

GETTING INTERNATIONAL.- Session 1.- Passport to London.

Situation

Read the text and listen to the situation.



Narrator: Lourdes and Susana always wanted to go abroad. They were born in a small quiet village in the South of Spain and they always dreamt about exploring new countries and getting to know other cultures, however, they didn't know how. Years passed and the two girls saw how their dream disappeared till one day, everything changed!

They finished secondary school and they didn't feel like going to university, so they decided to try some Vocational Training. They were very enthusiastic about it and they finally chose Business, since they thought it would be great one day to work within a company or even start their own! However, what they had never thought about was that that decision would definitely change their lives.



They passed their first year with really good grades and it was time for them to decide where to do their FCT internship. They thought about many companies till suddenly Lourdes came up with an idea!

Lourdes: Why don't we do our internship in London?

Narrator: Susana was shocked! She had never thought about that before!

Susana: In London? Holy cow! You must be joking! (surprised)

Lourdes: Why not? Gema tried the same thing three years ago, and now she's working for a great British company in London, why don't we apply for an internship in her company?

Narrator: They discussed about that crazy idea for hours, they thought about the pros and cons and even about their families' opinion, but they finally took a decision: They were going to London! (narrator very enthusiastic).

Lourdes and Susana: Yeaahh! We're going to London!! (screaming, very happy).

Think about it

And you? Have you already decided where to do your FCT internship? What about London or Ireland so that you can practice your English? Enter the forum, introduce yourself and share your opinion with your classmates.

Through this module you will have the opportunity of following Lourdes and Susana's experience in London, and by the end of your academic year you may decide to go to London for your FCT, who knows?





**Materiales formativos de FP Online propiedad del Ministerio de Educación,
Cultura y Deporte.**

[Aviso Legal](#)

1.- What to say: Getting to places.

Quotation

"Be curious always! For knowledge will not acquire you: you must acquire it."

Sudie Back

Situation

After an hour and 50 minutes' flight, Lourdes and Susana finally get to London City airport. During the flight, they were so nervous that they couldn't even ask for an orange juice to the [flight attendant](#). They were so excited that they couldn't stop thinking about how their new lives will be like. When they land, they take a quick look around and everything seems really different to what they are used to. "Am I dreaming? This looks like a film!" Susana thinks. Lourdes on the contrary cannot [utter a word](#).

They follow the sign "[baggage claim](#)"; they pick up their baggage and go to the exit to look for a taxi and start their adventure. However when they get to the entrance, there are no taxis around; they look and look and there are no signs around, what would you do?

Of course! Ask someone for help!



1.1.- Asking for directions.

When you are lost, do you know how to ask for directions?

First, relax and breathe deeply. Think that the most important thing is to get your ideas across. Below you will find some useful phrases that you may need to know to find your way.



Asking for directions. Useful vocabulary

| COMMON EXPRESSIONS | TRANSLATION |
|--|--|
| Excuse me, could you tell me how to get a taxi, please? | Perdone, ¿podría decirme por favor cómo puedo conseguir un taxi? |
| Excuse me, could you tell me how to get to the British Museum, please? | Perdone, ¿podría decirme por favor cómo llegar al Museo Británico? |
| Sure! Go straight on this street/ Go ahead this street. | Claro! Siga recto por esta calle. |
| Cross the street/ road. | Cruce la calle/ carretera. |
| Then, turn right/ left. | Luego, gire a la derecha/ izquierda. |
| Pass the roundabout/ traffic-light. | Pase la rotonda / el semáforo. |
| Until you get to the corner. | Hasta que llegue a la esquina. |
| You'll find the taxi stand opposite to you. | Encontrará la parada de taxis delante de usted. |
| Behind you. | Detrás de usted. |
| Next to the Café. | Al lado de la cafetería. |
| Between the Café and the tube station. | Entre la cafetería y la estación de metro. |
| Thank you very much! | ¡Muchas gracias! |
| You're welcome! / No worries! | ¡De nada! |

Think about it

Enter the forum and describe briefly how to get from your home to the nearest supermarket.



1.2.- Now you put it into practice (I).

You should know

Make it real! Click on this link to listen to someone asking for directions then, answer the questions below.

[Asking for directions. Text summary](#)



If you can't follow it, don't worry and click below to read the transcript while listening.

Click to read the Transcript.

[Asking for directions. Tapescript. \(0.02 MB\)](#)



Now it's your turn

Let's see if you understood what you listened to:



If you go up to the fifth floor, you'll find his office _____ your right as you come out of the elevator.

- on
- in
- by

Go to the end of the road and ____ left by the traffic lights.

- bend
- turn
- twist

_____ a right just after the supermarket.

- Have
- Take
- Give

You ____ his house, it's painted bright pink!

- can't find
- can't miss
- can't lose

Go ____ on to the end of the road.

- straight
- near
- towards

2.- How to say it: The present: Simple and Continuous.

Think about it

Read these two sentences carefully, what is the main difference between them?

- ✔ My boss always **speaks** English to his partner in London.
- ✔ My boss is **speaking** English with his partner.



Translation

[Click here to read the Spanish version.](#)

As you already know the Present continuous is used to express:

- ✔ Actions that take place at the moment of speaking E.g.
 - *I'm checking my emails at the moment.*
 - *Mr. Parker is having lunch right now.*
- ✔ Sometimes we use the present continuous to talk about the future. We use it when we want to talk about what we have already arranged to do.
 - *I'm meeting my colleagues tomorrow at 7.30 a.m.*
 - *My boss is travelling to China on Friday morning.*

Translation

[Click here to read the Spanish version.](#)

How to make the Present Continuous:

Affirmative Form:

Subject+ Verb To Be + main Verb + ING *Paul is talking on the phone.*

Negative Form:

Subject+ Verb To Be + NOT + main Verb + ING *Joseph isn't reading the newspaper.*

Interrogative Form:

Verb To Be + Subject + main Verb + ING + Complements + ? *Is he working at the moment?*

Common Present Continuous Time Expressions:

At the moment, now, today, this week, this month, tomorrow, next week (for future arrangements), currently.



2.1.- Now you put it into practice (II).



Now it's your turn

Choose the correct verbal tense.

1. What your sister for a living? (do).
2. Math in a factory at the moment till he finds a better job. (work).
3. Molly always at the canteen on Fridays. (have lunch).
4. After work, he often down to the gym round the corner. (go)
5. Apple a new IPOD in two weeks. (launch).
6. My boss a videoconference with his partner in Tokyo right now. (have).
7. John to the office today? (come).
8. Paul and Rachel always about her job. (complain).
9. I am at the bank. I here, I just some money. (not work / withdraw).
10. She the new manager. He is very demanding. (like).
11. The dollar against the Euro. (fall).
12. I like doing all this stuff today. (not feel).
13. you a lot for business? (travel).





Now it's your turn

Complete this text with the correct present tense.

My name (to be) Peter, I (to live) in the suburbs of Boston with my family. Most people (believe) we (to be) rich because we (to live) in a big house. But our family (to seem) to be like any other one. Have a look:

Maggie, my wife, (to love) cooking. She (to enjoy) being in the kitchen with her friends. At the moment she (to make) a cake and you can't talk to her. What really (to worry) her is our daughter, who (to prefer) to chat in front of her computer instead of cooking with her.

Like many teenagers, Jenny always (to complain) about her parents and she (to think) it (to be) easier to get advice from someone she (not + to go to) see later than listening to her parents.

It's 5 p.m. Paul, my son, (to play) basketball in the garden and I (to watch) TV, waiting for that delicious cake that Maggie (to cook). I told you, a family like yours.
Peter.

2.2.- Stative verbs.

According to grammarians, there are two types of verbs: Stative and Dynamic. That is, those verbs that cannot be used in the present continuous and those that can be used in any verbal tense.

Here you have a list of the **verbs that cannot be used in the present continuous**.

Like.→Know.→Belong.→Love.→ **Realise**.→Fit.

Hate.→Suppose.→Contain.→Want.→Mean.→Consist.

Need.→Understand.→Seem.→Prefer.→Believe.→Depend.

Agree.→Remember.→Matter.→Mind.→Recognise.→See.

Own.→Appear.→Look. (=seem)→Sound.→Taste.→Smell.

Hear.→ **Astonish**.→Deny.→Disagree.→Please.→Impress.

Satisfy.→Promise.→Surprise.→Doubt.→Think (=have an opinion).

Feel (=have an opinion).→Wish.→Imagine.→Concern.→Dislike.

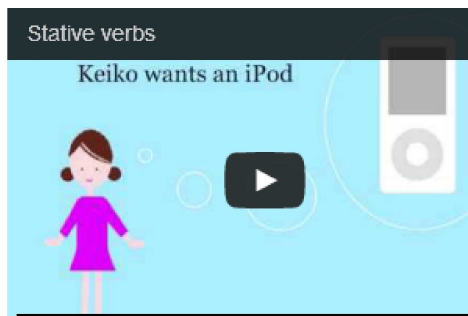
Be.→Have.→Deserve.→Involve.→Include.→Lack.

Measure. (=have length etc)→Possess.→Owe.→Weigh. (=have weight).



A step ahead

To learn more about Stative verbs, watch the following tutorial.



[Text summary](#)

2.3.- Revision of Grammar.

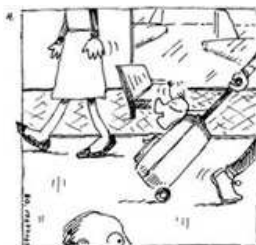
A piece of advice

Why don't we revise some of the main grammar points we've seen in this unit? Take a look at the following presentation. You might find it interesting.

PRESENT SIMPLE VERSUS PRESENT CONTINUOUS



[Text summary](#)



2.4.- Pronunciation. The third Person Singular: Voiceless sounds.

Look and learn.

The *-(e)s* of the simple present tense is pronounced as /s/ after a [voiceless sound](#), except /s/, /sh/, and /ch/. The voiceless sounds are sounds that are produced with no vibration of the [vocal chords](#). The voiceless sounds in English are:

/f/, /k/, /p/, /s/, voiceless *th* (as in *with*), *ch* (as in *watch*), *sh* (as in *wash*)

Examples: *laughs*, *talks*, *stops*.



Translation

[Click here to read the Spanish version.](#)



Now it's your turn

-(e)s pronounced as [S].

Read these words aloud. Make an effort to pronounce the final *-(e)s* sound:

Attacks → Attempts → Attracts → Beeps.
 Blinks → Boasts → Breaks → Circulates.
 Cites → Coasts → Conflicts → Confronts.
 Consists → Corrupts → Coughs → Defeats.
 Demonstrates → Detects → Develops → Hits.
 Irritates → Jumps → Knocks → Laughs.
 Leaps → Rates → Reacts → Reflects.
 Resents → Retreats → Risks → Shapes.
 Sits → Sleeps → Snaps → Stacks.
 Sticks → Stops → Swaps → Tapes.
 Thanks → Thinks → Types → Winks.
 Hits → Quotes → Puffs → Props.

You should know

Click on the website below to listen to the pronunciation of the previous words.

[Pronunciation exercise.](#)

3.- Words you need: At the airport.

When you get to airport there is some useful vocabulary that you should know to move around. Take a look and try to learn the most important ones.



Useful vocabulary at the airport

| ENGLISH WORDS | TRANSLATION |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Air steward. | Auxiliar de vuelo. |
| Airline counter. | Mostrador de la compañía aérea. |
| Arrivals. | Llegadas. |
| Aisle-seat. | Asiento de pasillo. |
| Baggage claim. | Recogida de equipaje. |
| Boarding gate. | Puerta de embarque. |
| Boarding card. | Tarjeta de embarque. |
| Cabin crew. | Personal de abordó. |
| Carry-on luggage. | Equipaje de mano. |
| Check-in desk. | Mostrador de facturación. |
| Customs. | Aduana. |
| Departures. | Salidas. |
| Departures are delayed on Schedule. | Las salidas están retrasadas / en horario. |
| Direct flight / non-stop flight. | Vuelo directo. |
| Duty free. | Libre de impuestos. |
| Emergency exit. | Salida de emergencia. |
| Flight attendant. | Azafata, auxiliar de vuelo. |
| Flight number. | Número de vuelo. |
| Jet lag. | Descompensación por la diferencia horaria. |
| Landing. | Aterrizaje. |
| Life vest. | Salvavidas. |
| Meeting point. | Punto de encuentro. |
| One-way trip. | Viaje de ida. |
| Overbooking. | Sobreventa (De Asientos). |
| Overweight. | Sobrepeso. |
| Pilot. | Piloto. |
| Restroom / lavatory. | Sanitarios. |
| Round trip. | Viaje de ida y vuelta. |

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Seat. | Asiento. |
| Seat belt. | Cinturón de seguridad. |
| Shuttle bus. | Autobús de traslado. |
| Stopover. | Escala. |
| Take-off. | Despegue. |
| Time of arrival. | Hora de llegada. |
| Time of departure. | Hora de salida. |
| To get on board. | Abordar. |
| To check-in. | Facturar el equipaje. |
| To fasten the seatbelt. | Abrocharse el cinturón de seguridad. |
| To land. | Aterrizar. |
| To take off. | Despegar. |
| Take-off. | Despegue. |
| Tourist. | Turista. |
| Travel agency. | Agencia de viajes. |
| Trolley. | Carrito. |
| Window seat. | Asiento del lado de la ventanilla. |

3.1.- Now you put into practice (III).



Now it's your turn

Fill in the gaps with previous words.

- When I travel by plane, I always ask for a .
I love looking through the window and see the landscape.
- The flight- attendant told us that it was **compulsory** to during take-off and landing.
- When I went to the USA I had a terrible headache due to the terrible .
- My is G-22, what about yours? Is it the same one?
- When our flight was cancelled, we went to the to ask for an explanation.
- I love buying items at the airport. With the they are much cheaper.
- When you get to the airport, the first thing you have to do is to your luggage.
- In case of an emergency, your is the yellow item under your seat.
- If you want something to drink, call the they will come immediately to your seat
- Though we usually buy our tickets directly on the internet, when we went to London, we arranged our journey through a .



Submit



Now it's your turn

Match the words on the left to their definition on the right.

Matching exercise

| Word | Match | Definition |
|-----------------|--------------------------|---|
| PASSENGER. | <input type="checkbox"/> | A. The process of moving a plane down onto the ground at the end of a journey. |
| DEPARTURE TIME. | <input type="checkbox"/> | B. A card that each passenger has to show before they are allowed to get on a plane or a ship. |
| TAKE OFF. | <input type="checkbox"/> | C. A strong belt in a car or plane that you fasten around yourself to hold you in your seat. |
| LANDING. | <input type="checkbox"/> | D. A bus, train or plane that makes frequent short journeys between two places, especially at the airport. |
| CHECK-IN. | <input type="checkbox"/> | E. To arrive at an airport and show your ticket to an official. |
| BOARDING CARD. | <input type="checkbox"/> | F. Go on a journey to a place and come back again. |
| MEETING POINT. | <input type="checkbox"/> | G. Someone who travels in a motor vehicle, aircraft , train or ship but it is not the driver or one of the people who works on it. |
| SEAT BELT. | <input type="checkbox"/> | H. A point at an airport or railway station where people can arrange to meet. |
| SHUTTLE BUS. | <input type="checkbox"/> | I. When a plane leaves the ground and starts flying. |
| ROUND TRIP. | <input type="checkbox"/> | J. The time when a bus, plane or train leaves. |

Submit

Appendix.- Licenses of resources.

Licenses of Resources used in session 1.- "Pas

| Resource (1) | Resource information (1) | Resource (2) | |
|--------------|--|--------------|--|
| | By: Justmalia. License: CC by-nc-nd 2.0. From: http://www.flickr.com/photos/malia111/4782547261/#/ | | By: Svenwerk License: CC t From: http://w |
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