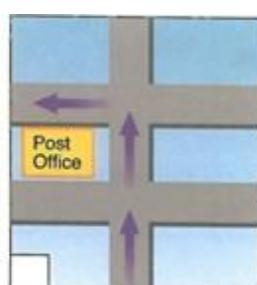
DIRECTIONS

I. Listen to the people and tick the correct direction they are giving.

1.

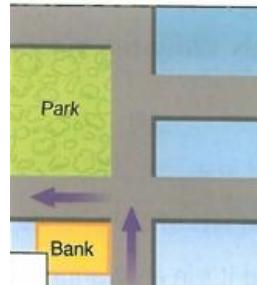


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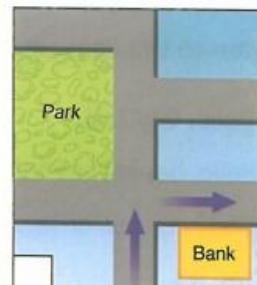


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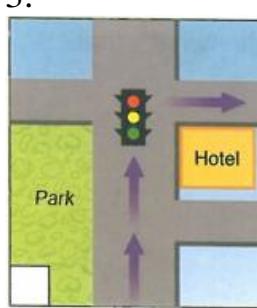


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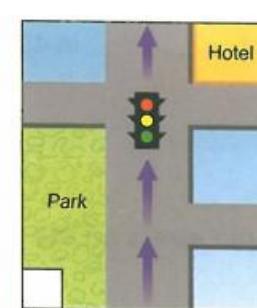


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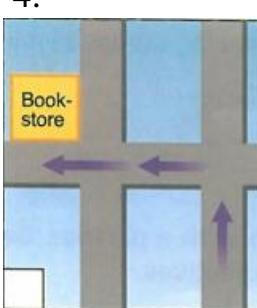


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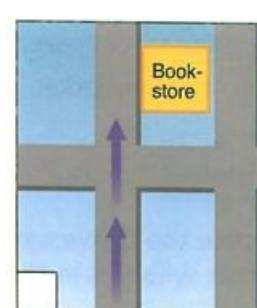


b.

4.



a.



b.

II. Listen to the given directions. Find these places on the map. Where are these places situated?

1. the museum
2. the bank
3. the post office
4. the restaurant
5. the supermarket
6. the tourist office

- a. Pine Street
- b. On the corner of Ford Street and Second Street
- c. On the corner of Pine Street and Second Street
- d. Ford Street
- e. On the corner of Ford Street and Fourth Street
- f. On the corner of Second Street and Pine Street



III. Listen again. Fill in the gaps.



1. Go straight up ____ for 2 blocks and turn right on ____.
2. It's on your ____ , on the corner of ____ and ____ .
3. Go left down ____ and then go up ____ for two blocks.
4. It's not ____ here.
5. Go up ____ and turn left on Ford. It's in the ____ you see on your left.
6. Go to the end of the block. The museum is on ____ .

IV. Four people are talking about how to find their homes. Mark the sentences True or False.



1. The first speaker's street is small.
2. You can get to the second speaker's home by subway.
3. The third speaker's house is next to cinema.
4. The fourth speaker's house is near the High school.

V. Listen again. What should each person bring?

1. a. sneakers
b. music
c. water
2. a. snacks
b. balls
c. games
3. a. drinks
b. vegetables
c. fruit
4. a. sport equipment
b. French fries
c. Coke

VI. Speaking assignment: Navigating London using an interactive map.

1. Choose your starting point:

Select a starting point in London. This could be a well-known landmark, a tube station, or a public square (e.g., Trafalgar Square, Piccadilly Circus, or a specific tube station).

2. Select your destination:

Choose a destination that is at least 2-3 miles away from your starting point. Consider popular attractions such as:

- The Tower of London
- Buckingham Palace
- The British Museum
- The London Eye

- Covent Garden

3. Plan your route:

Use an interactive map (like Google Maps) to plan your route from the starting point to the destination. Explore different routes (walking, public transport, cycling) and choose the one you believe is the most interesting or efficient.

4. Gather directions:

Once you have selected your route, gather detailed directions. Note important street names, landmarks, and any public transport options (e.g., bus numbers, tube lines). If using public transport, include information on how to access it (e.g., nearest bus stop or tube station).

5. Create your navigation guide:

Write a step-by-step navigation guide that includes:

- 1) An engaging introduction (e.g., “Welcome to my navigation guide for exploring London! Today, I’ll show you how to get from ... [Starting point] to ... [Destination].”)
- 2) Clear and concise directions for each step of the journey.
- 3) Tips for navigating the city (e.g., “Keep an eye out for the red double-decker buses!”).
- 4) Interesting facts about landmarks or areas you pass along the way.

6. Record your directions:

Use a smartphone, tablet, or computer to record yourself giving the directions. Speak clearly and at a moderate pace. Consider adding background sounds or music to enhance your recording (optional).

7. Interactive map component:

Create a visual representation of your route using the interactive map. Take screenshots of your route or use tools like Google My Maps to mark key points along the way.

8. Presentation:

Prepare to present your navigation guide to the class. Play your recorded audio instructions while displaying your interactive map. Walk your classmates through the route you created, explaining how to navigate based on your audio guide.

SECTION III. VIDEO



Pre-watching activities:

Work in small groups and discuss the following questions:

- *What do you know about the history of England?*
- *Can you name any significant events or figures in English history?*

- *How do you think England's history has shaped its current identity?*

While-watching activities:

I. Scan the QR code below and watch the video [14]. Choose the correct answer.



1. Which peoples attacked the native Britons after the Romans left?
 - A. Greek
 - B. Germanic peoples
 - C. Picts and Scots
2. When did East Anglia fall to the Danish invaders?
 - A. By the end of 870
 - B. By the end of 970
 - C. By the end of 670
3. When did King Edward die?
 - A. In 914
 - B. In 934
 - C. In 924
4. What was the name of the battle where the alliance with King Olaf at the helm faced the English?
 - A. Battle of Hastings
 - B. Battle of Brunanburh
 - C. Battle of Trafalgar
5. What was the name of King Olaf's cousin?
 - A. Olaf
 - B. Edward
 - C. Edmund



II. Watch the video again and fill in the gaps.

1. In 793, a _____ landed at the Lindisfarne Monastery and raided the sacred building.

2. The kingdom of Scotland appealed to the other remaining sovereign states for _____ in 937.
3. King of Dublin, who was a Viking ruler, took _____ of England's temporary instability.
4. Edmund was mysteriously murdered in _____.
5. _____, _____ and _____ were the pillars of Edgar's nearly 2-decade long reign.

Post-watching activities:

III. Timeline creation – England's formation.

Individually or in pairs, create a timeline highlighting at least five pivotal events mentioned in the video. For each event, include:

- The date or period.
- A brief description of the event.
- Its importance in the context of England's development.

Present your timeline to a partner or the class, explaining the sequence and significance of events.

IV. Presenting the history of England's formation.

Create and a group presentation summarizing a key phase in England's history, using visuals. Each group chooses a specific section of the video to focus on, such as:

- Anglo-Saxon kingdoms
- Viking invasions and conflicts
- The reign of Alfred the Great
- Æthelstan's unification of England
- Edgar the Peaceful and reforms.

Each group must include:

- 1) A brief summary of their assigned section.
- 2) At least 3 visuals (e.g., a map, timeline, image of a historical figure).
- 3) Clear explanations of the visuals.

1. Researching and planning:

Groups read their section of the video. Identify key events, figures, and locations to include. Decide on visuals (e.g., maps showing kingdoms, pictures of Viking ships).

2. Creating the presentation:

Groups prepare slides or posters with:

- Titles and subheadings.
- Key dates and events in bullet points.
- Visuals annotated with explanations (e.g., "This map shows the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms before the Viking invasion").

Presentation time (2-4 minutes per group):

Groups present to the class in chronological order to create a narrative of England's formation. Each speaker explains their visual aids and answers any questions from the audience.

Post-presentation discussion:

- What challenges did each group of rulers face during this period?
- How did the events described build the foundations for modern England?

Students vote on the most engaging presentation and explain why.

SECTION IV. REVISION



1. How many kingdoms did the new Anglo-Saxon rulers install in the 7th century?
 - A. 7
 - B. 5
 - C. 10
2. When did a Viking army land at the Lindisfarne Monastery?
 - A. in 397
 - B. in 793
 - C. in 973
3. This land was the only remaining major kingdom under Anglo-Saxon authority during the Viking seizing in 875.
 - A. Mercia
 - B. Wessex
 - C. Northumbria
4. What was the name of the battle which left the Danes were utterly routed in 878?
 - A. Battle of Hastings
 - B. the Battle of Edington
 - C. Battle of Brunanburh
5. What did King Alfred do instead of establishing a new monarch?
 - A. placed an ealdorman
 - B. started a war against France
 - C. made new laws
6. How did Athelstan (Æthelstan) call himself?
 - A. The King of the Vikings
 - B. The King of the English
 - C. The King of Scotland

7. When did King Edward die?

- A. in 914
- B. in 1914
- C. in 941

8. Eadwig could hold a small section of the kingdom as ...

- A. an ealdorman
- B. a duke
- C. a co-ruler

9. How was King Edgar called?

- A. Edgar the Peaceful
- B. Edgar the Conqueror
- C. Edgar the Hammer

10. How long did King Edgar rule?

- A. nearly 20 years
- B. nearly 10 years
- C. nearly 2 years

11. What does “elevenses” mean?

- A. lunch
- B. dinner
- C. snack

12. When was the first international football match between England and Scotland?

- A. in 1780
- B. in 1870
- C. in 1670

13. Which festival is celebrated on the 5th of November?

- A. Easter
- B. Guy Fawkes Night
- C. Fool's Day

14. English city where the Beatles started their career?

- A. Liverpool
- B. Manchester
- C. London

15. This woman was called the Iron Lady and was the first woman to become Prime Minister of the UK.

- A. Princess Diana
- B. Elizabeth II
- C. Margaret Thatcher

16. Choose the right word for the definition “a place where two or more roads meet”:

- A. intersection
- B. highway
- C. motorway

17. Find the synonym: near:

- A. far from

- B. next to
- C. in order to

18. Complete the sentence: I was _____ home.

- A. motorway
- B. halfway
- C. highway

19. A bridge where you can't drive.

- A. an underground bridge
- B. a pedestrian
- C. a footbridge

20. Match the words:

1. gas	a. office
2. apartment	b. station
3. tourist	c. building

- A. 1-b, 2-c, 3-a
- B. 1-c, 2-a, 3-b
- C. 1-a, 2-c, 3-b

MODULE 2. SCOTLAND. SHOPPING.

SECTION I. READING



SCOTLAND

Lead-in: Brainstorming.

Write the word “Scotland” in the center of a large piece of paper or on the board. Brainstorm words or phrases that you associate with Scotland (e.g., bagpipes, kilts, Loch Ness, haggis). Share your associations and write them around the central word in a mind map format. Discuss briefly why you associate those words with Scotland.

Read the text [1].

Scotland is a region characterized by its mountains and lakes, with a population exceeding five million. The Scottish people use some expressions that are unique compared to those used by the English, such as “bairn” for “child”, “och aye” for “ah yes”, and “bonny” for “beautiful”. Let’s explore Scottish culture.



The kilt is a traditional garment worn by many Scottish men during special events. It is made from a single piece of cloth, about three meters long, wrapped around the body. Typically, men pair a kilt with a sporran, which is a large pouch that hangs from a belt.

Tartan refers to the distinctive patterned fabric associated with various Scottish families or clans, like the Stewart and Macdonald tartans. There are over 4,000 different tartans! In 1746, the English government prohibited kilts, believing that tartan represented Scottish independence. Interestingly, in 1969, Alan Bean, a Scottish-American astronaut on Apollo 12, wore tartan while standing on the moon.

Pipers, who play the traditional Scottish bagpipes, usually don kilts and sporrans as well.

Haggis is perhaps the most famous Scottish dish, consisting of a sheep's stomach filled with minced meat, onions, oats, spices, and salt. The poet Robert Burns famously praised haggis in his writing. Another common dish is porridge, made by boiling oats in milk or water and traditionally served with salt at breakfast. Scottish shortbread, a tasty butter cookie, is also popular. Scotland is renowned for its excellent Aberdeen Angus beef and salmon.



Edinburgh serves as Scotland's capital and attracts many tourists eager to visit its castle and famous streets like Princes Street and the Royal Mile. Each August, the Edinburgh Festival takes place, renowned as one of the world's premier theatre and music festivals. Many notable writers and thinkers have called Edinburgh home; Robert Louis Stevenson grew up there, and currently, J.K. Rowling, author of "Harry Potter", resides in the city.

The Scottish Highlands encompass the mountainous and valley regions in the northern part of the country, boasting stunning landscapes. Loch Lomond is Scotland's largest lake, while Loch Ness is the most well-known. The highest peak in the British Isles, Ben Nevis (1,343 m), is located in the Highlands. For fun, people have occasionally taken unusual items to the summit of Ben Nevis, including a piano and a bed!

The Highlands have a long and often sorrowful history, with many Highlanders emigrating to America or other countries to escape a harsh life of poverty. Currently, only around 250,000 people reside there.

Glasgow and Aberdeen are other notable cities in Scotland. Aberdeen serves as the hub for the North Sea oil industry and experiences less than seven hours of daylight in winter and up to eighteen hours in summer due to its northern location. Glasgow is Scotland's largest city, and in recent years, it has produced successful music bands like Franz Ferdinand and Snow Patrol.

The Loch Ness Monster is perhaps Scotland's most famous resident! Legend has it that Saint Columba spotted a "water beast" near Loch Ness in the sixth century. Other witnesses have reported sightings, and there are photographs that might depict a large creature in the lake. With a depth of about 250 meters, it's impossible to definitively prove whether the monster exists or not. Do you believe in Nessie? She certainly benefits the Scottish tourism industry!

Another well-known Scottish animal is Dolly the sheep, who was cloned at a scientific institute near Edinburgh in 1996, marking the first successful cloning of a mammal.



William Wallace and Robert the Bruce are celebrated Scottish heroes who fought for independence from England during the Middle Ages. Wallace (1272-1305) achieved a significant victory against the English forces at Stirling Bridge in 1297, but he was ultimately defeated in the following battle. After hiding from the English for seven years, he was captured and executed, with his head displayed on London Bridge.

The tale of Robert the Bruce (1274-1329) and the spider is well-known among Scots. Imprisoned by the English, he observed a spider attempting to make a web six times before succeeding on the seventh try. This inspired him to persist in his efforts. Bruce eventually escaped from prison and triumphed over King Edward II's army at the renowned Battle of Bannockburn in 1314. He reigned as King of Scotland from 1306 until 1329.

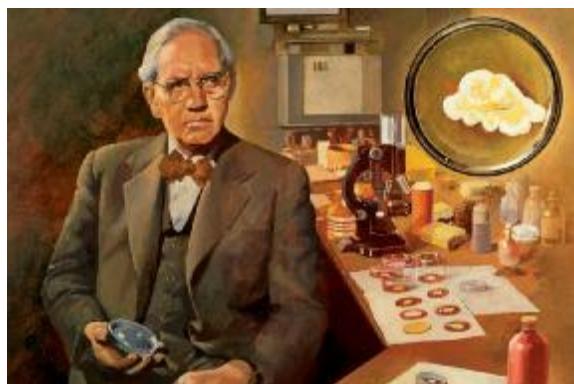
Mary Queen of Scots led a tumultuous and tragic life. She was crowned Queen of Scots as an infant in 1543.

- At just fifteen, she married a French prince and lived in France.
- Following his death, she returned to Scotland as queen.
- As a Catholic, she faced animosity from Protestant Scots.
- Her male secretary, Rizzio, was murdered by her husband in her presence.
- Her second husband was also killed.
- After marrying for a third time, she had to flee Scotland.
- She spent nearly twenty years imprisoned in England.
- She plotted to succeed her cousin, Elizabeth I, as Queen of England.
- Ultimately, she was executed by beheading at Fotheringhay Castle in Northamptonshire in 1587.
- Her son James would later become King of England.



Robert Burns is recognized as Scotland's national poet. In his youth, he worked on his family farm, but his poems written in the Scottish dialect gained widespread popularity. He passed away at the age of thirty-seven, yet his works

continue to endure. He is the author of “Auld Lang Syne”, which translates to “long long ago” and is traditionally sung during New Year celebrations. Another well-known poem of his begins with “My luve (love) is like a red, red rose...”.



Scotland boasts many other notable figures, including writers such as Sir Walter Scott, Robert Louis Stevenson, and Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the creator of Sherlock Holmes. Actors like Sean Connery, famous for his role as James Bond, and singers like Susan Boyle, who gained international fame after competing in Britain’s Got Talent in 2009, also stand out. Additionally, the

country has made significant contributions to science and invention, with figures like James Watt, who developed the steam engine; Alexander Bell, the inventor of the telephone; Alexander Fleming, who discovered penicillin; and John Logie Baird, who created television.

Glasgow is home to Scotland’s two most renowned football clubs, Rangers and Celtic, and their matches are major events. Sir Alex Ferguson, the highly successful former manager of Manchester United, hails from Scotland. Golf is another widely enjoyed sport, and skiing is popular in the Highlands during winter.



The Highland Games represent a quintessential Scottish sporting event, akin to a Scottish Olympics. Events include “tossing the caber”, where competitors throw a long tree trunk, requiring both strength and skill to win. Highland Games can be found across North America, with one of the most significant events taking place annually in California, attracting over 50,000 spectators.

In Scotland, New Year holds greater significance than Christmas. The celebration known as “Hogmanay” occurs on December 31st, featuring street parties in cities like Edinburgh and Glasgow. In Stonehaven, a unique tradition called “fireball swinging” takes place. Hogmanay is celebrated throughout Scotland and in communities worldwide with Scottish heritage, accompanied by renditions of “Auld Lang Syne”.



Burns Night is celebrated on January 25th, the birthday of Robert Burns. On this occasion, people recite his poems and sing his songs. A traditional Burns Night centers around a haggis, which is brought into the room with the accompaniment of a piper. Before it is sliced, someone reads Burns’s poem “To a Haggis”. Like Hogmanay,

Burns Night is observed not only in Scotland but also by those in various countries with Scottish ancestry.

I. Find someone who...

Walk around the classroom and ask other students questions to find someone who matches each statement. When you find a match, write the person's name and one extra detail they shared in conversation. Present your findings in small groups or to the class.

Find someone who...

Statement	Name	Extra detail
... knows what a kilt is and can describe it.		
... has heard of haggis and knows what it's made of.		
... believes in the Loch Ness Monster. Why or why not?		
... can name at least two famous Scots mentioned in the text.		
... would like to visit Edinburgh and explain why.		
... has tried or would like to try Scottish shortbread.		
... thinks the Highland Games sound fun and explains which event they'd like to try.		
... has read a book by J.K. Rowling or another Scottish writer.		
... knows a Scottish invention (like the steam engine, TV, or telephone).		

II. Who am I?

Take a piece of paper with the name of a famous Scottish person or character. Do not look at it! Instead, stick it to your forehead (or tape it to your back). Everyone else can see your name, but you cannot.

Names to use:

William Wallace (Scottish warrior)

Robert the Bruce (Scottish king and military leader)

Mary Queen of Scots (Queen with a tragic life)

Robert Burns (Scotland's national poet)

J.K. Rowling (Author of Harry Potter)

Alexander Fleming (Discovered penicillin)

Sean Connery (Famous actor, first James Bond)

Sir Walter Scott (Writer of Ivanhoe)

Alexander Graham Bell (Inventor of the telephone)

The Loch Ness Monster (Nessie) (Legendary creature)

Walk around the classroom and ask other students yes/no questions to figure out who you are. You can only ask questions that can be answered with “Yes” or “No.” Your classmates can only respond with “Yes” or “No.”

After everyone has guessed their identity, take one minute to think about your character. Tell the class 2-3 facts about your person, based on what you remember from the text.

Discuss the following questions:

- Which Scottish figure did you find the most interesting?
- Who had the biggest influence on the world?
- Do you think Scotland has had a big impact on history? Why or why not?

III. Exploring Scottish traditions.

Choose a Scottish tradition (e.g., Highland Games, Burns Night, Hogmanay).

Discuss:

- *Why was this tradition important in the past?*
- *Is it still relevant today? Why or why not?*
- *How could it evolve to stay meaningful in the future?*

IV. Fact vs. Myth.

Divide into two-three groups. Each group creates a list of statements related to Scotland, mixing factual information from the text with common myths or misconceptions (e.g., “The Loch Ness Monster is real,” “Haggis is made from sheep’s stomach”) and gives this list to another group. Groups categorize each statement as either a fact or a myth. Conduct brief research to verify your categorizations. You can use books, articles, or online resources to find evidence supporting your claims. After categorizing, discuss the following questions:

- Why did you categorize it as a myth or fact?
- What evidence supports your decision?
- Are there any differing opinions among the members of your group?

V. Writing assignment.

Write a short story about an adventure in the Scottish Highlands, including encounters with local legends like the Loch Ness Monster.

SECTION II. LISTENING



SHOPPING

I. Listen to six people talking about shopping. Number the pictures in order you hear them.

A.



B.



C.



D.



E.



F.



II. Listen to the people in a store. Mark the sentences True or False.



1. Speaker 1 doesn't like the design.
2. Speaker 2 is asking for a large size.

3. The watch is cheap.
4. Speaker 4 wants to buy a gift.
5. Speaker 5 doesn't want to buy the dress.
6. Speaker 6 is looking for a shirt for her brother.
7. Speaker 7 is not sure what to buy.
8. The shorts are too large for Speaker 8.

III. Listen again. Tick the best shop assistant's response.

1. a) Okay. It's \$20 with VAT.
b) Good bye. See you!

2. a) Let me know if I can help you.
b) Would you like to pay in cash or by credit card?

3. a) Sorry, we are closed.
b) Would you like to see something else?

4. a) How much do you want?
b) Okay. Call me if you need help.

5. a) Let's go to the cash desk.
b) We are getting other shirts on Monday.

6. a) Great choice!
b) No, thank you.

7. a) Changing rooms are over there.
b) I will help you when you are ready to choose anything.

8. a) I can offer you the black shorts in a large, if you want.
b) We will have green trainers in a week.

IV. Listen to six people doing shopping in a store. Choose the item they are asking about.



1

2



1

2



1

2



1

2



1



2



1 2

V. Listen again. Fill in the gaps.

1. Thanks. Can this be _____, by the way?
2. Yes, they look like a better size. Can they be used for _____ letters?
3. No. The one with the _____.
4. It's kind of fun. It's for my brother's birthday. He likes things that are a _____.
5. What _____ is this? Is it _____?
6. I don't think they're very sweet. The _____ ones are usually _____.

VI. Speaking assignment: Comparative discussion.

In small groups discuss the differences and similarities between shopping in Scotland and shopping in your country.

Discuss the following questions:

- *What traditional products are unique to Scotland, and how do you compare to local products in your country?*
- *Are there any specific items that you can only find in Scotland? What are they?*
- *Have you visited any famous shopping streets or areas in Scotland or in any another country? How do you compare to popular shopping areas at home?*
- *How does tourism affect shopping in Scotland? Are there specific products that tourists are more likely to buy?*

- *In your experience, how does shopping for souvenirs differ from regular shopping?*
- *Are there specific seasons or holidays that influence shopping habits in Scotland? How does this compare to seasonal shopping trends in your country?*
- *What kinds of products are typically bought during holidays or festivals in both cultures?*

SECTION III. VIDEO



Pre-watching activities:

Quick survey.

Discuss the following questions and briefly explain your answers:

- Have you ever heard of William Wallace or Robert the Bruce?
- Do you think the Loch Ness Monster is real?
- Should Scotland be an independent country?

While-watching activities:

I. Scan the QR code below and watch the video [15]. Choose the correct answer.



1. What was the main form of transport in Scotland 12.800 years ago?
 A. By water
 B. By land
 C. By air
2. When did Scotland's recorded history begin?
 A. In 4500 BC
 B. With the arrival of the British Empire
 C. With the arrival of the Roman Empire
3. When did Dunkan become the King of Scotland?
 A. 1043

B. 1034
C. 1134
4. Who became the King of Scotland in 1292?
A. Edward
B. Duncan
C. John Balliol
5. Who was the last Stuart monarch?
A. Queen Anne
B. King Edward the 2nd
C. James the 6th



II. Watch the video again and fill in the gaps.

1. In 4500 BC _____ was introduced into Scotland.
2. Vikings began migrating from _____ and _____ around 800 AD.
3. During the war with France Balliol rebelled and formed an _____ with France.
4. The country shifted in the 19th century from _____ to _____.
5. _____, _____ and _____ were very important to Scotland's development.

Post-watching activities:

III. Discussing national identity.

- What comes to mind when you think of Scotland's identity?
- What symbols, events, or traditions define Scotland?

Write your responses on the board to create a shared pool of ideas. Highlight key moments from the video that contributed to Scotland's identity, such as:

- The Kingdom of Alba and early kings like Macbeth.
- The fight for independence led by William Wallace and Robert the Bruce.
- The Act of Union in 1707 and its impact.
- The Scottish Enlightenment and cultural contributions (e.g., Adam Smith, Robert Burns).

Divide into small groups (3-4 students each). Each group has one of the following discussion topics:

1. Historical events: How did battles like Bannockburn or the Act of Union shape Scotland's identity?
2. Cultural symbols: How do traditions like tartan, bagpipes, and Burns Night define what it means to be Scottish?

3. Modern identity: How has Scotland balanced its historical identity with its role in the United Kingdom?

Each group discusses their topic, using the following guiding questions:

- *Why is this aspect important to Scotland's identity?*
- *How has it evolved over time?*
- *Are there any challenges or controversies associated with this aspect today?*

Each group presents their findings to the class in 2–3 minutes. Use examples from the video and share personal opinions or connections.

IV. Matching dates and events.

Below is a list of important dates from Scottish history. However, the corresponding events are mixed up. Work in pairs and match each date with the correct event based on what you learned in the video. Discuss with your partner why each event was important for Scotland's history.

Discussion questions:

- Why do you think each event was important in Scottish history?
- Which of these events had the greatest impact on modern Scotland?
- Do you think Scotland would be different today if one of these events hadn't happened?

Dates:	Events
843 AD	The Act of Union unites Scotland and England under one government.
1034 AD	Kenneth MacAlpin becomes the first King of Scotland, uniting the Picts and Scots.
1297 AD	The Battle of Bannockburn: Robert the Bruce wins a major victory against England.
1314 AD	The beginning of the Wars of Scottish Independence, led by William Wallace.
1603 AD	King Malcolm II expands Scotland's territory.
1707 AD	The Union of the Crowns: King James VI of Scotland also becomes King of England.

SECTION IV. REVISION



1. 12.800 years ago the territory of Scotland was covered in ...
A. forests and bog land

B. desert
C. water

2. was introduced into Scotland in 4500 BC.
A. farming
B. hunting
C. fishing

3. What was the name of a new Kingdom formed by Picts?
A. the Kingdom of Scotland
B. the Kingdom of Alba
C. the Kingdom of Picts

4. Who killed Duncan I the King of Scotland?
A. Máel Coluim III
B. Princess Margaret
C. Macbeth

5. Why did the Scottish magnates asked Edward I to arbitrate?
A. to extend the territories
B. to prevent Civil War
C. to win the war with France

6. King Edward wanted to force the Scots to...
A. to join him in a war against Ireland
B. to join him in a war against France
C. to join him in a war against Spain

7. When did William Wallace start a rebellion against England?
A. in 1297
B. in 1295
C. in 1305

8. Who became a King of Scots in the 14th century?
A. Edward I
B. Edward II
C. Robert the Bruce

9. What document merged Scotland and England into one state?
A. The Act Friendship
B. The Act of Alliance
C. The Act of Union

10. What was a referendum in 2014 about?
A. leaving the European Union
B. leaving the British Union
C. joining to Ireland

11. What does “bairn” mean in Scottish?
A. beautiful
B. child
C. cake

12. Pipers are ...
A. artists
B. lawyers

C. musicians

13. What is served with Scottish porridge?

A. salt

B. pepper

C. vinegar

14. Who discovered penicillin?

A. Alexander Bell

B. Alexander Fleming

C. John Logie Baird

15. Another word for New Year's Eve used in Scotland?

A. Bairn

B. Bonny

C. Hogmanay

16. Choose the right word for the definition “offered for purchase at a reduced price”:

A. by sale

B. from sale

C. on sale

17. Find the word that is different: fresh, delicious, wonderful, good, mean.

A. mean

B. fresh

C. wonderful

18. Choose the right option:

- Can I help you?

- No, thanks. I'll just look *around/forward/after* for a while.

A. after

B. forward

C. around

19. Match the words

1. half a. price

2. medium b. ideas

3. gift c. size

A. 1-c, 2-a, 3-b

B. 1-a, 2-c, 3-b

C. 1-b, 2-c, 3-a

20. Find the synonym: shop:

A. pocket

B. store

C. size

MODULE 3. WALES. CITY TRANSPORTATIONS.

SECTION I. READING



WALES

Lead-in activity:

Look at the images and guess what they represent. Discuss in pairs or small groups why you think it's significant to Wales. Which of these images or symbols do you find most interesting? Why do you think these symbols are important for Wales identity? Do any of these remind you of traditions or places from your own country?



Read the text [1].

Wales and England have historically maintained a close relationship. In the 13th century, King Edward I of England and his forces seized control of Wales

from Llewellyn ap Gruffud, the grandson of Llewellyn the Great. During Henry VIII's reign, from 1536 to 1543, England and Wales were unified into one nation under English law. However, the modern Welsh nationalist party, Plaid Cymru (translated as The Party in Wales), seeks independence for Wales and often collaborates with the Scottish Nationalist Party, which advocates for Scotland's independence.

Welsh is a living language, with about 25% of the Welsh population being fluent, alongside their knowledge of English. All children are taught Welsh in schools, and teachers are required to be proficient in it. There are Welsh-language television programs and newspapers, and public signs in towns are displayed in both Welsh and English.

Wales is a fascinating country with unique customs, stunning landscapes, and notable figures.



If you travel to Wales, you'll notice numerous sheep in the countryside, making it no surprise that Welsh lamb frequently appears on menus. Traditional breakfasts may include black laverbread, a paste made from the same seaweed used in sushi. Other popular Welsh dishes include Welsh rarebit (a special cheese on toast) and Bara Brith (a fruit cake).

Rugby is the most beloved sport in Wales, with Cardiff Arms Park

serving as the home ground for Welsh rugby. The national team competes in the "Six Nations" tournament against England, Scotland, Ireland, France, and Italy. Football, cricket, and snooker also enjoy popularity, and many beaches in Wales are great for surfing.

Known as the "land of song", Wales has a national song titled "Land of my Fathers". The country is renowned for its male choirs, which often perform before rugby matches. During the heyday of the iron and coal industries in South Wales, factory workers and miners frequently formed choirs. Although these industries have declined, the tradition of singing remains strong.

Katherine Jenkins and Bryn Terfel are two prominent opera singers from Wales. The country has also produced several international music stars like Tom Jones, Shirley Bassey, Duffy, and bands such as the Manic Street Preachers.



The term Eisteddfod means "to be sitting together" in Welsh. An Eisteddfod is an annual gathering of poets, musicians, singers, and sometimes dancers who compete for awards. This ancient tradition dates back to 1176. The National Eisteddfod of Wales is the most

significant event, attracting over 6,000 competitors and more than 150,000 visitors. Eisteddfods symbolize the Welsh passion for poetry, music, and song.

At an Eisteddfod, you might see women dressed in traditional Welsh attire, characterized by a tall black hat and a red cloak. There is no specific costume for men.

Cardiff serves as the capital of Wales and is home to the Millennium Stadium, where rugby and football matches take place. In 2009, Cardiff was recognized as the European City of Sport. The second-largest city in Wales is Swansea, which historically was a hub for the coal and copper industries. Notably, the renowned Welsh poet Dylan Thomas (1914 - 1953) was born there.



Close to Swansea, there are several award-winning beaches, including Oxwich Bay, known for its 5 kilometers of sand and hailed as “the most beautiful beach in Britain”; Three Cliffs Bay, referred to as “Britain’s best beach”; and Rhossili Bay, dubbed “the British supermodel of beaches”.

Saint David’s holds the title of the smallest city in the UK, with a population of fewer than 2,000, yet it boasts a stunning cathedral. In Europe, a town is designated as a city if it has a cathedral. The cathedral in Saint David’s is the burial site of Saint David, the patron saint of Wales.

Snowdonia, a national park in North Wales, features mountains, lakes, rivers, waterfalls, forests, and coastline. Its name is derived from Mount Snowdon, the highest peak at 1,085 meters. Visitors can hike to the summit or opt for the Snowdon Mountain Railway for a more leisurely ascent. The area was also a filming location for the movie Tomb Raider 2 starring Angelina Jolie. While “Snowdon” is the English name, it is known as “Yr Wyddfa” in Welsh.



King Edward I of England sought to dominate Wales by constructing large castles for protection. Today, these castles attract tourists, but in the 13th century, they symbolized English authority. Four notable castles still standing are Caernarfon, Harlech, Beaumaris, and Conwy. Caernarfon Castle is particularly significant as it is linked to the title Prince of Wales; Edward I’s son was born there in 1284, leading to the tradition of naming the monarch’s first son as such.

Portmeirion is a village in North Wales designed in an Italian style by Sir Clough Williams-Ellis, who aimed to infuse the area with Mediterranean color and beauty.

Wales is filled with other picturesque locations like Cardigan Bay, the Pembrokeshire Coast, and Anglesey Island, along with charming towns such as

Aberystwyth, Bangor, and Llandudno. Notably, Wales has more castles per capita than any other place in the world.

Two prominent figures in Welsh history are Llewellyn the Great (1173 - 1240) and Owen Glendower (c. 1354-1416). Llewellyn successfully maintained Welsh independence from Norman kings in the 13th century. Glendower was a nationalist leader who led a revolt against King Henry IV from 1400 to 1412. Initially successful, he established an Independent Welsh Parliament in 1404 but faced defeat by Henry's son in 1405.

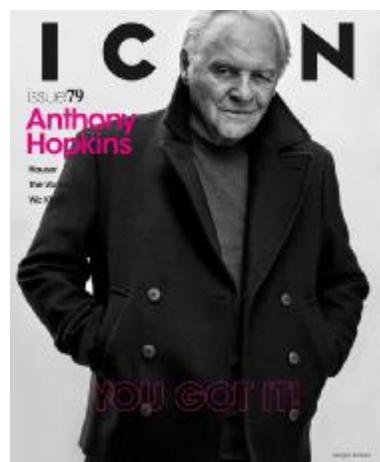
A legend surrounds Llewellyn's dog Gellert, who was tasked with protecting the king's infant son while Llewellyn was away. After Gellert killed a wolf that threatened the child, Llewellyn returned to find blood on the dog's mouth and assumed the worst, killing Gellert. He later discovered his son safe beneath his bed.



Henry Morgan was a Welsh pirate active in the Caribbean during the 17th century, known as a true "pirate of the Caribbean". Some view him as a hero, while others consider him a notorious criminal of the seas.

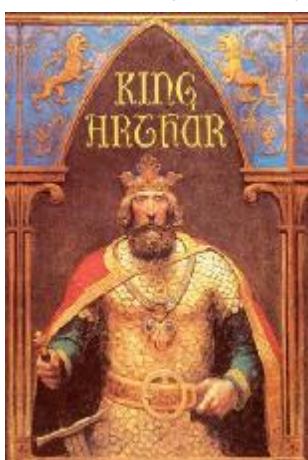
In recent years, many notable Welsh figures have emerged, including writers like Dylan Thomas, actors such as Catherine Zeta-Jones and Anthony Hopkins – who famously portrayed Hannibal Lecter in "Silence of the Lambs" – and politicians like Aneurin Bevan, who was instrumental in establishing the National Health Service in the UK. Richard Burton was the first Welsh actor to achieve international fame; he married Elizabeth Taylor, and they co-starred in "Cleopatra".

Shirley Bassey grew up in Tiger Bay, a once



perilous port area in Cardiff. Since starting her career in 1953, she has enjoyed a long and successful tenure in entertainment. She is particularly known for singing the title tracks for three James Bond films: "Goldfinger", "Diamonds Are Forever", and "Moonraker".

Have you heard the tales of King Arthur and the knights of the Round Table? Some believe that his castle, Camelot, was located in Wales, while others claim it was in south-west England or Brittany, France. Notably, the earliest written accounts of Arthur can be found in Welsh literature. Many consider the historical Arthur to have been a Celt who battled against the Anglo-Saxons.



On Bardsey Island, situated off the north-west coast of Wales, there is a cave where local legends suggest that Arthur and Merlin, the wizard who advised him, are buried.

Another story involves a girl named Branwen, whose brother was a giant and a king in Wales. After marrying an Irish king, she faced mistreatment when taken to Ireland. Branwen sent word to her brother via a bird that flew across the sea between Ireland and Wales. In response, her brother walked through the sea to assist her. This led to a devastating war resulting in many deaths, including those of both the Welsh and Irish kings. Branwen returned to Wales with her deceased brother's head, mourning the tragedy that unfolded.

Wales may be a small country with a population of around 3 million, but it boasts a distinct identity and a vibrant Celtic culture.

I. Question creator.

Work in pairs or small groups (2-3 students). Create five comprehension questions based on the text about Wales:

- At least one question should be a “Why” question (asking for reasons).
- At least one question should be a “How” question (asking for explanations).
- At least one question should be a “True or False” question (checking factual understanding).

The remaining questions can be multiple-choice, open-ended, or fill-in-the-blank. Write your questions and answers on a separate sheet. Swap your questions with another group and answer each other's questions. Discuss the answers together and correct any mistakes.

II. Travel blog – visiting Wales.

Write a short travel blog entry (150-200 words) pretending they visited Wales.

You must include:

- A city or place they visited (Cardiff, Snowdonia, castles, etc.).
- A cultural experience (Eisteddfod, rugby match, etc.).
- A local food they tried (Welsh rarebit, bara brith, etc.).
- A famous person or legend they learned about (King Arthur, Dylan Thomas, etc.).

Read your blog post to a partner, and the partner asks follow-up questions.

III. Analyzing legends.

Divide into small groups. Each group will have a Welsh legend to analyze:

- King Arthur and Merlin
- Branwen and her brother
- Llewellyn's dog Gellert

Read the excerpt or summary of your assigned legend. Discuss the following questions in your group. Work together and make sure everyone in your group has a role.

- What happens in the story?
- Summarize the main events and characters.
- What values or lessons does the story teach?
- Think about the moral or themes of the legend.
- How does the legend connect to Wales?
- Look for mentions of Welsh history, geography, or traditions.
- Are there similar stories in other cultures?
- Compare your legend to myths or tales you know from your own culture or others.

IV. Creating a map.

Create a map of Wales highlighting key locations (e.g., Cardiff, Snowdonia, Portmeirion). Include brief descriptions of each location's significance based on the text.

V. Writing assignment.

Write a letter to a fictional tourist encouraging them to visit Wales. The letter should highlight key aspects of Welsh history, culture, and landmarks.

SECTION II. LISTENING



CITY TRANSPORTATIONS

I. Six people are talking about different types of transport. Listen and put the pictures in order you hear them.



A.



B.



C.



D.



E.



F.

II. Listen to four people calling for a taxi. Mark the sentences true or false.



1. The taxi costs \$14.
2. There are five passengers.
3. The train arrives at 3 o'clock.
4. The taxi number is 5399.

III. Listen again. How much will each person pay?



1.
 - a. \$14
 - b. \$40
 - c. \$140
 - d. \$4
2.
 - a. \$20
 - b. \$220
 - c. \$12
 - d. \$22

3.

- a. \$50
- b. \$55
- c. \$15
- d. \$5

4.

- a. \$81
- b. \$8
- c. \$1
- d. \$18

IV. Listen to four people discussing taxis. Match each speaker to the right description.



Speaker 1

Speaker 2

Speaker 3

Speaker 4

- a. new, pretty clean, comfortable, expensive
- b. too fast, dangerous, not air-conditioned
- c. clean, new, good prices
- d. convenient, old, not very comfortable

V. Listen again. Fill in the gaps.



1. The taxis are mostly in pretty _____ condition.
2. I think that it's very important that drivers go very _____.
3. I hate that most drivers don't speak _____.
4. Half of the taxis don't have _____.

VI. Speaking assignment: Role Play.

Split into pairs. Each pair will consist of one “tourist” and one “local resident”. You can choose who will be which character. The tourist has just arrived in Wales and is looking to explore the city (e.g., Cardiff, Swansea) using public transportation. The local resident will provide information and advice on how to navigate the transportation system. Each pair have some context for the conversation. Here are a few scenarios you can use:

- *Scenario 1: Exploring Cardiff*

Tourist: You've just arrived in Cardiff and want to visit the Millennium Stadium. You're excited about a rugby match happening later in the day.

Local Resident: You live in Cardiff and can provide information on how to get to the Millennium Stadium from the city center, including public transport options and walking directions.

- *Scenario 2: Day trip to Swansea*

Tourist: You're planning a day trip to Swansea from Cardiff and want to know the best way to get there.

Local Resident: You're familiar with the train and bus schedules and can help the tourist plan their trip.

- *Scenario 3: Visiting Oxwich Bay*

Tourist: You're interested in spending a relaxing day at Oxwich Bay but aren't sure how to get there from Swansea.

Local Resident: You live near Oxwich Bay and can guide the tourist on transportation options and what to do once they arrive.

- *Scenario 4: Exploring Saint David's*

Tourist: You're traveling to Saint David's, the smallest city in the UK, and want to explore its famous cathedral and coastal scenery.

Local Resident: You know how to get there from either Cardiff or Pembrokeshire and can share tips on what to see.

- *Scenario 5: Hiking in Snowdonia*

Tourist: You're an outdoor enthusiast planning a hiking trip in Snowdonia National Park but need advice on transportation and trails.

Local Resident: You are an experienced hiker familiar with the area and can provide valuable insights.

During the role-playing activity, make sure to use the key vocabulary and phrases you learned from the listening section to make your dialogue more realistic and connected to the topic.

SECTION III. VIDEO



Pre-watching activities:

Before we watch the video, let's explore some key terms that will help us better understand the history and culture of Wales. These words and phrases are important for the topic, and they might also give you clues about what you'll see in the video. Here are some important terms we'll see in the video:

Cymru – This is the Welsh name for Wales. In Welsh, Cymru means “fellow countrymen” or “friends”. It’s how the people of Wales refer to their country.

Cymraeg – Welsh, or Cymraeg, is one of the oldest languages in Europe and is still spoken by many people in Wales today.

Medieval Kingdoms – During the Middle Ages, Wales was divided into several small kingdoms, like Gwynedd and Powys. These kingdoms were often at war with each other or with England.

Union with England – This refers to the time when Wales became officially united with England under the Laws in Wales Acts of the 1500s.

Celtic – The Celtic people were the original inhabitants of Wales, and their culture and traditions still influence Welsh identity today.

Druid – Druids were religious leaders in ancient Celtic culture, known for their wisdom and connection to nature.

Welsh Dragon – The red dragon is a symbol of Wales and appears on the Welsh flag.

Think about how they might connect to the history of Wales. Turn to your partner and share one term you found interesting and why.

While-watching activities:

I. Scan the QR code below and watch the video [16]. Choose the correct answer.



1. Which culture is the foundation of Wales?
A. Chinese
B. Roman

C. Celtic

2. What does the word “Wales” mean from Germanic?

A. Foreigner

B. Countryman

C. Stranger

3. When did King Offa of Mercia build a dike across his border?

A. In the late 800s

B. In the late 700s

C. In the late 600s

4. Who defeated Prince Llywelyn?

A. King Edward Longshanks

B. King Edmond Longshanks

C. King Edgar Longshanks

5. Which King ended the War of Roses?

A. Henry VI

B. Henry X

C. Henry VII



II. Watch the video again and fill in the gaps.

1. _____ was key to the Bronze Age economy.

2. Isolation from Germanic-majority England was good for _____ a unified Celtic culture.

3. This new Norman England had a much _____, and they proceeded to point it right at Wales.

4. Wales has the _____ castle-density of any country in Europe, with over 600 built and 100 still standing today.

5. Henry VIII drew up county _____, standardized _____, gave Welshmen _____ status as Englishmen, and gave Wales representation in Parliament.

Post-watching activities:

III. Role play – Historical interviews.

Pair up with a classmate. Assign roles: One student is a journalist, the other a historical figure featured in the video (e.g., Llywelyn the Great, Owain Glyndŵr, a Roman soldier). The journalist prepares and asks questions about:

- The figure’s background.
- Their role in Wales’ history.
- Their perspectives on the events they experienced.

- The historical figure responds based on information from the video.

Switch roles and repeat with a different figure.

IV. Exit Ticket.

Write your responses to three short prompts:

- “*One thing I learned today was...*”
- “*One question I still have is...*”
- “*One way I can apply this knowledge is...*”

Share one of your answers with a partner.

SECTION IV. REVISION



1. Find the synonym: subway:
 A. underground
 B. cab
 C. ferry
2. Complete the sentence: Do you have?
 A. fare
 B. train
 C. change
3. Choose the right word for the definition: “the money paid for a journey on public transport”.
 A. ferry
 B. fare
 C. fair
4. Match the words:
 1. dining a. station
 2. shuttle b. car
 3. train c. flight
 A. 1-a, 2-b, 3-c
 B. 1-c, 2-b, 3-a
 C. 1-b, 2-c, 3-a
5. Choose the best option:
 I am in a hurry. I need to *have/catch/go* train.
 A. catch
 B. have
 C. go

6. The signs in towns in Wales are in ...
A. Welsh
B. Welsh and English
C. English

7. Welsh fruit cake.
A. Welsh rarebit
B. laverbread
C. Bara Brith

8. What do Welsh rugby players do before the match?
A. sing
B. dance
C. jump

9. When did Eisteddfod start?
A. in 1176
B. in 1276
C. in 1976

10. Who created an Independent Welsh Parliament?
A. Edward I
B. Henry IV
C. Sir Clough Williams-Ellis

11. What does the word “Cymru” mean?
A. Country
B. Countrymen
C. Foreigner

12. When did the Welsh oral traditions start?
A. Early Medieval Period (Early Middle Ages)
B. High Medieval Period (High Middle Ages)
C. Late Medieval Period (Late Middle Ages)

13. What did Llywelyn’s barons make him sign?
A. Independence Act
B. Land Titles Act
C. Magna Carta

14. When did King Edward Longshanks conquer Wales?
A. 1283
B. 1383
C. 1483

15. How many castles still exist in Wales?
A. 100
B. 600
C. 2000

16. Which king gave Wales more rights than it had before?
A. Henry VI
B. Henry VII
C. Henry VIII

17. What became a defining feature of the Welsh identity?

- A. art
- B. music
- C. language

18. Who was the first publisher and translator of “The Mabinogi”?

- A. Lady Charlotte Guest

- B. Lady Charlotte Cast

- C. Lady Charlotte West

19. Which part of Wales became the mining capital during the Industrial Revolution?

- A. Northern Wales

- B. Western Wales

- C. Southern Wales

20. How many people can speak Welsh now?

- A. 1/2

- B. 1/5

- C. 1/3

MODULE 4. IRELAND. TOURING A CITY.

SECTION I. READING



IRELAND

Lead-in: K-W-L Chart.

You have the K-W-L Chart. It has three sections where K (Know): What do you already know about Ireland? W (Want to Know): What do you want to learn about Ireland? L (Learned): What did you learn after reading the text?

TOPIC:	Ireland	K.W.L Chart
Know	Want to know	Learned

Fill Out the “K” Section (Know): think about what you already know about Ireland and write down your responses individually or share in small groups: What comes to mind when you hear “Ireland”? What do you know about its culture, history, or geography?

Fill Out the “W” Section (Want to Know): in pairs or groups, brainstorm questions you have about Ireland based on your “K” section or personal interest. Read the text and look for answers to your questions. Underline or highlight answers to your “W” questions while reading.

Read the text [2].

Ireland’s national color is green, reflecting its lush and picturesque landscape filled with farms, lakes, hills, and mountains.

The country offers delicious food, featuring fresh fish and seafood from its lakes and ocean, as well as meat and vegetables sourced from local farms. The traditional dish, Irish stew, consists of lamb, potatoes, onions, carrots, and parsley. The Irish have a deep appreciation for tea, with the average person consuming six cups daily – more than the English.

Gaelic football is Ireland's national sport, distinct from regular football in several ways: each team has fifteen players, the goals are H-shaped, and players can use their hands to hit the ball in addition to kicking it. Another traditional sport is hurling, where players strike a ball with a stick.



On December 26th, the day after Christmas, people in Ireland typically attend horse races. Horse racing has a rich history in the country, producing some of the world's finest horses, riders, and trainers. Other widely enjoyed sports include rugby, football, and golf.



While traditional music has faded in many places, it remains vibrant in Ireland. The passion for traditional Irish music is strong, and Irish dancing is also popular; the show Riverdance gained international acclaim. Ireland has produced numerous rock and pop stars, including U2 (who have sold over 170 million albums), Boyzone, Westlife, Enya, and Van Morrison.

One of the most famous traditional Irish songs is «Danny Boy». Interestingly, while the melody is Irish, the lyrics were penned by an Englishman. The song expresses sadness over “Danny boy” leaving – whether for war or work remains ambiguous. You can find it online.

Historically, Ireland faced economic challenges, but from 1995 to 2007, it experienced a significant economic boom, marked by rapid growth. Many new homes were built, businesses flourished, jobs increased, and many people from newer European countries moved there. This period was dubbed the “Celtic Tiger”. Unfortunately, similar to other nations, Ireland's economy declined after 2008.



Dublin serves as the capital of the Republic of Ireland and is a stunning city known for its Georgian architecture, a castle, art galleries, and the renowned Abbey Theatre. The River Liffey flows through the heart of Dublin, featuring notable bridges like O'Connell Bridge, Ha'penny Bridge, and the contemporary Millennium Bridge. In

1916, Dublin witnessed the Easter Rising, part of the Irish Republican revolution against British rule. Some revolutionaries coordinated their efforts from within the Post Office, where you can still see the bullet holes in the stone.

Trinity College, Dublin, is the most prestigious university in Ireland, comparable to Oxford or Cambridge in England. Its library houses the Book of Kells, a beautifully illustrated manuscript over 1,200 years old that contains portions of the Bible, created by Irish monks.

Belfast is the capital of Northern Ireland, historically divided between Catholics and Protestants. After years of conflict, peace has been restored since the Good Friday Agreement was signed in 1998.

The Giant's Causeway, located on Northern Ireland's east coast, was formed naturally 50-60 million years ago by volcanic activity. It features around 40,000 rock columns resembling a man-made pathway. According to legend, an Irish giant

constructed this bridge by tossing rocks into the sea to reach Scotland for a battle with a Scottish giant.

Near Cork lies Blarney Castle, which contains the famous Blarney Stone. It is believed that kissing this stone grants eloquence, but to do so, one must lean precariously from the castle wall. Today, safety rails are in place, and many tourists visit to "kiss the Blarney Stone".

The west coast of Ireland, along the Atlantic Ocean, is renowned for its breathtaking scenery. In southwestern Ireland, the Lakes of Killarney are nestled among mountains and are an excellent spot to enjoy local trout.

Tall round towers can be found in various locations, with the most famous ones at the Rock of Cashel and Glendalough. Constructed during the Middle Ages, the tallest reaches forty meters.

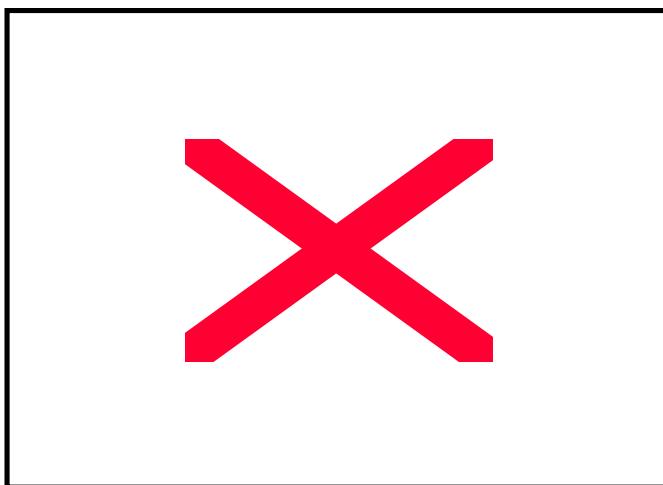
Ireland has produced numerous heroes. Several U.S. Presidents, including Teddy Roosevelt, J.F. Kennedy, Ronald Reagan, and Bill Clinton, have Irish ancestry; even Barack Obama's maternal family hails from Ireland. The infamous outlaw Billy the Kid was also of Irish descent. Notable Irish writers and artists include G.B. Shaw, W.B. Yeats, Samuel Beckett, and Seamus Heaney, all Nobel Prize winners. Oscar Wilde was another prominent Irish figure.

In Northern Ireland, if you ask who the greatest footballer is, the unanimous answer will be George Best. He played for Manchester United and represented Northern Ireland; videos of his remarkable talent are available online.

Bob Geldof initially gained fame as the leader of the Irish punk band Boomtown Rats but became widely known for his activism against global poverty. He founded Band Aid in 1984 to raise funds for Ethiopia and organized



the Live Aid concert in 1985. He continues to advocate for impoverished nations.



Mary Robinson served as Ireland's first female president from 1990 to 1997 and later became the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. She has championed women's rights and worked extensively to aid the poor and hungry. In 2009, she received the Presidential Medal of Freedom from former President Barack Obama and has collaborated with figures like

Nelson Mandela on global issues.

Who was Saint Patrick? He wasn't originally from Ireland – some believe he may have been Welsh or Scottish – but he was captured by Irish pirates. He became a slave in Ireland, managed to escape, but returned around 450 CE to convert the Irish people to Christianity. A popular legend claims that Saint Patrick expelled all the snakes from Ireland, which is why there are no wild snakes there today.

St. Patrick's Day is celebrated on March 17th with special parades, not just in Ireland but in places with Irish communities worldwide. For instance, in 2010, the Sydney Opera House in Australia was illuminated in green lights. In New York City, approximately 250,000 people participate in the Fifth Avenue parade.



There are numerous tales in Ireland about leprechauns, also known as "the little people". Leprechauns are depicted as small, elderly men dressed in green or red jackets, carrying a stick and wearing tall hats. If you manage to catch one, you might discover his pot of gold and receive three wishes. However, they are known for their mischievous nature, so it's wise not to trust

them completely. Many Irish people feel that the common portrayal of leprechauns is more of a tourist attraction than an authentic representation of their culture.

Ireland is rich in Celtic legends, one of which tells the story of "Deirdre of the Sorrows". Deirdre was a stunning young woman, but when she was born, druids foretold that she would bring about the deaths of many men. The King

had her raised in isolation in the forest until her teenage years, at which point he sought to marry her. However, Deirdre fell in love with another man and they fled to Scotland. After seven years, the King claimed to forgive them and they returned to Ireland, but he deceived them. Deirdre's husband and his brothers were killed, leading her to die of heartbreak.

Ireland's history has been tumultuous. For centuries, it was under English control and is now divided into the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland, which has seen a long-standing conflict between Roman Catholics and Protestants. The country has endured events like the Potato Famine, the War of Independence, and the Troubles. Many Irish people emigrated in search of better opportunities due to poverty. Nonetheless, those with Irish heritage take great pride in their identity.

I. Key dates, people, and places in Irish history.

Work in pairs or small groups (2-3 students). Below is a list of important dates, people, and places from Irish history. For each item, answer the following questions:

- Why is this date/person/place important?
- How did it influence Ireland?
- What is one interesting fact about it?

Prepare a short explanation (3-4 sentences) for each item. Present your findings to the class.

Key dates:

450 CE

1916

1998

Key people:

Saint Patrick

Mary Robinson

Oscar Wilde

Key places:

Dublin

Giant's Causeway

Blarney Castle

II. Two truths and a lie.

Write three statements about Ireland – two must be true, and one must be false. The statements should be based on historical events, famous people, traditions, or landmarks from the text. Make the false statement believable. Then work in pairs or small groups (3-4 people). Each student takes turns reading their three statements aloud. The rest of the group discusses and tries to guess which statement is false. The student who wrote the statements reveals the correct answer and explains the truth.

III. Fill Out the “L” Section (Learned).

After reading, complete the “L” section individually. Write new information you learned about Ireland and answers to your “W” questions. As a class, discuss your findings. Answer the questions:

- What surprised you about Ireland?
- Did the text answer all your “W” questions?
- What do you still want to know?

IV. Creative writing.

Write a short paragraph about what aspect of Ireland they found most interesting and why.

V. Cultural exchange discussion.

Think about key aspects of your own culture:

- Popular dishes
- Traditional sports
- Festivals or holidays
- Music or dance traditions

Summarize aspects of Irish culture from the text, such as:

- Food: Irish stew, tea culture
- Sports: Gaelic football, hurling
- Traditions: St. Patrick’s Day, kissing the Blarney Stone
- Music and dance: Traditional Irish music, Riverdance

Divide into groups of 3-5. Each student presents one cultural element from your own culture and compare it to a similar aspect in Irish culture. For example, compare tea culture in Ireland with your country’s tea traditions. Discuss differences in national holidays (e.g., St. Patrick’s Day vs. a key holiday in your culture). Compare a traditional sport in Ireland (e.g., hurling) with a popular sport from your region.

Discuss the following questions:

- How are Irish traditions similar to or different from ours?
- What surprised you the most about Irish culture?
- Are there any Irish practices we could adopt?

SECTION II. LISTENING



TOURING A CITY

I. Listen to the people visiting different places in a city. Match the speakers and places.



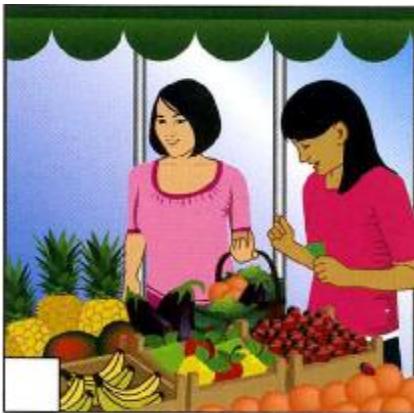
A.



B.



C.



D.



E.



F.

Speaker 1
Speaker 2
Speaker 3
Speaker 4
Speaker 5
Speaker 6

II. Listen to four guides in different cities. Mark the sentences true or false.



1. People are not allowed to take pictures during the tour in Hollywood.
2. Guests can visit Arnold Schwarzenegger's house.
3. They are going to visit the Statue of Liberty.
4. The bus to Central Park is very slow.
5. It's not easy to see the mountains in Kathmandu.
6. Food on the Kathmandu streets is healthy and tasty.
7. People are allowed to take photos of the famous graves in Buenos Aires.
8. Visitors are not going to the museum gift shop.

III. Listen to 4 conversations about city tours and choose the correct answer.



1. The bus in tour 1 was ...
 - a. dirty and expensive
 - b. fast and comfortable
 - c. old and slow
2. The guide from tour 2 ...
 - a. was too talkative
 - b. was helpful
 - c. didn't speak English
3. The tour 3 cost ...
 - a. \$150
 - b. \$15
 - c. \$75
4. People in conversation 4 had a very good lunch ...
 - a. at fast food restaurant
 - b. at the seafood restaurant
 - c. at pizza restaurant

IV. Listen again. Did the speakers like their bus tours?

1. Speaker 1.

like

dislike

2. Speaker 2.

like

dislike

3. Speaker 3.

like

dislike

4. Speaker 4.

like

dislike

V. Dictation. Write down six sentences.

VI. Speaking assignment: Create your ideal tour.

In small groups, create an ideal day tour of a city in Ireland (e.g., Dublin, Cork, Galway). Discuss and outline:

- Key attractions to visit (e.g., museums, parks, historical sites).
- Recommended local foods to try during the tour.
- Suggested transportation methods within the city.

Presents your tour plan to the class, explaining why you chose each attraction and what makes it special.

SECTION III. VIDEO



Pre-watching activities:

Work in pairs. Decide whether you'd like to take on this challenge on your own or with a partner. Below are 5 multiple-choice and short-answer questions about Ireland. Write your answers on the sheet or in your notebook. If you're not sure about an answer, take an educated guess based on what you know. Be ready to share your thoughts or learn new facts.

1. What is the capital city of Ireland?

- a) Belfast
- b) Dublin
- c) Cork
- d) Galway

2. What is the traditional Irish symbol often associated with luck?

(Write your answer: _____)

3. What tragic event in the 19th century caused a massive population decline in Ireland?

- a) The Great War
- b) The Potato Famine
- c) The Industrial Revolution
- d) The Troubles

4. What language, besides English, is an official language of Ireland?

(Write your answer: _____)

5. Which Irish holiday is celebrated worldwide with parades and green clothing?

- a) Easter
- b) St. Patrick's Day
- c) Halloween
- d) May Day

While-watching activities:

I. Scan the QR code below and watch the video [17]. Choose the correct answer.



1. When did the story of Ireland begin?
 - A. during the Bronze Age
 - B. during the Ice Age
 - C. during the Iron Age
2. Who forged the culture and consciousness of Ireland?
 - A. The Celtic people
 - B. The Roman people
 - C. The Greek people
3. Which king decided to reassert English control in Ireland in the 1530s?
 - A. Henry VI
 - B. Henry VII
 - C. Henry VIII
4. Who was the future lord protector that arrived in Ireland and proceeded to mercilessly crush all catholic resistance?
 - A. Felim O'Neill
 - B. Oliver Cromwell
 - C. Hugh O'Neill
5. How many leaders of rebellion in 1916 were executed?
 - A. 15
 - B. 60
 - C. 16



II. Watch the video again and fill in the gaps.

1. For many centuries they lived as hunter-gatherers feasting on _____ and _____.
2. The Irish were among the peoples who _____ and _____ British settlements.
3. During the chaotic age of migration and invasion many _____ texts were copied and kept safe by Irish _____.
4. As the Irish themselves _____ pushed for land _____ for native farmers against their absentee landlords.
5. In 1949 Ireland _____ _____ from the British _____ and officially became a Republic.

Post-watching activities:

III. Character interviews.

Divide into pairs. One student will play the role of a journalist, and the other will act as a historical figure mentioned in the video. Choose a historical figure:

- Saint Patrick
- Michael Collins
- Éamon de Valera
- James Joyce
- Cúchulainn
- Queen Maeve

The journalist must prepare 5-6 interview questions based on the person's life, achievements, and role in Irish history. The historical figure prepares answers based on information from the video and personal creativity. Each pair performs their interview in front of the class or in small groups. After all pairs present, discuss the following questions:

- Which historical figure was the most interesting?
- What new facts did you learn about Irish history?
- If you could meet one of these figures in real life, who would it be and why?

IV. Research assignment: Deep dive into Irish history.

Select one of the topics below or suggest one related to Irish history or culture:

- The Great Famine and its impact on Ireland
- Celtic mythology and its influence on Irish identity
- The Irish War of Independence (1919–1921)
- The role of the Irish language (Gaelic) in cultural preservation
- St. Patrick's Day: Origins and global celebrations
- The Troubles (1960s–1998): Causes, events, and outcomes
- Famous Irish figures (e.g., Oscar Wilde, W.B. Yeats, Michael Collins)
- The Irish diaspora and its influence worldwide

Use reliable sources such as history books, online articles, or videos to gather information. Focus on answering these guiding questions:

- *What is the historical significance of this topic?*
- *Who were the key people involved?*
- *What events, challenges, or achievements are connected to this topic?*
- *How does this topic influence Ireland today or globally?*

Prepare a short 3–5-minute talk with visuals (e.g., a poster, PowerPoint, or hand-drawn infographic). Include important details and examples.

SECTION IV. REVISION



1. What is the national colour of Ireland?
 - A. red
 - B. green
 - C. blue
2. How many players are there in Gaelic football team?
 - A. 11
 - B. 15
 - C. 5
3. How was Ireland called in the period of economic boom in 1995-2007?
 - A. “Celtic Tiger”
 - B. “Celtic Lion”
 - C. “Celtic Wolf”
4. What will happen if you kiss the stone of Blarney castle?
 - A. you will swim very well
 - B. you will sing very well
 - C. you will speak very well
5. What has Mary Robinson fought for?
 - A. the rights of women
 - B. the rights of animals
 - C. the rights of children
6. Match the words:

1. gorgeous	a. rink
2. helpful	b. mansion
3. outdoor	c. guide

 - A. 1-a, 2-b, 3-c
 - B. 1-c, 2-a, 3-b
 - C. 1-b, 2-c, 3-a
7. Choose the word for the definition: “a district or community within a town a city”:
 - A. downtown
 - B. town centre
 - C. neighbourhood
8. Choose the correct preposition: look the telescope.
 - A. through
 - B. off
 - C. after

9. We are going to visit where you can buy local souvenirs.

- A. famous sights
- B. an open-air market
- C. around the corner

10. Find the right verb: *make/take/go* a tour:

- A. make
- B. take
- C. go

11. What is the name of the most famous big building in Ireland?

- A. Newgrange
- B. Stonehenge
- C. Sandstone

12. Ireland was named after ...

- A. Celtic god
- B. Celtic monster
- C. Celtic goddess

13. Who brought Christianity to Ireland?

- A. St. Paul
- B. St. Patrick
- C. St. John

14. When did Vikings loot the Irish coast?

- A. in 975
- B. in 579
- C. in 795

15. Where the biggest and most important plantation was located?

- A. today's Southern Ireland
- B. today's Northern Ireland
- C. today's East Ireland

16. Whose name brings revulsion and disgust into every Irish heart?

- A. Oliver Cromwell
- B. Felim O'Neill
- C. Hugh O'Neill

17. When was the Protestant dominance re-established in Ireland?

- A. 1690
- B. 1960
- C. 1096

18. What officially made Ireland a part of the UK?

- A. Relief Act
- B. The Acts of Union
- C. The Acts of Alliance

19. What destroyed potato crops in 1845?

- A. drought
- B. insects
- C. plant disease

20. When did Ireland join the future EU?

- A. 1973
- B. 1983
- C. 1953

MODULE 5. THE USA. RESTAURANTS.

SECTION I. READING



THE USA

Lead-in: True/False prediction.

Read the statements about the USA and guess if they are true or false:

- Native Americans were the first inhabitants of North America.
- The USA has more than 40 states.
- Baseball is the most popular sport in America.
- English is the only language spoken in America.
- California has the largest population of any U.S. state

After making your predictions, read the text to check your answers and gain a deeper understanding of American culture and geography.

Read the text [2].

The acronym “USA” refers to the “United States of America.” As the largest economy in the world, America wields significant global influence. People worldwide purchase American goods and enjoy its films and television shows. However, how much do we truly understand about America?

Initially, North America was inhabited solely by indigenous peoples. European settlers began arriving in the 16th century, with France, England, Holland, and Spain establishing colonies. Eventually, after various conflicts and negotiations, Britain gained control over all North American colonies except for France’s Louisiana.

Over time, the colonists began to identify as Americans rather than English citizens, leading them to resist paying taxes to Britain. The American Revolution commenced in 1775 with a protest in Boston, culminating in America’s independence six years later.

However, challenges persisted. Much of the labor on large Southern farms was performed by enslaved

Africans, and Native Americans faced severe mistreatment. Once numbering around 18 million, Native Americans now make up about 1% of the population, approximately 2.5 million. Many perished in conflicts with British and American colonists, while others died from diseases introduced by Europeans.



The Indian Wars occurred between the American government and Native Americans from 1775 to 1842 in the east and from 1823 to 1918 in the west, resulting in significant loss of life and land for Native Americans. By the mid-19th century, reservations were established – designated areas for Native Americans.



Tensions also arose between Northern and Southern states, culminating in the Civil War in 1860, largely due to disagreements over slavery. The North opposed slavery while it was prevalent in the South. Following the North's victory, enslaved individuals were freed, yet they continued to face racism. Some relocated to Liberia or Sierra Leone in Africa, but most remained in the United States.

After the Civil War, America experienced growth and prosperity, attracting immigrants from various countries. Today, it is a diverse nation with at least six major racial groups recognized by the US Census Bureau.



America consists of fifty states, many comparable in size to entire countries. In 2011, its population was approximately 312 million. Spanning nearly 10 million km² – almost as large as Europe – America features a wide array of landscapes including forests, mountains, plains, deserts, beaches, Hawaii's islands, and Alaska's snowy regions. Additionally, it is

home to many renowned cities.

English is the most widely spoken language globally. Following it is Spanish, with over 35 million speakers, and then Chinese, which has around 2.6 million speakers. Many terms in American English originate from the languages of immigrants who settled in the country. For instance, words like “klutz” (a clumsy person), “schmuck” (a loser), and “chutzpah” (overconfidence) are derived from Yiddish, a Jewish language closely related to German. Native American languages have contributed words such as “pecan” and “chipmunk” (both from Ojibwa), along with “toboggan” (a type of sled) and “caribou” (from Micmac). The term “slogan”, used in advertising, comes from the Gaelic word for phrase. This list could be extensive.

Those who have only learned British English may notice numerous everyday words differ in North America. For example, a “sitting room” in Britain is referred to as a “living room” in the US; a British “bin” is an American



“garbage can”; and “jumpers” and “runners” in Britain become “sweaters” and “sneakers” in America.

American cuisine is diverse. While fast food like hamburgers, hotdogs, and French fries is well-known, you can also find dishes from around the globe, with Italian, Chinese, and Mexican food being particularly popular.

Sports play a significant role in American culture. Baseball is considered the national sport, with over 18 million fans attending games in 2010, and player salaries can reach up to 32 million dollars annually. For many, baseball is a summer staple.



American football takes place in the fall and winter; it resembles rugby but features longer games (sometimes lasting up to three hours), more complex rules, and tougher play, necessitating extensive protective gear for players. Other major sports include basketball,

football (known as “soccer” in North America), and ice hockey (simply referred to as “hockey” in the US).

American films are screened worldwide, and many recognize American celebrities. Hollywood, a district in Los Angeles where filmmaking began in 1909, has produced more profitable movies than any other nation. The top-grossing Hollywood films of the last two decades include “Avatar” (2009) at about 7.6 billion dollars, “Titanic” (1998) at 6 billion dollars, and “The Dark Knight” (2008) at approximately 5.3 billion dollars. Disney studios in Hollywood have created beloved children’s films since the first Mickey Mouse short in 1928, continuing with projects like Wall-E in 2008.



Jazz originated in early 20th-century African American communities as a blend of European and African musical styles. Blues emerged in the southern states at the end of the 19th century. The 1950s saw the rise of rock and roll, with American rock and pop music now prevalent globally.

Notable early rock stars included Elvis Presley and Chuck Berry. Rap or hip-hop, characterized by rhythmic spoken word over strong beats, began in African American neighborhoods in New York and Los Angeles during the late 1970s and has gained international popularity.



for art, fashion, shopping, cuisine, education, sports, and business. The United Nations and the New York Stock Exchange are located here, along with many iconic landmarks. Known as “the city that never sleeps”, New York is always bustling, and it’s said you can find anything you need at any time of day or night.

Washington, DC, serves as the heart of the U.S. government. The acronym “DC” refers to the “District of Columbia”, which is not part of any state. In Washington, you can visit notable sites like the White House, the Capitol Dome, the Lincoln Memorial, and the Washington Monument.

South: Texas is a vast state in the southern U.S. with a population of 25 million. It often serves as the backdrop for many Western films featuring cowboys.

Arizona, another southern state, is home to the Grand Canyon, a breathtaking canyon that stretches 1,800 meters deep and attracts 5 million visitors annually due to its stunning views.

Las Vegas, located in the Nevada Desert, is renowned for its vibrant lights and gambling scene. Meanwhile, New Orleans in Louisiana was once considered one of America’s most beautiful cities, known for its unique culture, music, and cuisine. However, it suffered significant damage from Hurricane Katrina in 2005, and recovery efforts are still ongoing.

West: California, situated on the west coast, has the largest population of any U.S. state at 37 million. Known for its sunny weather and famous beaches, California is also home to Los Angeles, the heart of Hollywood. San Francisco is another notable city in the state, celebrated for its beautiful architecture, excellent food, and steep hills. The Golden Gate Bridge is an iconic landmark there.

North: Further north along the west coast lies vast Redwood forests. These trees can live for over a thousand years and grow up to 115 meters tall and 9 meters wide.

The Great Lakes, located in the northern part of the country, are the five largest lakes on Earth and cover a total area of 200,000 square kilometers. The U.S. shares these lakes and Niagara Falls with Canada.

Chicago sits on Lake Michigan and is a major center for business, culture, sports, and music. Niagara Falls is North America’s most powerful waterfall, drawing over 12 million visitors each year. Historically, it was a favored

The US has also produced numerous influential writers and thinkers. Among the notable authors are Mark Twain, Ernest Hemingway, and Toni Morrison, who won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1993.

East: New York City, home to more than 8 million residents, is a melting pot where over 800 languages are spoken. It stands as a global hub

honeymoon destination. If you visit Niagara Falls, you can take a boat ride on The Maid of the Mist that brings you right under the falls – don't forget to wear a raincoat!

I. Fact or opinion?

You will identify facts and opinions from the text about the USA, explain your reasoning, and discuss with your classmates. A fact is something proven to be true (e.g., “The USA has 50 states.”). An opinion is a personal belief or feeling (e.g., “New York City is the best city in the world.”). Work in pairs or small groups. Look at the statements below and decide whether each one is a fact or an opinion. Write your answers in the table and explain why.

Statement	Fact or Opinion?	Why?
The USA has 50 states.		
Hollywood is the most important film industry.		
American football games last up to three hours.		
New York City is the most exciting city in the world.		
Jazz originated in African American communities.		
The Grand Canyon is the most beautiful natural wonder.		
Baseball is the national sport of the USA.		
Fast food is unhealthy.		
The USA is one of the largest countries in the world.		
Every tourist should visit the Golden Gate Bridge.		

Share 2-3 answers with the class. If another student disagrees, explain your reasoning. Listen to other arguments and decide if you want to change your answer.

Discuss the questions:

- Did any facts surprise you?
- Which opinions do you agree or disagree with?
- Can an opinion become a fact if supported by evidence?

Choose one opinion from the list and rewrite it as a fact by adding specific evidence.

II. Summarize & share.

Work in small groups (3-4 students). Choose a section of the text:

- Section 1: American history

- Section 2: Geography & states
- Section 3: Language & culture
- Section 4: American sports
- Section 5: Hollywood & entertainment
- Section 6: Famous cities & landmarks
- Section 7: Influential writers & thinkers
- Section 8: Music & its influence

Read your section carefully and underline the most important information. In your group, write a short summary (5-6 key sentences) of your section. Focus on:

- Important events
- Famous places
- Key cultural facts

Each group presents their section. Other students listen carefully and take notes. After each presentation, answer the following questions:

- What was the most interesting fact in your section?
- What surprised you the most?
- Can you explain this in more detail?

After all groups finish presenting, discuss as a class:

- Which section did you find most interesting?
- Did you learn anything new about the USA?
- Would you like to visit any of the places mentioned?

III. Language influence.

Choose one word or phrase from American English that has foreign origins (as mentioned in the text) and conduct a mini-research project. Explore its history, how it entered the English language, and its current usage. Present findings in a creative format (poster, slideshow, etc.).

IV. Writing assignment.

Write a reflective essay on how American films, music, or literature have influenced your own lives or perspectives. Provide specific examples and discuss the cultural significance of these influences.

V. Debate: The influence of American culture

Organize a debate on the topic: “Is American culture more influential or detrimental globally?” Research and prepare arguments for both sides, drawing on examples from film, music, literature, and cultural diversity presented in the text.

Questions to focus your research:

- *What are the positive influences of American culture on global society (e.g., innovation, freedom of expression, entertainment)?*
- *What are the negative impacts (e.g., cultural homogenization, consumerism, loss of local traditions)?*
- *How do different cultures perceive American influence?*

SECTION II. LISTENING



RESTAURANTS



I. People are trying to decide where to eat. Listen and tick the correct option.

1. a. Chinese restaurant
b. Italian restaurant
c. Fast Fried Chicken
d. French restaurant

2. a. Japanese restaurant
b. Pizza Pit
c. Fast food restaurant
d. Thai restaurant

3. a. stay home
b. Fast food restaurant
c. Vegetarian restaurant
d. Japanese restaurant

4. a. Mexican restaurant.
b. Russian restaurant
c. stay home
d. Korean restaurant

5. a. seafood restaurant.
b. Vegetarian restaurant
c. Italian restaurant
d. Fast food restaurant

6. a. Japanese restaurant.
b. steak house
c. coffee shop
d. Mexican restaurant

7. a. Pizza restaurant
b. French restaurant
c. seafood restaurant
d. Italian restaurant

8. a. fast food restaurant
b. Korean vegetarian restaurant
c. Thai vegetarian restaurant
d. Pizza restaurant

II. Listen to six people. Tick what each person would like to have.

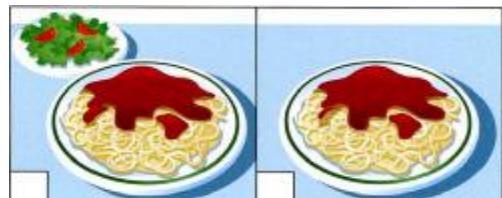
1.



a.

b.

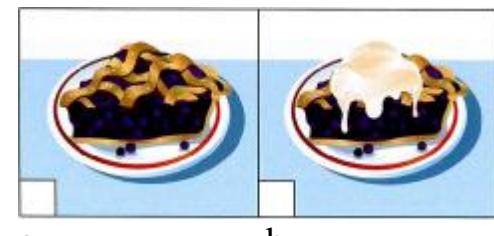
3.



a.

b.

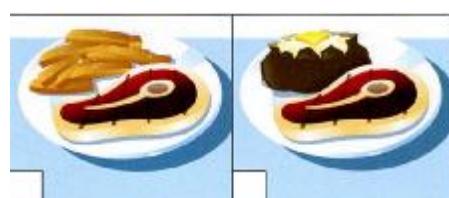
5.



a.

b.

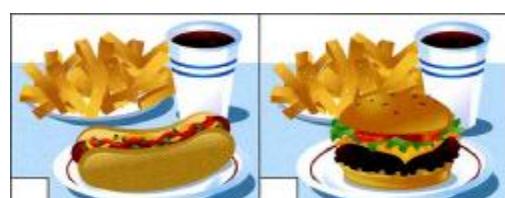
2.



a.

b.

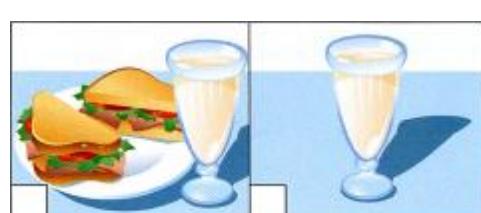
4.



a.

b.

6.



a.

b.

III. Listen again. Are these statements True or False?



1. The first speaker is starving.
2. The second customer would like the steak with potatoes.
3. Speaker 3 wants a big salad.
4. Speaker 4 is on a salt-free diet.
5. The fifth customer would like a blueberry ice cream.
6. Speaker 6 is ordering a drink.

IV. People are talking about restaurants. Listen and match the restaurants with the speakers.



Speaker 1

Speaker 2

Speaker 3

Speaker 4

- a. Chinese restaurant
- b. Thai restaurant
- c. Italian restaurant
- d. Mexican restaurant

V. Listen again and fill in the gaps.

1. We didn't leave a very good ___ when we left.
2. It's ___ near the post office.
3. The food was very ___.
4. You can have a great meal in the Chinese restaurant for about ___.

VI. Menu creation.

Use vocabulary from Reading and Listening sections to create a menu reflective of American cuisine. Divide into small groups (3-4 students). Brainstorm popular American dishes and drinks, using information from the reading section about the USA. Each group creates a menu that includes:

- Appetizers
- Main courses
- Desserts
- Beverages
- A brief description of each item

Present your menus to the class, explaining your choices and how they relate to American culture. Discuss the variety of American cuisine represented. How does it reflect the diversity of the country?

SECTION III. VIDEO



Pre-watching activities:

Predictions: What will be covered in 10 minutes?

Imagine that you are tasked with summarizing the entire history of the United States of America in just 10 minutes. Think about the most important events, people, and ideas that should be included. Write a list of 5-7 things you think will definitely be included in the video. Consider topics such as:

- Major wars (e.g., the American Revolution, Civil War).
- Key historical figures (e.g., George Washington, Abraham Lincoln).
- Important documents (e.g., Declaration of Independence, Constitution).
- Social movements (e.g., Civil Rights Movement, Women's Suffrage).
- Major achievements (e.g., Moon landing, industrialization).

Once you've made your predictions, compare your list with a classmate.

Discuss:

- Why do you think these events or people are important?
- Do you agree with each other's lists? Why or why not?

While-watching activities:

Scan the QR code below and watch the video [18]. Choose the correct answer.



1. What connected Siberia to North America during the Ice Age?
 - A. The country Beringia
 - B. land bridge Beringia
 - C. The sea Beringia
2. Which land was first inhabited by Polynesian people in between the 1st and 10th century?
 - A. Hawaii
 - B. California
 - C. Texas
3. What was agriculture based on in the late 17th century?
 - A. Cotton
 - B. Rice
 - C. Tobacco
4. When was the Boston Tea Party?
 - A. 1771
 - B. 1760
 - C. 1773
5. Who was the president of America in 1803?
 - A. Thomas Jefferson
 - B. George Washington
 - C. Andrew Jackson



II. Watch the video again and fill in the gaps.

1. Paleoamericans created _____ developing their own culture.
2. In 17th century settlers established _____ in Virginia.
3. By the 1770s African _____ compromised a fifth of the American population.

4. In _____ the United States was led by Abraham Lincoln supporting banning slavery.
5. The 19th century was a period of _____ _____.

Post-watching activities:

III. Reflect after watching:

After the video, write a short response:

- Which of your predictions were correct?
- Were there any surprises in what the video included or excluded?
- How does deciding what to include and exclude shape our understanding of history?
- What challenges do you think the creators faced in summarizing U.S. history in 10 minutes?
- If you were creating this video, would you have added anything else? Why?

IV. Cultural milestones discussion.

Work in small groups (3-4 students per group). Choose one cultural milestone mentioned in the video:

- Harlem Renaissance
- The rise of jazz & blues
- The Hollywood film industry
- The Civil Rights Movement
- The rise of rock & roll
- The American Dream

Research and analyze your topic using details from the video and personal knowledge. Each group will answer the following questions about their cultural milestone:

1. What is the cultural milestone? (Explain in simple words)
2. When and where did it take place?
3. Who was involved? (Artists, musicians, writers, or historical figures)
4. Why was it important in U.S. history?
5. How does it still influence the world today?

Each group presents their findings in an interactive way. You can create a poster or a slide with key points and visuals; show a short video or image related to the topic; act out a scene or play a short piece of music if discussing art/music movements; lead a mini discussion where the class asks questions.

SECTION IV. REVISION



1. When did the American Revolution start?
A. 1875 B. 1765 C. 1775
2. What is “bin” in American English?
A. snickers
B. garbage can
C. living room
3. What is the national sport in the USA?
A. baseball
B. football
C. tennis
4. How many languages are spoken in New York?
A. over 800 B. over 300 C. over 80
5. Which US city was badly damaged by Hurricane Katrina in 2005?
A. Washington
B. Los Angeles
C. New Orleans
6. Choose the right word for the definition: “ask for food or drinks to be made and served”:
A. starving
B. order
C. frozen
7. Find the synonym: dish:
A. course
B. restaurant
C. tip
8. Find the word that is different: fabulous, fresh, delicious, overcooked, tasty, great:
A. tasty
B. fresh
C. overcooked
9. Match the words:
 - 1) stir-fry a) mousse
 - 2) grilled b) beef
 - 3) chocolate c) fish

A. 1-a, 2-b, 3-c

B. 1-b, 2-c, 3-a

C. 1-c, 2-a, 3-b

10. Find the synonym: hot:

A. cold

B. spicy

C. fresh

11. When did European colonization of America begin?

A. in the 15th century

B. in the 14th century

C. in the 16th century

12. Where did France found colonies?

A. Caribbean islands

B. Brazil

C. Cuba

13. Which colony was established in 1607?

A. Boston

B. Washington

C. Jamestown

14. When was the second continental congress created?

A. 1875 B. 1775 C. 1577

15. In 1777 a military alliance was made between these two countries.

A. Spain and the USA

B. Great Britain and the USA

C. France and the USA

16. Which state did Thomas Jefferson buy from France?

A. Texas

B. Virginia

C. Louisiana

17. How much did it cost to buy Louisiana from France?

A. \$5 million

B. \$15 million

C. \$10 million

18. What period started in 1929?

A. The American-Spanish War

B. The Cold War

C. The Great Depression

19. What was the purpose of the Cold War?

A. to stop communism

B. to stop racial discrimination

C. to win in the World War II

20. What did the Civil Rights Movement fight for?

A. equal rights for African Americans and other racial minorities

B. freedom for slaves

C. equal rights for women

MODULE 6. CANADA. PRICES.

SECTION I. READING



CANADA

Lead-in

Before we read the text about Canada, let's explore some interesting words that will help us understand it better. Divide into pairs or small groups. Guess the meaning of each word based on your knowledge or the context of "Canada.":

- *Inuit*
- *Prairies*
- *Bilingual*
- *Dominion*
- *Northern Lights*
- *Governor General*
- *Constitutional monarchy*
- *Puck*

Write down your guesses and categorize the words into groups such as:

- Geography
- Government
- Culture/Sports: bilingual, Inuit

Share your guesses with the class.

Read the text [2].



Canada is the second-largest country globally, occupying the northern region of North America with an area of 9,975,000 square kilometers. Its only neighbor is the USA, and their border is the longest unguarded boundary in the world.

The motto of Canada, "From Sea to Sea", is fitting as it is surrounded by three oceans: the Pacific, Arctic, and Atlantic. The country boasts some of the largest lakes in the world, along with countless smaller ones, containing one-third of all the fresh water on the planet.



The name “Canada” originates from the Indian word “kanata” meaning “village”. The first French settlers adopted this term for the colony, which was officially known as “New France”. After British control began in 1897, the area was renamed the Dominion of Canada, or simply Canada. It consists of ten provinces and three territories.



In comparison to other large nations, Canada has a relatively small population of about 39 million. Nevertheless, it is one of the most prosperous countries in the world, thanks to the development of its rich natural resources, leading to a high standard of living.

Canada operates as a constitutional monarchy and is part of the Commonwealth of Nations, with King Charles III serving as its official head of state. Although he holds this esteemed position, he does not govern; instead, he symbolizes British tradition. The Governor General, appointed by him on the advice of the Canadian Prime Minister, acts as his representative in Canada, primarily performing ceremonial duties. The actual governing power lies with the Prime Minister and their Cabinet. The Canadian

Parliament consists of two houses: the House of Commons and the Senate.

Canada recognizes two official languages: English and French. All Canadian children are required to learn both languages in school, but speakers of each language often do not enjoy learning the other. A Canadian journalist remarked, “We have two races, two languages,

two systems of religious belief, two sets of laws... two systems of everything.”

The capital city is Ottawa. Although Canada was once a British colony, significant portions were held by France for many years. In the late 18th century, during a war with France, Britain took control of the French colonies in Canada in 1763, allowing residents to retain their language and customs. Today, French is predominantly spoken in Quebec and parts of the east coast. Over time, immigrants have brought their own languages and traditions to



Canada, contributing to its reputation as one of the best places to live in the world.

Most Canadians reside near the U.S. border. The northern territory of Nunavut is primarily inhabited by Inuit Native Canadians. Canada experiences extremely cold temperatures – some cities can drop to -17 degrees Celsius, while northern regions



like Nunavut can see winter temperatures plummet to -37 degrees Celsius. However, many areas enjoy hot summers.

Ice hockey is currently the most popular sport in Canada. It's a fast-paced and physical game that requires a lot of protective equipment. Players skate on ice, aiming to score goals with a small rubber disk known as a puck. Hockey is a staple of the Canadian winter, alongside other favored sports like downhill skiing, cross-country skiing, skating, and snowboarding. Canada typically performs well in the Winter Olympics. In the summer and fall, baseball and American football also gain popularity.



The east coast of Canada is renowned for its stunning scenery, particularly in autumn when cooler temperatures enhance the vibrant colors of the leaves.

Quebec is considered the most European region in North America. Montreal and Quebec City are both cities featuring beautiful historic architecture and excellent cuisine. They are hubs of art and culture.



Toronto, Canada's largest city, is home to a diverse population from around the globe. The CN Tower, standing at 553 meters, offers an exhilarating experience for those brave enough to walk on its glass floor, providing a view straight down hundreds of meters.

The prairies are expansive and sunny, although winter nights can be quite dark.

Edmonton, located in Alberta, is experiencing rapid growth. The Rocky Mountains lie to the west, offering spectacular views in Alberta and British Columbia, especially in places like Banff National Park.

The northern regions have unique characteristics; summer days can remain bright until after 11 p.m., while winter nights are illuminated by the stunning Northern Lights, one of the world's most famous natural phenomena!

I. Case study.

Case study 1: The challenge of bilingualism in Canada.

Scenario: Canada has two official languages, English and French. However, not all Canadians speak both fluently. In Quebec, French is dominant, and many residents resist learning English. In other parts of Canada, English is dominant, and learning French is a challenge. Some businesses and government offices struggle to provide services in both languages.

Work in groups of 3-4. Discuss and list the main problems caused by bilingualism in Canada. Consider education, business, and daily life. Think of at least three solutions to encourage more people to learn both languages. Create a government proposal: write a short proposal (150-200 words) suggesting new

policies for bilingual education or public services. Each group presents their proposal as if they were government officials debating new language policies.

Discussion questions:

- Should all Canadians be required to learn both languages fluently?
- How can the government make bilingualism easier for citizens?

Case study 2: Promoting Canada to tourists.

Scenario: You work for Destination Canada, the country's official tourism agency. Your job is to attract more tourists. However, some travelers think Canada is too cold or too expensive.

Form small travel marketing teams. Identify tourist concerns: why do some travelers avoid Canada? Create a marketing campaign:

- Make a slogan (e.g., “Canada: Adventure from Sea to Sea!”)
- Highlight attractions (e.g., Niagara Falls, Banff, the Northern Lights)
- Use persuasive language (e.g., “You’ll love our breathtaking landscapes!”)
- Design an advertisement: Create a poster, commercial, or travel brochure.
- Present your campaign: Act like tourism experts and convince the class to visit Canada!

Discussion questions:

- How can Canada attract more international tourists?
- Should Canada offer discounts for winter tourism?

II. Mystery Canada - 20 Questions Game.

Your teacher or another student chooses a secret word related to Canada (a city, landmark, sport, or cultural aspect). They write it on a sticky note and place it on your forehead without showing you the word. The rest of the class can see the word, but you cannot. You must ask yes/no questions to figure out what your word is. You can ask up to 20 questions to guess correctly. Your classmates will only answer “YES” or “NO”. If you guess the word before 20 questions, you win! If you cannot guess after 20 questions, a classmate will give you one final clue before you make your last guess. The next student takes a turn.

III. Think-Pair-Share.

Reflect on the text and think about what surprised you the most. Pair up and discuss these questions:

- *What new information did you learn about Canada?*
- *What part of the text did you find the most interesting or surprising?*
- *What part of Canadian culture do you find most unique?*
- *How is Canada different from what you imagined before reading the text?*
- *Do you think having two official languages is a strength or a challenge for Canada? Why?*
- *Do you think Canada's focus on sports like ice hockey is connected to its climate? Why?*

IV. Research Project.

Choose one of the following topics related to Canada for further research:

- The impact of climate on Canadian sports and recreation.
- The cultural significance of ice hockey in Canada.
- The history and influence of Indigenous cultures in Canada.
- The role of Quebec in Canadian politics and culture.

Gather information using books, articles, and credible online sources. Present your findings to the class, highlighting key points and encouraging questions from classmates.

V. Creative writing.

Write a short story or a diary entry from the perspective of a character living in Canada (e.g., a child growing up in Quebec, an immigrant adjusting to life in Toronto, an Indigenous person in Nunavut). Include:

- Descriptions of their surroundings (weather, culture, community).
- Personal experiences related to language, traditions, or sports.
- Reflections on what it means to be Canadian

SECTION II. LISTENING



PRICES

I. Listen to these people asking about prices. Write the price of each item.







II. Listen again. Did the person buy the item? Tick (ü) the correct answer.

1. yes / no
2. yes / no
3. yes / no
4. yes / no
5. yes / no
6. yes / no

III. Listen to cashiers in a store. Write the total amount each person needs to pay and the amount of change each person receives.



1. Total: ___
Change: ___
2. Total: ___
Change: ___
3. Total: ___
Change: ___
4. Total: ___
Change: ___
5. Total: ___
Change: ___
6. Total: ___
Change: ___

IV. Listen again. Tick (ü) the two things each person bought.



1. soup	soap	apples	tomatoes	shampoo
2. CD	game	DVD	poster	batteries
3. newspapers	stamps	books	notebook	magazines
4. coat	T-shirt	shoes	socks	tie
5. chocolates	cake	soda	bread	cookies
6. stamps	magazines	newspaper	book	notebook

V. Listen to people talking about prices in the U.S. and prices in their own country. Tick (ü) the correct answer.



<i>Cars</i>	Cheaper in their country	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cheaper in the U.S.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Rents</i>	Cheaper in their country	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cheaper in the U.S.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Clothes</i>	Cheaper in their country	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cheaper in the U.S.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Air travel</i>	Cheaper in their country	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cheaper in the U.S.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Tuition</i>	Cheaper in their country	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cheaper in the U.S.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Hospitals</i>	Cheaper in their country	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cheaper in the U.S.	<input type="checkbox"/>

VI. Listen again. Are these statements true or false? Tick (ü) the correct answer.

1. He doesn't own a car in the U.S.
2. She lived in a nicer neighbourhood at home than the one he lives in now.
3. He bought a lot of clothes before he moved to the U.S.
4. She travels by plane a lot in the U.S.
5. Public schools in his country are better than those in the U.S.
6. Hospitals and clinics are expensive in her country.

VII. Speaking assignment: Shopping experience discussion.

Discuss the following questions:

- Have you ever found a great deal while shopping? What was it?
- How do prices in Canada compare to those in your home country?
- What unique Canadian products have you purchased or would like to buy?

SECTION III. VIDEO



Pre-watching activities:

Brainstorming Session

Take out a piece of paper or open a blank document on your device. Write “Canada’s History” at the top of the page. Take a few minutes to think about what you already know about Canada’s history. Write down:

- Key events: Can you think of any major historical events in Canada?
- Important figures: Who are some well-known individuals in Canadian history?
- Cultural elements: What aspects of Canadian culture do you think are rooted in its history? (e.g., traditions, symbols, values).

After brainstorming, pair up with a partner or join your small group. Share what you wrote and listen to your partner’s or group members’ ideas. Together, try to identify any gaps in your collective knowledge or come up with questions you’d like answered during the video. As you watch the video, try to find answers to the questions raised during the brainstorming session.

While-watching activities:

I. Scan the QR code below and watch the video [19]. Choose the correct answer.



1. Who inhabited Canada before the Europeans arrived?
 - A. Britons
 - B. Native American tribes
 - C. Romans
2. Where did Maize come from?
 - A. Central America
 - B. Central Asia
 - C. Central Africa
3. When did the Vikings leave Canada?
 - A. Around 1010 BC
 - B. Around 1020 CE

C. Around 1010 CE

4. Which industry made up 75% of Canadian exports in the 1770s?

- A. Cotton industry
- B. Oil industry
- C. Fur industry

5. Fighting in wars continued to be a decision of ...?

- A. The French government
- B. The British government
- C. The Canadian government



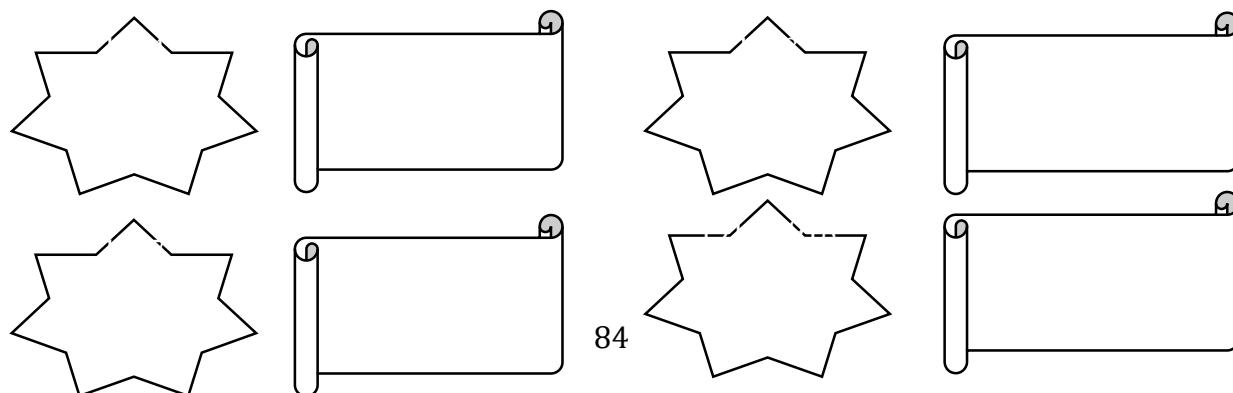
II. Watch the video again and fill in the gaps.

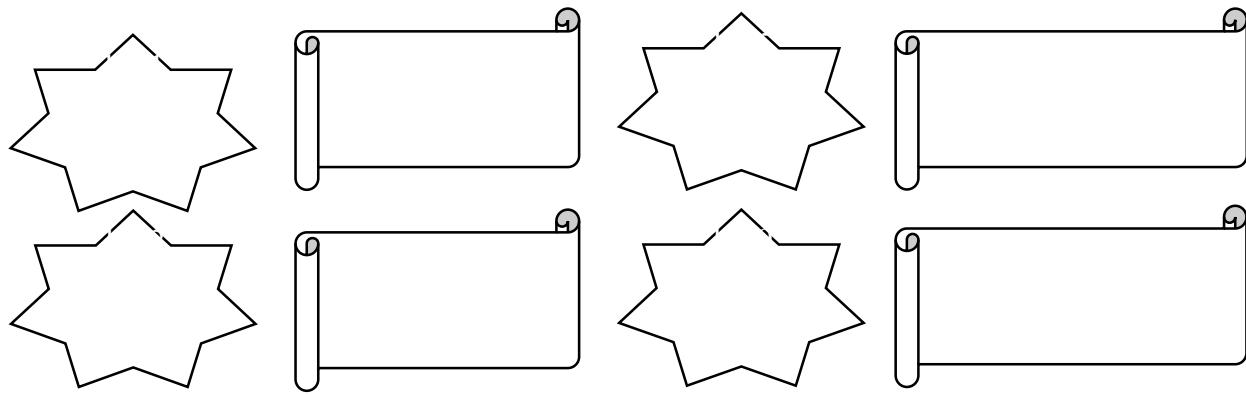
1. The history of Canada has been filled with _____, _____ and _____.
2. Either way, the tribes began building more complex societies as _____ and _____, and there is evidence that they were _____ along the western coast of Canada by 8000 BCE.
3. _____ and _____ were already fighting for dominance of Canada – the area was valuable for the fur trade.
4. After the wars, the 1800s were a time of _____ for Canada.
5. _____ was as quirky, tenacious and unique as the Canadian people.

Post-watching activities:

III. Find the missing information.

Divide into small groups (3-4 students per group). Each group will work together to reconstruct a timeline of major events in Canadian history based on the video. You have a set of historical events written on separate cards or papers. However, the dates and events are mixed up! Each group's task is to place the events in the correct chronological order.





Within the group read each event carefully and discuss where it fits in Canada's history. If you are unsure, you can use clues from the video, logic, or ask the teacher for a small hint. Once the group has agreed on the order, write or stick the events onto a large timeline, explain why you placed each event in a specific order.

IV. Visual representation.

Select one of the following visual formats for your project:

- 1) Poster: A detailed and visually appealing poster summarizing key events in Canada's history.
- 2) Mind Map: A visual diagram that shows connections between major historical events, people, and themes.
- 3) Timeline: A chronological visual layout of important events mentioned in the video.

Rewatch parts of the video or review your notes to identify key moments or themes. Decide what to include in your project. For example: Indigenous cultures and their contributions. Key historical figures (e.g., John A. Macdonald, Indigenous leaders). The multicultural identity of modern Canada.

Use the materials provided (colored pencils, markers, chart paper, etc.) or your digital tools (PowerPoint, Canva, etc.) to start creating your project. Create your visual:

- For a Poster: Use visuals such as drawings, images, or symbols to represent major events or themes. Write short descriptions or captions for each visual element. Organize your poster so it tells a clear story of Canada's history.
- For a Mind Map: Place "Canada's History" in the center of your page. Branch out with main categories (e.g., Indigenous Peoples, Colonization, Confederation). Add smaller branches for specific events, figures, or details.
- For a Timeline: Draw a straight line across the middle of your page or use a digital tool. Mark key dates (e.g., 1867 for Confederation) and add short descriptions or images for each event.

Use colors, symbols, and drawings to make your project engaging and visually appealing. Ensure your visuals help explain the historical information clearly. Be prepared to present your visual representation to the class. Explain why you chose certain events or themes and how they contribute to the understanding of Canada's history.

SECTION IV. REVISION



1. What is the area of Canada?
 - A. 5 million square kilometers
 - B. 10 million square kilometers
 - C. 50 million square kilometers
2. The name of the place in the north of Canada where Inuit live?
 - A. Quebec
 - B. Montreal
 - C. Nunavut
3. What is the most popular sport in Canada?
 - A. football
 - B. windsurfing
 - C. ice-hockey
4. Which is the largest city in Canada?
 - A. Toronto
 - B. Quebec
 - C. Montreal
5. Where are the Rocky Mountains situated?
 - A. in the east of Canada
 - B. in the west of Canada
 - C. in the south of Canada
6. Find the synonym: tuition:
 - A. education
 - B. sport
 - C. payment
7. Choose the right word for the definition: “a sum of money returned when a payment exceeds the amount due”:
 - A. change
 - B. credit card
 - C. cash
8. Find the word that is different: shoes, shorts, computer, T-shirt, earrings, shampoo, hat:
 - A. hat, shampoo
 - B. shorts, computer
 - C. computer, shampoo
9. Find the opposite: low-priced

A. cheap

B. expensive

C. affordable

10. Find the correct translation: «высокий налог»:

A. reasonable price

B. health insurance

C. high tax

11. When did the first tribes which formed the First Nations of North America arrive in Canada?

A. 5.000-10.000 years ago

B. 12.000-15.000 years ago

C. 20.000-25.000 years ago

12. What was the name of the most prominent tribe in the North of Canada?

A. Maize

B. Iroquois

C. Maori

13. How did Leif Erikson and his men call the new land they had discovered?

A. Vinland

B. Greenland

C. America

14. Who officially gave Canada its name?

A. Christopher Columbus

B. John Cabot

C. Jacques Cartier

15. When was Quebec founded?

A. 1708 B. 1806 C. 1608

16. Which city was the best French port in Canada in the 1700s?

A. Quebec

B. Charlestown

C. Louisbourg

17. This document marked the end of the Seven Years' War and official end of French colonization in Canada.

A. The Treaty of Paris

B. Peace Treaty

C. The Treaty of London

18. Which industry made up 75% of Canadian exports in 1810?

A. Fur

B. Timber

C. Cotton

19. What did Canada receive with the Statute of Westminster in 1931?

A. more money

B. more autonomy

C. more territories

20. When was the Canadian flag adopted?

A. in 1965 B. in 1956 C. in 1985

MODULE 7. AUSTRALIA. PLACES.

SECTION I. READING



AUSTRALIA

Lead-in

Discuss the following questions in pairs or small groups:

- What do you know about Australian animals?
- Have you ever heard of any Australian slang? What do you think it might mean?
- What do you think life might be like in the Australian Outback? After the discussion, invite a few students to share their ideas with the class.

Read the text [2].

Australia ranks as one of the largest countries globally, being the sixth largest after Russia, Canada, China, the USA, and Brazil, and it holds the title of the largest island. A significant portion of Australia, particularly in the central region, is dominated by a desert known as the Outback. There are also mountains, rainforests, stunning beaches, and modern cities.



Centuries ago, Britain transported prisoners to this land, although some areas were designated for free settlers. It's important to note that the initial arrivals in Australia were not necessarily dangerous criminals. During that era, England faced severe poverty, leading to harsh punishments for minor offenses, such as imprisonment for stealing bread or even execution for cutting down a tree.

The voyage from England to Australia was lengthy and arduous, with prisoners often enduring over six months at sea. Many individuals aboard the first "prison ship" to Australia perished due to insufficient food during their initial months in this new land.

However, over time, prisoners gained their freedom, gold was discovered, and Australia evolved into a prosperous modern nation. Today, it is considered one of the best places to live in the world.

English is the primary language spoken in Australia, but the accent and some vocabulary differ significantly from



English as spoken in England or America. While many are aware that Australians greet each other with “G’Day!”, they may not know that “fair dinkum” means “genuine” or “real”, “arvo” refers to the afternoon, “take a squizz” means “to take a look”, and “chook” is slang for chicken. The origins of these terms are not entirely clear; for instance, some believe “squizz” may derive from a combination of “squint” and “quiz”, while “chook” could stem from an old term meaning “dear” or mimic the sound chickens make. There is also a tale suggesting that “dinkum” originates from the Chinese phrase “ding gum”, meaning “real gold”, although this is likely a myth.



Many Australians are descendants of English and Irish immigrants who arrived in the 18th and 19th centuries. However, there are also Indigenous people known as Aborigines who have inhabited Australia for thousands of years. Historically, over 300 languages were spoken among Aboriginal communities, but only about 70 are still in use today.

People from various countries continue to move to Australia, bringing their own languages with them. The second most commonly spoken language at home is Italian, followed by Greek and Chinese in third and fourth places, respectively.

Sydney, the largest city in Australia, serves as a major hub for business, culture, and sports. It is home to the iconic Sydney Opera House, a symbol of Australia and one of the most recognized buildings globally. Another famous location is Bondi Beach, located 7 km from Sydney, where you can often see surfers riding the waves or playing beach volleyball.



The Outback is also a well-known symbol of Australia, featuring Ayers Rock, a plateau that stands 348 meters high and measures 9 kilometers around. Made of sandstone, it changes color with the light, appearing light brown or deep red, and is often referred to as “the Heart of Australia”. It holds significant importance in the myths and legends of the Aboriginal people.



The Outback experiences high temperatures, with the hottest months averaging over 35 degrees Celsius. In the small town of Coober Pedy, most homes and shops are built underground due to the heat. Although there is a golf course, it’s too hot to play during the day, so residents enjoy nighttime golf using glow-in-the-dark balls.

Being an island, Australia is home to many unique animals, birds, plants, and trees that cannot be found naturally elsewhere. Kangaroos are common, as are large birds known as emus, which resemble smaller ostriches. There are

amusing tales about emus that approach humans in the wild; they sometimes nudge people playfully before darting away as if engaged in a game.



are toxic and rapidly multiplying, pose significant threats to wildlife, vegetation, and humans alike.



Australia offers a wide variety of food options. Vegemite, a dark brown paste made from yeast extract, is commonly spread on toast and has a bitter, salty flavor that many non-Australians find unappealing. However, there are numerous other food choices that tend to be more favored by visitors. Seafood is an integral part of Australian cuisine, and

Asian food is also quite popular.

Kangaroo meat is consumable, but it's not a daily staple for Australians; a recent survey indicated that only 14.5% of Australians eat it more than four times a year. Crocodile and emu meat are also available, though they aren't particularly popular. Barbecuing, or "barbie" as Australians refer to it, is a common practice, especially on the beach, where it serves as a

great way to unwind.



Other popular activities include surfing, scuba diving, fishing, and playing sports. The most favored sports are cricket, rugby, and a unique version of football known as "Australian Rules", which combines elements of soccer and rugby and can be quite tough.

Many Australians have gained international recognition, including pop stars like Kylie Minogue, iconic bands such as AC/DC, and actors like Mel Gibson, Nicole Kidman, Hugh Jackman, and Heath Ledger. Films set in Australia, like the Mad Max series from the



1980s, Babe (1995), and Strictly Ballroom (1993), may also come to mind.



There is a tradition among young Australians to travel extensively; a flight from Australia to the nearest European city can take over 24 hours. Consequently, many young people who have completed their university or high school education often choose to explore the world before settling down, aiming to visit as many countries as possible. It's common to encounter young Australians who travel for a year or more across Europe, North America, and beyond, with just a backpack.

Nowadays, many Australians identify more closely with Asia than Europe, leading secondary schools to offer Japanese and Chinese instead of traditional European languages like French. Immigration from Africa, India, China, and Europe is also transforming the country. While Australia's future remains uncertain, it is likely to be promising.

I. Find someone who...

You have a worksheet with statements related to Australia. The worksheet contains various facts and experiences from the text. Walk around the classroom and ask other students questions to find someone who matches each statement. Formulate full questions instead of just reading the statements.

<i>Find someone who...</i>	Name	Extra detail
... knows what the Outback is.		
... can explain why Sydney is famous.		
... can name an Australian sport.		
... would like to visit the Great Barrier Reef and explains why.		
... knows what Vegemite is.		
... can name an Australian animal that is unique to the country.		
... knows why Uluru (Ayers Rock) is important to Aboriginal culture.		
... has heard of one famous		

Australian person (actor, musician, athlete, etc.).		
... knows one Australian slang word and its meaning.		

If you find a classmate who matches the statement, write the person's name in the corresponding box. Also write one extra detail that the classmate shares.

II. Tour guide challenge.

Divide into small groups (3-4 people). Each group must create a travel plan including:

- Destinations (e.g., Sydney, the Outback, the Great Barrier Reef)
- Activities (e.g., surfing, visiting national parks, experiencing Australian culture)
- Food to try (e.g., seafood, barbecue, Vegemite)
- Groups prepare a short presentation as if they were travel agents selling the trip.

The class votes on the most exciting itinerary.

III. Creative Project: Create your own Australian city.

Work individually or in pairs to design a new city in Australia. You must consider the following:

- The geography of the area: desert, coastal, or urban.
- The culture: will it be heavily influenced by the indigenous people, multiculturalism, or another unique aspect?
- The language: will it use traditional Australian slang, or incorporate other languages from its immigrant communities?
- Popular activities: will the city focus on outdoor sports, the arts, or a specific industry?

After designing the city, present your ideas to the class, explaining the reasoning behind your design choices. Discuss the following questions:

- How do geography and culture influence the lifestyle and economy of a city?
- What role do immigrants and indigenous communities play in shaping a city's identity?

IV. Case Study: Environmental impact of non-native species in Australia.

Research the environmental impact of one non-native species in Australia, such as rabbits, cane toads, or cats. Focus on the following:

- *The history of how the species was introduced.*
- *The damage caused to local flora and fauna.*
- *The measures taken to control or eradicate the species.*

Present your case study findings to the class, followed by a group discussion on possible solutions to similar environmental challenges in other countries.

V. Reflective essay: The Australian way of life

Write an essay comparing aspects of Australian life (such as language, culture, outdoor lifestyle, and food) to their own culture. Discuss similarities and differences, and how these might influence the way people live, work, and interact in these countries. Incorporate examples from the text and from your own experiences.

SECTION II. LISTENING



PLACES

I. Listen to six people talking about the cities they live in. Do they enjoy living there? Tick (ü) the correct answer.



1. <i>Enjoys it a lot</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Likes it a little</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Doesn't like/enjoy it</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. <i>Enjoys it a lot</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Likes it a little</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Doesn't like/enjoy it</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. <i>Enjoys it a lot</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Likes it a little</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Doesn't like/enjoy it</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. <i>Enjoys it a lot</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Likes it a little</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Doesn't like/enjoy it</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. <i>Enjoys it a lot</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Likes it a little</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Doesn't like/enjoy it</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. <i>Enjoys it a lot</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Likes it a little</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Doesn't like/enjoy it</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>

II. People are discussing different cities. Listen and tick (ü) the best description.

1. great, busy	polluted, safe	quiet, boring
2. crowded, dangerous	quiet, nice	polluted, busy
3. noisy, busy	clean, small	crowded, dirty
4. boring, safe	great, expensive	cheap, small

5. small, quiet	crowded, expensive	noisy, dirty
6. boring, dirty	small, ugly	scenic, lovely
7. ugly, dirty	dangerous, crowded	safe, quiet
8. expensive, dangerous	large, crowded	small, dirty

III. Listen again and tick (ü) what each speaker says about his/her place of living.

1. a) There are so many great things to do.
b) I am not busy all the time.
2. a) People walk down the street with loud radios.
b) There is very little noise.
3. a) The air is so dirty.
b) I am not thinking about moving.
4. a) You don't have to pay a lot of money.
b) You have to pay a fortune for everything.
5. a) It's like a small town in many ways.
b) It's really quiet.
6. a) It's not a very lovely city.
b) The parks and the ocean are beautiful too.
7. a) It's dangerous.
b) It's safe.
8. a) It's a busy city.
b) I like small cities.

IV. Listen to four conversations where people are comparing 2 cities. Mark the sentences True or False.



1. a) Washington doesn't have great museums.
b) Restaurants in New York are more expensive than in Washington.



2. a) A person needs a bike to get around Los Angeles.
b) The speaker is never bored in San Francisco.



3. a) Singapore is quite dirty city.
b) There are a lot of people in Hong Kong.



4. a) Sydney is a very expensive city.
b) There are a lot of places to eat out in Melbourne.

V. Listen again and fill in the gaps.

1. New York has _____ museums.
2. Washington is _____ because the government is there.
3. You need a _____ to get around Los Angeles.

4. San Francisco is a great place for a _____. .
5. Singapore is more _____ than Hong Kong.
6. Hong Kong is always very _____ .
7. Sydney is too _____ and too _____.
8. Prices in Melbourne are _____ .

VI. Speaking assignment: Imaginary travel.

Imagine you are traveling to Australia for a month. Decide where you would like to stay (e.g., a city, a rural area, near the beach). Prepare a short presentation (2-3 minutes) about your choice, including:

- Why you chose that location.
- What type of accommodation you would prefer and why.
- What activities you would like to do there.

SECTION III. VIDEO



Pre-watching activities:

Discuss the following in groups:

- What do you know about Indigenous Australian cultures?
- What do you think life was like for the first settlers?
- What might make Australia's history unique compared to other countries?

Share your group's ideas with the class.

While-watching activities:

I. Scan the QR code below and watch the video [20]. Choose the correct answer.



1. Why does Australia have orange colour from space?
A. Because there are a lot of red stones
B. Because most of Australia is desert
C. Because most of Australia is the Red Sea
2. Where did the first humans migrate to Australia from?

- A. Southeast Asia
- B. North Asia
- C. Southwest Asia

3. What was “Dreamtime” for Aborigines?

- A. The great time
- B. The end of existence
- C. The very beginning of existence

4. Willem Janszoon discovered Australian coast when he was travelling ...

- A. From today's Jakarta over to New Guinea
- B. From today's USA over to New Zealand
- C. From today's Spain over to North America

5. What did the British use during the wars against the Aborigines?

- A. Nuclear weapon
- B. Bio weapon
- C. Chemical weapon



II. Watch the video again and fill in the gaps.

1. Most Australians live close to the _____ coast.
2. The Aborigines had spiritual and artistic _____.
3. The people, animals, the land, the tools and even dreams were created by _____.
4. The disease _____ killed a vast percentage of Aborigines.
5. On May, 26th people across Australia remember a mistreatment of a _____.

Post-watching activities:

III. Timeline creation.

Create a timeline of the major events covered in the video, such as:

- Arrival of Indigenous Australians.
- Arrival of Captain James Cook.
- British colonization.
- Gold rushes.
- Federation of Australia.
- Modern developments (e.g., Indigenous land rights movements).

Include at least one key event per century, along with a short description of its importance. Add drawings, symbols, or images to enhance your timeline.

IV. “What If...?” – Alternative history discussion.

In small groups, discuss a “What if...” scenario based on the video. Write a short response explaining how Australia’s history might have changed. Present your alternative history to the class.

Scenarios:

- *What if Britain had never colonized Australia?*
- *What if gold had never been discovered in Australia?*
- *What if Indigenous Australians had successfully resisted colonization?*
- *What if Australia had remained a British colony and never gained independence?*

Follow-up discussion:

- Which alternative history do you think would have had the biggest impact on modern Australia?
- Do you think Australia’s history was more about progress or struggle?

SECTION IV. REVISION



1. What is the area of Australia?
A. 7.700.000 km²
B. 6.600.000 km²
C. 3.600.000 km²
2. What colour does Australia have if we look at it from space?
A. black
B. blue
C. orange
3. What climate is the eastern coast of Australia?
A. cool and humid
B. hot and wet
C. cold and freezing
4. When did the first people migrate to Australia?
A. 20.000-50.000 BC
B. 40.000-70.000 BC
C. 14.000-17.000 BC
5. Who called Australia “Botany Bay”?
A. Willem Janszoon

B. James Cook
C. Christopher Columbus

6. When did the first war between the British and Aboriginal tribes start?
A. in 1975
B. in 1816
C. in 1795

7. Which chemical element was discovered in Australia in 1851?
A. gold
B. silver
C. iron

8. What is the “stolen generation” timeline?
A. 1910-1917
B. 1910-1950
C. 1910-1970

9. How long was the Aborigines Protection Act active?
A. for 16 years
B. for 60 years
C. for 6 years

10. When is the National Sorry Day?
A. the 25th of May
B. the 26th of May
C. the 26th of March

11. What is the first language in Australia?
A. French
B. Aboriginal
C. English

12. How many Aboriginal languages are still used in Australia?
A. 70
B. 300
C. 7

13. Which Australian city has underground houses and shops?
A. Sydney
B. Melbourne
C. Coober Pedy

14. Which animal is the symbol of Australia?
A. kangaroo
B. koala
C. emu

15. What is the most unusual Australian mammal?
A. emus
B. platypus
C. koala

16. Choose the right word for the definition “full of people”:
A. crowded
B. ugly

C. dirty

17. Choose the right word for the definition “having something harmful or poisonous”:

A. expensive

B. safe

C. polluted

18. Find the words that are different: great, dangerous, safe, boring, ugly, dirty, polluted:

A. great, safe

B. dangerous, polluted

C. ugly, dirty

19. Find the words that are different: nice, great, dangerous, safe, clean, dirty, lovely:

A. lovely, clean

B. nice, safe

C. dangerous, dirty

20. Find the opposite: noisy:

A. clean

B. quiet

C. safe

MODULE 8. NEW ZEALAND. VACATIONS.

SECTION I. READING



NEW ZEALAND

Lead-in

Answer the questions of the quiz individually or in teams. No looking up answers online or asking other teams!

1. What is the capital of New Zealand?
 - a) Auckland
 - b) Wellington
 - c) Christchurch
2. How many main islands does New Zealand consist of?
 - a) One
 - b) Two
 - c) Three
3. What is the highest mountain in New Zealand?
 - a) Mount Cook
 - b) Mount Everest
 - c) Mount Tasman
4. What is the traditional Maori war dance performed by the All Blacks rugby team?
 - a) Hula
 - b) Haka
 - c) Poi
5. What is a New Zealander often informally called?
 - a) Kiwi
 - b) Kiwi Fruit
 - c) Maori
6. What is the second official language of New Zealand?
 - a) French
 - b) Maori
 - c) Chinese
7. What flightless bird is a symbol of New Zealand?
 - a) Emu
 - b) Kiwi
 - c) Penguin
8. What unique animal lays eggs but has fur and a duck-like bill?
 - a) Platypus
 - b) Echidna
 - c) None of these

9. What famous film trilogy was shot in New Zealand?

- a) Harry Potter
- b) The Lord of the Rings
- c) Star Wars

10. Name one famous New Zealander.

Read the text [2], [6].



New Zealand is a fascinating country with a total area of 269,000 square kilometers. Located southeast of Australia in the Pacific Ocean, it comprises two main islands – North Island and South Island – along with several smaller islands. The population is approximately 5.1 million, and the capital city is Wellington, which also serves as a financial hub. Founded in

1840, Wellington has been the capital since 1865, and English is the official language.

The climate in New Zealand is humid, and the country is abundant in minerals. Key industries include iron and steel production, as well as natural gas and petroleum extraction.

New Zealand features numerous mountains, with Mount Cook being the highest at 3,764 meters (12,349 feet). It also boasts many rivers and lakes, including the Waikato and Wairau rivers.

While New Zealand is an independent nation, it was once part of the British Empire. The head of state is the King, and the country operates as a self-governing entity. Its Parliament consists of a single chamber known as the House of Representatives, with the Prime Minister serving as the government leader.

New Zealand has a significant heavy industry presence, with various manufacturing plants, including those for paper and rubber. The nation exports



products such as wool, meat, and butter.

Major cities include Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, and Nelson, with Auckland and Wellington being the primary ports.



In Wellington, there are several educational and cultural institutions, such as the University of New Zealand and Victoria University College, which was founded in 1897.

New Zealand is one of the last places on Earth to be inhabited by humans; the Maori people arrived around 3,000 years ago. The landscape is diverse, featuring snowy mountains, farmlands, sandy beaches, and volcanoes.

The stunning scenery of New Zealand served as a backdrop for the filming of The Lord of the Rings series.

Compared to Australia, New Zealand is perceived as a quieter place where residents are often seen as more friendly and laid-back. Agriculture plays a vital role in the economy, particularly sheep farming, alongside grape growing and wine production.



The islands are home to many unique animals, especially birds. Unfortunately, human arrival led to hunting and the introduction of rats and cats, resulting in the extinction of many bird species. The kiwi bird, roughly chicken-sized with long legs and beaks, cannot fly and has become a national symbol; it's also common to refer to New Zealanders as "Kiwis".

However, New Zealand is not solely wild landscapes. Auckland, located on North Island, is the largest city and a vibrant multicultural hub. Wellington is smaller but known for its arts scene and nightlife. Christchurch, often called "The Garden City" due to its parks, suffered significant damage from earthquakes in 2010 and 2011.

Approximately 98% of New Zealand's population speaks English, while Maori is the second official language spoken by the indigenous Maori people.

The Maori culture is rich in traditions that span centuries, with their art – particularly tattoos – featuring intricate patterns and vibrant colors. The national rugby team, known as the All Blacks due to their dark uniforms, performs a traditional Maori war dance called the haka before each match to intimidate opponents. The All Blacks have enjoyed great success, which suggests this practice may be effective! Other popular sports in New Zealand include cricket and netball.



Notable New Zealanders include writer Katherine Mansfield, actor Russell Crowe, comedy music duo Flight of the Conchords, and filmmaker Sir Peter Jackson, recognized for directing The Lord of the Rings trilogy.

I. Interactive learning stations.

Divide into four stations, each covering a different aspect of New Zealand. Each station has a short reading, a discussion question, and a mini-task. Work in



groups of 3-4 people. Each group starts at one station, spends 10 minutes, and then rotates to the next station. Complete all four stations before regrouping for discussion. After visiting all stations, present your findings from one station to other students.

Station 1: History & politics

- Reading: A part of the text about New Zealand's history, including Maori settlement, British colonization, and independence.
- Discussion question: How has colonization shaped modern New Zealand?
- Mini-Task: Place historical events in chronological order on a timeline.

Station 2: Geography & environment

- Reading: A description of New Zealand's two main islands, climate, and natural wonders.
- Discussion question: How do geography and climate affect people's way of life in New Zealand?
- Mini-Task: Label a map of New Zealand, including major cities, mountains, and bodies of water.

Station 3: Maori culture & traditions

- Reading: A passage about Maori traditions, the haka, tattoos, and language.
- Discussion question: Why is it important to preserve Indigenous cultures like the Maori?
- Mini-Task: Learn 3 Maori words and create a short greeting dialogue.

Station 4: Economy & lifestyle

- Reading: A short text about New Zealand's major industries (agriculture, tourism, film industry).
- Discussion question: Why is tourism such an important part of New Zealand's economy?
- Mini-Task: Design a 30-second tourism ad promoting New Zealand's attractions.

After all stations are completed, discuss:

- What was the most interesting fact you learned?
- Which aspect of New Zealand would you like to experience in real life?
- How does New Zealand compare to your own country?

II. The great New Zealand debate.

Divide into two teams to debate a New Zealand-related issue. Each team prepares arguments supporting their side. Teams debate while the teacher acts as a moderator. The class votes on which team had the strongest arguments.

Debate topics:

- Should Maori language be mandatory in New Zealand schools?
- Should New Zealand do more to protect endangered native species?
- Should the All Blacks stop using the haka in rugby?
- Is New Zealand's connection to the British monarchy still important today?

III. Comparative analysis: Venn diagram.

Choose a country you are familiar with (preferably one that contrasts with New Zealand). In pairs or small groups, create a Venn diagram comparing and contrasting aspects such as geography, culture, economy, and language between New Zealand and the chosen country. Each group should present their diagrams, highlighting key similarities and differences and discussing what these might imply about each country's identity.

IV. Cultural artifact exploration.

Choose a cultural artifact or tradition from Maori culture mentioned in the text (e.g., haka dance, tattoos). Research its significance and present your findings to the group. Reflect on how this artifact contributes to New Zealand's national identity and cultural diversity. Discuss how these traditions are perceived both domestically and internationally.

V. Writing assignment: Opinion Essay.

Write an opinion essay (300-500 words) on a topic related to New Zealand that resonates with you (e.g., the importance of preserving Maori culture, the impact of tourism on natural landscapes). Support your opinions with evidence from the text or/and additional research. After writing, you can share your pieces in small groups for feedback and discussion.

SECTION II. LISTENING



VACATIONS

I. Listen to eight people talking about their vacations. Choose the correct answer.



Speaker 1.

- a) went to Brazil
- b) watched TV at home

Speaker 2.

- a) vacation in Hawaii
- b) vacation in Egypt

Speaker 3.

- a) helped his mother
- b) fixed the car

Speaker 4.

- a) invited brother and his family
- b) visited brother and his family

Speaker 5.

- a) sunbathed on the beach
- b) rented a country house

Speaker 6.

- a) broke his leg
- b) broke his arm

Speaker 7.

- a) went to Turkey
- b) studied for her exam

Speaker 8.

- a) went to California
- b) went to Nevada

II. Listen to eight people describing their holidays. Did they like them? Tick the correct answer.



Speaker 1.

- like
- dislike

Speaker 2.

- like
- dislike

Speaker 3.

- like
- dislike

Speaker 4.

- like
- dislike

Speaker 5.

- like

dislike

Speaker 6.

like

dislike

Speaker 7.

like

dislike

Speaker 8.

like

dislike

III. Listen again. Match each vacation to the correct description.



1. Speaker 1	a. wonderful
2. Speaker 2	b. terrific
3. Speaker 3	c. awful
4. Speaker 4	d. fantastic
5. Speaker 5	e. disappointing
6. Speaker 6	f. nothing special
7. Speaker 7	g. great
8. Speaker 8	h. terrible

IV. Listen to six people and number the pictures in order you hear them.

A.



B.



C.



D.



E.



F.



V. Listen again. Are these statements True or False?

1. She could learn to water-ski very quickly.
2. The weather was warm at night.
3. It was really boring to go to museums.
4. The speaker got a sunburn.
5. The speaker can make lasagne and pizza now.
6. They didn't sleep at all.

VI. Speaking assignment: Vacation planning.

In pairs, plan a vacation to New Zealand. Discuss the topics:

- What cities or regions you would like to visit (e.g., Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, Nelson).
- Activities you would like to do (e.g., hiking in national parks, visiting Maori cultural sites, exploring beaches).
- The best time of year to visit based on the climate information from the reading.

After 10-15 minutes, each pair will present their vacation plan to the class. Explain your choices and what excites you about visiting New Zealand.

SECTION III. VIDEO



Pre-watching activities:

Predictive questions.

Answer the following questions based on what you know or can guess:

- 1) Who do you think were the first people to arrive in New Zealand?
- 2) Why do you think the Treaty of Waitangi was important?
- 3) How might New Zealand's history be different from that of its neighbor, Australia?

Share your answers with the class. After the video, check if your predictions were correct.

While-watching activities:

I. Scan the QR code below and watch the video [21]. Choose the correct answer.



1. How many tiny islands is New Zealand surrounded by?
A. 600 B. 800 C. 700
2. When did the Polynesian fleet come to New Zealand?
A. 1813
B. 1830
C. 1380
3. Which vegetable did Maori plant in New Zealand?
A. Eggplant
B. Sweet potato
C. Carrots
4. What was the name of European explorer who came to New Zealand in 1642?
A. James Cook
B. Abel Tasman
C. Christopher Columbus
5. Which metal weapon became extremely effective against wood and stone?
A. Revolver B. Gun C. Musket



II. Watch the video again and fill in the gaps.

1. In 1840 Maori and Brits signed a document which created New Zealand as a British _____ state.
2. In 30 short years (after New Zealand largely governed itself) it would become the first country to give women the _____.
3. New Zealand played a large role in the _____ _____ _____.
4. ANZUS pact guaranteed New Zealand _____ underneath the United States.
5. Rainbow Warrior fell victim to attack by _____ intelligence.

Post-watching activities:

III. Map exploration activity.

Watch the video and mark key locations such as settlement areas, battle sites, and regions of interest on the map. After the video pair up to compare maps and discuss the significance of each location. Conclude with a discussion highlighting the geographical factors that influenced historical events.



IV. Discussion questions

Break into small groups and discuss the following questions:

- What was the most important event in New Zealand's history and why?
- How did the Treaty of Waitangi shape modern New Zealand?
- How do you think British colonization affected the Māori people?

Each group presents their key points to the class.

SECTION IV. REVISION



1. What is the name of South Island mountains in New Zealand?
 - A. the Alps
 - B. the Southern Alps
 - C. the New Zealand Alps
2. Which animals did Polynesian settlers bring to New Zealand with them?
 - A. kiwis
 - B. dogs
 - C. bears
3. When did Abel Tasman arrive in New Zealand?
 - A. in 1462
 - B. in 1662
 - C. in 1642
4. In New Zealand the period from 1840 to 1860 was a period of...
 - A. wealth and prosperity
 - B. science and technology
 - C. war and conflict
5. When was New Zealand Representative Parliament established?
 - A. 1852
 - B. 1582
 - C. 1258
6. Which country did New Zealand support during the First World War?
 - A. Germany
 - B. Britain
 - C. Russia
7. What was the population of New Zealand during World War I?
 - A. 1.1 million people
 - B. 100 thousand people
 - C. 2.1 million people
8. What important document was signed in 1951?
 - A. Triti o Waitangi
 - B. The second Constitution
 - C. ANZUS pact
9. This South African rugby team caused serious protests in New Zealand in 1981.
 - A. Sportboks
 - B. Springboks
 - C. All Blacks
10. What was the name of the ship that was attacked by France in 1985?
 - A. Rainbow Warrior
 - B. Sun Warrior
 - C. Sea Warrior

11. What is the area of New Zealand?

- A. 268,000 square kilometers
- B. 628,000 square kilometers
- C. 826,000 square kilometers

12. What is the major part of New Zealand economy?

- A. Textile
- B. Metals
- C. Farming

13. Which bird is the symbol of New Zealand?

- A. Chicken
- B. Pigeon
- C. Kiwi

14. What is the biggest city in New Zealand?

- A. Wellington
- B. Auckland
- C. Hamilton

15. What is the name of famous New Zealand writer?

- A. J.K. Rowling
- B. Jane Austen
- C. Katherine Mansfield

16. The synonym for “vacation”:

- A. beach
- B. holiday
- C. weekend

17. Choose the right word for the definition “a house outside the city/town”:

- A. flat
- B. country house
- C. semi-detached house

18. Find the different word: terrible, awful, fantastic, disappointing:

- A. fantastic
- B. disappointing
- C. awful

19. Match the nouns and verbs:

1. sunbathe	a) a beach house
2. visit	b) on the beach
3. rent	c) relatives

- A. 1-c, 2-a, 3-b
- B. 1-a, 2-c, 3-b
- C. 1-b, 2-c, 3-a

20. Unscramble the letters in the underlined word:

Last weekend I had a e r i f i c t r time. I swam every day and I learned how to windsurf.

- A. fritter
- B. terrific
- C. ferrictic

MODULE 9. INDIA. HOTELS.

SECTION I. READING



INDIA

Lead-in

Write “India” in the center of the board or piece of paper and draw a circle around it. Share any words or ideas you associate with India (e.g., culture, food industry). Write your responses around the central circle, grouping similar ideas together. Discuss your contributions briefly and read the text below.

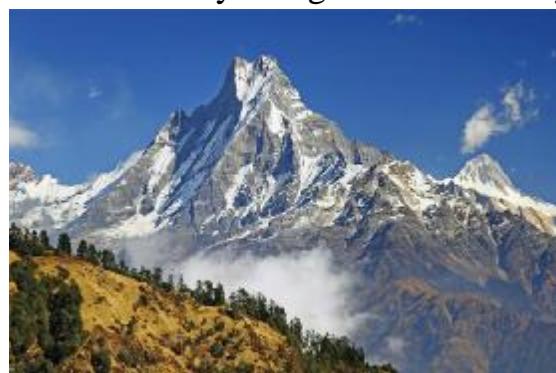
Read the text [2].

India is a vast nation with a population exceeding 1.2 billion people, where English is recognized as an official language and widely spoken.

For many years, India was under British colonial rule, starting in the mid-18th century when the British East India Company began setting up trading posts. The company employed soldiers to combat rivals and local rulers, gradually gaining control over much of the country. A rebellion occurred in 1857 but ultimately failed. Following this uprising, the British government assumed direct control, solidifying India’s status as a British colony.

The Indian populace continued to strive for independence, with Mahatma Gandhi leading non-violent protests for thirty-two years until India achieved independence in 1947. Concurrently, Pakistan emerged as a separate nation following a violent conflict.

India is characterized by its diversity, comprising 28 states where numerous languages are spoken and various religions are practiced. It is the birthplace of Buddhism, Hinduism, Sikhism, and Jainism, which are still followed today alongside Christianity and Islam.



Geographically, India features mountain ranges, forests, deserts, and plains, alongside bustling modern cities. The northern region is home to the Himalayan Mountains, attracting climbers from around the world seeking adventure. Mount Everest, the highest and most renowned mountain globally, is located in the Himalayas in neighboring Nepal.

India is also home to half of the world’s Bengal tiger population, as well as lions, jackals, rhinoceroses, gazelles, monkeys, and the Himalayan red panda – a

small tree-dwelling animal with reddish fur. The country has its own species of elephants that are smaller than African.

Numerous snake species inhabit India, including dangerous ones like cobras, kraits, and vipers. Additionally, the golden langur, one of the rarest monkeys worldwide, can be found here; it has a dark face, yellow fur, and golden eyes.

For wildlife enthusiasts, Corbett National Park in northern India is a must-visit destination. Spanning 520 square kilometers, the park is home to elephants, sloths, bears, and Bengal tigers. Although tigers face extinction risks, conservation efforts are underway within the park to provide them with a safe habitat and help increase their numbers.



No trip to India would be complete without visiting the Taj Mahal, widely regarded as one of the most beautiful structures in the world and perhaps the most iconic landmark in India. Built by Emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his young wife who passed away, it symbolizes love. Constructed from white marble and semi-precious stones, its interior showcases intricate artwork.

Surrounding the Taj Mahal is a garden filled with flowers, trees, and a long reflecting pool. Completed in 1653 after 20 years of construction, it attracts between 2 and 4 million visitors annually.

Another notable site is the Khajuraho Temples, nearly a thousand years old. These Hindu temples are made of sandstone and adorned with intricate stone carvings.

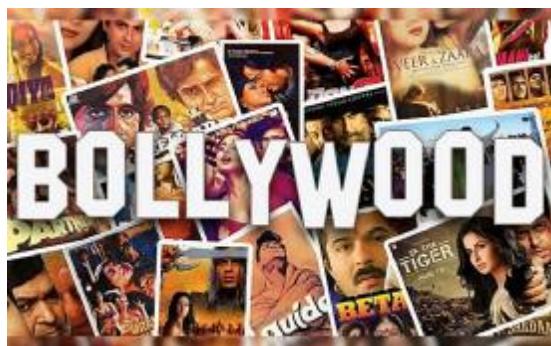
Additionally, the Ajanta Caves consist of 29 rock-cut caves created by Buddhist monks over two millennia ago, housing paintings and sculptures considered among the finest examples of Buddhist art in history.

The city of Mumbai, formerly known as Bombay, has a population exceeding 12 million people. It is a vibrant metropolis and a hub for business, technology, and culture, boasting a robust economy. However, there are still many residents living in extreme poverty.

India is rich in lively and dynamic culture. Women traditionally wear saris, which are long pieces of colorful fabric wrapped around the body in various styles, often accompanied by a headscarf. Men typically wear long, loose shirts that reach nearly to the knees, paired with light, loose trousers.



Music plays a significant role in Indian culture, featuring traditional instruments such as the sitar – a long-necked string instrument – bamboo flutes, and various hand-played small drums. For those interested in contemporary Indian pop music, dance clubs in Mumbai or Bollywood musicals offer a great experience.



Bollywood refers to the film industry based in Mumbai, producing films in Hindi. The term is a blend of “Bombay” and “Hollywood”. While Mumbai has produced many serious films, it is now well-known for its musical numbers and dance sequences. Historically, dances were traditional, but

modern films often incorporate contemporary dance styles alongside traditional movements.

Numerous American and British films have also been shot in India, including titles like *A Passage to India* (1984), *The Darjeeling Limited* (2007), and *Slumdog Millionaire* (2008).

Indian cuisine is characterized by the use of spicy ingredients such as curry and chili peppers, often accompanied by rice or lentils. While meat is present in some dishes, many Indians follow vegetarian diets. Samosas are popular snacks made from pastry filled with vegetables or meat and deep-fried. Naan, a soft flatbread, is often used to scoop up food instead of using forks and knives. For dessert, one might enjoy sweet rice pudding or chai – a spiced hot tea with milk and sugar. Breakfast may consist of flatbread served with vegetables and pickles.



Cricket is the most popular sport in India, with many fans displaying even greater passion for the game than the English. Field hockey is also widely played. Chess originated in India as chaturanga in the 6th century and remains popular today. Other sports include kabaddi, a team wrestling game.



The vibrancy of India is evident in its festivals, with Diwali and Holi being two significant celebrations. Diwali, known as the festival of lights, lasts five days in October or November. Homes are adorned with small clay lamps, fireworks light up the sky, and people decorate their doors and windows with flowers and mango leaves while exchanging gifts.

Holi, celebrated in spring, is known as the festival of colors. Participants throw colored powders on each other and splash colored water, accompanied by street parades and traditional songs and dances.

I. “India’s Festivals” – Compare & contrast

Work in pairs. Each pair chooses one Indian festival (e.g., Diwali, Holi, Eid, or Navratri). Compare it to a festival from Kazakhstan based on:

- Purpose

- Traditions
- Food, music, and clothing

Present your comparison to the class. And discuss the following questions:

- Why are festivals important in different cultures?
- What is your favorite festival?

Feature	Festival in India	Festival in Kazakhstan
Purpose		
Decorations		
Traditions		

II. “A Day in India” – Creative writing.

Imagine you are traveling to India and describe a day in your journey. Write a short travel diary entry (150 words) about a day spent in India. You must include:

- A city or region you are visiting.
- A cultural experience (e.g., visiting the Taj Mahal, watching a Bollywood movie).
- A meal you try.
- People you meet.

Read your diary entry aloud to a partner. The class votes on the most exciting and creative travel experience.

III. Group discussion: “India through your eyes”.

Divide into small groups. Each group will discuss their impressions of India after reading the text. Discuss the following questions:

- What surprised you the most about India?
- Which part of Indian culture or history would you like to experience firsthand, and why?
- What similarities or differences do you notice between India and your own country?

A representative from each group will share key points with the class.

IV. Debate: Tourism in India.

Divide into two groups:

Team A: Advocates for promoting tourism in India (highlighting economic benefits, cultural exchange).

Team B: Concerns about tourism's negative impacts (environmental issues, overcrowding).

Each group should prepare arguments based on the text and their own reasoning.

V. Creative project: Virtual travel guide.

In pairs or small groups, create a travel guide for visitors to India. The guide should include:

- A brief historical overview
- Top attractions (e.g., Taj Mahal, Ajanta Caves)
- Tips on culture (e.g., clothing, food, festivals).
- A “Did You Know?” section with fun facts.

Present your guides as posters, digital slideshows, or brochures.

SECTION II. LISTENING



HOTELS



I. Listen to four visitors in a hotel. Mark the sentences True or False.

1. Visitor 1 is going to pay by credit card.
2. Mr. Fox's confirmation number is 1913.
3. Visitor 3 is already registered.
4. The hotel is called City Travel.

II. Listen and match visitors to the rooms.



Visitor 1	A. Double deluxe room with a garden view
Visitor 2	B. Single room with a city view
Visitor 3	C. Ordinary room on a high floor
Visitor 4	D. Standard single room with city view

III. Listen again and fill in the gaps.

1. The deluxe room costs an extra ...
2. Guests asked for a wake up call at ...
3. The lower floors are ...
4. Deluxe rooms are more ... , but much ...

IV. People are discussing their rooms. Listen and choose the correct information.



Conversation 1.

1. The bathroom in the room is ...
 - a. big
 - b. small
 - c. dirty
2. The problem that the guest has is ...
 - a. small bathroom
 - b. no coffeemaker
 - c. empty fridge

Conversation 2.

1. The room is on ... floor.
 - a. first
 - b. third
 - c. second
2. The guest complained about ...
 - a. small bedroom
 - b. hard mattress
 - c. bad service

Conversation 3.

1. Speaker 3 couldn't use ... in the room.
 - a. hair dryer
 - b. iron
 - c. TV
2. The weather was ...
 - a. cold
 - b. hot
 - c. rainy

Conversation 4.

1. The manager would send ... to the room.
 - a. plumber
 - b. electrician
 - c. engineer
2. What did Speaker 4 like about his room?
 - a. polite plumber
 - b. big space
 - c. wonderful view

V. Listen again and match. What did each person ask for?

Speaker 1	a. soft mattress
Speaker 2	b. to fix the shower

Speaker 3

c. to fill the fridge up

Speaker 4

d. electric fan

VI. Creating a travel itinerary.

Work with a partner to create a one-day travel itinerary for a tourist staying at a hotel in Mumbai. Include:

- Hotel name and description
- Morning activity (e.g., visiting a local market)
- Lunch spot (suggest a restaurant with traditional Indian food)
- Afternoon activity (e.g., attending a dance performance)
- Evening relaxation (e.g., enjoying chai at the hotel)

After creating your itinerary, present it to another pair or group, explaining your choices.

SECTION III. VIDEO



Pre-watching activities:

Group discussion.

In groups, discuss:

- What do you know about the earliest civilizations in the world? Where does India fit in?
- What role might religion have played in shaping ancient Indian society?
- How do you think ancient trade routes influenced India's development?

Share your group's ideas with the class to create a collective pool of knowledge.

While-watching activities:

I. Scan the QR code below and watch the video [22]. Choose the correct answer.



1. What are Mohenjo-daro and Harappa?

A. people

B. cities
 C. books

2. Who were Viashyas according to caste system?
 A. skilled workers and merchants
 B. priests
 C. warriors and kings

3. Which centuries are called Golden Age?
 A. 4th - 5th AD
 B. 5th - 4th BC
 C. 14th - 15th AD

4. What is the most profound and lasting monument of the Golden Age of Mughal architecture?
 A. Shah Jahan
 B. Jama Masjid
 C. Taj Mahal

5. When was Queen Victoria declared Empress of India?
 A. in 1857
 B. in 1876
 C. in 1786



II. Watch the video again and fill in the gaps.

1. Archaeologists have uncovered that this great civilization housed urban planning and _____.
2. For the rest of Ashoka's 36 year _____ he took a vow of non-violence and spread Buddhism throughout his _____.
3. It is also believed the _____ was invented in this period.
4. The Portuguese, Dutch, Danish, French and English had gradually _____ and trading posts along the Indian coast line.
5. Today India is the world's largest democracy with a rapidly growing economy, science and _____ are both ancient and modern.

Post-watching activities:

III. Research project: India's contributions.

Research a specific contribution of India to global history, such as:

- Mathematical advancements (e.g., the concept of zero).
- Philosophical or spiritual traditions (e.g., yoga, Ayurveda).
- Architectural wonders (e.g., the Taj Mahal).

Create a short presentation or write a report on your findings. Share your work with the class to broaden everyone's understanding.

IV. History in headlines.

Work in pairs or small groups (3-4 people). Choose a historical event:

- The rise of the Maurya Empire
- The expansion of the Mughal Empire
- India's Independence Movement led by Gandhi
- The Partition of India

Create a newspaper front page. Design a front page for an Indian newspaper reporting on your event. Your newspaper page should include:

1) A headline summarizing the event (Example: "India Gains Independence! A New Nation is Born")

2) A short news article (100-150 words) answering:

- What happened?
- Who was involved?
- When and where did it take place?
- Why is it important?

3) A quote from a historical figure or a fictional eyewitness.

4) A small illustration or image caption (can be hand-drawn or described). Present your newspaper to the class. Each group will present their front page and explain their chosen event. Other students can ask follow-up questions about their article.

SECTION IV. REVISION



1. Choose the right word for the definition "to register at a hotel":

A. check in

B. sign

C. fill out

2. Complete the conversation.

- Is your room OK?

- Yes, but my only _____ is with the air conditioning.

A. complain

B. view

C. confirmation

3. A hotel room for two people:

A. single room

B. garden view room

C. double room

4. Give the synonym for word “standard”:

A. deluxe

B. basic

C. single

5. Match the words:

1. confirmation a) form

2. registration b) call

3. wake-up c) number

A. 1-b, 2-c, 3-a

B. 1-a, 2-b, 3-c

C. 1-c, 2-a, 3-b

6. When did India become independent?

A. 1974

B. 1947

C. 1977

7. What is one of the most famous Indian sight which is also known as a symbol of love?

A. The Taj Mahal

B. The Khajuraho Temples

C. The Ajanta Caves

8. The former name of Mumbai.

A. Delhi

B. Bombay

C. Bollywood

9. Which game was invented in India in the 6th century?

A. cricket

B. chess

C. field hockey

10. When do Indian people celebrate Diwali festival?

A. in October or November

B. in January or February

C. in April or May

11. The name of an outstanding Indian scientist and the first Indian spacecraft.

A. Baudhayan

B. Brahmgupta

C. Aryabhatta

12. Who did the citizens of Mohenjo-daro and Harappa conduct trade with?

A. Romans

B. Chinese civilizations

C. Sumerian civilizations

13. Which peoples introduced the Vedas in India?

A. Romans

B. Indo-Aryans

C. Ancient Greek

14. What is the highest caste in the Indian caste system?

A. warriors

B. kings

C. priests

15. How is a period of scientific inventions and discovery called in Ancient India?

A. Golden Age

B. Diamond Age

C. Silver Age

16. When did King Rajaraja unite the southern kingdoms?

A. 10th century

B. 15th century

C. 1st century

17. What was the name of the Emperor who established good relation with all religious groups throughout his empire and built libraries and schools?

A. Muhammad Babur

B. Akbar the Great

C. Ashoka

18. What caused an extreme famine in India?

A. wars with England

B. cultivation of non-food crops

C. drought

19. Where are ISRO (The Indian Space Research Organization) currently sending missions?

A. to the Sun

B. to Mars

C. to the Moon

20. India is the birthplace of this world religion. People practice this religion throughout the world?

A. Islam

B. Hinduism

C. Christianity

MODULE 10. PAKISTAN. AIR TRAVEL.

SECTION I. READING



PAKISTAN

Lead-in: Quick Write.

Write a short paragraph answering the question: “What do you think life is like in Pakistan?”. After a few minutes, volunteers can share their responses, highlighting the most interesting points.

Read the text [2], [13].

When India gained independence in 1947, it was divided into two nations. Pakistan, located in the north, became distinct from India.

The country is home to over 231 million people, predominantly Muslims. Pakistan has a rich cultural heritage that dates back to ancient times when it served as a significant intersection for major trade routes.

Pakistan has faced numerous challenges, including threats from terrorism and severe earthquakes. Nevertheless, it is also a stunning land characterized by forests, mountains, and plains, alongside ancient temples and mosques, where the locals are known for their warm hospitality towards visitors.



In Pakistan, the majestic mountain ranges of the Himalayas, Karakorums, and Hindu Kush converge, offering breathtaking views. For a remarkable sight of the mountains, one can travel along the Karakoram Highway, which stands at an altitude of 5,000 meters, making it the highest paved road globally.

Lahore, a vibrant and bustling city, is filled with shops and bazaars. It is home to the Badshahi Mosque, constructed in 1671, renowned as one of the largest and most beautiful mosques worldwide.



Additionally, the ruins of Taxila, which once thrived as a center for Hindu and Buddhist culture and a meeting point for three major trade routes, can be explored. Other picturesque locations include Lake Saiful

Muluk, celebrated for its striking blue waters set against snowy mountains. Legends suggest that the lake's beauty attracts fairies during the full moon.

The traditional clothing in Pakistan is the shalwar qameez, worn by both men and women. This outfit consists of a long, loose shirt paired with wide pants that taper at the ankles. Men typically wear darker colors with buttons down the front, while women opt for softer, brighter colours often adorned with floral patterns. Women also commonly cover their heads.



Pakistani cuisine shares similarities with Indian food but features unique flavors. Breakfast often includes eggs, flatbread or other types of bread, fresh fruit, and tea. In Punjab, mustard greens and cornbread may be served for breakfast.

Ramadan is the most significant festival in Pakistan, during which people fast from dawn until dusk for an entire month. The conclusion of Ramadan is marked by celebrations where people exchange gifts, and streets and buildings are elaborately decorated with colorful lights.

Nowruz is another festival celebrating spring that occurs around late March.



People exchange colored eggs, enjoy polo matches, and partake in outdoor feasts while jumping over fires for good luck.

August 14, Pakistan's Independence Day, celebrated with parades and lively singing and dancing in the streets.

Five facts about Pakistan:



1: World's highest mountains

Pakistan is home to K2, the second-highest mountain globally, Tirich Meer, the third-highest, as well as three of the tallest peaks in the world.





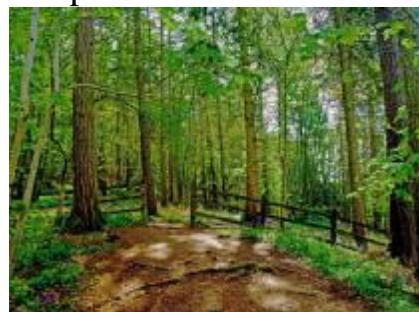
2: The world's largest volunteer ambulance service

The Edhi Foundation operates the largest volunteer ambulance service worldwide, a record that Pakistan has held since 1997.



3: Changa Manga Forest.

This forest is recognized as the largest man-made forest globally and one of the oldest plantations. It boasts a diverse range of flora and fauna, including over 50 bird species and 27 insect species. Changa Manga serves as an important wildlife sanctuary and provides timber for local industries.



4: Fourth largest cotton producer in Asia.

Pakistan ranks as the fourth-largest cotton producer in Asia and holds third place in spinning capacity.



5: Khewra Mine.

This mine is the second-largest salt mine in the world, producing 325,000 tons of salt annually. It features over 40 kilometers of tunnels and even contains a mosque. Inside the mine, miniature replicas of landmarks such as the Great Wall of China, Pakistani minarets, and the Badshahi Mosque have been constructed to attract tourists.



I. Fact or Myth?

You will work in pairs or small groups (3-4 students) to discuss different statements about Pakistan. Read the list of statements about Pakistan. Some statements are facts, while others are myths (false information or stereotypes). As a group, discuss whether each statement is true or false based on what you learned from the text. If the statement is false, correct it by writing the true information.

Statement	Fact or myth?	Correction (if false)
Pakistan is part of the Middle East.		
Urdu is the only language spoken in Pakistan.		
Lahore is Pakistan's capital city.		
Cricket is the most popular sport in Pakistan.		
The Khewra Salt Mine is one of the largest salt mines in the world.		
All Pakistani people wear traditional clothing.		
Pakistan has one of the oldest civilizations in the world.		

Each group will present one or two statements to the class, explaining why they are true or false.

II. Speed talking.

Find a partner and stand or sit facing each other. Your teacher will give each pair a topic related to Pakistan:

- The Lahore Fort
- Traditional Pakistani clothing
- The Pakistani flag and what it symbolizes
- The importance of the Indus River
- Pakistan's connection to Bollywood and music

You have 30 seconds to think about what you want to say. One student speaks for 1 minute while the other listens. Try to speak continuously without long pauses. Use details from the text. After 1 minute, switch roles and the second student speaks. After both partners have spoken, find a new partner and

get a new topic from the teacher. Repeat the process with different topics and partners.

III. Group Discussion.

Divide into small groups and discuss the following questions:

- What are some of the challenges Pakistan faces today? How do you think these challenges affect its culture and society?
- How does Pakistan's geography influence its lifestyle and economy?
- In what ways do you think the festivals mentioned in the text reflect the culture of Pakistan?

Discuss the questions for 15-20 minutes and then shares your insights with the class.

IV. Create a travel brochure.

Create a travel brochure for Pakistan, highlighting key attractions, cultural practices, and festivals discussed in the text. Include components like:

- Cover page with an attractive title and images.
- Sections on geography, culture, food, traditional clothing, and major festivals.
- A “Did You Know?” section featuring one or two of the five facts about Pakistan.

Present your brochures to the class or display them around the classroom.

V. Compare and contrast essay.

Write a short essay comparing and contrasting Pakistan with another country (this could be India). Focus Areas:

- Cultural similarities and differences (food, clothing, festivals).
- Geographical features and their impacts on society.
- Historical context regarding independence and development.

SECTION II. LISTENING



AIR TRAVEL

I. Listen to a flight attendant and number the instructions in order you hear them.



A.



B.



C.



D.



E.



F.

II. Listen and mark the sentences True or False.

1. A flight attendant helped the passenger immediately.
2. A passenger was looking for the menu and the magazine.
3. A flight attendant was serving the drinks when a passenger called her.
4. A passenger should be in seat 12A.

III. Listen to 4 passengers and choose the right answer.

Conversation 1

1. The airport was ...
 - a. in the city center
 - b. close to the downtown
 - c. far from the city
2. The thing the Speaker 1 didn't like most was ...
 - a. flight attendant
 - b. other passengers
 - c. bumpy flight

Conversation 2

1. The service wasn't good, because ...
 - a. not air conditioned plane
 - b. impolite flight attendants
 - c. awful food
2. Next time Passenger 2 will ...
 - a. choose the same airline
 - b. travel by train
 - c. choose different airline

Conversation 3

1. The food consisted of ...
 - a. meat and vegetables
 - b. fish and vegetables
 - c. snacks
2. Passenger 3 was sitting ...
 - a. close to the front of the plane
 - b. at the back of the plane
 - c. in the middle of the plane

Conversation 4

1. The flight was terrible, because ...
 - a. of the weather
 - b. of the food
 - c. of the flight attendant
2. Next time the passenger will check ...
 - a. the ticket price
 - b. the weather report
 - c. menu

IV. Listen again and fill in the gaps.

1. The biggest problem during the flight was the _____.
2. The airport has shops, restaurants, and even a _____ and a _____.
3. The only problem was the _____.
4. It takes a lot of time to _____ and go through _____.

V. Dictation. Write down four sentences.

VI. Presentation – Air Travel Tips for Pakistan.

Prepare a short presentation (2-3 minutes) on air travel tips specifically for travelers coming to Pakistan. Key points to cover:

1. Best airports to fly into in Pakistan.
2. Common airlines that operate flights to and from Pakistan.
3. Tips for booking flights (e.g., best times to buy tickets, using travel apps).
4. Cultural considerations when traveling to Pakistan (e.g., customs, local etiquette).

SECTION III. VIDEO



Pre-watching activities:

Read at the questions related to Pakistan's history and culture below. Take 5 minutes to write down your initial thoughts.

- What do you think makes Pakistan unique in terms of history and culture?
- Why do you think Pakistan's independence was significant?
- How do you think geography has influenced Pakistan's history?
- What might you expect to learn about ancient civilizations in this region?

After writing your thoughts, pair up with a partner and discuss your answers. Use this time to compare ideas and add new insights to your notes. While watching the video, try to find information that answers or relates to the questions above. Take notes on anything new or surprising that stands out.

While-watching activities:

I. Scan the QR code below and watch the video [23]. Choose the correct answer.



1. When did modern humans arrive on Pakistan?
A. between 73.000 and 55.000 years ago

- B. between 53.000 and 75.000 years ago
- C. between 37.000 and 55.000 years ago

2. Which system was introduced into the Indus Valley for the first time under Persian rule?

- A. a system of democracy
- B. a system of centralized administration
- C. a system of monarchy

3. Which Empire existed approximately from 320 to 600?

- A. Ghurid Empire
- B. Sassanian Empire
- C. Gubta Empire

4. How many dynasties ruled the Delhi Sultanate?

- A. 5
- B. 4
- C. 3

5. What did Zulfikar Ali Bhutto create between 1971 to 1977?

- A. economic grievances
- B. a political crisis
- C. an Islamic socialist system



II. Watch the video again and fill in the gaps.

1. People worked in _____ and in _____ of animals like goats, sheep or cattle in around 7000 BC.
2. When Alexander died in 323 BCE, he left behind an _____ Empire _____ from Greece to the Indus river.
3. In Alexander's campaigns many Greeks _____ in this part of the Empire _____ communities and influencing the region with their culture.
4. The Delhi Empire was a Sultanate based in Delhi that stretched over large parts of India ruling over the _____ here and also deep in India's territory.
5. Mughal rule was the time of economic development, _____ and _____ for Pakistan, which remained nearly two centuries and also the golden age of the region.

Post-watching activities:

III. “Hot Seat” – Guess the historical figure.

One student sits in the “Hot Seat” with a historical figure’s name taped to their forehead (they can’t see it):

- Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- Benazir Bhutto
- Allama Iqbal
- Malala Yousafzai

The rest of the class asks yes/no questions to help the student guess who they are. The student in the Hot Seat can only ask yes/no questions, such as:

- “Was I involved in Pakistan’s independence?”
- “Did I live in the 20th century?”
- “Am I known for politics?”

The student keeps asking until they guess their historical figure. Repeat with new students!

IV. Summarizing key moments from the video.

Reflect on the video you just watched about Pakistan’s history. Think about the major events, civilizations, and historical figures mentioned. Form small groups (3–4 students per group). Each group will work together to create a summary of the video.

Discuss the following questions to guide your summary:

- What are the most important events or periods mentioned in the video?
- How do these events connect to Pakistan’s identity today?
- What surprised you the most about the video?

As a group, write a 5–7 sentence summary of the video. Make sure your summary includes:

- Key historical events (e.g., Indus Valley Civilization, Mughal Empire, Partition in 1947).
- Important cultural or geographical points.
- A concluding sentence summarizing the video’s overall message.

Present your group’s summary to the class. Listen to other groups’ summaries and compare what they focused on versus what your group included.

After all groups have shared, discuss the following as a class:

- What common themes emerged in the summaries?
- Was there any information that one group included but others didn’t?
- How does understanding Pakistan’s history help us appreciate its culture today?

SECTION IV. REVISION



1. Match the words:

1. exit	a) row
2. seat	b) form
3. customs	c) belt

A. 1-c, 2-a, 3-b
B. 1-c, 2-b, 3-a
C. 1-a, 2-c, 3-b

2. Find the word for the definition: “space above the seats in an airplane where people can keep their things during the flight”.

A. overhead compartment
B. safety information
C. seat belt

3. Complete the sentence: As soon as the plane ... we ran into a storm and the plane became bumpy.

A. got on B. took off C. put back

4. Find the synonym for the idiom “give somebody a hand”.

A. help B. check in C. change

5. Find the different word: impolite, tasteless, fantastic, awful, crowded:

A. tasteless B. awful C. fantastic

6. When did Pakistan separate from India?

A. in 1947 B. in 1949 C. in 1941

7. What are the main problems in Pakistan?

A. climate change and illegal immigration
B. terrorism, earthquakes
C. tsunami, the hunger

8. What is the largest and most beautiful mosque in Pakistan?

A. Hindu Kush
B. Bashahi Mosque
C. Karakorum

9. What is “shalawar qameez”?

A. traditional food
B. traditional dance
C. traditional clothing

10. What do people present each other during Nowruz festival?

A. coloured eggs

B. flowers

C. money

11. What was one of the earliest civilizations appeared in Pakistan?

A. Indus Valley Civilization

B. Egypt Civilization

C. Mesopotamia Civilization

12. What was the reason of migration in the beginning of the second millennium BC?

A. war

B. earthquakes

C. climate change

13. Which today's countries did Maurya Empire include?

A. Pakistan and India

B. Pakistan and Italy

C. Pakistan and Afghanistan

14. When did Brahmin dynasty exist?

A. between 632 and 724

B. between 532 and 724

C. between 432 and 724

15. Which languages spread during the time of Arab Caliphates?

A. Arabic and Chinese

B. Arabic and Persian

C. Persian and Indian

16. Who attacked Delhi Sultanate between 13th and 14th centuries?

A. Chinese

B. Mongols

C. Greek

17. Where did the first battle of Panipat take place?

A. West India

B. South India

C. North India

18. Which period is called the golden age for Pakistan?

A. Delhi period

B. Mongol period

C. Mughal period

19. When did Pakistan become independent?

A. 14th of September, 1947

B. 14th of August, 1947

C. 14th of December, 1947

20. What system was adopted in Pakistan in 1956?

A. monarchy system

B. parliamentary democratic system

C. liberal system

MODULE 11. SOUTH AFRICA. TRAVEL. SECTION I. READING



SOUTH AFRICA

Lead-in: Guess it!

How many questions can you answer?

- This country fought wars over diamonds and gold with European powers, including Britain, in the 19th century.
- The term for the system of racial segregation, existed in South Africa until the early 1990s.
- This national park is home to lions, leopards, elephants, and rhinos and spans over 20,000 square kilometers.
- This leader was imprisoned for 27 years and later became the first Black president of his country in 1994.
- This language, spoken in South Africa, is closely related to Dutch.

Read the text below and compare your answers.

Read the text [2].



The southernmost region of Africa is referred to as southern Africa, which consists of several countries that recognize English as an official language. This area features a diverse landscape, including deserts, forests, grasslands, mountains, and beaches. However, its most significant resources lie underground.

Southern Africa is abundant in valuable minerals such as diamonds, gold, and platinum, making mining a crucial

component of the region's economy. In the late 19th century, European nations, notably Britain, competed for control over this region and its precious resources. They seized land from indigenous Africans to establish colonies, many of which changed hands among European powers, particularly after World War I when Germany lost its African territories.



Britain had control over numerous southern African nations, most of which gained independence only in the 1960s or later. These nations were once lucrative for Britain, particularly following the construction of a railway that linked the Suez Canal in northern Africa with the mineral wealth of southern Africa.

Today, all southern African countries are independent, but they face several challenges. Many people live in poverty, and food scarcity often arises during dry spells. The region has also experienced conflicts and issues with government overreach. Additionally, diseases like AIDS pose a significant threat to public health in southern Africa.



The unique landscapes attract visitors from around the globe. Southern Africa is home to many iconic animals, including white rhinoceroses – the largest land mammals after elephants – wildebeests resembling buffalo or wild cattle that can travel in groups exceeding 500 and reach speeds of up to 80 kilometers per hour, as well as lions, leopards, and impalas (a type of antelope). Vervet monkeys with dark faces and light grey fur are common, and elephants are frequently seen.

Conflicts arise when humans coexist with large wildlife like elephants, rhinoceroses, and wildebeests. Farmers often suffer crop damage due to these animals. The question arises whether farmers should be permitted to kill these creatures. Some species are becoming endangered and face extinction, yet farmers also need to sustain their livelihoods. There are no straightforward solutions to this dilemma.

Southern Africa boasts a variety of unique culinary offerings. A popular dish is pap, a porridge made from ground corn served with meat gravy. Meat plays a vital role in southern African cuisine; for example, bobotie is a minced meat dish topped with egg and baked, while boerewors is a spicy sausage typically cooked on a barbecue. South Africa is known for producing high-quality wine that is sold worldwide.



Sports are highly valued in southern Africa, with rugby, cricket, and soccer being particularly popular. Music and dance also play an essential role in cultural life. In the 1980s, South African music gained international fame when American singer Paul Simon collaborated with the South African

group Ladysmith Black Mambazo on the album “Graceland” (1986), which brought global attention to other southern African artists as well.

South Africa was established as a British colony in 1909, following the settlement of native Africans in the region. In addition to the indigenous population, settlers from Holland, Germany, Belgium, and France – primarily Protestant farmers known as the Boers – arrived in the 17th century during Dutch trade activities in the area.

British interest in South Africa grew in the 19th century, particularly after the discovery of diamonds in 1867 and gold in 1884. This led to conflicts between the British, the Boers, and native Africans over control of the land, with the British ultimately emerging victorious.

South Africa gained independence in 1931. The population was divided into three main groups: Afrikaners (descendants of the Boers), British settlers, and native Africans, with the latter being the largest yet the poorest group.

The Apartheid system was implemented in 1948 and lasted until around 1990, enforcing racial segregation that granted all power to white citizens. Nelson Mandela became a prominent figure in the fight against Apartheid and was imprisoned for 27 years. He was released in 1990

and became South Africa’s first Black president four years later.

In South Africa, English is widely spoken alongside Afrikaans, the language of the Afrikaners that closely resembles Dutch. The country recognizes nine additional official languages, all of which are indigenous African languages. South African English features a distinct accent and unique slang; for instance, locals might say “dankie” for “thank you” or “howzit” for “hello”.



Kruger National Park spans over 20,000 square kilometers and is home to a variety of wildlife and unique flora, including large baobab trees. Until it split in half in 2009, the Glencoe Baobab was the largest baobab tree in the world, measuring 47 meters in

circumference and 16 meters in diameter. Currently, the largest baobab is the Sunland Baobab, also located in South Africa.

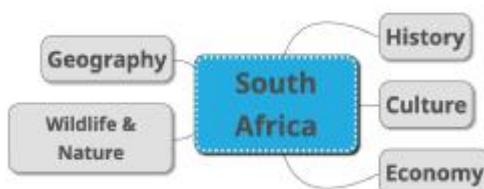
Visitors to South Africa can experience activities such as ostrich riding in Oudtshoorn or swimming with penguins at Boulders Beach near Cape Town.

In 2010, South Africa hosted the FIFA World Cup, marking the first time an African nation held this prestigious soccer tournament. The event was notably accompanied by the sounds of vuvuzelas – loud horns that led some viewers at home to believe their televisions were malfunctioning due to the noise!



I. “South Africa: the big picture” – mind mapping activity.

Divide into groups of 3-4. Fill in the mind map including subcategories with keywords and short descriptions from the text.



Present your mind maps to the class and explain how the different categories are connected.

II Breaking News!

In pairs choose an important event from the text (e.g., The end of Apartheid, The Discovery of gold, The 2010 FIFA World Cup). Write a short news script (100-150 words) including:

- A headline (e.g., “Apartheid Officially Ends in South Africa!”)
- A summary of the event
- A quote from a real or fictional person

Each pair performs their news broadcast for the class.

III. South African slang dialogues.

Work in pairs. Create short dialogues using South African slang and present your conversations to the class. You can use the words from the list:

Slang word	Meaning
Howzit	Hello, how are you?
Sharp-Sharp	Okay, cool, or goodbye
Aweh	Cool, awesome, or a casual greeting
Dankie	Thank you
Bru	Bro, friend, or mate

Robot	Traffic light
Now-Now	Soon, in a short while
Kiff	Cool, awesome, or great
Lekker	Great, awesome, or tasty
Larny	Fancy or posh

IV. Speaking assignment: Solving Southern Africa's problems.

What challenges did you read about in southern Africa?

List your responses on the board or on the piece of paper. Divide into small groups (3–5 students per group). Choose one key problem to focus on (e.g., drought, wildlife conflicts). You can tackle multiple problems. Each group discusses their chosen issue(s). Use the questions:

- What are the root causes of this problem?
- Who or what is affected by this issue?

Brainstorm solutions. Think critically and propose multiple ideas. Use the questions:

- What immediate steps can be taken to alleviate this issue?
- What long-term solutions could make a difference?
- Are there examples of how other countries or regions have solved similar problems?

For each solution think about:

- Who benefits from this solution?
- Are there potential drawbacks or obstacles?
- What resources are needed to implement the solution?

Groups should summarize their findings and prepare to share:

- 1) A clear explanation of the problem.
- 2) The solutions they propose.
- 3) The benefits and challenges of their solutions.

Each group presents their ideas to the class (3–5 minutes per group). Use visual aids like posters, charts, or slides if possible.

V. Analytical writing: The impact of natural resources on Southern Africa

Write a short essay discussing how diamonds, gold, and other minerals have affected southern Africa. Questions to consider:

- How did these resources shape the region's history?
- What are the benefits and challenges of having such resources?

SECTION II. LISTENING



TRAVEL



I. Listen and choose the correct answer.

1. Passengers can ... on Carousel 5.
 - a. locate their baggage
 - b. get some information
 - c. buy food and drinks
2. Passengers going to Tampa should proceed to ...
 - a. Gate 64
 - b. Gate 102
 - c. Gate 62
3. Passengers can buy snacks for ...
 - a. 2\$
 - b. 3\$
 - c. 13\$
4. Flight 774 will be ... at 11.30.
 - a. departing
 - b. arriving
 - c. delayed
5. What platform will the train to LA be leaving from?
 - a. Platform 9
 - b. Platform 10
 - c. Platform 20

6. The train to Concord will arrive at ...

- a. 12.00
- b. 12.10
- c. 12.30

II. Listen and tick the right option.

Speaker 1 **Train station**
Speaker 2 **Train station**
Speaker 3 **Train**
Speaker 4 **Train**
Speaker 5 **Train**
Speaker 6 **Train**

Airport
Airport
Airport
Airport
Airport
Airport

Airplane
Airplane
Airplane
Airplane
Airplane
Airplane

III. Listen and mark the sentences true or false.

- 1. Speaker 1 got 500\$ as a compensation for delayed flight.
- 2. Speaker 2 was flying on a full plane.
- 3. Speaker 3 had problems finding accommodation.
- 4. The weather was cold during the trip.
- 5. Speaker 5 never travelled by train before.
- 6. Speaker 6 overslept his stop.

IV. Listen again and match the speakers with the pictures.

Speaker 1

Speaker 2

Speaker 3

Speaker 4

Speaker 5

Speaker 6

A.



B.



C.



D.



E.



F.



V. Dictation. Write down six sentences.

VI. Speaking assignment: Discussing travel experiences

In small groups, discuss your own travel experiences. Use the following prompts to guide the conversation:

- Have you ever traveled to South Africa? If so, what was your experience like?
- If you haven't been, what interests you most about traveling there?
- What challenges do you think travelers might face in South Africa?
- How does traveling in South Africa compare to traveling in your own country?

SECTION III. VIDEO



Pre-watching activities:

KWL Chart.

Take a blank piece of paper. Draw three columns and label them as follows:

K: What I Know

W: What I Want to Know

L: What I Learned

Fill in the “K” Column: In the first column, write down everything you already know about South Africa. (Famous figures (e.g., Nelson Mandela), events (e.g., apartheid, independence movements), geography, culture, or language).

Fill in the “W” Column: In the second column, write down questions or topics you want to learn about. Use these prompts to guide your thinking:

- What do I want to know about South Africa’s history or culture?
- Are there any specific events or figures I’m curious about?
- What puzzles me about South Africa?

While watching the video, pay attention to how the information connects to what you wrote in the K and W columns. Take notes on anything new or interesting you hear.

While-watching activities:

I. Scan the QR code below and watch the video [24]. Choose the correct answer.



1. How old is human settlement in South Africa?
A. About half a million years old
B. About a million years old
C. About two million years old
2. When did the Portuguese sailors cross southern Africa to pass into the Indian Ocean?
A. 1478
B. 1487
C. 1847

3. Who became leader of the Zulu in 1816?
 - A. Shaka
 - B. Mthethwa
 - C. Lozi
4. What happened to Shaka in 1828?
 - A. he went to the north
 - B. he became a king
 - C. he was assassinated
5. Why did South African people love Steve Biko?
 - A. He was a priest
 - B. For his leadership in Black Consciousness Movement
 - C. He built a lot of schools



II. Watch the video again and fill in the gaps.

1. Dutch sailors had actually imported slaves _____, mostly Muslims, which further stratified the racial class system.
2. Since the late 1700s, the entire structure and demography of their societies were _____.
3. In 1879 they invaded Zululand but suffered a _____ at Isandlwana, losing 2/3 of their soldiers.
4. Nelson Mandela had been _____ since 1962.
5. In 1990 F. W. de Klerk became president, and he and Mandela negotiated on a _____.

Post-watching activities:

III. KWL Chart.

Fill in the “L” Column: Write down what you learned in the third column. Include key events, facts, or ideas that stood out to you. Look back at the “W” column to see if your questions were answered. If not, make a note of what you still want to research. Share your KWL Chart with a partner or your group.

Discuss the following questions:

- *Did you learn something surprising or unexpected?*
- *Were your initial ideas in the “K” column correct?*
- *Do you still have unanswered questions?*

As a class, compare your charts and highlight key takeaways from the video. Share any remaining questions, and brainstorm where you might find the answers.

IV. “If I were there...”

Each student chooses a historical event from the video (e.g., The Arrival of the Dutch, The Anglo-Boer War, Apartheid, Nelson Mandela’s Release). Write a short diary entry (120-150 words) imagining you were a witness or participant in that event.

- *What did you see, hear, and feel?*
- *How did the event change your life?*

Pair up and read your diary entries to each other. Volunteers can act out a conversation between two historical figures or ordinary people discussing the event.

SECTION IV. REVISION



1. Match the words:

1. departure	a) stop
2. baggage	b) gate
3. rest	c) claim

- A. 1-c, 2-a, 3-b
- B. 1-b, 2-c, 3-a
- C. 1-a, 2-b, 3-b

2. Find the synonym for the word “departure”:

- A. leave
- B. arrive
- C. proceed

3. Find the word for the definition: “make somebody or something late or slow”:

- A. wait
- B. depart
- C. delay

4. Complete the sentence: Our flight attendants will be serving _____.

- A. seat belts
- B. refreshments
- C. reports

5. Unscramble the word: a i v c o a n t

- A. variant
- B. vacation
- C. vaccination

6. Why do the British were interested in colonization of South Africa?

- A. because of oil and gas mines
- B. because of slaves
- C. because of diamonds and gold mines

7. How long did Nelson Mandela spend in prison?

- A. 7 years
- B. 20 years
- C. 27 years

8. What is the largest tree in the world?

- A. baobab
- B. ostrich
- C. trunk

9. Where can you swim with penguins in South Africa?

- A. in Kruger National Park
- B. in the town of Oudtshoorn
- C. at Boulders Beach

10. When was the FIFA World Cup in South Africa?

- A. in 2001
- B. in 2010
- C. in 2022

11. Which technology appeared in the early centuries AD?

- A. hunting
- B. ironworking
- C. planting

12. When did the Dutch officially found Cape Colony?

- A. 1652
- B. 1752
- C. 1487

13. What is another word for Dutch farmers settled in South Africa?

- A. boers
- B. buyers
- C. whites

14. What disease was imported to South Africa in 1713?

- A. flu
- B. plague
- C. smallpox

15. How many children did King Shaka have?

- A. five
- B. two
- C. none

16. Who became an autonomous British Protectorate?

- A. Zulu
- B. Basotho
- C. Mthethwa

17. What was discovered in Orange Free State and Transvaal?

- A. diamonds and gold

- B. oil and gas

- C. iron and silver

18. What is the name of overtly white-supremacist ideology?

- A. Racism

- B. Nazism

- C. Apartheid

19. When were the first multi-racial elections held in South Africa?

- A. in 1984

- B. in 1994

- C. in 2004

20. Who won the President elections in 1994?

- A. Nelson Mandela

- B. F. W. de Klerk

- C. Steve Biko

MODULE 12. NIGERIA. HOTEL SERVICES.

SECTION I. READING



NIGERIA

Lead-in: Word cloud.

Look at the word cloud.



Work with a partner or in a small group to complete the following tasks. Identify five words in the word cloud that you already know. Discuss their meanings with your group. Circle three words you don't know. Guess their meanings from context. Based on the words in the cloud, guess what country or topic all these words are describing.

Write a short sentence explaining why you think this country or topic matches the words. Share your guesses with the class. Listen to your classmates' ideas and compare them with your own.

Read the text [2], [8]



Nigeria has a large population, with one in every four Africans being Nigerian and 20% of the world's Black population residing there. The country is made up of 36 states and is home to 521 spoken languages. The primary religious groups are Muslims, predominantly in the north, and Christians in the south.

As the most populous Black nation globally, Nigeria boasts the second-largest film industry in the world and serves as a hub for fashion, technology, and creativity in Africa.

Nigerians are recognized for their lively and welcoming spirit, which is reflected in their diverse artistic expressions.

Approximately half of Nigeria's population lives in urban areas, with Lagos being the largest city. The country's economy is rapidly expanding. Nigeria is also rich in oil, leading to conflict in the northern region – where the majority of oil reserves are located – as various ethnic groups compete for control over this valuable resource. Over the past forty years, there has been ongoing violence across the country due to conflicts between different ethnic and religious groups.



Nigerian culture has a rich history spanning thousands of years and continues to evolve today. It has been referred to as "The Heart of African Music", with a wide array of folk and pop music styles. Nigeria plays a significant role in the music industry, as well as in television and print media. Works by Nigerian authors, particularly Chinua Achebe, whose novel "Things Fall Apart" (1958) has been translated into 40 languages, are widely read around the world.

In terms of sports, football is highly popular, and Nigeria's national team, the Super Eagles, has participated in the FIFA World Cup four times.

Ten facts about Nigeria:



1: A land of over 200 million smiles"

With a population exceeding 200 million, Nigeria is home to one of the largest youth demographics and ranks as the sixth most populous country in the world.



2: Unrivalled cultural magnificence

As a multinational nation, Nigeria is inhabited by more than 250 ethnic groups, with the three largest being Hausa, Igbo, and Yoruba. These groups

communicate in over 500 languages and showcase diverse cultures, unique art forms, and a wide variety of cuisines, fashion styles, and festivals.



3: Home to Africa's oldest dye pit

The Kofar Mata Dye Pit in Kano, established in 1498, is the oldest dye pit in Africa. It continues to uphold traditional dyeing techniques passed down through generations in northern Nigeria.



4: Africa's first Nobel Laureate

In 1986, Wole Soyinka became the first black African playwright to receive the Nobel Prize in Literature.





5. One of the world's largest diversity of butterflies

Nigeria is renowned for its stunning and varied butterfly species. The country boasts remarkable biodiversity, with over 1,000 documented butterfly species, and new ones continue to be discovered.



6: Two spectacular UNESCO World Heritage Sites

Nigeria is home to two significant UNESCO World Heritage Sites: the Sukur Cultural Landscape in Adamawa and the Osun-Osogbo Sacred Grove in Osun.



7: Fuelling artistic expressions through art

From the Benin Kingdom to modern art, Nigerian artists and craftsmen are exceptional. Notable figures in Nigerian contemporary art include Nike Davis-Okundaye, Ben Enwonwu, Bruce Onobrakpeya, and Erhabor Ogieva Emokpae.





8: World's second largest film industry and pioneer of Afrobeats

Nigeria's film industry, known as Nollywood, is the second-largest film producer globally. The country also plays a leading role in music, significantly influencing Africa's music scene and contemporary global music with artists like Burna Boy, Wizkid, Davido, and Tiwa Savage elevating Afrobeats.



9: The economic heartbeat of Africa

With the largest economy on the continent, Nigeria is projected to be among the top ten economies worldwide by 2050.



10: Largest oil and gas producer in Africa

Rich in natural resources, Nigeria holds the largest natural gas reserves in Africa and stands as the continent's top oil and gas producer.



I. Nigeria in five sentences.

Individually or in pairs, reread the text and choose the five most important facts about Nigeria. Write five full sentences, covering different aspects (history, geography, culture, economy, sports). Share your sentences with a partner and discuss. Compile a master summary with the class using the most common facts.

II. Nigeria in numbers.

Work in pairs. Each pair has a number from the text related to Nigeria. Your task is to analyze what it represents and discuss its importance:

- What does this number tell us about Nigeria?
- How does it compare to other countries?
- What challenges or opportunities does it present?

Write 2-3 sentences summarizing your findings. Present your statistic to the class in 1 minute.

Number	What it represents	Importance
220+ million		
521		
1960		
2 nd largest		
6		
\$440 billion+		
70%		
11.5%		
500,000+ barrels		
Two UNESCO Sites		

III. Group discussion.

Reflect on the text and discuss what your own country could learn from Nigeria in areas such as cultural preservation, biodiversity, or creative industries. Present your ideas, encouraging reflection on global interdependence.

IV. Nigeria in focus.

Choose one fact from the text to research further (e.g., Wole Soyinka, the Kofar Mata Dye Pit, Sukur Cultural Landscape). Prepare a short presentation, including images or additional information about your topic. Include why your topic is significant to Nigeria's global image.

V. Creative writing: A letter to a Nigerian friend

Write a letter imagining they have a friend from Nigeria. Include questions about their culture, daily life, and one or two specific facts from the text you found fascinating. You can exchange letters with classmates and write responses.

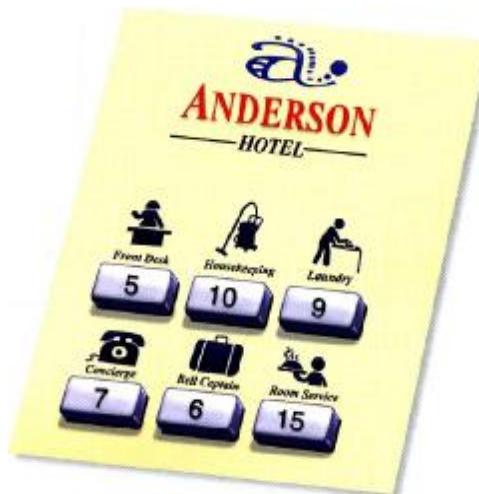
SECTION II. LISTENING



HOTEL SERVICES



I. Listen to six conversations and choose the right button from the picture.



- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

II. Listen to the conversations and choose the best option.

1. Guest 1 is waiting for the packages ...
 - a. from his wife

- b. from his boss
- c. from his friend

2. The room is too ...
 - a. dirty
 - b. small
 - c. noisy
3. What time is the woman's flight?
 - a. 9.30
 - b. 5.30
 - c. 6.30
4. Guest 4 doesn't eat
 - a. fish
 - b. meat
 - c. spaghetti

III. Listen again and mark the sentences true or false.

1. The receptionist offered the guest to send his letters.
2. There are a lot of free non-smoking rooms in the hotel.
3. It takes her around an hour to get up.
4. Guest 4 is thirsty.

IV. Listen to four speakers and cross the odd adjective out.

Restaurants: crowded with small children, slow, dirty

Food: healthy, light, tasteless

Room: tiny, bad, clean

Staff: friendly, fast, rude

V. Dictation. Write down six sentences.

VI. Debate on hotel services.

Divide into two groups: one group will argue that hotels in Nigeria provide superior service compared to hotels in other English-speaking countries, while the other group will argue the opposite. Each group should prepare their arguments and examples to support their position.

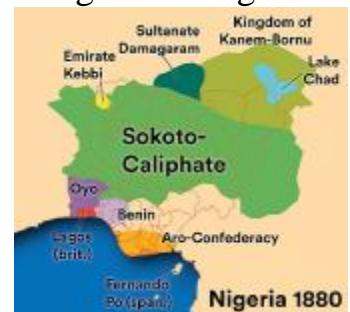
SECTION III. VIDEO



Pre-watching activities:

What Happened Here?

Look at the images. Spend 1–2 minutes carefully observing each image.



In pairs or groups, answer the following questions for each image:

- *What do you think is happening in this image?*
- *Who do you think is involved, and where might this be taking place?*
- *When do you think this event or activity happened (e.g., ancient, colonial, modern)?*
- *Why might this image be important to Nigeria's history or culture?*

Write down your guesses and be ready to share them with the class. Each pair/group will present one image to the class, sharing their observations and guesses. Listen to what other groups say about their images.

While-watching activities:

I. Scan the QR code below and watch the video [25]. Choose the correct answer.



1. What is the population of Nigeria?
 - A. 300 million people
 - B. 100 million people
 - C. 200 million people
2. Whose portraits were created in the city of Ife?
 - A. nobles and leaders

- B. kings and queens
- C. merchants

3. Which country did Hausa Kingdoms have friendly relations with?

- A. British Empire
- B. Mali Empire
- C. Empire of Benin

4. When did the Sokoto Caliphate conquer and unite the Hausa Kingdoms?

- A. 1608
- B. 1840
- C. 1804

5. Who was assassinated in 1976?

- A. Olusegun Obasanjo
- B. Muhammadu Buhari
- C. general Murtala Muhammed



II. Watch the video again and fill in the gaps.

1. Nigeria has the _____ largest English-speaking _____ on earth.
2. There were master sculptors in a _____ of _____ ranging from terracotta to bronze in Nok culture.
3. The Edo people of the Empire of Benin would also learn metallurgy _____ from the Ife and constructed one of the most _____ feats of engineering and the largest earthenware _____ ever erected.
4. From the 1500s through 1800s many of the kingdoms in this region became extremely wealthy through the trade in _____ _____ and _____ .
5. In 1960 the first Republic of Nigeria _____ its independence from the British Empire, which was _____ after fighting the Second World War.

Post-watching activities:

III. Discussion

Discuss the following questions:

- How did Nigeria's geography and resources (e.g., oil, trade routes) shape its history?
- What role did colonization play in Nigeria's development?
- How have ancient civilizations like the Nok and the Yoruba influenced modern Nigeria?

Give examples from the video and connect them to broader global trends.

IV. Historical decision-making.

Work together as a team to analyze historical dilemmas from Nigeria's history. Choose a historical decision-making situation. Read the dilemma carefully and discuss what actually happened in history.

- Dilemma 1: Nigeria's Independence (1960)

You are a Nigerian political leader in 1958. Some people want full independence immediately, while others think Nigeria needs more time to prepare. Do you demand immediate independence or wait until Nigeria has a stronger economy and government?

- Dilemma 2: Civil War (1967-1970)

You are a Nigerian citizen in 1967 during the Biafra conflict. You must choose whether to support the war or push for peace negotiations. What do you do?

- Dilemma 3: Oil Boom & Economy (1970s)

Nigeria discovers large amounts of oil in the 1970s. The government can invest in education and infrastructure or focus on selling oil to other countries for quick profits. What should the government do?

- Dilemma 4: Protest or Stay Silent? (1993)

You are a young activist in 1993 when military rule is restricting freedoms. Do you join pro-democracy protests despite the risks, or stay silent to protect yourself?

- Dilemma 5: Future of Nigeria (Today)

You are a leader in modern Nigeria. Should Nigeria invest more in technology and education to create jobs, or continue relying on oil exports?

Consider two or more possible decisions that could have been made. Answer these questions:

- What were the risks and benefits of each choice?
- What would have happened if a different choice had been made?

As a group, decide what you would have done and explain why. Prepare a short explanation (2-3 minutes) for the class. Each group presents their decision and explains their reasoning. Other groups can ask questions or challenge your choice.

SECTION IV. REVISION



1. Complete the phrase: to _____ reservation.
 - A. make
 - B. put
 - C. open
2. Find the antonym: expensive rates:
 - A. high price
 - B. low price
 - C. overpriced
3. Find the phrase for the definition: “stay somewhere as a guest for one night”:
 - A. stay oversleep
 - B. stay for fortnight
 - C. stay overnight
4. Find the synonym: lobby:
 - A. non-smoking room
 - B. package
 - C. entrance hall
5. Unscramble the word: v l e n o e p e
 - A. elevon
 - B. envelope
 - C. novel
6. How many states are there in Nigeria?
 - A. 36
 - B. 63
 - C. 30
7. What are the main religious groups in Nigeria?
 - A. Muslims and Christians
 - B. Hindus and Jews
 - C. Buddhists and Wiccans
8. Nigeria is also rich in _____
 - A. gold
 - B. diamonds
 - C. oil
9. This city is the biggest in Nigeria.
 - A. Capetown
 - B. Lagos
 - C. Montreal

10. How do people call Nigeria?

- A. The Heart of African Art
- B. The Heart of African Literature
- C. The Heart of African Music

11. How many spoken languages are there in Nigeria?

- A. 121
- B. 521
- C. 1021

12. What did the last Prince of the Yoruba city found?

- A. Ife Kingdom
- B. Oyo Kingdom
- C. the Empire of Benin

13. What are the most impressive feats of engineering built by The Edo people?

- A. the Walls of Edo
- B. the Walls of Yoruba
- C. the Walls of Benin

14. Who ruled the Igbo Kingdom of Nri?

- A. a priest king
- B. a warrior king
- C. a wiser king

15. What was the population of the Sokoto Caliphate?

- A. 1 million
- B. half a million
- C. 10 million

16. Which British colony city became a prosperous commercial centre?

- A. Lagos
- B. Yoruba city
- C. Jigawa

17. When was the Royal Niger Company established?

- A. 1861
- B. 1879
- C. 1897

18. How long did the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria last?

- A. 16 years
- B. 64 years
- C. 46 years

19. Where was the Republic of Biafra declared in 1978?

- A. North-east Nigeria
- B. South-east of Nigeria
- C. West Nigeria

20. Who reestablished a democracy in Nigeria that lasted for less than a year.

- A. General Ibrahim Babangida
- B. Muhammadu Buhari
- C. General Sani Abacha

MODULE 13. HONG KONG. AIRPORTS.

SECTION I. READING



HONG KONG

Lead-in

Imagine living in a city with:

- Over 7 million people in a small area.
- Tall skyscrapers and limited open space.
- A mix of Eastern and Western cultures.

Discuss how you think life would be different from your own.

Read the text [7].



Hong Kong is a special administrative region of China, situated to the east of the Pearl River estuary along China's southern coast. It is bordered by Guangdong province to the north and the South China Sea on the east, south, and west. The region consists of Hong Kong Island, the Kowloon Peninsula, the New Territories, and around 200 islands, with Lantau being the largest.

In 1842, after the first Opium War between Britain and China, Hong Kong became a British colony. It was handed back to China in 1997 but maintains its own legal system distinct from mainland China, serving as a hub for business and culture.

Over time, Hong Kong's land area has increased through land reclamation from the sea. Hong Kong Island and its nearby islets cover approximately 31 square miles (81 square kilometers), while urban Kowloon, which includes the Kowloon Peninsula south of Boundary Street and Stonecutters Island, spans about 18 square miles (47 square kilometers). The New Territories make up the majority of the area, accounting for over 90 percent of the total. The Victoria urban district, located on the rugged northwestern coast of Hong Kong Island, was where the British first landed in 1841 and has since become the center of administrative and economic activity.



Hong Kong covers roughly a thousand square kilometers, predominantly mountainous, with only about 25% developed for buildings. The population exceeds 7 million and continues to grow. To accommodate this growth, Hong Kong has built upwards; it boasts more skyscrapers than any other city globally. Many residents live in high-rise apartments and work in tall office buildings. At night, the vibrant lights of the densely populated city create a stunning visual display.

Initially, Hong Kong's development was fueled by its exceptional natural harbor (its Chinese name translates to "fragrant harbor") and the profitable trade with China, especially in opium. However, it was the expansion of its territory that supplied the labor and resources necessary for ongoing commercial growth, establishing it as a major global trade and financial center. Despite facing challenges such as limited space and natural resources, overcrowding, economic



Besides Cantonese, common dialects like Teochew, Hakka, and Tanka are used within specific communities of Guangdong and Hong Kong Chinese. People from other regions of China often use their native dialects, while non-Chinese speakers typically communicate in their own languages. As Hong Kong has reintegrated with China, the use of Mandarin Chinese has increased, especially with more mainland Chinese residents moving to the region.

Most people in Hong Kong do not identify with any religion; however, those who do practice a diverse range of beliefs. Among the Chinese population, followers of Buddhism and Daoism significantly outnumber other religions, with many also adhering to Confucian principles. Numerous Buddhist and Daoist temples and monasteries, some centuries old, play a vital role in daily life. A smaller portion of

fluctuations, and social unrest, Hong Kong has thrived as an entrepôt and a key player in China's trade and modernization.

Both Chinese and English are official languages in Hong Kong. The majority of residents speak Cantonese, which is closely related to Chinese. Various dialects and languages are spoken among ethnic minorities.



the population identifies as Christian, with more Protestants than Roman Catholics; there are various Protestant denominations such as Baptist, Lutheran, Anglican, and Methodist. Additionally, there are small communities of Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs, and Jews.

The vast majority of Hong Kong's population is of Chinese descent, with non-Chinese individuals representing only a small percentage. The non-Chinese demographic primarily includes Asians, particularly Filipinos, Indonesians, and South Asians, along with a limited number of non-Asians such as Americans, Canadians, and Australians. Most of the Chinese residents originate from Guangdong province and Hong Kong itself, while fewer come from other regions of China.

The wildlife in Hong Kong features a variety of mammals that have adapted to its subtropical climate. Among the few tree-dwelling mammals are two species of nonnative monkeys thriving in the forests of the New Territories: the rhesus macaque and the long-tailed macaque. Although tigers are said to have once inhabited the area, they are no longer present. The largest remaining carnivores are rare species, including the South China red fox, the Chinese leopard cat, the seven-banded civet, and the masked palm civet. Various rat and mouse species can be found in scrubland and grassland regions. The area is rich in bird species and hosts numerous types of snakes, lizards, and frogs.



Hong Kong is characterized by its diverse culture. The territory observes a blend of Eastern and Western festivals and holidays, such as the Dragon Boat Festival, Mid-Autumn Festival, Lunar New Year, Christmas, and Western New Year, among others. Additionally, it hosts hundreds of cultural events each year, ranging from traditional Cantonese and regional Chinese operas to ballet, theater performances, music concerts,

and art exhibitions featuring both local and internationally acclaimed artists.



The Hong Kong Arts Festival has emerged as one of Asia's premier cultural events, with renowned local artistic groups like the Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra, the Hong Kong Chinese Orchestra, the Chung Ying Theatre Company, and

the City Contemporary Dance Company gaining recognition.

Each year, numerous films are produced in Hong Kong, many achieving international acclaim and even setting trends in cinema, such as kung fu films. Stars like Jackie Chan have gained worldwide fame. The Hong Kong International Film Festival, established in 1977, is a significant event for showcasing Asian cinema. Additionally, Hong Kong serves as both a regional and international hub for fashion design and the cutting and design of ornamental diamonds.

I. Ask & challenge.

Individually or in pairs, read through the text carefully. Highlight or take notes on important facts, key events, and interesting details. Write 5-7 questions based on the text. Make sure to include different types of questions:

- Factual questions (What? Where? When?) → Example: When did Hong Kong return to China?
- Reasoning questions (Why? How?) → Example: Why is Hong Kong an important global trade center?
- Opinion-based questions (What do you think?) → Example: What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in Hong Kong?

Pair up with another student and take turns asking and answering each other's questions. If your partner struggles to answer, give them a hint! After pairs finish, switch partners and ask one question from your list to a new classmate. If the answer is correct, move on; if incorrect, discuss the answer together.

II. Would you rather?

Your teacher will read a “Would You Rather” question related to Hong Kong. Each question presents two different options (e.g., visiting a famous landmark vs. trying local food):

- Travel & landmarks

Would you rather visit Victoria Peak for a scenic view or explore Lantau Island and see the Big Buddha?

Would you rather take a ride on the Star Ferry or experience the Ngong Ping 360 cable car?

- Food & culture

Would you rather eat traditional dim sum at a local restaurant or try modern fusion cuisine in a luxury restaurant?

Would you rather celebrate Chinese New Year in Hong Kong or experience the Mid-Autumn Festival with lanterns and mooncakes?

- Lifestyle & living

Would you rather live in a small but modern apartment in Central or a larger but older home outside the city?

Would you rather experience Hong Kong in the 1980s during rapid growth or in the future, 50 years from now?

- Shopping & entertainment

Would you rather go shopping in Causeway Bay or explore night markets like Temple Street?

Would you rather watch a Cantonese opera performance or go to a Nollywood film screening in Hong Kong?

After hearing the question, move to the side of the room that represents your choice.

- Left side = First option
- Right side = Second option

Find a partner or small group on your side and discuss:

- Why did you choose this option?
- What are the advantages of this choice?
- What might be the disadvantages?

Use reasoning from the text or your own knowledge about Hong Kong. The teacher selects students from both sides to explain their choices to the class. Be prepared to defend your answer! After hearing different opinions, students can switch sides if they change their minds.

III. Group discussion: “Life in Hong Kong”.

Divide the class into small groups. Each group chooses a topic from the text, such as:

- Geography and land reclamation.
- Skyscrapers and population density.
- Multicultural festivals and traditions.
- Economic growth and trade.

Discuss your topic and answer these questions:

What surprised you about this aspect of Hong Kong?

What are the benefits and challenges of this feature?

How does this compare to your own country or city?

Each group presents their discussion to the class.

IV. Creative writing: “A Day in Hong Kong”.

Write a short story or diary entry imagining a day in Hong Kong. You should include details about:

- A visit to a skyscraper or Victoria Harbour.
- Experiencing a festival or cultural event.
- Eating local food or exploring markets.

Share stories with the class or in small groups.

V. Problem-solving activity.

Discuss Hong Kong’s challenges of overcrowding and limited space. In small groups, brainstorm creative solutions to manage these issues. Each group presents their ideas to the class, explaining why they would work.

SECTION II. LISTENING



AIRPORTS

I. Listen and choose the correct place where the people want to go.

1.



a.

b.

2.



a.

b.

3.



a.

b.

4.



a.

II. What are these people talking about? Listen and circle the correct answer.

1. The bus to terminal B goes ...

- a. every 5 minutes
- b. every 5 hours
- c. every 15 minutes

2. The flight from Tokyo ...

- a. arrives in 15 minutes
- b. is cancelled
- c. is delayed

3. Wilson Hotel is ... from the airport.

- a. about one hour ride
- b. is very close
- c. is very far

4. How many duty-free shops are there in the departure area?

- a. 1
- b. 3
- c. 2

II. Listen again. Mark the sentences true or false.

1. a. The passenger is looking for terminal A.
b. A ticket costs \$5.
2. a. The plane is coming from Tokyo.
b. The flight is delayed for 15 minutes.
3. a. The passenger can rent a car on level 1.
b. It takes about 10 minutes to get to the hotel from the airport.
4. a. She can't buy souvenirs and gifts at the airport.
b. They take payment in cash only.

III. People are talking about airports in different cities. Listen and match the correct answers.

1. Airport 1
2. Airport 2
3. Airport 3
4. Airport 4

- a. far from the city center, has some fast food restaurants
- b. not far from the city center, quite big
- c. fantastic, crowded
- d. close to the town, has a lot of good shops and restaurants

IV. Dictation. Write down four sentences.

V. Presentation.

Prepare a short presentation (2-3 minutes) about Hong Kong International Airport. Include the following points:

- Location and significance of the airport
- Major airlines that operate there
- Key facilities (e.g., lounges, shopping, dining)
- Transportation options to and from the airport
- Any unique features or services offered at the airport.

SECTION III. VIDEO



Pre-watching activities:

Look at the list of terms provided. Match each term to the correct definition:

Term	Definition
Special Administrative Region	A conflict between Britain and China in the 19th century over trade and sovereignty.
Opium War	The process of one country taking control over another territory.
Handover	A major center for banking, trade, and business activities.
Colonization	A region that operates under a different legal and political system than the rest of the country.
Financial hub	A society made up of people from many different cultures.
Reclaimed land	The act of transferring control from one government to another.
Multicultural	Land created by filling in areas of water to expand usable territory.

In pairs or small groups, discuss the following:

- What do you already know about these terms?
- Can you think of examples from other countries or regions that relate to these terms?
- Which words are completely new to you?

Think about how these words might appear in a video about Hong Kong. Write down your predictions: For example: “I think the Opium War might explain why Hong Kong became a British colony.” As you watch the video, listen for the vocabulary words. Write down how each term is used in the video.

While-watching activities:

I. Scan the QR code below and watch the video [26]. Choose the correct answer.



1. What does “Hong Kong” mean in Chinese?
 - A. Fragrant harbour
 - B. Fragrant city
 - C. Fragrant country
2. Who commanded 80.000 buccaneers and a fleet of 800 ships?
 - A. Madame Tussauds
 - B. Madame Ching
 - C. Madame Daoguang

3. Why did Christian missionaries start schools and churches in Hong Kong?
 - A. To make money
 - B. To teach English
 - C. To spread Jesus
4. When did Japan attack the United States at Pearl Harbour?
 - A. 1941
 - B. 1943
 - C. 1945
5. When did massive demonstrations successfully block Beijing from implementing national education in Hong Kong's schools?
 - A. 2011
 - B. 2014
 - C. 2019



II. Watch the video again and fill in the gaps.

1. 150 million years ago, _____ formed a deep, but narrow harbour with an island on the other side.
2. In the early 1800s _____ found Hong Kong the perfect port to unload the opium they had brought from India.
3. When war _____ in Korea in 1950, the west blocked all trade with China.
4. In the two decades since the handover, Hong Kong's economy has remained _____ and _____, but China has begun to assert more control.
5. Protesters failed to pressure the _____ to allow them to directly elect their own Chief Executive.

Post-watching activities:

III. Timeline collaboration – Reconstructing Hong Kong's history.

Divided into small groups (3-4 students per group). Each group will work together to reconstruct a timeline of major events in Hong Kong's history based on the video. You are provided a set of historical events written on separate cards. However, the dates and events are mixed up! Each group's task is to place the events in the correct chronological order. Within the group, read each event carefully and discuss where it fits in Hong Kong's history. If you are unsure, you can use clues from the video, logic, or ask the teacher for a small hint.

Year	Event Description
1842	Britain leases the New Territories from China for 99 years.
1898	Hong Kong is returned to China under the “One Country, Two Systems” policy.
1941-1945	The Treaty of Nanking is signed, making Hong Kong a British colony.
1997	Large protests in Hong Kong against the proposed national security law.
2003	
2019-2020	Japan occupies Hong Kong during World War II.

Once the group has agreed on the order, write or stick the events onto a large timeline. You should be prepared to explain why they placed each event in a specific order. Each group presents their completed timeline to the class.

IV. Cause and effect discussion.

As you watched the video, you saw how various historical events impacted Hong Kong’s development. Think back to key events from the video and identify their causes and effects. Write at least 5 cause-and-effect pairs.

Example pair:

Cause: The First Opium War.

Effect: Hong Kong became a British colony in 1842.

Share your chart with a partner or small group. Compare your answers and discuss:

- Did you identify similar cause-and-effect relationships?
- Are there additional effects for some causes?

SECTION IV. REVISION



1. Match the words:

1. currency	a) counter
2. duty-free	b) exchange
3. information	c) shop

A. 1-c, 2-a, 3-b

B. 1-b, 2-c, 3-a

C. 1-a, 2-b, 3-c

2. Find the synonym for the word “restrooms”:

- A. shuttle bus
- B. changing rooms
- C. toilets

3. Find the word for the definition: “well-organized, competent”:

- A. polite
- B. comfortable
- C. efficient

4. A place where you can get your luggage.

- A. baggage claim
- B. restrooms
- C. check-in counter

5. Complete the sentence: They haven’t _____ the departure time yet.

- A. pronounced
- B. announced
- C. taken

6. What is the second official language in Hong Kong?

- A. Spanish
- B. Russian
- C. Chinese

7. How many islands are there around Hong Kong?

- A. over 200
- B. over 20
- C. over 120

8. When was Hong Kong returned to China?

- A. in 1997
- B. in 1987
- C. in 1977

9. What is the area of Hong Kong?

- A. about five thousand square kilometres
- B. about ten thousand square kilometres
- C. about a thousand square kilometres

10. Unscramble the word: r s p e y s c k r a

- A. scrapers
- B. skyscraper
- C. sparkers

11. One of the meanings of the word “Hong Kong” in Chinese?

- D. The city of freedom
- E. The city of change
- F. The city of flowers

12. Why did Genghis Kahn decide to choose Hong Kong for invasion?

- A. because of its economic prosperity
- B. because of its advantageous geography
- C. because of its political instability

13. Who was Madame Ching?

- A. empress

B. queen

C. pirate

14. Where did Sun Yat-Sen (The Father of the Republic of China) study?

A. at Hong Kong Economical College

B at Hong Kong University of Law

C. at Hong Kong College of Medicine

15. When did civil war in China end?

A. in 1949

B. in 1929

C. in 1979

16. What made Hong Kong a thriving manufacturing center after the end of China's civil war?

A. commercial agreements with American companies

B. economic changes in Britain

C. deportation of Shanghai's capitalists

17. What did Hong Kong's capitalists do to recover the economy after the Korean War?

A. they improved agricultural sector

B. they turned to high-tech electronics and finance

C. they turned to war economy

18. When did the 99-year lease of Hong Kong end?

A. in 1997

B. in 1898

C. in 2007

19. Which policy allowed Hong Kong to keep their economic and political systems without being controlled or influenced by China?

A. One country – two systems

B. One city – two systems

C. Two countries – one system

20. In which Chinese city were massive demonstrations in 2014?

A. Shanghai

B. Beijing

C. Guangzhou

MODULE 14. SINGAPORE. URBAN LIFE

SECTION I. READING



SINGAPORE

Lead-in

Take one minute to think silently about what makes a country unique. Turn to your partner and share your ideas.

- *Compare your answers and discuss:*
- *Which aspects seem the most important?*
- *Are there examples from your own country?*

Look at the following aspects:

○ History	Language(s)
○ Culture and traditions	Food
○ Geography	Government and laws

Decide which aspect you think is the most important in making a country unique. Raise your hand to vote when your choice is read aloud. Tally the votes. Discuss the results of the poll: Which aspect received the most votes? Why do you think it's the most important? Are there any aspects that were overlooked or undervalued?

Reflect on how these aspects might apply to Singapore. Based on the poll and discussion, predict which aspects of uniqueness will be highlighted in the text about Singapore. Write down 2–3 predictions to revisit after reading. After reading the text, check if your predictions were accurate.

Read the text [11], [12].

Singapore is a city-state situated at the southernmost point of the Malay Peninsula, approximately 85 miles (137 kilometers) north of the Equator. It comprises the diamond-shaped Singapore Island along with around 60 smaller islets, with the main island accounting for nearly all of the total land area, except for about 18 square miles.



The history of Singapore traces back to 650 A.D. when it was part of the Srivijaya kingdom. Over time, control of the island changed hands among various powers, including the Kingdom of Singapura, the Malacca Sultanate, and the Johor Sultanate. In



1824, it became a British colony and experienced a revolution in 1915 led by Muslim Indian soldiers who were called to fight against the Ottoman Empire. During World War II, Singapore faced significant challenges, beginning with the defeat of British forces in the Battle of Singapore and culminating in a Japanese invasion. After years of turmoil, Singapore achieved independence on August 9, 1965, although it remains part of the Commonwealth.

Singapore's population is diverse due to extensive immigration throughout its history. The Chinese make up about three-quarters of the population, followed by Malays and Indians.

The country recognizes four official languages: English, Malay, Tamil, and Mandarin Chinese. As a former colony, English is the most widely spoken and written language, serving as the common language for public services, trade, and the legal system. While British English is used in writing, the local spoken variant is known as "Singlish." Although Malay is designated as the national language, only about 15-17% of Singaporeans speak it, with its official use limited to the national anthem and military commands. Most citizens are bilingual, typically speaking good English along with one of the other three languages as their first language.



Chinese Buddhism is the predominant religion in Singapore, largely due to the significant Southern Chinese immigrant population and their descendants. Hinduism is also common among those of South Indian descent, while Christianity is rapidly gaining followers among younger Singaporeans.

Living in Singapore can be expensive, but dining out is quite affordable. The culinary scene ranges from street food stalls to upscale restaurants, offering a variety of delicious dishes. Chinese, Indonesian, Indian, and Malay cuisines are particularly popular, although Singapore's cosmopolitan nature means that many types of cuisine are available. Seafood, skewers of pork or lamb, and noodle-based dishes are especially sought after. Laksa, a popular street food made with vermicelli noodles and prawns or fishcakes, is a local favorite. Among beverages, Tiger beer is



widely enjoyed, while non-drinkers often opt for Teh Tarik, a traditional black tea with milk that is aerated between cups. It's important to note that tipping in restaurants is not customary in Singapore.

The culture of Singapore is significantly shaped by numerous religious celebrations held throughout the year. Independence Day on August 9 is marked by the National Day Parade, which has been celebrated since 2005. The public holidays reflect the nation's racial, religious, and linguistic diversity, including Chinese New Year, Eid-ul-Fitr, Diwali, Vesak Day (commemorating the Buddha's death), Good Friday, Christmas, and New Year's Day. Other notable festivals include Pongal, Thaipusam, Buddha Jayanti, and Hari Raya Haji.



with the USA in 2004, only a small quantity of medicinal chewing gums is permitted, and these must be prescribed by a dentist. Each year, Singapore awards the Clean Green Singapore honors to districts that excel in public hygiene and environmental cleanliness.

Discipline is highly valued among Singaporeans. They have no problem waiting in line for something worthwhile. Unlike in many other places where people often rush to get ahead, Singaporeans understand that queuing is more efficient and less troublesome. As a result, you can observe some of the most orderly lines in Singapore.



I. Speed interview: Discover Singapore.

Pair up with a partner. One student is the interviewer, and the other is the interviewee. The interviewer asks five rapid-fire questions about Singapore based on the text. The interviewee must answer as quickly as possible (without looking at the text!). After five questions, students switch roles and repeat. At the end, pairs compare answers and discuss any surprising facts.

II. “Which language?”

Split into small groups and discuss:

- Why does Singapore have four official languages?
- What is the difference between Malay as a national language and English as the most used language?
- What is “Singlish,” and how is it different from British English?

Each group prepares a short presentation (2 minutes) summarizing their discussion.

Have a follow-up discussion:

- Is Singapore's multilingual system an advantage or a challenge?
- How is language diversity handled in your country?

III. Problem-Solving Activity.

Discuss Singapore's cleanliness practices, such as the gum ban and public hygiene awards. In groups, brainstorm how your own city or country could adopt similar practices. Create a proposal and present it to the class. Include specific actions (e.g., public campaigns, laws) and explain why they would work.

IV. Reflection Essay.

Write a short essay reflecting on:

- What you found most interesting about Singapore.
- What lessons other countries can learn from Singapore (e.g., cleanliness, multilingualism, food diversity).

V. Visual project: Singapore at a Glance.

Create a poster, infographic, or slideshow showcasing:

- Singapore's geography, culture, food, and history.
- Interesting facts, like the gum ban or Singlish.

Include visuals and captions to explain each feature. Display projects in class and present your work.

SECTION II. LISTENING



URBAN LIFE



I. Listen and mark the sentences true or false.

1. Speaker 1 spends more time to get to the airport than she did before.
2. You can find more shops in the city center.
3. The city needs new facilities for children.
4. There were a lot of unemployed young people before.
5. There are lots of nice cheap restaurants in the city.
6. Speaker 6 doesn't hear any noise from the highway.

II. Listen and tick the right option.

1. They cut down lots of trees in ...
 - a. the downtown
 - b. the suburbs
 - c. the country
2. His school didn't use to have ...
 - a. a garden
 - b. a yard
 - c. a fence
3. The building on King Street used to be ...
 - a. crowded
 - b. empty
 - c. beautiful
4. People do shopping ...

- a. at the market
- b. in the supermarket
- c. online

5. There are a lot of ... in his town now.

- a. beautiful parks
- b. entertainments
- c. factories

6. The young people go ... now.

- a. to the office buildings
- b. to the skate parks
- c. to the night clubs

III. Listen to six people talking about places where they live. What does each person complain about.

Speaker 1

Speaker 2

Speaker 3

Speaker 4

Speaker 5

Speaker 6

- a. no cheap shops
- b. not enough green places, parks
- c. bad transport system
- d. no industry
- e. no good restaurants
- f. no night clubs

IV. Listen again and fill in the gaps.

1. There are too many ____ ____ places.
2. They should have a few ____ ____, too.
3. We could use more ____ ____.
4. I wish we had some ____ ____.
5. We need ____ ____.
6. There are many trees and the ____ ____ is good.

V. Dictation. Write down six sentences.

VI. Compare and Contrast.

Choose two aspects of urban life in Singapore (e.g., cleanliness, public transport, cultural events) and compare them to urban life in another city you know well. Discuss similarities and differences with a partner. What are the advantages and disadvantages of each city's approach to urban living?

SECTION III. VIDEO



Pre-watching activities:

Look at the word cloud.



Discuss the following questions:

- Which words do you recognize?
- How might these words connect to Singapore's history?

While-watching activities:

I. Scan the QR code below and watch the video [27]. Choose the correct answer.



1. What happened to Singapura in 1398?
 - A. It became a prosperous city
 - B. It was sieged and burnt to the ground
 - C. It changed its name
2. Which city emerged as a center of Islamic learning, dissemination and encourage the development of the Malay language, literature, culture and arts?
 - A. Malacca
 - B. Serangoon
 - C. Bukit Batok

3. How old was the son of British sea captain when he learned the local languages?
 - A. 40
 - B. 14
 - C. 24
4. When did Singapore become a crown colony of the British Empire?
 - A. 1867
 - B. 1687
 - C. 1786
5. How long did the Japanese occupation in Singapore last during the Second World War?
 - A. 3,5 month
 - B. 3,5 weeks
 - C. 3,5 year



II. Watch the video again and fill in the gaps.

1. Over the next hundred years Singapura would become a _____ with strong kings.
2. Malay became the _____ for the Maritime Southeast Asia.
3. Britain seemed inadequate to deal with the _____ and other problems.
4. In 1959 Singapore became an _____ within the British Empire.
5. Lee Kuan Yew governed Singapore for just over _____.

Post-watching activities:

III. Group discussion: “Singapore’s Transformation”.

Divide into small groups and discuss:

- How did British colonization influence Singapore’s development?
- What impact did World War II have on Singapore?
- How has Singapore become a global trade hub?

Share your group’s insights with the class.

IV. “Singapore’s economic evolution” – Infographic.

Work together with your teammates to explore one phase of Singapore’s economic history. Each group will be assigned one of the following economic phases:

- Colonial Trade Era (Pre-1960s) – How Singapore developed as a British trading port.

- Industrialization & Independence (1960s-1980s) – How Singapore focused on manufacturing and job creation.
- Rise as a Financial Hub (1990s-Present) – How Singapore became one of the world's richest and most developed economies.

Read the relevant parts of the text and take notes on:

- Key industries (What were the major sources of income?)
- Important government policies (What strategies helped the economy grow?)
- Major challenges and solutions (What obstacles did Singapore face and how were they solved?)
- Impact on the people (How did economic growth affect daily life?)

Your infographic should visually explain your assigned phase using:

- 1) A title and short introduction
- 2) 3-5 key facts or statistics
- 3) Icons, symbols, or images to represent different industries or developments
- 4) A timeline or comparison chart to show progress

You can create your infographic on paper or digitally using tools like Canva or Google Slides. Each group presents their infographic to the class in 2-3 minutes. Explain how Singapore's economy changed during your assigned time period and why it was important for the country's success.

SECTION IV. REVISION



1. What animal did the Prince of Srivijaya Empire see and took it as a good omen?
 A. a leopard
 B. a tiger
 C. a lion
2. Singapore had strong trading ties with Mongol Yuan Dynasty in
 A. Mongolia
 B. China
 C. Japan
3. What state did the Malacca Sultan's son found in Sumatra?
 A. Singapore Sultanate
 B. Johor Sultanate
 C. Malacca Sultanate.
4. What reforms did the governor of Java do?

- A. outlawed slavery
- B. formed Spanish colony
- C. established monarchy

5. How much did it cost to sell the island of Singapore to East India Trading Company?

- A. 6.000 Spanish reals
- B. 16.000 Spanish reals
- C. 60.000 Spanish reals

6. What attracted migrants to Singapore when it was the part of the Straits Settlements?

- A. cheap items
- B. free market policy
- C. slavery policy

7. When was the Suez Canal built?

- A. in 1867
- B. in 1689
- C. in 1869

8. After the Suez Canal was completed approximately of the immigrants coming to the city of Singapore were Chinese.

- A. 1/2
- B. 2/3
- C. 3/4

9. What language did the Chinese elite of Singapore speak as their first language?

- A. Chinese
- B. Malay
- C. English

10. When did Singapore become a fully independent nation?

- A. in 1965
- B. in 1975
- C. in 1955

11. Match the words:

1. public	a. council
2. city	b. transportation
3. rush	c. hour

- A. 1-c, 2-a, 3-b
- B. 1-b, 2-c, 3-a
- C. 1-b, 2-a, 3-c

12. Find the synonym: highway:

- A. main road
- B. downtown
- C. center

13. Choose the word for the definition: “the busy part of the day when the traffic is heavy”:

- A. community center

- B. rush hour
- C. good store

14. Complete the sentence with a particle:

A lot of cheap restaurants near my house have gone ... of business.

- A. on
- B. out
- C. through

15. Choose the appropriate option:

I like *buying/selling/browsing* around the stores to look for sales.

- A. buying
- B. selling
- C. browsing

16. What is the shape of Singapore Island?

- A. a diamond
- B. a lion
- C. a star

17. Who initiated Revolution in 1915 in Singapore?

- A. British colonists
- B. Muslim Indian soldiers
- C. Spanish merchants

18. How many official languages are there in Singapore?

- A. 2
- B. 6
- C. 4

19. Popular street food made of vermicelli noodles with prawns or fishcakes.

- A. tarik
- B. tiger beer
- C. laksa

20. What is the name of the award which is given to the cleanest districts of Singapore?

- A. Clean & Green Singapore
- B. The cleanest Singapore
- C. Tidy and Green Singapore

MODULE 15. PHILIPPINES. CITIES

SECTION I. READING



PHILIPPINES

Lead-in

Write “Philippines” on the board. Brainstorm words or phrases you associate with the Philippines. Write your ideas on the board and discuss.

Read the text [9], [10].

The Philippines is an island nation located in Southeast Asia, situated in the western Pacific Ocean. It consists of over 7,000 islands and islets, approximately 500 miles (800 km) from Vietnam’s coast. Out of these islands, only around 2,000 are inhabited. The discovery of these new islands led to considerable debate, as many are characterized by large rocks and sandbars, making them unsuitable for human settlement. Some of these islands are not even marked on global maps. According to local estimates, an adventure seeker would need at least 21 years to explore all the islands.



Manila serves as the capital city, while Quezon City, located nearby, is the most populous city in the country. Both cities are part of the National Capital Region (Metro Manila) on Luzon, the largest island. Mindanao is the second-largest island in the Philippines and is located in the southeast.

The islands were first discovered by Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan, who sailed under the Spanish flag. He claimed the islands for Spain during his search for new territories. Consequently, the archipelago was named after King Philip II of Spain. The Philippines was under Spanish control for 333 years and then under American influence for an additional 48 years, resulting in significant cultural ties to the West. It is the second most populous country in Asia (after India), with English recognized as an official language and is one of only two predominantly Roman Catholic nations in Asia. Despite these Western influences, the people of the Philippines maintain an Asian identity and aspirations.



Ten facts about Philippines:



1: Karaoke is a popular national activity

Karaoke is a beloved social activity that plays a vital role in Filipino culture.

Karaoke machines can be found even in the most remote areas of the country. Although the first karaoke machine was invented by a Japanese musician, it was patented by Filipino inventor Roberto del Rosario in 1975, leading to karaoke becoming a staple of Filipino life.



2: The second oldest basketball association is the Philippines basketball association

The Philippines Basketball Association (PBA) is notable for being established after the NBA and is recognized as the second oldest basketball league globally. Basketball is immensely popular in the Philippines, with makeshift hoops found even in rural areas. The country holds a Guinness World Record for the longest basketball game ever played – 120 hours and 1 minute – during a charity event in March 2014.



3: Jeepneys are a popular vehicle

Jeepneys serve as a primary mode of transportation in Manila and other regions of the Philippines. Interestingly, jeepneys originated from the surplus army jeeps left by the U.S. military after World War II. From this nostalgic beginning, jeepneys have evolved into vibrant and creatively designed vehicles that serve as a crucial means of transport, often packed with over 20 passengers at a time. In Manila alone, it is estimated that more than 55,000 jeepneys are in operation daily. This ingenuity of the Filipino people in repurposing army jeeps has made jeepneys an iconic representation of Philippine culture.





4: The people of the Philippines are some of the most polite in the world

Filipinos are known for their warmth, love for fun, and great sense of humor. Their culture emphasizes respect for elders, contributing to the Philippines being one of the happiest countries globally. Visitors are often greeted as “ma’am” or “sir”, and children refer to older individuals as “kuyas” and “ates,” meaning older brother and sister, respectively. This politeness extends to various situations; it’s rare to hear a Filipino say a blunt “no” when asked for assistance. There are designated lines for the elderly, pregnant women, and disabled individuals at places like taxi stations and banks, and these guidelines are respected by everyone, promoting peace and harmony in the nation.



5: Christmas in the Philippines starts in September

In the Philippines, Christmas is celebrated not just as a single day but as an entire season that starts as early as September. This holiday period is the longest in the country, with people eagerly beginning their shopping and decorations in September. Shopping areas become bustling with activity. A significant tradition involves a nine-day series of night masses leading up to Christmas Eve, rooted in various religious customs.





6: The Yo-Yo was invented by a Filipino businessman

You might be surprised to learn that the yo-yo is one of the oldest toys, with origins tracing back to 440 BC. Recent research indicates that Pedro Edralin Flores, a Filipino businessman, patented this toy. The term “yo-yo” comes from the Filipino language, meaning “come back”.



7: Cordillera is listed as a World Heritage Site

The Cordillera Administrative Region is the least populated area in the Philippines. It is home to rice terraces that were constructed over 2,000 years ago and have been designated a World Heritage Site by UNESCO.



8: The national bird is the Monkey-Eating Eagle

The Philippine Eagle, often referred to as the monkey-eating eagle (despite not actually eating monkeys), preys on larger animals like pigs, snakes, and bats. With a wingspan of about two meters, it is one of the rarest and most powerful birds globally, and harming one can result in a severe penalty of up to 12 years in prison.



9: The island of Camiguin has more volcanoes than towns

Camiguin, an island province in the Philippines, boasts more volcanoes than towns, featuring seven volcanoes compared to just five towns. None of these volcanoes have erupted since the 1950s.



10: There are 175+ languages in the country

The Philippines is home to at least 175 languages, with around 171 considered “living” languages. Communication won’t be an issue since over 52 million people speak English, making it the fifth largest English-speaking country in the world. Other languages spoken include Tagalog, Cebuano, Ilocano, Hiligaynon, and Bicolano, along with four tribal dialects that currently have no known speakers.



I. Fact or Myth?

Work together as a team to decide which statements are facts and which are myths. You have a list of statements related to the Philippines

1. *The Philippines has only one official language.*
2. *The Philippines is an island nation with more than 7,000 islands.*
3. *Filipinos celebrate Christmas only in December.*
4. *Jeepneys are the only public transportation used in the Philippines.*
5. *The Philippines was colonized by Spain for over 300 years.*
6. *The Philippines is the only Southeast Asian country where basketball is the most popular sport.*
7. *Filipinos love karaoke and even have “Karaoke Championships.”*
8. *All Filipinos eat balut (fertilized duck egg).*
9. *The capital of the Philippines is Cebu.*

For each statement, discuss:

- Is this a fact or a myth?
- If it's a fact, why is it true?
- If it's a myth, what is the correct information?

Check the text for supporting information. If needed, use logical reasoning or prior knowledge to justify your answer. Each group chooses two statements to present to the class. Explain why you classified them as facts or myths. After presentations, students can ask questions or challenge answers from other groups. If opinions differ, discuss and try to reach a conclusion.

II. Fill in the gaps.

Each sentence below is missing one or more words related to the Philippines. Try to guess the correct word based on your knowledge of the text. Work individually or in pairs to complete the missing words. If unsure, you can skim the text to find the correct answers.

1. The Philippines consists of over _____ islands, but only about _____ are inhabited.
2. The capital of the Philippines is _____, while the largest city is _____.
3. The islands were named after King _____ of Spain when the country was colonized for _____ years.
4. The national language of the Philippines is _____, but _____ is also an official language.
5. _____ was a famous national hero who fought for the Philippines' independence through his writings.
6. _____ was the first explorer to claim the Philippines for Spain, but he was defeated by _____ at the Battle of Mactan.
7. The Philippines was under American influence for _____ years after the Spanish era.
8. _____ is the most popular sport in the Philippines, and the country has the world's second-oldest basketball league.
9. The Philippines is known for its long Christmas season, which starts in _____ and lasts until _____.

10. _____ are iconic public transportation vehicles that originated from U.S. military jeeps left after World War II.

After completing the gaps, compare your answers with a partner. If your answers differ, discuss and justify your choices before checking with the teacher.

III. Group discussion: “Key Features of the Philippines”.

Divide into small groups and choose a topic:

- Geography and islands.
- History and colonization.
- Culture and traditions (e.g., Christmas, karaoke, Jeepneys).
- Languages and diversity.

Groups discuss:

What did you find most interesting about this topic?

How does it make the Philippines unique?

What challenges or opportunities does it create for the country?

Each group presents their findings to the class.

IV. Festival Presentation.

Work in small groups. Each group chooses a festival or cultural practice from the text (e.g., Christmas, karaoke, Jeepneys). Research and create a presentation about the topic, including:

- Its history and significance.
- How it's celebrated today.
- Interesting facts.

Present findings to the class using visuals or props.

V. Creative Writing: “A Day in the Philippines”

Write a short story or diary entry imagining a day in the Philippines. Include experiences such as:

- Traveling in a Jeepney.
- Celebrating an early Christmas in September.
- Exploring the Cordillera rice terraces or a volcanic island.

Share your story with a partner or the class.

SECTION II. LISTENING



CITIES



I. Listen to six travellers talking about the cities they have visited. What DON'T they like in each city?

- a. too hot summer
- b. too cold winter
- c. crime
- d. expensive restaurants
- e. bad traffic
- f. the traffic noise

II. Listen and mark the sentences True or False.

1. Dave is going to visit Quebec next summer.
2. His friend's wedding is in Montreal.
3. Quebec city is the capital city and the biggest city in the province.
4. Dave can't speak French.
5. Dave's friend from college lives in Montreal.
6. Some of old Quebec buildings have been restored.

**III. Listen to six travellers talking about good and bad holiday experiences.
Choose two pictures for each speaker.**

1.



2.



3.



4.



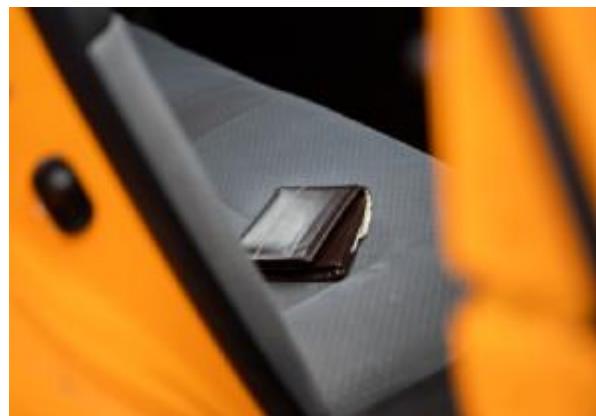
5.



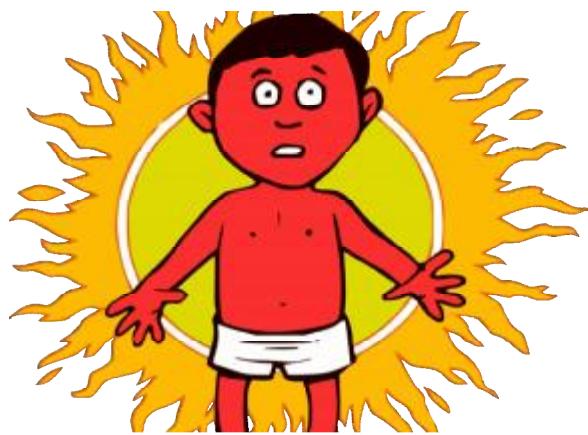
6.



7.



8.



9.



10.



11.



12.



IV. Listen again and choose the correct answer.

1. The speaker 1 got ... on holiday.
 - a. suntan
 - b. food poisoning
 - c. sunburn
2. Who found the lost wallet?
 - a. the taxi driver
 - b. the police officer
 - c. the receptionist
3. Speaker 3 is going to ...
 - a. find a guide next time he goes on holiday
 - b. book a hotel before his trip
 - c. rent a beach house
4. Speaker 4 had a chance ... in Mexico City.
 - a. to practise her Spanish
 - b. to have a nice meal in Mexican restaurant
 - c. to visit her school friends
5. How long has he been to London?
 - a. one month
 - b. one week
 - c. one day
6. Speaker 6 had to buy ... in Japan.
 - a. an insurance
 - b. a swimming costume
 - c. warm clothes

V. Dictation. Write down six sentences.

VI. City descriptions.

Choose a city from the Philippines (e.g., Manila, Cebu, Davao, or Quezon City). Describe the city using the following prompts:

- What is the city known for?
- What are some popular attractions or landmarks?
- How is the transportation system in this city?
- What cultural aspects can you find there?

SECTION III. VIDEO



Pre-watching activities:

Read the following statements and guess as true or false:

1. The Philippines was named after a Spanish king.
2. The Philippines has always been independent.
3. It has over 7,000 islands.
4. The Philippines was never colonized by the U.S.

Watch the video to confirm your answers.

While-watching activities:

I. Scan the QR code below and watch the video [28]. Choose the correct answer.



1. How many distinct kinds of peoples inhabited the Philippines by 1000 BC?
 - A. 4
 - B. 2
 - C. 5
2. What was the book “Description of the Barbarous peoples” by Chao Jukua about?
 - A. kings
 - B. war
 - C. trade
3. When did Makhdum Karim arrive in Sulu?
 - A. 1830

B. 1380
 C. 1330

4. Who reached the archipelago through the expedition around the world in 1521?
 A. James Cook
 B. Christopher Columbus
 C. Ferdinand Magellan

5. Which city was established as the capital of the Spanish East Indies?
 A. Manila
 B. Tondo
 C. Luzon



II. Watch the video again and fill in the gaps.

1. Some cultures of present-day Vietnam showed evidence of an _____.
2. The new religion started to grow roots in the Philippines through _____ and _____ of local leaders in the next decades.
3. Just twenty years after the _____ of Luzon, _____ progress existed in the work of colonization of the islands and the _____ of Christianity.
4. Much of the archipelago came under Spanish rule, creating the first _____ known as the Philippines.
5. But before _____, in 1942 during World War II, the Philippines was occupied by the Japanese Forces.

Post-watching activities:

III. Cultural heritage exploration.

Select a cultural aspect influenced by historical events (e.g., language, religion, cuisine, festivals). Investigate how historical events discussed in the video have shaped this cultural aspect. Present findings through a creative medium such as a poster, slideshow, or short performance.

IV. Debate: influential moments in Philippine history.

Divided into small groups (3-4 students per group). Each chooses one major historical event from the video. Each group should research and discuss the event's importance by answering:

- What happened during this event?

- Why was it significant for the Philippines?
- How did it shape the country's future?
- What would have happened if this event had not occurred?

Prepare 3-4 strong arguments to support your case. Each group will present their arguments (2 minutes per group), explaining why their assigned event had the greatest impact on Philippine history. After all presentations, teams will listen to counterarguments from other groups. Groups can challenge each other's claims by asking questions or presenting opposing views. After all arguments are presented, the class will vote on which event had the biggest impact based on the strength of arguments, not personal opinions.

SECTION IV. REVISION



1. Which items found in archaeological sites in the Philippines were most likely imported?
 - A. ear ornaments
 - B. golden weapons
 - C. bronze tools
2. When did Indian culture start to influence the South East Asian region?
 - A. 5th century AD
 - B. 1st century AD
 - C. 11th century AD
3. This earliest document shows the use of mathematics in pre-colonial Philippine societies.
 - A. Description of the Barbarous peoples
 - B. the Laguna Copperplate
 - C. Tondo
4. How were people described in the "Description of the Barbarous peoples"?
 - A. wealthy
 - B. savage
 - C. honest
5. Who brought Islam to Philippines?
 - A. Sharif ul-Hashim
 - B. Makhdum Karim
 - C. Rajah Baguinda
6. The Philippines were named in honor of this King.
 - A. Philip II of Spain

B. Philip I of Spain
C. Philip I of England

7. Where did Spanish explorer Miguel Lopez de Legazpi, who formed the first European settlements in Cebu, come from?
A. Spain
B. Mexico
C. England

8. When did the Philippines become a territory of the USA?
A. in 1798
B. in 1898
C. in 1698

9. Who was the first president of the independent Philippines?
A. Elpido Quirino
B. Ferdinand Marcos
C. Manuel Roxas

10. How was Ferdinand Marcos's reign marked by?
A. dictatorship and instability
B. economic growth and prosperity
C. democracy and freedom

11. Match the words:

1. street	a. station
2. hotel	b. signs
3. bus	c. reservations

A. 1-a, 2-b, 3-c
B. 1-b, 2-c, 3-a
C. 1-c, 2-b, 3-a

12. Find the synonym for the word "honk":
A. beep
B. sleep
C. get

13. Choose the word for the definition: "vehicles moving on a public highway":
A. traffic
B. noise
C. sightseeing

14. Complete the sentence: The museum was
A. hired
B. rent
C. restored

15. Find the different word: club, restaurant, museum, subway, pub, café.
A. pub
B. subway
C. club

16. What is the capital of Philippines?
A. Quezon City
B. Manila

C. Lagos

17. Who discovered the islands of the Philippines?

- A. Christopher Columbus
- B. Vasca da Gama
- C. Ferdinand Magellan

18. When was the longest basketball game held?

- A. March, 2014
- B. September, 2015
- C. January, 2013

19. What invention did Pedro Edralin Flores patent?

- A. karaoke
- B. washing machine
- C. yo-yo toy

20. How old are the rice terraces of Cordillera?

- A. more than 500 years
- B. more than 2000 years
- C. more than 1000 years

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25. <https://youtube.com/watch?v=fMmkmHUA00&si=EnSIkaIECMiOmarE>
26. https://youtube.com/watch?v=GtJxuh_u3WE&si=EnSIkaIECMiOmarE
27. <https://youtube.com/watch?v=69Fdgv2ZQQs&si=EnSIkaIECMiOmarE>
28. <https://youtube.com/watch?v=P-I4Bay5SXo&si=EnSIkaIECMiOmarE>

KEYS

MODULE 1. ENGLAND

SECTION I. READING: ENGLAND

II.

Term	Definition
Stilton	A famous strong-flavored English cheese.
Vindaloo	A very spicy curry dish that has become popular in England.
Big Four	The top football clubs in the English Premier League.
Ashes	A famous cricket rivalry between England and Australia.
Guy Fawkes	The man behind the failed Gunpowder Plot of 1605, remembered on Fireworks Night.
Wimbledon	The most famous tennis tournament in England.
Tower of London	A historic castle and prison in London, home to the Crown Jewels.
White Cliffs of Dover	The iconic chalk cliffs seen when arriving in England from France.
The Beatles	A legendary British rock band from Liverpool.
The Lake District	A scenic national park in England, famous for its lakes and hiking trails.

SECTION II. LISTENING: DIRECTIONS

I.

1. B
2. B
3. A
4. A

II.

1. F
2. A
3. E
4. B
5. C
6. D

III.

1. Third Street, Pine Street.
2. Left, Ford, Second.
3. King, Second Street.
4. Far from.
5. Third Street, first big building.
6. Your left.

IV.

1. T
2. F
3. F
4. T

V.

1. b. music
2. a. snacks
3. c. fruit
4. a. sport equipment

SECTION III. VIDEO: HISTORY OF ENGLAND

I.

- 1. C
- 2. A
- 3. C
- 4. B
- 5. A

II.

- 1. Viking army
- 2. assistance
- 3. immediate advantage
- 4. 946
- 5. Peace, unity, order

SECTION IV. REVISION TEST

- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. B
- 4. B
- 5. A
- 6. B
- 7. C
- 8. C
- 9. A
- 10. A.
- 11. C
- 12. B
- 13. B
- 14. A
- 15. C
- 16. A
- 17. B
- 18. B
- 19. C
- 20. A

MODULE 2. SCOTLAND

SECTION II. LISTENING: SHOPPING

I.

- 1. C
- 2. A
- 3. F
- 4. B
- 5. E
- 6. D

II.

- 1. T
- 2. F
- 3. F
- 4. T
- 5. F
- 6. F
- 7. T
- 8. F

III.

- 1. a
- 2. b
- 3. b
- 4. b
- 5. a
- 6. a
- 7. b
- 8. a

IV.

- 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 2

V.

1. machine washed
2. air mail
3. wide band
4. little different
5. fabric, cotton
6. smaller, sweeter

SECTION III. VIDEO: HISTORY OF SCOTLAND**I.**

1. A
2. C
3. B
4. C
5. A

II.

1. farming
2. Norway, Denmark
3. alliance
4. rural, urban
5. mining, shipbuilding, textiles

III.

Dates:	Events
843 AD	Kenneth MacAlpin becomes the first King of Scotland, uniting the Picts and Scots.
1034 AD	King Malcolm II expands Scotland's territory.
1297 AD	The beginning of the Wars of Scottish Independence, led by William Wallace.
1314 AD	The Battle of Bannockburn: Robert the Bruce wins a major victory against England.
1603 AD	The Union of the Crowns: King James VI of Scotland also becomes King of England.
1707 AD	The Act of Union unites Scotland and England under one government.

SECTION IV. REVISION TEST

1. A	11. B
2. A	12. C
3. B	13. A
4. C	14. B
5. B	15. C
6. B	16. C
7. A	17. A
8. C	18. C
9. C	19. B
10. B	20. B

MODULE 3. WALES

SECTION II. LISTENING: CITY TRANSPORTATIONS

I.

1. B	4. C
2. A	5. D
3. F	6. E

II.

1. F	1. b
2. F	2. a
3. T	3. c
4. T	4. d

III.

IV.

- a. Speaker 3
- b. Speaker 1
- c. Speaker 2
- d. Speaker 4

V.

1.	poor
2.	carefully
3.	English
4.	seat belts

SECTION III. VIDEO: HISTORY OF WALES

I.

- 1. C
- 2. A
- 3. B
- 4. A
- 5. C

II.

- 1. Oversea trade
- 2. preserving
- 3. stronger army
- 4. highest
- 5. borders, laws, equal

SECTION IV. REVISION TEST

1. A	11. B
2. C	12. A
3. B	13. C
4. C	14. A
5. A	15. A
6. B	16. B
7. C	17. C
8. A	18. A
9. A	19. C
10. B	20. C

MODULE 4. IRELAND

SECTION I. READING: IRELAND

I.

450 CE – Saint Patrick returns to Ireland to spread Christianity.

1916 – The Easter Rising takes place in Dublin.

1998 – The Good Friday Agreement brings peace to Northern Ireland.

Saint Patrick – The patron saint of Ireland.

Mary Robinson – The first female president of Ireland.

Oscar Wilde – A famous Irish writer.

Dublin – The capital of the Republic of Ireland, rich in history.

Giant's Causeway – A unique rock formation connected to an Irish legend.

Blarney Castle – Home to the famous Blarney Stone, believed to grant eloquence.

SECTION II. LISTENING: TOURING A CITY

I.

Speaker 1. E

Speaker 2. B

Speaker 3. A

Speaker 4. D

Speaker 5. F

Speaker 6. C

II.

1. T 5. T

2. F 6. F

3. F 7. T

4. F 8. T

III.

1. c

2. b

3. a

4. b

IV.

Speaker 1 – dislike

Speaker 2 – like

Speaker 3 – like

Speaker 4 – dislike

V.

1. It's the tallest building in New York City.

2. Mountain Whitney is the highest mountain in California.

3. This is the biggest shopping mall in the world.

4. It's the largest city in Latin America.

5. It's the shortest train track.

6. This is the oldest theater in the city.

SECTION III. VIDEO: HISTORY OF IRELAND

I.

1. B

2. A	2. invaded, ravaged
3. C	3. priceless, monks
4. B	4. successfully, ownership
II.	5. C
1. salmon, chestnuts	5. broke away, commonwealth

SECTION IV. REVISION TEST

1. B	11. A
2. B	12. C
3. A	13. B
4. C	14. C
5. A	15. B
6. C	16. A
7. C	17. A
8. A	18. B
9. B	19. C
10. B	20. A

MODULE 5. THE USA

SECTION I. READING: THE USA

I.

Statement	Fact or Opinion?
The USA has 50 states.	Fact
Hollywood is the most important film industry.	Opinion
American football games last up to three hours.	Fact
New York City is the most exciting city in the world.	Opinion
Jazz originated in African American communities.	Fact
The Grand Canyon is the most beautiful natural wonder.	Opinion
Baseball is the national sport of the USA.	Fact
Fast food is unhealthy.	Opinion
The USA is one of the largest countries in the world.	Fact
Every tourist should visit the Golden Gate Bridge.	Opinion

SECTION II. LISTENING: RESTAURANTS

I.

1. c	5. a
2. b	6. d
3. a	7. b
4. d	8. c

II.

- 1. b
- 2. a
- 3. a
- 4. b
- 5. a
- 6. b

III.

- 1. T
- 2. F
- 3. F
- 4. T
- 5. F
- 6. T

IV.

- Speaker 1. c
- Speaker 2. d
- Speaker 3. b
- Speaker 4. A

V.

- 1. tip
- 2. downtown
- 3. spicy
- 4. \$15

SECTION III. VIDEO: HISTORY OF THE USA**I.**

- 1. B
- 2. A
- 3. C
- 4. C
- 5. A

II.

- 1. interesting civilizations
- 2. commercial agriculture
- 3. slaves
- 4. 1860
- 5. economic expansion

SECTION IV. REVISION TEST

1. C	11. A
2. B	12. A
3. A	13. C
4. A	14. B
5. C	15. C
6. B	16. C
7. A	17. B
8. C	18. C
9. B	19. A
10. B	20. A

MODULE 6. CANADA**SECTION II. LISTENING: PRICES****I.**

- \$55, \$1899, \$36,95, \$26,95, \$14,25, \$125

II.

1. no
2. no
3. no
4. yes
5. yes
6. no

III.

1. Total: 7.50
Change: 12.50
2. Total: 27.90
Change: 2.10
3. Total: 9.65
Change: 10.35
4. Total: 12.15
Change: 7.85
5. Total: 12.49
Change: 7.51
6. Total: 18.25
Change: 1.75

IV.

1. soup shampoo
2. DVD batteries
3. newspapers magazines
4. T-shirt socks
5. chocolates cookies
6. magazines book

V.

	Cheaper in their country	Cheaper in the U.S.
<i>Cars</i>		ü
<i>Rents</i>	ü	
<i>Clothes</i>		ü
<i>Air travel</i>		ü
<i>Tuition</i>		ü
<i>Hospitals</i>	ü	

VII.

1. F
2. T
3. T
4. T
5. F
6. F

SECTION III. VIDEO: HISTORY OF CANADA

I.

- 1. B
- 2. A
- 3. C
- 4. C
- 5. B

II.

- 1. challenges, controversies, power struggles
- 2. hunters, gatherers, fishing
- 3. France, Britain
- 4. economic growth
- 5. The maple leaf

III.

- 1534 French explorer Jacques Cartier claims land for France.
- 1763 Britain takes control of Canada from France after the Seven Years' War.
- 1867 Canada officially becomes a country.
- 1914-1918 Canada participates in World War I.
- 1931 Canada gains independence from Britain.
- 1965 Canada adopts its national flag with the maple leaf.
- 1982 Canada gains full sovereignty.
- 1999 Nunavut becomes Canada's newest and largest territory.

SECTION IV. REVISION TEST

1. B	11. B
2. C	12. B
3. C	13. A
4. A	14. C
5. B	15. C
6. A	16. C
7. A	17. A
8. C	18. B
9. B	19. B
10. C	20. A

MODULE 7. AUSTRALIA

SECTION II. LISTENING: PLACES

I.

- 1. Enjoys it a lot
- 2. Likes it a little
- 3. Enjoys it a lot
- 4. Doesn't like/enjoy it

- 5. Enjoys it a lot
- 6. Likes it a little

II.

- 1. great, busy

2. quiet, nice	5. small, quiet
3. crowded, dirty	6. scenic, lovely
4. great, expensive	7. safe, quiet

III.

1. a	
2. b	
3. a	
4. b	
5. a	
6. b	
7. b	
8. a	

IV.

1. a) F	
b) T	
2. a) F	
b) F	
3. a) F	
b) T	
4. a) T	
b) T	

V.

1. great	
2. more serious	
3. car	
4. weekend	
5. comfortable	
6. crowded	
7. busy, expensive	
8. better	

SECTION III. VIDEO: HISTORY OF AUSTRALIA

I.

1. B	
2. A	
3. C	
4. A	
5. B	

II.

6. eastern	
7. traditions	
8. sacred ancestors	
9. smallpox	
10. stolen generation	

SECTION IV. REVISION TEST

1. A	11. C
2. C	12. A
3. A	13. C
4. B	14. B
5. B	15. B
6. C	16. A
7. A	17. C
8. C	18. A
9. B	19. C
10. B	20. B

MODULE 8. NEW ZEALAND

SECTION II. LISTENING: VACATIONS

I.

Speaker 1 b
Speaker 2 a
Speaker 3 b
Speaker 4 b
Speaker 5 b
Speaker 6 a
Speaker 7 b
Speaker 8 b

II.

Speaker 1 dislike
Speaker 2 like
Speaker 3 dislike
Speaker 4 dislike
Speaker 5 like
Speaker 6 dislike
Speaker 7 like
Speaker 8 like

III.

Speaker 1-f
Speaker 2-d
Speaker 3-c
Speaker 4-e
Speaker 5-b
Speaker 6-h
Speaker 7-a
Speaker 8-g

IV.

1. D
2. E
3. C
4. B
5. F
6. A

V.

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. T
5. F
6. F

SECTION III. VIDEO: HISTORY OF NEW ZEALAND

I.

1. A
2. C
3. B

4. B

5. C

II.

- 1. sovereign
- 2. vote

SECTION IV. REVISION TEST

- 1. B
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. C
- 5. A
- 6. B
- 7. A
- 8. C
- 9. B
- 10. A
- 11. A
- 12. C
- 13. C
- 14. B
- 15. C
- 16. B
- 17. B
- 18. A
- 19. C
- 20. B

MODULE 9. INDIA**SECTION II. LISTENING: HOTELS****I.**

- 1. T
- 2. F
- 3. T
- 4. F

II.

- Visitor 1 B
- Visitor 2 A
- Visitor 3 D
- Visitor 4 C

III.

- 1. \$20
- 2. 7.00 a.m.
- 3. cheaper
- 4. expensive, bigger

IV.**Conversation 1.**

- 1-a
- 2-c

Conversation 2.

- 1-c
- 2-b

Conversation 3.

- 1-a
- 2-b

Conversation 4.**V.**

- Speaker 1 c
- Speaker 2 a
- Speaker 3 b
- Speaker 4 d

SECTION III. VIDEO: HISTORY OF INDIA

I.

- 1. B
- 2. A
- 3. A
- 4. C
- 5. B

II.

- 1. commercial enterprise
- 2. reign, realm
- 3. game chess
- 4. established several forts
- 5. technology achievements

SECTION IV. REVISION TEST

- 1. A
- 2. A
- 3. C
- 4. B
- 5. C
- 6. B
- 7. A
- 8. B
- 9. B
- 10. A
- 11. C
- 12. C
- 13. B
- 14. C
- 15. A
- 16. A
- 17. B
- 18. B
- 19. C
- 20. B

MODULE 10. PAKISTAN

SECTION I. READING: PAKISTAN

I.

Pakistan is part of the Middle East. – Myth

Urdu is the only language spoken in Pakistan. – Myth

Lahore is Pakistan's capital city. – Myth

Cricket is the most popular sport in Pakistan. – Fact

The Khewra Salt Mine is one of the largest salt mines in the world. – Fact

All Pakistani people wear traditional clothing. – Myth

Pakistan has one of the oldest civilizations in the world. – Fact

SECTION II. LISTENING: AIR TRAVEL

I.

- 1. d
- 2. f
- 3. a
- 4. e
- 5. c
- 6. b

II.

- 1. F
- 2. F
- 3. T
- 4. T

III.

Conversation 1

- 1. c
- 2. b

Conversation 2

- 1. b
- 2. c

Conversation 3

- 1. a
- 2. b

Conversation 4

- 1. a
- 2. b

IV.

- 1. other passengers
- 2. gym and swimming pool
- 3. service
- 4. check in, immigration

V.

- 1. Could you put your seat back up, please?
- 2. Could you fill out the form?
- 3. Would you bring me a new one?
- 4. Would you give me a hand?

SECTION III. VIDEO: HISTORY OF PAKISTAN

I.

- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. A
- 5. C

II.

- 1. agriculture, domestication
- 2. expansive, stretching
- 3. established, creating
- 4. largest rivers
- 5. prosperity, peace

SECTION IV. REVISION TEST

- 1. C
- 2. A
- 3. B
- 4. A
- 5. C
- 6. A
- 7. B
- 8. B
- 9. C
- 10. A

- 11. A
- 12 C
- 13. C
- 14. A
- 15. B
- 16. B
- 17. C
- 18. C
- 19. B
- 20. B

MODULE 11. SOUTH AFRICA

SECTION II. LISTENING: TRAVEL

I.

- 1. a
- 2. c
- 3. b
- 4. a
- 5. b
- 6. c

II.

- Speaker 1 Train station
- Speaker 2 Airplane
- Speaker 3 Airport
- Speaker 4 Airplane
- Speaker 5 Airplane
- Speaker 6 Airport

III.

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. False
5. True
6. True

IV.

Speaker 1-A
Speaker 2-D
Speaker 3-C
Speaker 4-E
Speaker 5-B
Speaker 6-F

V.

1. Did you go to Los Angeles?
2. You need to go on vacation.
3. We like to travel.
4. Let's go to Tokyo.
5. It's hard to drive ten hours.
6. I'm going to London.

SECTION III. VIDEO: HISTORY OF SOUTH AFRICA**I.**

1. A
2. B
3. A
4. C
5. B

II.

1. from the Indian Ocean
2. changing
3. fierce defeat
4. imprisoned
5. series of reforms

SECTION IV. REVISION TEST

1. B.	11. B.
2. A.	12. A.
3. C.	13. A.
4. B.	14. C.
5. B.	15. C.
6. C.	16. B.
7. C.	17. A.
8. A.	18. C.
9. C.	19. B.
10. B.	20. A.

MODULE 12. NIGERIA**SECTION I. READING: NIGERIA****II.**

220+ million – Nigeria's population (largest in Africa)

521 – Number of languages spoken in Nigeria

1960 – Year Nigeria gained independence from Britain

2nd largest – Nollywood is the world's second-largest film industry

6 – Nigeria has played in 6 FIFA World Cups

\$440 billion – Nigeria’s GDP (largest economy in Africa)

70% – Nigeria’s workforce is in agriculture

11.5% – Nigeria’s unemployment rate

500,000+ barrels – Nigeria’s daily oil production

Two UNESCO Sites – Nigeria’s two UNESCO World Heritage Sites: Sukur Cultural Landscape and Osun-Osogbo Sacred Grove

SECTION II. LISTENING: HOTEL SERVICES

I.

1. 9

2. 7

3. 15

4. 6

5. 5

6. 10

II.

1. b

2. c

3. a

4. b

III.

1. True

2. False

3. True

4. False

IV.

Restaurants: ~~dirty~~

Food: ~~tasteless~~

Room: ~~clean~~

Staff: ~~rude~~

V.

1. Can I help you?

2. Can I get them tonight?

3. You can leave them here.

4. I can’t open the window.

5. I can’t find my key.

6. I can’t connect to the Internet.

SECTION III. VIDEO: HISTORY OF NIGERIA

I.

1. C

2. A

3. B

4. C

5. C

II.

1. third, population

2. variety, materials

3. techniques, impressive, structure

4. precious metals, slaves

5. obtained, weakened

SECTION IV. REVISION TEST

1. A.	11. B.
2. B.	12. B.
3. C.	13. C.
4. C.	14. A.
5. B.	15. C.
6. A.	16. A.
7. A.	17. B.
8. C.	18. C.
9. B.	19. B.
10. C.	20. A.

MODULE 13. HONG KONG

SECTION I. READING: HONG KONG

I.

- 1. F
- 2. F
- 3. T
- 4. F
- 5. T

II.

- 1. differ from
- 2. barren rocks
- 3. night lights
- 4. temples and monasteries
- 5. cultural events

SECTION II. LISTENING: AIRPORTS

I.

- 1. b
- 2. a
- 3. a
- 4. b

II.

- 1. a
- 2. c
- 3. b
- 4. a

III.

- 1. a. T
b. F
- 2. a. T
b. F
- 3. a. T
b. T
- 4. a. F
b. F

IV.

- 1. B
- 2. C
- 3. D
- 4. A

V.

- 1. The flights are late.
- 2. The next plane leaves in 30 minutes.
- 3. The restrooms are down the stairs.

4. There are a lot of good places to eat.

SECTION III. VIDEO: HISTORY OF HONG KONG

Pre-watching activities:

Special Administrative Region – A region that operates under a different legal and political system than the rest of the country.

Opium War – A conflict between Britain and China in the 19th century over trade and sovereignty.

Handover – The act of transferring control from one government to another.

Colonization – The process of one country taking control over another territory.

Multicultural – A society made up of people from many different cultures.

Financial hub – A major center for banking, trade, and business activities.

Reclaimed land – Land created by filling in areas of water to expand usable territory.

I.

- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. A
- 5. B

II.

- 1. volcanic eruptions
- 2. British merchants
- 3. broke out
- 4. open, strong
- 5. central government

III.

1842 – The Treaty of Nanking is signed, making Hong Kong a British colony.

1898 – Britain leases the New Territories from China for 99 years.

1941-1945 – Japan occupies Hong Kong during World War II.

1997 – Hong Kong is returned to China under the “One Country, Two Systems” policy.

2003 – Large protests in Hong Kong against the proposed national security law.

2019-2020 – Mass protests erupt over China’s influence on Hong Kong’s legal system.

SECTION IV. REVISION TEST

1. B	11. B
2. C	12. B
3. C	13. C
4. A	14. C
5. B	15. A
6. C	16. C
7. A	17. B
8. A	18. A
9. C	19. A
10. B.	20. B

MODULE 14. SINGAPORE

SECTION II. LISTENING: URBAN LIFE

I.

- 1. True
- 2. True
- 3. False
- 4. True
- 5. False
- 6. True

II.

- 1. a
- 2. c
- 3. b
- 4. a
- 5. c
- 6. b

III.

- Speaker 1 e
- Speaker 2 a
- Speaker 3 b
- Speaker 4 f
- Speaker 5 c
- Speaker 6 d

IV.

- 1. fast food
- 2. cheap stores
- 3. green space
- 4. fun clubs
- 5. bigger highways
- 6. air quality

V.

- 1. There didn't use to be a lot of jobs.
- 2. We used to hear the cars all day and night.
- 3. The kids used to skateboard in the street.
- 4. I used to eat out a lot.
- 5. There used to be a supermarket here.
- 6. There didn't use to be any industry here.

SECTION III. VIDEO: HISTORY OF SINGAPORE

I.

- 1. B
- 2. A
- 3. C
- 4. A
- 5. C

II.

- 1. prosperous trading city
- 2. lingua franca
- 3. high unemployment
- 4. independent colony
- 5. three decades

SECTION IV. REVISION TEST

- 1. C
- 2. B
- 3. B
- 4. A
- 5. C
- 6. B
- 7. C
- 8. C
- 9. B
- 10. A
- 11. C
- 12. A
- 13. B
- 14. B
- 15. C
- 16. A
- 17. B
- 18. C
- 19. C
- 20. A

MODULE 15. PHILIPPINES

SECTION I. READING: PHILIPPINES

I.

1. The Philippines has only one official language. – Myth
2. The Philippines is an island nation with more than 7,000 islands. – Fact
3. Filipinos celebrate Christmas only in December. – Myth
4. Jeepneys are the only public transportation used in the Philippines. – Myth
5. The Philippines was colonized by Spain for over 300 years. – Fact
6. The Philippines is the only Southeast Asian country where basketball is the most popular sport. – Fact
7. Filipinos love karaoke and even have “Karaoke Championships.” – Fact
8. All Filipinos eat balut (fertilized duck egg). – Myth
9. The capital of the Philippines is Cebu. – Myth

II.

1. Answer: 7,000; 2,000
2. (Answer: Manila; Quezon City)
3. (Answer: Philip II; 333)
4. (Answer: Filipino; English)
5. (Answer: José Rizal)
6. (Answer: Ferdinand Magellan; Lapu-Lapu)
7. (Answer: 48)
8. (Answer: Basketball)
9. (Answer: September; January)
10. (Answer: Jeepneys)

SECTION II. LISTENING: CITIES

I.

Speaker 1 – d
Speaker 2 – a
Speaker 3 – b
Speaker 4 – f
Speaker 5 – c
Speaker 6 – e

II.

1. True
2. True
3. False
4. False
5. False
6. True

III.

Speaker 1 Picture 3, Picture 8
Speaker 2 Picture 7, Picture 5
Speaker 3 Picture 4, Picture 6
Speaker 4 Picture 1, Picture 9
Speaker 5 Picture 10, Picture 12
Speaker 6 Picture 11, Picture 2

IV.

1-c
2-a
3-b
4-a
5-b
6-c

V.

1. I have to go to a friend's wedding.
2. I had to sleep at the bus station.
3. You've got to go to Rio!
4. Did you have to fly there?

SECTION III. VIDEO: HISTORY OF PHILIPPINES

I.

1. A
2. C
3. B
4. A
5. C

II.

1. extensive trade network
2. conquest, conversion
3. conquest, remarkable, spread
4. unified political structure
5. gaining total freedom

SECTION IV. REVISION TEST

1. A	11. B
2. B	12. A
3. B	13. A
4. C	14. C
5. B	15. B
6. A	16. B
7. B	17. C
8. B	18. A
9. C	19. C
10. A	20. B

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