YEAR 7

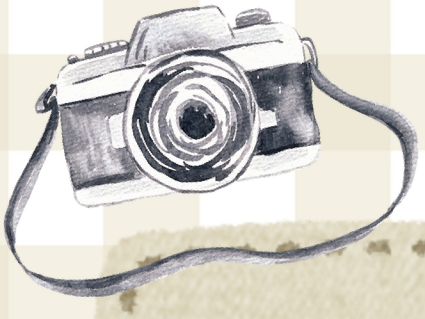
UNITED KINGDOM

-UNIT

NAME:_____



Ellen Malcolm



INTRODUCTION

Welcome to our exciting unit on the United Kingdom! In this unit, we will go on a journey through the fascinating countries that make up the UK: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. We will explore traditions and history, iconic landmarks and delicious foods that define British identity.

So pack your bags and lets go on a journey!



GOALS

1.Identify and learn about the countries of the UK: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.

2.Recognize famous British landmarks: Describe key landmarks and their significance within British culture.

3.Understand British traditions and history.

4. Improve grammar, reading and listening comprehension skills through texts and audio materials.

5.Use vocabulary and grammar learned in class to express your thoughts and feelings effectively.

6. Gain confidence in expressing yourself in English through writing and speaking.



Ellen Malcolm



TRAVEL PLAN

Remember!

- Passport
- Tickets
- Maps
- Good mood!

Travel plan for our trip to the U.K!

Stop 1: England

Stop 2: Scotland

Stop 3: Wales

Stop 4: Northern Ireland



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FIRST STOP: ENGLAND



History

England has a long and interesting history. It was once ruled by kings and queens. Many famous events happened in England. For example, in 1066, William the Conqueror came from France and became king. Later, in the 1500s, King Henry VIII changed the church in England. England was also part of the Industrial Revolution in the 1700s and 1800s, when many new machines were invented.

Traditions

England has many traditions. One famous tradition is afternoon tea. People drink tea and eat small sandwiches and cakes in the afternoon. Another tradition is Bonfire Night on November 5th. On this night, people light bonfires and watch fireworks to remember Guy Fawkes, who tried to blow up the Houses of Parliament in 1605.

Famous Landmarks

England is home to many famous landmarks. One of the most well-known is Big Ben, the big clock tower in London. Another famous place is Stonehenge, a circle of very old stones that is over 4,000 years old. The Tower of London is also famous. It used to be a prison and a palace, and now it is a museum where you can see the Crown Jewels.

The Capital: London

London is the capital city of England. It is a very big city with many people. In London, you can visit the British Museum, which has many interesting objects from around the world. You can also see the London Eye, a big wheel that gives you a great view of the city. Buckingham Palace is where the Queen or King lives. London is also famous for its red double-decker buses, black taxis and Underground.

Food and Drinks

England has some traditional foods and drinks. Fish and chips is a popular dish. It is fried fish served with fried potatoes. Another favorite is the Sunday roast, which is a meal with roasted meat, potatoes, and vegetables. People also enjoy drinking tea. English breakfast tea is a strong black tea that is often drunk with milk. Another common drink is ale, a type of beer.

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READING COMPREHENSION: LONDON

Translate the words to Swedish

Capital_____ Accurate_____

Famous_____ Chimes_____

Diverse_____ Valuable_____

Iconic_____ Items_____

Nickname_____ Leisurely_____

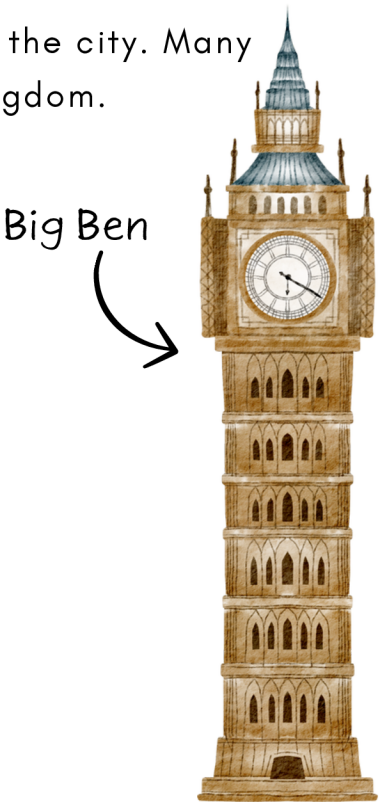
London is the capital city of England, and it's one of the most famous cities in the world. It's known for its rich history, diverse culture, and many famous landmarks.

The Big Ben

One of the most iconic symbols of London is the Big Ben. Big Ben is actually the nickname for the Great Bell of the clock at the north end of the Palace of Westminster, also known as the Houses of Parliament. The clock is very accurate and its chimes can be heard all over the city. Many people think of it as a symbol of London and the United Kingdom.

Tower of London

Another famous place in London is the Tower of London. It's a very old castle located by the River Thames. The Tower of London has had many different roles in its long history. It was a royal palace, a prison, and a place where important events took place. Today, people visit the Tower of London to see the Crown Jewels, which are a collection of valuable items, including crowns, jewels, and other precious objects, used by the British monarchy in ceremonies and events.



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The River Thames is a big river that flows through the middle of the city. Many boats and ships use it for transportation. You can even take a boat tour to see the city from the river, which offers a unique perspective of London's famous landmarks. The river has played an essential role in the city's history and development.

River Thames





London is a big city with many different neighborhoods, each with its own unique character. For example, Camden is famous for its vibrant markets and alternative music scene. When you visit Camden Market, you'll find stalls selling all sorts of items, from clothing and jewelry to street food from around the world. It's also a hub for live music and unique fashion.

Camden

On the other hand, Covent Garden is known for street performers and shops. When you stroll through Covent Garden, you'll often come across street entertainers like magicians, musicians, and living statues. The area is also filled with shops, restaurants, and cafes, making it a great place to enjoy a leisurely afternoon.

The London Underground, also known as the Tube, is the city's subway system. It's a convenient and efficient way to travel around London. The Underground has many lines that connect all parts of the city, making it easy to get from one place to another quickly and affordably. The trains run frequently, so you don't have to wait too long to catch one.



London Underground

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CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

1.What is Big Ben?

- ☐ a) a famous market in London
- ☐ b) the Great Bell of a clock
- ☐ c) a royal palace
- ☐ d) a collection of Crown Jewels

2. What can be seen at the Tower of London today?

- ☐ a) street performers
- ☐ b) alternative music scene
- ☐ c) Crown Jewels
- ☐ d) vintage clothing

3. What is the River Thames known for in London?

- ☐ a) serving as a transportation route
- ☐ b) hosting street markets
- ☐ c) being a hub for live music
- ☐ d) housing the Houses of Parliament

4. Which neighborhood in London is famous for its vibrant markets and alternative music scene?

- ☐ a) Covent Garden
- ☐ b) Camden
- ☐ c) Westminster
- ☐ d) Tower Hill

5. What is the London Underground also known as?

- ☐ a) the Tube
- ☐ b) the Subway
- ☐ c) the Great Bell
- ☐ d) the Metro



6. What roles has the Tower of London played in its long history?

- ☐ a) market hub
- ☐ b) royal palace, prison, and site of important events
- ☐ c) music venue and fashion hub
- ☐ d) financial center

7. What is one unique way to see London's famous landmarks from the River Thames?

- ☐ a) take a guided walking tour
- ☐ b) ride a bicycle along the riverbank
- ☐ c) take a boat tour
- ☐ d) use a zip line

8.What is Covent Garden known for?

- ☐ a) vibrant markets and alternative music scene
- ☐ b) street performers and shops
- ☐ c) Crown Jewels
- ☐ d) efficient subway system

9. How is the London Underground, or the Tube, described in the text?

- ☐ a) a collection of valuable items
- ☐ b) a convenient and efficient subway system
- ☐ c) a historic castle by the River Thames
- ☐ d) a famous clock tower

10. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Camden Market?

- ☐ a) vibrant markets
- ☐ b) alternative music scene
- ☐ c) street food stalls
- ☐ d) street performers and shops

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LISTENING COMPREHENSION: LONDON UNDERGROUND



Translate the words to Swedish

Busiest_____ Locals_____

Operates_____ Connects_____

Convenient_____ Escalator_____

1.When did the London Underground first open?

- ☐ a) January 10, 1863
- ☐ b) January 10, 1873
- ☐ c) January 10, 1883
- ☐ d) January 10, 1893

2.How many lines does the London Underground have today?

- ☐ a) 9
- ☐ b) 10
- ☐ c) 11
- ☐ d) 12

3.What do you need to use to pay for your travel on the Tube?

_____

_____

_____

4. What color is the Central Line?

- ☐ a) red
- ☐ b) blue
- ☐ c) green
- ☐ d) yellow

5. What should you do on the escalator in the Tube stations?

_____

_____

_____

6.What is one of the landmarks you can reach using the Tube?

- ☐ a) eiffel tower
- ☐ b) british museum
- ☐ c) statue of liberty
- ☐ d) sydney opera house

7.Why should you stand behind the yellow line on the platform?

_____

_____

_____

8.Who should you give up your seat for on the train?

- ☐ a) young children
- ☐ b) people with lots of luggage
- ☐ c) elderly people or pregnant women
- ☐ d) tourists

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READING COMPREHENSION: ENGLISH FOOD

Translate the words to Swedish

Variety_____ Comforting_____

Scrambled_____ Custard_____

Mushrooms_____ Jam_____

Hearty_____ Beverages_____

Battered_____ Selection_____

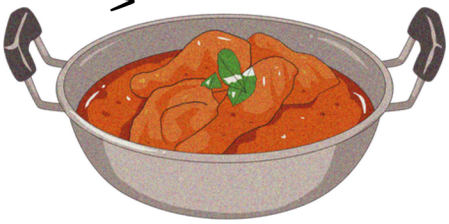
English Breakfast

In England, breakfast is an important meal that typically includes a variety of foods. A traditional English breakfast often consists of eggs (fried, scrambled, or poached), bacon, sausages, baked beans, grilled tomatoes, mushrooms, and toast. Some people also enjoy adding black pudding or hash browns to their plate. This hearty meal is usually served with a cup of tea or coffee and sometimes accompanied by orange juice.

English Breakfast



Chicken tikka masala





Fish and chips

Dinner

For dinner, or what some people in England call "tea," there are many popular dishes to choose from. One classic English dinner dish is roast beef with Yorkshire pudding, roasted potatoes, and vegetables such as carrots and peas. Fish and chips is another favorite, featuring battered and fried fish served with thick-cut chips (French fries) and mushy peas. Shepherd's pie, made with minced meat and topped with mashed potatoes, is a comforting and filling option for dinner. And let's not forget about an important English dish: Chicken tikka masala, a creamy and flavorful curry served with rice or naan bread.

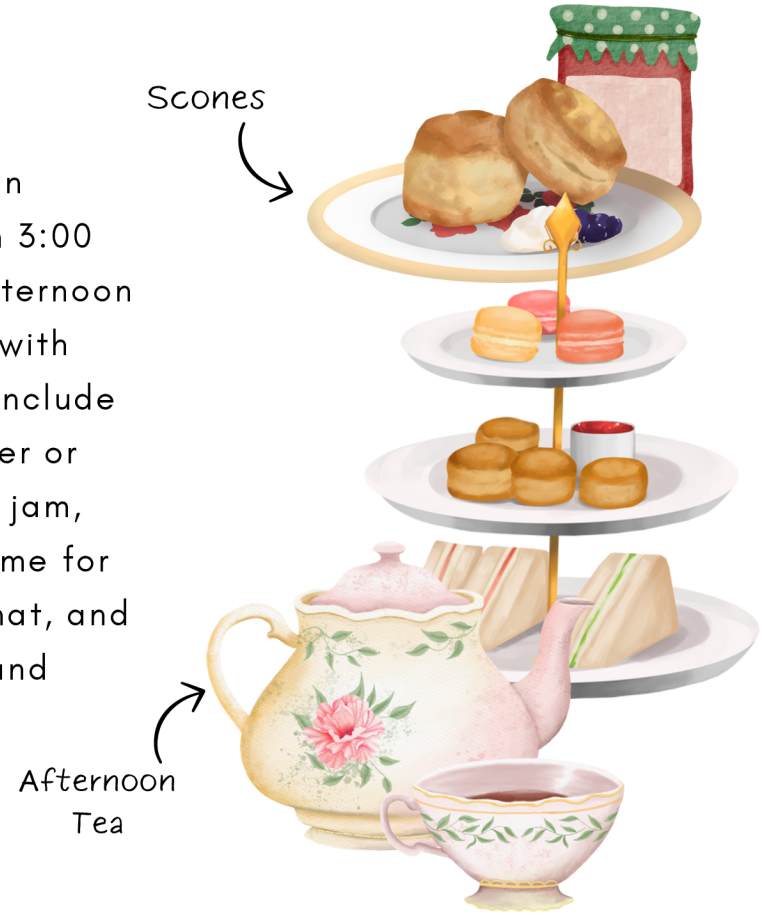
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Desserts

One beloved dessert is sticky toffee pudding, a moist sponge cake made with dates and smothered in toffee sauce. Another classic is apple crumble, with tender apples baked beneath a buttery crumbly topping. Trifle is a popular dessert that consists of layers of sponge cake, fruit, custard, and whipped cream. And of course, no discussion of English desserts would be complete without mentioning scones served with clotted cream and jam, a delightful treat often enjoyed with afternoon tea.

Afternoon tea

Afternoon tea is a special tradition in England. It usually happens between 3:00 and 5:00 in the afternoon. During afternoon tea, people enjoy a nice cup of tea with some tasty treats. These treats can include sandwiches with fillings like cucumber or ham, scones with clotted cream and jam, and sweet cakes or pastries. It's a time for friends and family to sit together, chat, and relax while enjoying delicious food and drink.



Beverages

Tea is the unofficial national drink of England and is enjoyed throughout the day. Most English people prefer black tea served with milk and sugar, although herbal teas and fruit infusions are also popular choices. In addition to tea and coffee, England is known for its ales and beers, with many traditional pubs serving a wide selection of locally brewed beers.

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CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

1.What are some common ingredients in a traditional English breakfast?

2. What is a classic English dinner dish mentioned in the text?

3. Name two popular English desserts.

4. When does afternoon tea usually happen in England?

5. What are some treats enjoyed during afternoon tea?

6. What is the unofficial national drink of England?

7. What beverages are popular in English pubs?

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GRAMMAR EXERCISE: GAP FILL "A OR AN"

Read the story about someone having afternoon tea in London. Fill in the gaps and use "a" or "an" where appropriate. Remember, "a" is used before words that begin with a consonant sound, and "an" is used before words that begin with a vowel sound.

Yesterday, I had _____(1) wonderful experience having afternoon tea at _____(2) elegant tea room in London. As I entered, I was greeted by _____(3) friendly host who showed me to _____(4) lovely table by the window. The table was set with _____(5) delicate china cup, _____(6) small plate, and _____(7)silver spoon.

First, I ordered _____(8) pot of Earl Grey tea, which arrived piping hot. I also selected _____(9) few treats from the menu. I chose _____(10)cucumber sandwich, _____(11) ham sandwich, and _____(12) scone with clotted cream and jam. The scone was delicious, and it had _____(13) hint of sweetness that paired perfectly with the cream.
As I enjoyed my tea, I noticed _____(14)musician playing soft classical music in the background, adding to the pleasant atmosphere. It was _____(15) perfect way to spend _____(16) afternoon in London.

After finishing my meal, I decided to take _____(17) short walk around the nearby park. It was _____(18) sunny day, and the flowers were in full bloom. I felt relaxed and happy, grateful for such _____(19) delightful afternoon tea experience.

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WRITING EXERCISE: ENGLISH SLANG WORDS



Slang is a type of informal language. People use slang when they talk casually with friends and family. It is not usually used in formal writing or speaking.

Slang can make language more colorful and lively. It helps people express themselves in a relaxed way. For example, instead of saying "very tired," someone might say "knackered" in English slang.

Using slang can help you sound more like a native speaker. However, it's important to know when it is appropriate to use slang and when it is better to use formal language.

COMMON ENGLISH SLANG WORDS

- **Cheeky** - Playfully disrespectful
- **Knackered** - Very tired
- **Gobsmacked** - Astonished or amazed
- **Chuffed** - Happy
- **Bloke** - Man
- **Bird** - Woman
- **Loo** - Bathroom
- **Brolly** - Umbrella
- **Rubbish** - Trash or nonsense
- **Snog** - Kiss
- **Faffing about** - Waste time
- **Mates** - Friends
- **Gutted** - Disappointed
- **Dodgy** - Suspicious

- **Nosh** - Food
- **Biscuit** - Cookie
- **Holiday** - Vacation
- **Telly** - Television
- **Bin** - Trash can
- **Cuppa** - Cup of tea
- **Wicked** - Excellent or cool
- **Uni** - University
- **Scrummy** - Delicious
- **Leg it** - Run away quickly
- **Kip** - Nap or sleep
- **Barmy** - Crazy or foolish
- **Posh** - Elegant/rich
- **Bangers** - Sausages
- **Chips** - French fries
- **Snog** - Kiss

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WRITING EXERCISE: ENGLISH SLANG WORDS



INSTRUCTIONS

1.Write sentences using as many slang words as possible. Be creative and try to incorporate the slang naturally into your sentences.
2.After writing each sentence in English, translate it into Swedish.
3.Make sure that your translations are accurate and that the meaning of the slang is preserved in Swedish.

EXAMPLE:

English Sentence: *I was knackered after the party, but my mate made me a cuppa and we had a nice chinwag about the barmy night we had.*
Translation: *Jag var utmattad efter festen, men min kompis gjorde en kopp te till mig och vi hade ett härligt samtal om den galna natten vi hade.*

SENTENCE 1 AND SWEDISH TRANSLATION

SENTENCE 2 AND SWEDISH TRANSLATION

SENTENCE 3 AND SWEDISH TRANSLATION

SENTENCE 4 AND SWEDISH TRANSLATION

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SECOND STOP: SCOTLAND



History

Scotland has a long and interesting history. Long ago, people called the Celts lived in Scotland. They were strong and brave. In 1297, a man named William Wallace fought for Scotland's freedom. Later, in 1314, Robert the Bruce won a big battle at Bannockburn. Scotland joined with England in 1707 to form the United Kingdom. Today, Scotland is a part of the UK but has its own parliament.

Traditions

Scotland has many traditions. One famous tradition is wearing kilts. Kilts are skirts for men made of tartan, a special checked cloth. Another tradition is Highland Games. These are sports events where people throw heavy stones and logs. Scots also celebrate Burns Night on January 25. They read poems by Robert Burns and eat haggis, a traditional food.

Famous Landmarks

Scotland has many famous landmarks. Edinburgh Castle is a big castle on a hill in the capital city, Edinburgh. Loch Ness is a large lake known for the legend of the Loch Ness Monster. The Highlands are beautiful mountains and valleys. People visit to see the stunning views and wildlife. The Isle of Skye is another popular place with its dramatic landscapes and sea cliffs.

The Capital: Edinburgh

Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland. It has many old buildings and streets. Every year in August, Edinburgh hosts the Fringe Festival, the world's largest arts festival. Edinburgh is also famous for its university, one of the oldest in the world. The city has a population of about 500,000 people.

Food and Drinks

Scottish food and drinks are special. Haggis is a famous dish made from sheep's organs mixed with oats and spices. Another dish is neeps and tatties, which are mashed turnips and potatoes. Scotch whisky is a popular drink made in Scotland. It is made from barley and aged in wooden barrels.

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READING COMPREHENSION: TARTANS AND KILTS



Translate the words to Swedish

Clan_____ Ancestry_____

Pattern_____ Parade_____

Occasion_____ Specific_____

Weave_____ Waist_____

Heritage_____ Festival_____

Scotland is famous for its tartans and kilts. Tartans are colorful patterns made of crisscrossing horizontal and vertical bands in multiple colors. Traditionally, each tartan represents a specific Scottish clan, which is a large family group. People can identify clans by their unique tartan patterns.

The kilt is a type of skirt that men and boys wear in Scotland. It is made from tartan cloth and is wrapped around the waist and fastened with a belt. Kilts are usually worn for special occasions like weddings, festivals, and Highland games.

The history of tartans goes back many centuries. In the past, tartans were woven by hand, and the patterns were passed down through generations. Each clan had its own weavers who made sure the colors and designs stayed the same.

In the 18th century, the British government banned the wearing of tartans and kilts to try and control the Scottish clans. This ban lasted for about 35 years. After the ban was lifted, tartans and kilts became even more popular as symbols of Scottish heritage and pride.



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Today, tartans are not only worn by Scots. Many people around the world wear tartans to celebrate their Scottish ancestry or simply because they like the patterns. Kilts are also worn by people of Scottish descent at important events like graduation ceremonies and military parades.
In addition to traditional tartans, new patterns are created regularly. These modern tartans are designed for organizations, events, or even individuals. There is even a register of tartans where all official patterns are recorded.

Tartans and kilts are important parts of Scottish culture. They connect people to their heritage and help celebrate Scottish identity.



CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

1.What are tartans made of?

- ☐ a) plain colored cloth
- ☐ b) animal skins
- ☐ c) solid patterns with no colors
- ☐ d) horizontal and vertical bands in multiple colors

2.How can people identify different Scottish clans?

- ☐ a) by their accents
- ☐ b) by their unique tartan patterns
- ☐ c) by their hats
- ☐ d) by their family crests

3.When are kilts typically worn?

- ☐ a) for everyday work
- ☐ b) only during hunting trips
- ☐ c) for special occasions
- ☐ d) only during winter

4.What happened to tartans and kilts in the 18th century?

- ☐ a) they got banned
- ☐ b) they were made from animal fur
- ☐ c) they became more colorful
- ☐ d) they were only worn by women

5.Why are tartans and kilts important to Scottish culture?

- ☐ a) they are comfortable to wear
- ☐ b) help celebrate the Scottish identity
- ☐ c) they are worn by everyone in the world
- ☐ d) they are used for camouflage

6.What does the modern use of tartans include?

- ☐ a) only traditional clan patterns
- ☐ b) patterns for military use only
- ☐ c) new patterns designed for organizations, events, or individuals
- ☐ d) only black and white patterns

7.What is a register of tartans?

- ☐ a) a book of tartan weaving techniques
- ☐ b) a catalog of Scottish traditional foods
- ☐ c) a list of all Scottish clans
- ☐ d) a record where all official tartan patterns are documented

Ellen Malcolm

LISTENING COMPREHENSION: SCOTTISH FOOD

Cranachan



Translate the words to Swedish

Batter _____ Dish_____

Smoked_____ Flavor_____

Tasty_____ Salmon_____

1.What is haggis made from?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Haggis



Shortbread



2. What vegetables are used in Scotch Broth?

- ☐ a) Carrots, celery, and potatoes
- ☐ b) Carrots, leeks, and turnips
- ☐ c) Spinach, tomatoes, and onions
- ☐ d) Broccoli, cauliflower, and peas

3. What ingredients are used to make Shortbread?

- ☐ a) Butter, sugar, and flour
- ☐ b) Flour, sugar, and eggs
- ☐ c) Milk, honey, and oats
- ☐ d) Chocolate, nuts, and raisins

4. How is the fish in "Fish and Chips" usually prepared before it is fried?

- ☐ a) Grilled
- ☐ b) Boiled
- ☐ c) Covered in batter
- ☐ d) Marinated in vinegar

5.How can Scottish salmon be cooked?

_____

_____

_____

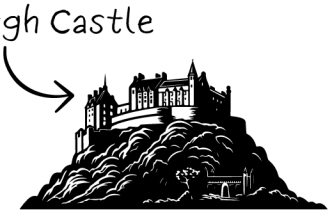
_____

6.What is Cranachan made with?

- ☐ a) Whipped cream, honey, fresh raspberries, and toasted oats
- ☐ b) Chocolate, raspberries, caramel, and nuts
- ☐ c) Apples, cinnamon, and pastry
- ☐ d) Yogurt, granola, and strawberries

Ellen Malcolm

GRAMMAR EXERCISE: GAP FILL "A DAY IN EDINBURGH"



In the text there are 13 words missing. Read the text and decide what words should fill the gaps. You **MUST** write a word in each gap, but only **ONE** word per gap.

Today, I _____(1) up early to explore the city. The first thing I _____(2) was to visit Edinburgh Castle, which sits _____(3) a hill overlooking the city. From there, I _____(4) a fantastic view of the whole city. After that, I_____(5) down the Royal Mile, _____(6) is a famous street in Edinburgh.

For lunch, I _____(7) to try some traditional Scottish food. I _____(8) into a cozy restaurant and ordered some haggis. It was delicious!

In the afternoon, I _____(9) a guided tour of the Old Town. The guide _____(10) us all about the history of the city and showed us some of the oldest buildings in Edinburgh. It was really interesting.

In the evening, I_____(11) a stroll through Princes Street Gardens. The gardens were beautiful, and there were a lot of people enjoying the nice weather. Then, I _____(12) dinner at a nice restaurant and tried some whisky for the first time. It _____(13)a perfect end to a wonderful day.

WORD BANK

- ☐ decided
- ☐ told
- ☐ did
- ☐ had
- ☐ woke
- ☐ took
- ☐ was
- ☐ went
- ☐ had
- ☐ took
- ☐ walked
- ☐ which
- ☐ on

Ellen Malcolm

READING COMPREHENSION: THE LOCH NESS MONSTER



The Loch Ness Monster, often called "Nessie," is a mythical creature said to live in Loch Ness, a large lake in the Scottish Highlands. The legend of Nessie dates back to ancient times, but it became famous in the 20th century.

The first modern sighting of Nessie was reported in 1933 by a couple who claimed to see a large animal in the water. Since then, many people have reported seeing something strange in Loch Ness. Some describe Nessie as a large, long-necked creature, similar to a dinosaur called a plesiosaur. Scientists have conducted many investigations to find Nessie, but there is no solid proof of its existence.

Despite this, the legend of the Loch Ness Monster continues to attract tourists from all over the world. People visit Loch Ness hoping to catch a glimpse of the mysterious creature.

Loch Ness is one of the largest and deepest lakes in Scotland. It holds more fresh water than all the lakes in England and Wales combined. This makes it an ideal place for a large creature to hide. The mystery of the Loch Ness Monster remains unsolved, but it continues to be a fascinating topic for both believers and skeptics.

CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

1.The Loch Ness Monster is often called "Nessie."	True ☐	False ☐
2.The first modern sighting of Nessie was in 1923.	True ☐	False ☐
3.Some people think Nessie looks like a plesiosaur.	True ☐	False ☐
4. There is solid proof that the Loch Ness Monster exists.	True ☐	False ☐
5. Loch Ness is one of the smallest lakes in Scotland.	True ☐	False ☐
6. The mystery of the Loch Ness Monster attracts tourists to the area.	True ☐	False ☐

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WRITING EXERCISE: SCOTTISH SLANG WORDS



Slang is a type of informal language. People use slang when they talk casually with friends and family. It is not usually used in formal writing or speaking.

Slang can make language more colorful and lively. It helps people express themselves in a relaxed way. For example, instead of saying "very tired," someone might say "knackered" in English slang.

Using slang can help you sound more like a native speaker. However, it's important to know when it is appropriate to use slang and when it is better to use formal language.

COMMON SCOTTISH SLANG WORDS

- **Aye** - Yes
- **Bairn** - Child
- **Blether** - Chat or talk
- **Bonnie** - Pretty or beautiful
- **Canny** - Careful or clever
- **Craic** - Fun or good conversation
- **Dinnae** - Don't
- **Drookit** - Soaking wet
- **Eejit** - Idiot
- **Glaikit** - Foolish or silly
- **Haver** - Talk nonsense
- **Hoachin** - Busy or crowded
- **Ken** - Know
- **Laddie** - Boy or young man
- **Greet** - Cry
- **Mind** - Remember
- **Naw** - No
- **Lassie** - Girl or young woman
- **Neb** - Nose
- **Nippy** - Cold
- **Piece** - Sandwich
- **Reekin'** - Smelly or drunk
- **Scunnered** - Fed up or disgusted
- **Shoogle** - Shake or wobble
- **Skelp** - Slap or hit
- **Wee** - Small or little
- **Yonks** - A long time
- **Mingin'** - Dirty or disgusting
- **Braw** - Good or fine
- **Clarty** - Muddy or dirty
- **Dreich** - Dreary or gloomy (especially weather)
- **Wheesht** - Be quiet or hush

Ellen Malcolm

WRITING EXERCISE: SCOTTISH SLANG WORDS



INSTRUCTIONS

1.Write sentences using as many slang words as possible. Be creative and try to incorporate the slang naturally into your sentences.
2.After writing each sentence in English, translate it into Swedish.
3.Make sure that your translations are accurate and that the meaning of the slang is preserved in Swedish.

EXAMPLE:

English Sentence: *I was knackered after the party, but my mate made me a cuppa and we had a nice chinwag about the barmy night we had.*
Translation: *Jag var utmattad efter festen, men min kompis gjorde en kopp te till mig och vi hade ett härligt samtal om den galna natten vi hade haft.*

SENTENCE 1 AND SWEDISH TRANSLATION

SENTENCE 2 AND SWEDISH TRANSLATION

SENTENCE 3 AND SWEDISH TRANSLATION

SENTENCE 4 AND SWEDISH TRANSLATION

Ellen Malcolm

THIRD STOP: WALES



History

Wales is a country in the United Kingdom. It has a long history. People have lived in Wales for thousands of years. The Romans came to Wales about 2,000 years ago. They built roads and forts. In the Middle Ages, Wales had many castles. The English and Welsh fought many battles. In 1536, Wales joined with England.

Traditions

Wales has many old traditions. One important tradition is St. David's Day. It is on March 1st. St. David is the patron saint of Wales. People wear daffodils, which are symbols of Wales. They also sing songs and dance. Another tradition is the Eisteddfod. This is a festival of music, poetry, and dance. It is very old and very important in Welsh culture.

Famous Landmarks

Wales has many beautiful and famous landmarks. One of the most famous is Mount Snowdon. It is the highest mountain in Wales. Many people like to hike to the top. Another famous landmark is Cardiff Castle. It is in the capital city, Cardiff. The castle is over 2,000 years old. There is also the Brecon Beacons National Park, which is great for walking and seeing nature.

The Capital: Cardiff

Cardiff is the capital of Wales. It is a big city with many things to see and do. Cardiff has a famous castle called Cardiff Castle. There is also a big stadium called the Principality Stadium. Many sports games and concerts happen there. Cardiff has many shops, restaurants, and museums. One popular museum is the National Museum Cardiff, which has art, history, and science exhibits.

Food and Drinks

Wales has some delicious traditional foods and drinks. One famous dish is Welsh rarebit. It is toast with a special cheese sauce. Roast lamb is touted by many as the national dish of Wales, mainly due to the unique heritage of sheep farming in the country. Welsh cakes are small, round cakes cooked on a griddle. For drinks, people in Wales enjoy tea. They also have a special beer called Brains, which is made in Cardiff.

Ellen Malcolm

LISTENING COMPREHENSION: THE DAFFODIL



Translate the words to Swedish

Wealth _____ Thistel_____

Prosperity_____ Leek_____

Renewal_____ Clover_____

Shamrock_____ Organizations_____

1. On which day is St. David's Day celebrated?

- ☐ a) March 1st
- ☐ b) April 1st
- ☐ c) March 17th
- ☐ d) April 17th

2.What does the Daffodil symbolize?

- ☐ a) love and romance
- ☐ b) wealth and prosperity
- ☐ c) renewal and new beginnings
- ☐ d) strength and courage

3. Which other symbol is important in Wales?

- ☐ a) Shamrock
- ☐ b) Thistle
- ☐ c) Leek
- ☐ d) Clover

4. What are Daffodils often used for in Welsh celebrations?

- ☐ a) cooking
- ☐ b) raising money for charity
- ☐ c) making perfumes
- ☐ d) decorating Christmas trees

5. Which organizations particularly benefit from the sale of Daffodils in Wales?

- ☐ a) educational institutions
- ☐ b) cancer-fighting organizations
- ☐ c) environmental groups
- ☐ d) sports clubs

6.What feeling do Daffodils bring to people after the winter months?

- ☐ a) sadness
- ☐ b) hope and joy
- ☐ c) fear
- ☐ d) nostalgia



Ellen Malcolm

READING COMPREHENSION: WELSH FOOD

Translate the words to Swedish

Cuisine _____ Dried_____

Currants_____ Minced_____

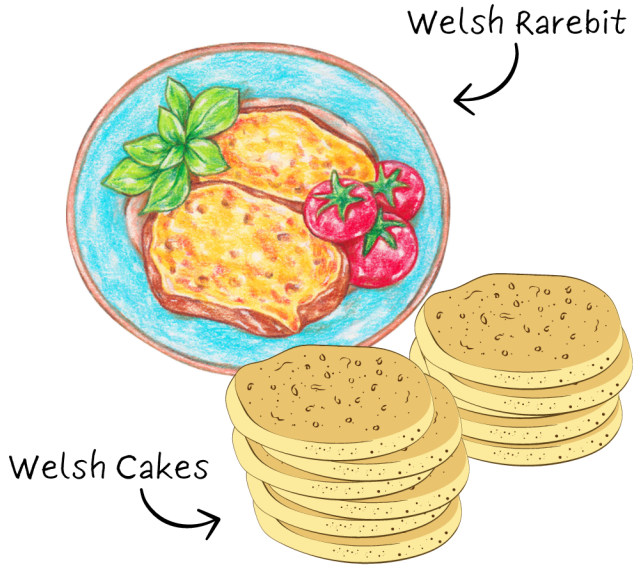
Soaked_____ Sprinkled_____

Spices_____ Dough_____

Welsh food has a rich history and many delicious dishes. Traditional Welsh cuisine often uses simple, local ingredients. Here are some popular Welsh foods you might like to try.

Welsh Rarebit

One famous Welsh dish is Welsh rarebit. It is made with cheese, butter, milk, and sometimes beer, mixed together and spread on toast. The mixture is then grilled until it is hot and bubbly. It is a great snack or light meal and is often enjoyed with a side of salad.



Cawl

Cawl is a traditional Welsh soup. It is usually made with lamb or beef, potatoes, carrots, leeks, and other vegetables. This hearty soup is perfect for cold days and is often served with crusty bread. Cawl has been a popular dish in Wales for many years and is enjoyed by people of all ages.

Bara Brith

Bara Brith is a Welsh tea bread. It is made with dried fruits like raisins and currants, soaked in tea, and mixed with spices and sugar. The dough is baked into a delicious, sweet loaf. Bara Brith is often sliced and spread with butter, making it a perfect treat for afternoon tea.

Ellen Malcolm

Laverbread

Laverbread is a traditional Welsh delicacy made from seaweed. The seaweed is boiled and then minced or pureed. It is often mixed with oatmeal and fried into small cakes. Laverbread is usually served with bacon and cockles, a type of small shellfish, for a traditional Welsh breakfast.

Welsh Cakes

Welsh cakes are small, round cakes made from flour, butter, sugar, and currants. They are cooked until they are golden brown. Welsh cakes are often sprinkled with sugar and eaten warm. They are a popular treat in Wales and are often enjoyed with a cup of tea.



CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

1.What ingredients are used to make Welsh Rarebit?

2. When is Bara Brith typically enjoyed, and how is it prepared?

3. What is Laverbread, and how is it commonly served?

4. How are Welsh cakes made, and what is the cooking method?

Ellen Malcolm

GRAMMAR EXERCISE: GAP FILL "A DAY IN CARDIFF"



In the text there are 15 words missing. Read the text and decide what words should fill the gaps. You **MUST** write a word in each gap, but only **ONE** word per gap.

Yesterday, I _____ (1) up early to explore Cardiff, the capital of Wales. The first place I _____ (2) was Cardiff Castle, which is _____ (3) in the city center. The castle is very old and has a lot of history. I _____ (4) a guided tour, and the guide _____ (5) us many interesting stories about the castle's past.

After visiting the castle, I _____ (6) to Bute Park, which is a large park next to the castle. I _____ (7) a walk through the park and enjoyed the beautiful scenery. There _____ (8) many people having picnics and playing sports.

For lunch, I _____ (9) to a café and tried some traditional Welsh food. I _____ (10) a dish called Welsh rarebit, which is cheese on toast. It _____ (11) delicious!

In the afternoon, I _____ (12) to visit the National Museum Cardiff. The museum has many exhibits, including art, history, and natural science. I _____ (13) a lot about Welsh culture and history there.

In the evening, I _____ (14) a stroll along Cardiff Bay. The bay is a lovely area with restaurants, shops, and beautiful views of the water. I _____ (15) dinner at a restaurant by the bay and watched the sunset. It was a perfect end to a wonderful day in Cardiff.

WORD BANK

- ☐ learned
- ☐ woke
- ☐ ordered
- ☐ were
- ☐ went
- ☐ took
- ☐ told
- ☐ visited
- ☐ decided
- ☐ located
- ☐ ate
- ☐ took
- ☐ was
- ☐ went
- ☐ took

Ellen Malcolm

WRITING EXERCISE: WELSH SLANG WORDS



Slang is a type of informal language. People use slang when they talk casually with friends and family. It is not usually used in formal writing or speaking.

Slang can make language more colorful and lively. It helps people express themselves in a relaxed way. For example, instead of saying "very tired," someone might say "knackered" in English slang.

Using slang can help you sound more like a native speaker. However, it's important to know when it is appropriate to use slang and when it is better to use formal language.

COMMON WELSH SLANG WORDS

- **Cwtch** - A hug or cuddle; also a small, cozy place
- **Cwtch up** - Snuggle up or get comfortable
- **Daps** - Sneakers or gym shoes
- **Chopsy** - Talkative or cheeky
- **Butty** - Friend or mate
- **Tampin'** - Angry or upset
- **Cracking** - Excellent or great
- **Gwl** - Cool or awesome
- **Mither** - Bother or annoy
- **Jôc** - Joke
- **Arra** - Right or okay
- **Twpsyn** - Fool or idiot
- **Dab** - Friend or mate
- **Scram** - Food or a meal
- **Buzzing** - Excited or happy
- **Bara** - Bread
- **Nos Da** - Good night
- **Boyo** - Boy
- **Loppy** - Lively or energetic
- **Dew** - An exclamation similar to "Wow" or "Oh my!"
- **Crachach** - The elite or upper class
- **Dwl** - Silly or foolish
- **Pants** - Not good
- **Popty ping** - Microwave
- **Dwt** - Child

Ellen Malcolm

WRITING EXERCISE: WELSH SLANG WORDS



INSTRUCTIONS

1.Write sentences using as many slang words as possible. Be creative and try to incorporate the slang naturally into your sentences.
2.After writing each sentence in English, translate it into Swedish.
3.Make sure that your translations are accurate and that the meaning of the slang is preserved in Swedish.

EXAMPLE:

English Sentence: *I was knackered after the party, but my mate made me a cuppa and we had a nice chinwag about the barmy night we had.*
Translation: *Jag var utmattad efter festen, men min kompis gjorde en kopp te till mig och vi hade ett härligt samtal om den galna natten vi hade haft.*

SENTENCE 1 AND SWEDISH TRANSLATION

SENTENCE 2 AND SWEDISH TRANSLATION

SENTENCE 3 AND SWEDISH TRANSLATION

SENTENCE 4 AND SWEDISH TRANSLATION

Ellen Malcolm

FOURTH STOP: NORTHERN IRELAND



History

Northern Ireland is part of the United Kingdom. It is located on the island of Ireland. A long time ago, Ireland was one country. In 1921, Ireland was divided into two parts: Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. Northern Ireland stayed part of the United Kingdom.

Traditions

Northern Ireland has many unique traditions. One of the most famous is the celebration of Saint Patrick's Day on March 17. People wear green clothes, enjoy parades, and listen to traditional Irish music. Another tradition is the Twelfth of July, also known as Orangemen's Day. It celebrates the victory of King William III in 1690. People often have parades and bonfires on this day.

Famous Landmarks

Northern Ireland has many beautiful and famous landmarks. One of the most famous is the Giant's Causeway. It is made of about 40,000 large, hexagonal stones formed by volcanic activity. Another famous place is the Carrick-a-Rede Rope Bridge. This bridge is very high and connects the mainland to a small island. Belfast Castle is also a popular landmark with lovely gardens and a great view of the city.

The Capital: Belfast

Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland. It is the largest city and has a rich history. The city was a major center for shipbuilding. The famous ship, Titanic, was built in Belfast. Today, you can visit the Titanic Belfast museum to learn more about the ship and its history. Belfast also has many shops, restaurants, and parks. The city is known for its friendly people and lively atmosphere.

Food and Drinks

Northern Ireland has some delicious traditional dishes. One popular dish is the Ulster Fry. It is a big breakfast that includes bacon, eggs, sausages, black pudding, white pudding, mushrooms, and tomatoes. Another traditional dish is Irish stew, made with lamb or beef, potatoes, carrots, and onions. For drinks, many people enjoy tea. Northern Ireland also has a famous drink called Irish coffee, which is coffee with whiskey and cream.

Ellen Malcolm

READING COMPREHENSION: SAINT PATRICK'S DAY

Translate the words to Swedish

Patron Saint

_____

Commemorates_____

Shamrocks_____

Associated_____

Participate_____

Represent _____

Holy Trinity_____

Saint Patrick's Day is a cultural and religious celebration held on March 17th, the anniversary of Saint Patrick's death. Saint Patrick is the patron saint of Ireland, and the day commemorates his role in bringing Christianity to the Irish people.



Saint Patrick's Day has become a global celebration of Irish culture, especially in places with large Irish communities. People wear green clothing, decorate with shamrocks, and participate in parades and festivals. The color green is associated with Saint Patrick's Day because it is said to represent spring, Ireland, and the shamrock. Legend has it that Saint Patrick used the shamrock, a three-leafed plant, to explain the Holy Trinity to the Irish people.

In Ireland, Saint Patrick's Day is a national holiday. Many people attend church services in the morning and enjoy parades, music, and dancing in the afternoon. Traditional Irish foods like corned beef and cabbage are often served, and some people also enjoy drinking Irish beer or whiskey.

Saint Patrick's Day is also celebrated in many other countries, including the United States, Canada, and Australia. In cities like New York, Chicago, and Boston, large parades are held, and famous landmarks, such as the Chicago River, are dyed green in honor of the day.

Ellen Malcolm

CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING



1.When is Saint Patrick's Day celebrated?

- ☐ a) March 17th
- ☐ b) April 17th
- ☐ c) March 7th
- ☐ d) April 7th

2.Why do people wear green on Saint Patrick's Day?

_____

_____

_____

_____

3.What plant is associated with Saint Patrick's Day?

- ☐ a) The rose
- ☐ b) The tulip
- ☐ c) The shamrock
- ☐ d) The daffodil

4.How do people in Ireland typically celebrate Saint Patrick's Day?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

5.What is often served as a traditional Irish food on Saint Patrick's Day?

- ☐ a) Fish and chips
- ☐ b) Corned beef and cabbage
- ☐ c) Shepherd's pie
- ☐ d) Haggis

6.Name three countries, other than Ireland, where Saint Patrick's Day is celebrated.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

7.What is one legend about Saint Patrick and the shamrock?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Ellen Malcolm

LISTENING COMPREHENSION: NORTHERN IRISH FOOD



Irish Stew

Translate the words to Swedish

Stew _____

Vegetables_____

Treat_____

Sausages_____

Black pudding_____

Onions_____

Flour_____

1.What is an Ulster Fry?

- ☐ a) A type of soup
- ☐ b) A traditional breakfast
- ☐ c) A sweet dessert
- ☐ d) A type of bread

2.What ingredients are included in an Ulster Fry?

- ☐ a) Eggs, bacon, sausages, and soda bread
- ☐ b) Lamb, potatoes, carrots, and onions
- ☐ c) Biscuits, marshmallows, and cherries
- ☐ d) Fish, chips, and peas

3.What is Irish Stew made with?

- ☐ a) Beef, rice, and peas
- ☐ b) Chicken, pasta, and tomatoes
- ☐ c) Lamb, potatoes, carrots, and onions
- ☐ d) Pork, beans, and corn

4.What is boxty?

- ☐ a) A type of potato pancake
- ☐ b) A kind of sweet cake
- ☐ c) A type of whiskey
- ☐ d) A traditional soup

5.What is fifteens made with?

- ☐ a) Biscuits, marshmallows, and cherries
- ☐ b) Eggs, bacon, and sausages
- ☐ c) Lamb, potatoes, and carrots
- ☐ d) Flour, milk, and butter

6. What is Bushmills?

- ☐ a) A type of bread
- ☐ b) A famous whiskey
- ☐ c) A kind of stew
- ☐ d) A type of potato

7.What do people in Northern Ireland enjoy using Bushmills for?

- ☐ a) As a drink or in cooking
- ☐ b) To make bread
- ☐ c) As a type of stew
- ☐ d) In sweet desserts

Ellen Malcolm

GRAMMAR EXERCISE: GAP FILL "A OR AN"



Read the story about someone visiting Belfast. Fill in the gaps and use "a" or "an" where appropriate. Remember, "a" is used before words that begin with a consonant sound, and "an" is used before words that begin with a vowel sound.

Today, I want to tell you about ___ (1) day I spent in Belfast, Northern Ireland. I woke up early and had ___(2) hearty breakfast at ___ (3)cozy café near my hotel. Then, I took ___(4) taxi to visit the famous Titanic Belfast museum. It's ___ (5) impressive building shaped like a ship.

Inside, I learned about the tragic story of Titanic, which was ___(6) luxurious ship that sank on its maiden voyage. After that, I went for ___(7) walk along River Lagan and enjoyed the beautiful views of ___(8) river.

For lunch, I stopped at ___(9) traditional Irish pub and had ___(10) delicious bowl of Irish stew with ___(11) freshly baked soda bread. It was ___(12) perfect meal for ___(13) chilly day.

In afternoon, I visited ___(14) impressive St. Anne's Cathedral. It's ___(15) stunning church with ___(16) tall spire. Inside, I saw the beautiful stained glass windows.

In evening, I joined ___(17) guided tour of the famous political murals in Belfast. These murals are ___(18) important part of the history in Northern Ireland.

Finally, I had ___(19) relaxing dinner at ___(20) restaurant overlooking the Belfast Harbour. I tried ___(21) traditional Irish dessert called Fifteen.

It was ___(22) unforgettable day exploring Belfast!

Ellen Malcolm

WRITING EXERCISE: NORTH IRISH SLANG WORDS



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COMMON NORTH IRISH SLANG WORDS

- **Gaff** - House or home
- **Craic** - Fun, gossip, or conversation
- **Banjaxed** - Broken or ruined
- **Boggin'** - Disgusting or dirty
- **Bout ye** - How are you?
- **Eejit** - Idiot or fool
- **Footer** - Mess around or waste time
- **Jammie** - Lucky
- **Lethal** - Excellent or great
- **Norn Iron** - Northern Ireland
- **Scundered** - Embarrassed or disgusted
- **Poke** - Ice cream cone
- **Sham** - Friend or mate
- **Skeets** - Look or glance
- **Slabber** - Someone who talks a lot or talks nonsense
- **Thran** - Stubborn or difficult
- **Yarn** - Chat or story
- **Bake** - Face (as in "Shut your bake")
- **Boke** - To vomit or feel nauseous
- **Dose -** Annoying person or thing
- **Melter** - Annoying person
- **Dose** - Annoying person or thing

Ellen Malcolm

WRITING EXERCISE: NORTH IRISH SLANG WORDS



INSTRUCTIONS

1.Write sentences using as many slang words as possible. Be creative and try to incorporate the slang naturally into your sentences.
2.After writing each sentence in English, translate it into Swedish.
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SENTENCE 1 AND SWEDISH TRANSLATION

SENTENCE 2 AND SWEDISH TRANSLATION

SENTENCE 3 AND SWEDISH TRANSLATION

SENTENCE 4 AND SWEDISH TRANSLATION

Ellen Malcolm





FINAL ASSIGNMENT - WRITING: A LETTER FROM....

You are currently traveling in the United Kingdom and you decide to write a letter to your friend who is back in Sweden. Your friend has never been to the UK and you want to tell him/her/them all about your trip.

IN YOUR LETTER, YOU SHOULD INCLUDE:

Differences between the UK and Sweden:

Tell your friend about at least **two** things that are different between the UK and Sweden. Consider aspects such as culture, lifestyle, or any interesting observations you have made.

Tourist attractions:

Explain and describe at least three tourist attractions you have visited:

- History: Share some historical background about each place.
- Fame: Explain why each attraction is famous.
- Appearance: Describe what each attraction looks like.
- Personal Experience: Explain why you decided to visit each place, what you thought about it, and any memorable experiences you had there.

Visit to a capital city:

Describe a visit to one of the capitals within the UK (London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, or Belfast).

- Landmarks: Mention key landmarks or sites you visited.
- Experience: Share your overall experience and impressions of the capital city.

Food experiences:

Tell your friend about the different meals you have had:

- Breakfast: Describe a traditional breakfast you tried.
- Lunch: Share details about a typical lunch you enjoyed.
- Snack: Talk about a snack you had during your travels.
- Dinner: Describe a dinner you experienced.
- Dessert: Share your experience of having a traditional dessert.

Meeting a local:

Tell your friend about a time when you met a local person.

- Conversation: Include what the person said, making sure to use at least three local slang words that you learned.

Ellen Malcolm

LANGUAGE OUTLINE: A LETTER FROM....



1.Always start your letter with:
Dear (name),

2.Starting your letter
How are you?
How are things?
Hope you're well.

3.Commenting on something
I know that you are back home in Sweden so...
I want to tell you about what I have experienced in...

4.Moving the topic on
Anyway, the reason I'm writing ...
I thought I'd write to tell you...

5.Differences between the UK and Sweden
One major difference I've noticed between the UK and Sweden is....
Another interesting difference is....

6.Tourist attractions
I thought I'd write to tell you about some amazing tourist attractions I've visited here. The first tourist attraction I visited was.... This place has a fascinating history because.... It is famous for...When I saw... I was amazed by its...I decided to visit... because.... What I thought about it was...

The second tourist attraction I went to was...

The third tourist attraction I saw was...

7.Visit to a capital City
During my trip, I visited..., the capital of.... One of the key landmarks I saw was...
My overall experience in... was... The city impressed me because ...

8.Food experiences
I also want to tell you about some of the food I've tried here.
For breakfast, I tried... This traditional meal includes...
For lunch, I enjoyed... This typical dish was made of...
As a snack, I had... It was a delightful treat because...
For dinner, I experienced...This meal was special because...
For dessert, I tried...This sweet dish was...

Turn the page

Ellen Malcolm

9.Meeting a local
One day, I met a local person from... We had a great conversation about... However he/she said... which I did not understand at first.. But when he/she explained it to me it meant...

10. Ending your letter
Well, that's all for now.
All the best,
Best wishes,
See you soon,
Take care,
Yours,
Love,
Lots of love,
Best regards,

(Your Name)



YOU DON'T USE ALL THE PHRASES IN THE SAME LETTER. CHOOSE THOSE THAT SUIT YOUR LETTER THE BEST!

CHECKLIST FOR MY LETTER

Use this checklist to ensure you have included all the required parts of the assignment in your letter:

☐ **Differences between the UK and Sweden**
I have mentioned at least two differences between the UK and Sweden.

☐ **Tourist attractions**
I have explained and described at least three tourist attractions I visited.
- History: I have shared some historical background about each place.
- Fame: I have explained why each attraction is famous.
- Appearance: I have described what each attraction looks like.
- Personal Experience: I have explained why I decided to visit each place, what I thought about it, and any memorable experiences I had there.

☐ **Visit to a capital city**
I have described a visit to one of the capitals within the UK (*London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, or Belfast*).
- Landmarks: I have mentioned key landmarks or sites I visited.
- Experience: I have shared my overall experience and impressions of the capital city.

☐ **Food experiences**
I have described different meals I had in the UK.
- Breakfast: I have described a traditional breakfast I tried.
- Lunch: I have shared details about a typical lunch I enjoyed.
- Snack: I have talked about a snack I had during my travels.
- Dinner: I have described a dinner I experienced.
- Dessert: I have shared my experience of having a traditional dessert.

☐ **Meeting a local**
I have told my friend about a time when I met a local person.
- Conversation: I have included what the person said, making sure to use at least three local slang words that I learned.

☐ **Final review**
- I have reviewed my letter for spelling and grammar errors.
- I have made sure my letter is organized and easy to read.

Ellen Malcolm

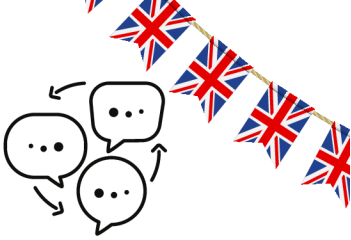
Checklista för engelsk textproduktion

- [ ] Jag har med alla delar av uppgiftsbeskrivningen
- [ ] Jag har läst igenom texten högt för mig själv för att höra att den flyter på bra
- [ ] Jag har läst igenom texten för att kolla efter stavfel
- [ ] Jag har skrivit stort “I” på alla ord som är “jag”
- [ ] Jag har använt stor bokstav på namn och efter punkt
- [ ] Jag har markerat sammandragna former av engelska ord med apostrof - t.ex. do not = "don't" - I am = I’m osv.
- [ ] Jag har använt “A” och “An” på rätt sätt. A används innan ord med konsonantljud (A Dog) och AN används innan ord med vokalljud (AN Elephant)
- [ ] Jag har använt "is" och "are" på rätt sätt. Kortfattat kan man säga att man använder "is" när det rör sig om EN sak/person: "she is", och "are" när det rör sig om FLERA: "they are"
- [ ] Jag har varierat mitt språk med t.ex. sambandsmarkörer

Ellen Malcolm



FINAL ASSIGNMENT - SPEAKING: ORAL DISCUSSIONS



You are going to talk about and discuss ***The United Kingdom*** and ***travel***. Be active and speak English all the time. Help each other with questions and comments to keep the conversation going.

Part one

(*Yellow cards*)

You are going to talk about **different alternatives**. Take turns to pick a yellow card. Read what it says on your card, tell us what you think and ask the other people in the group what they think.

Part two

(*Blue cards*)

You are going to discuss some **questions**. Take turns to pick a blue card. Read what it says on your card, tell us what you think and ask the other people in the group what they think.

REMEMBER TO USE DIFFERENT WAYS OF EXPRESSING YOURSELF!

ASKING QUESTIONS

- Could you explain that again, please?
- I didn't quite catch that. Can you repeat it?
- What do you think about...?
- Could you give an example of...?
- What's your opinion on...?
- Do you agree with...?
- How does this connect to what we learned earlier about...?
- What would happen if...?
- Is there a difference between... and...?

EXPRESSING AN OPINION

- I think...
- In my opinion...
- From my perspective ...
- I believe that...
- It seems to me that ...
- Personally, I think ...
- In my experience, ...
- My impression is that ...
- I'm of the opinion that ....
- I'm convinced that ...
- As I see it...
- It's my view that...
- I feel strongly that ...

Ellen Malcolm

VOCABULARY

VOCABULARY 1

1. **Capital** - Huvudstad
2. **Famous** - Berömd
3. **Diverse** - Mångfaldig
4. **Iconic** - Ikonisk
5. **Nickname** - Smeknamn
6. **Accurate** - Korrekt
7. **Chimes** - Klockspel
8. **Valuable** - Värdefull
9. **Items** - Föremål
10. **Stew** - Gryta
11. **Minced** - Mald

VOCABULARY 2

1. **Leisurely** - Avkopplande
2. **Busiest** - Mest hektisk
3. **Operates** - Fungerar
4. **Convenient** - Bekväm
5. **Locals** - Lokalbefolkning
6. **Connects** - Förbinder
7. **Escalator** - Rulltrappa
8. **Variety** - Variation
9. **Scrambled** - Rörd
10. **Treat** - Godbit
11. **Dough** - Deg

VOCABULARY 3

1. **Mushrooms** - Svampar
2. **Hearty** - Mättande
3. **Battered** - Panerad
4. **Comforting** - Tröstande
5. **Custard** - Vaniljsås
6. **Jam** - Sylt
7. **Beverages** - Drycker
8. **Selection** - Urval
9. **Clan** - Klan
10. **Black pudding** - Blodpudding

VOCABULARY 4

1. **Pattern** - Mönster
2. **Occasion** - Tillfälle
3. **Weave** - Väva
4. **Heritage** - Arv
5. **Ancestry** - Härkomst
6. **Parade** - Parad
7. **Organization** - Organisation
8. **Waist** - Midja
9. **Festival** - Festival
10. **Onion** - Lök
11. **Spices** - Kryddor

VOCABULARY 5

1. **Batter** - Smet
2. **Smoked** - Rökt
3. **Tasty** - Smakrik
4. **Dish** - Maträtt
5. **Flavor** - Smak
6. **Salmon** - Lax
7. **Wealth** - Rikedom
8. **Prosperity** - Välstånd
9. **Renewal** - Förnyelse
10. **Flour** - Mjöl

VOCABULARY 6

1. **Shamrock** - Klöver
2. **Thistle** - Tistel
3. **Leek** - Purjolök
4. **Clover** - Klöver
5. **Spices** - Kryddor
6. **Commemorate** - Hedra
7. **Associated** - Associerad
8. **Participate** - Delta
9. **Represent** - Representera
10. **Cuisine** - Mat

Ellen Malcolm