

HOW TO IMPROVE YOUR LANGUAGE SKILLS:

READING: read book/ newspapers/ magazines, complete reading exercises in class, read blogs in English

LISTENING: listen to music, watch films in original version, listen to other people speaking English, complete listening exercises in class, download English podcasts

WRITING: keep a diary, write stories and poems, complete written exercises, study grammar and vocabulary,

SPEAKING: arrange a language exchange, attend conversation classes, practice,

LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

EXAMPLE QUESTIONS:

1. Why do people learn foreign languages?
2. Do you think you'll speak English fluently one day?
3. What do you have to do if you want to speak English like a native speaker?
4. If you're in English class and you don't understand something what do you do?
5. Do you think it's better to learn English in England' or Spain?
6. Are you a good language learner?
7. How can people learn a foreign language?
8. What's the best way to learn a foreign language?

METHODS OF LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE:

Go to classes, complete a distance learning course, download podcasts, study from a book, listen to CD's, go to a language exchange, watch English films and TV programmes, listen to English worksheets, complete worksheets

WHY PEOPLE LEARN A LANGUAGE:

- to get a job.
- to get into university.
- to travel.
- to communicate with foreign people.
- to understand their favourite songs and films.
- to learn about other cultures and the past.

HOW LANGUAGE STUDENTS ARE ASSESSED:

Oral exam, written exam, listening exam

You have to speak English at level B1 of the European framework to get into university/ to get a good job in Spain.

Skills: reading/ listening/ speaking / writing

Exams also test: range of vocabulary , grammar, pronunciation, fluency, accuracy, the use of idiomatic phrases and colloquial expressions.

PEOPLE WHO WORK IN FASHION:

Models, designers, tailors, shop assistant, personal stylist, makeup artist, hairdresser, famous people, factory workers, fashion journalist, photographer

DESIGNER LABELS: Prada, Gucci, Versace

BRANDS: Nike, Quicksilver, Bench

PLACES: Catwalk, studio, workshop, warehouse,

CLOTHES SHOPS: boutique, factory outlet, Chinese shops, department store, market, supermarket

CLOTHES/ GARMENTS/ OUTFITS: jumper, a t-shirt, trousers, shirt, blouse, shorts, skirt, underwear, jacket, coat, underwear, socks

SHOES: high heels, flat shoes, sandals, trainers, slip ons, boots

ACCESSORIES: handbag, scarf, hat, cap, gloves, watch, sunglasses, tie, belt, tights

JEWELLERY: bracelet, necklace, beads, ring, earrings, brooch

MATERIALS: cotton, polyester, silk, satin, suede, leather, denim, gold, silver, linen

NOUNS: fashion, fad, trend, style, look, image, material, fabric, changing rooms, wardrobe, autumn collection, spots, stripes, make up

ADJECTIVES: elegant, smart, stylish, fancy, classic, conservative, fashionable, trendy, ridiculous, formal, casual, expensive, cheap, high quality, low quality, striking, vain

VERBS: wear, wear out, put on, get dressed, take off, try on, buy, sell, follow fashion, start a trend, modern, old fashioned

FASHION

POSSIBLE QUESTIONS:

1. What do you think about fashion/ girls' fashion/ boys' fashion?
2. How would you describe your image?
3. Why is image important?
4. Why do people wear designer clothes?
5. Why do people follow fashions?
6. If you see someone who looks good do you compliment them?
7. Do you find any fashions ridiculous?
8. What do you wear when you go out somewhere nice?
9. What do you wear when you're at home?
10. Do you ever splash out on expensive clothes?
11. Are there any designers that you like?
12. If your friends wear things that don't suit them do you say anything?
13. What's fashionable in Spain at the moment?
14. If I want to improve my look what should I do?
15. If you see something you like in a fashion magazine, do you buy it?
16. Do you think fashion is just for young people?
17. Have you ever had a fashion disaster? What happened?
18. Are you a dedicated follower of fashion?
19. Are any of your friends fashion victims?

Modal verbs:

You must...../ You mustn't

You should...../ You shouldn't

You need to...../ You don't need to

Note:

You have to..... = You must.....

You don't have to..... = You don't need to

Possible questions:

1. What are the rules at school/ in Spanish cafes and bars/ at the airport/in your house/ when you drive/ in the library?
2. What will happen if you break the rules?
3. Why do we have rules?
4. Do you think there are too many rules?
5. Can you think of any stupid rules?
6. Is it legal to smoke in Spanish bars?
7. Did you ever break the rules in school? Tell me about it.

Conditionals:

If you break the rules at school....

- The teacher will tell you off
- You'll get a bad report
- You get into trouble
- The teacher speaks to your parents
- You might have to go to co-existence classes
- You'll be sent out of the class/ suspended/ expelled

If you break the law.....

- you have to pay a fine
- you might go to prison
- you could get a criminal record

RULES AND REGULATIONS

The infinitive of purpose:

We have laws and rules...

- to protect people.
- to protect property.
- to prevent chaos.
- to keep order.
- to be civilised.

Useful phrases:

- People are allowed to....
- People aren't allowed to....
- Smoking isn't permitted.
- Smoking is frowned upon.
- Follow the rules.
- Comply with the law.
- Break the rules/ law.
- It legal to / It's illegal to.....
- Do something illegal.
- A rebel. / A rebellious person. / A rebellion.
- Introduce new laws.
- Protest against new laws.

POSSIBLE QUESTIONS:

1. Why do people work? / save money?
2. If a friend needs money will you lend it to them?
3. If you win the lottery what will you buy?
4. What do you have to do to make a lot of money?
5. Do you think money is important? Are there other things which are more important than money?
6. What will be your next big purchase?
7. When you get paid do you usually spend your money or save it?
8. Are you saving for anything at the moment?
9. Do you think money makes you happy?
10. Do you think football players are paid too much?
11. Are Spanish people generous or stingy?
12. What can you do when you have money?
13. What should you do if you want to save money?
14. Do you ever waste your money?

VERBS: spend, buy, pay for, save, deposit money in a bank account, withdraw money from a bank account, borrow, lend, afford, save, invest, gamble, steal, waste

PHRASAL VERBS: splash out, save up, take out, make out a cheque, fork out, rip off, run up debts, pay off debts, bail out, squirrel away

NOUNS: loan, mortgage, purchase, savings, investment, fraud, theft, cash machine, bill, shops, sales, offers, notes, coins, money, change, currency,

ADJECTIVES: expensive, cheap, rich, wealthy, poor, penniless, generous, mean, stingy

€ MONEY

PLACES YOU CAN PUT YOUR

MONEY:

- in a safe
- in the bank
- in a bank account
- in a piggy bank/ money box under the mattress

YOU CAN INVEST IN:

- property (and earn rent)
- shares (and earn dividends)
- bonds (and earn interest)
- a new business (and make profits or losses)

WHY PEOPLE WORK:

- to earn money
- to pay bills
- to pay the mortgage/ to pay the rent
- to go out
- to buy things they need/ want
- to keep the wolf from the door!

WHY PEOPLE SAVE

- to go on holiday
- to buy a house/ car/ presents
- to pay for a wedding
- to deal with emergencies

Why people travel:

- to explore different places.
- to learn about other cultures.
- to practice languages.
- to escape their daily routines.
- to visit family and friends.
- to work./ To find work.

TYPES OF ACCOMMODATION:

5 star hotel, apartment, caravan, campsite, tent, campervan, bed and breakfast, hostel,

THINGS YOU PACK IN YOUR SUITCASE:

Bikini, swimming costume, swimming shorts, sunglasses, beach ball, insect spray, plasters, sun cream, after sun, towel, parasol, goggles, walking boots, sun hat.

TYPES OF HOLIDAY

Beach holiday, mountain holiday, adventure holiday, tour, cruise, group travel, daytrip, budget travel, luxury travel, backpacking, hitchhiking.

OTHER USEFUL VOCABULARY:

VERBS: travel, go, stay, book, eat out, enjoy yourself, relax, have fun

NOUNS: journey, trip, break, holiday, destination, jetsetter

ADJECTIVES: fun, relaxing, near, far, abroad, foreign,

BEFORE YOU TRAVEL:

Book your hotel, book your flights, pack your suitcase, ask for time off, arrange your visa and health insurance card., get vaccinations, change some money/ order foreign currency, find a pet sitter

TRAVEL

TYPES OF TRANSPORT:

Car, bus, coach, train, high speed train, overnight train, ferry, boat, cruise ship, bike, moped, motorbike

Drive a car/ ride a motorbike/ fly a plane/ sail a boat

Hire a car/ bicycle.

charter a boat/ plane.

Travel by car. / Travel on foot.

Catch the bus/ train.

Take a bus/ train/ taxi.

WHEN YOU'RE ON HOLIDAY YOU CAN:

Explore, see the sights, hire a bike, relax, eat out, go swimming, go on excursions, see shows, have a party, have a barbecue, take photos, stay in a hotel, camp out, rent an apartment, meet the locals, visit museums and cathedrals, go to a disco, enjoy yourself, have fun, have a good time, try new foods, have a break, have a rest, chill out, forget work

PHRASAL VERBS:

Set off, come back, get away, go away, check in, check out, take off, touch down

POSSIBLE QUESTIONS:

1. Are you travelling anywhere this summer?
How are you getting there? Where are you staying?
2. What do you have to do before you travel abroad?
3. How should people behave when they travel?
4. How can people stay safe when they travel?
5. If you lose your passport what should you do?
6. What should you pack when you travel abroad?
7. Why do people travel?

HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

Doctor, G.P. (General Practitioner) nurse, surgeon, paramedic, dentist, psychologist, chemist

PLACES YOU RECEIVE TREATMENT:

Hospital, health centre, clinic, hospice, dentist, operating theatre, ambulance, chemist

DO EXERCISE

PLAY tennis, hockey, rugby, badminton, chess, sports
DO yoga, Pilates, exercise

GO swimming, cycling, running, jogging, hiking, to aerobics classes, to dance classes on a diet
lift weights, burn calories, work out, hire a personal trainer, train, compete, win, lose

PHYSICAL ILLNESSES AND PROBLEMS

Broken arm, sprain, cuts, bruises, black eye, swollen ankle

Headache, toothache, neck ache, back ache, stomach ache, sore throat, cold, flu, rash, fever, high temperature, a runny nose, cough, allergy, dehydration, heat stroke, exhaustion

HEALTH AND FITNESS

3S's: People do exercise to **build up** strength, stamina, suppleness

MENTAL ILLNESSES

Depression, stress, anorexia, bulimia, paranoia, anxiety, Alzheimer's, dementia

TREATMENTS:

Medicines, pills, sling, cast, bandages, injection, painkiller, ointment

TO STAY HEALTHY:

You should drink water, take vitamins, eat healthily, do exercise and relax from time to time.
You mustn't smoke, drink alcohol or take drugs.

OTHER USEFUL VOCABULARY:

VERBS: Cure, treat, feel, suffer, injure, have an accident, catch an illness, be sick, vomit, smoke, hurt, sneeze, cough, stay in bed, crutches, walking stick, wheelchair

PHRASAL VERBS: work out, stretch out, fight off a cold, come down with a cold, build up muscles, put on weight, burn off calories.

NOUNS: treatment, physical health, mental health, exercise regime, fat, obesity, pain, habit, surgery, alcohol, drugs,

ADJECTIVES: painful, sore, well, fine, fit, healthy, unhealthy, sick, ill, minor injury, serious injury, terminal illness, swollen, hurt, stiff, fat, obese, sore, painful, pregnant

POSSIBLE QUESTIONS:

1. If you want to keep fit what can you do?
2. Can you remember the last time you were ill at home? What were you doing?
3. What will you do if you get sick on your trip to Valencia?
4. What can you do if you have a headache?
5. What are the symptoms when you have the flu?
6. What should you do if you sprain your ankle?