EUROPE
CLIL and DIGITAL

FOREWORD

...

CONTENTS

CLIL+DIGITAL

Topic 1   Europe opens its doors

How much do you know about the European Union?

1. Choose one topic to talk about it

borders	travelling	location

European Union	Euro	agreement

Schengen Agreement

Read the text and answer the questions

a. **What is the Shengen Agreement?**
b. **How many states are comprised in the Schengen Area?**
c. **What advantage does this agreement have?**

The Schengen Agreement, signed on June 14, 1985, is a treaty that led most of the European countries towards abolishment of their national borders, to build a Europe without borders known as "Schengen Area".

The Schengen Area is an area comprising 26 European states that have officially abolished all passport and all other types of border control at their mutual borders. The area mostly functions as a single jurisdiction for international travel purposes, with a common visa policy.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schengen_Area

New words
Jurisdiction
abolished - towards
to comprise
purpose - visa policy

1. *Find the names of 18 members of*
   the European Union

2. *Which countries are missing?*

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

Be creative⇨Generate your own
word search ⇨digital tools

Find European countries

```
            i  z  n  o  j
         b  v  t  u  f  n  a  k  k
      n  e  l  a  s  l  a  t  v  i  a
   o  e  l  i  l  l  h  s  w  e  d  e  n
   b  t  g  t  y  o  h  l  x  o  m  c  l
p  u  h  i  h  l  v  u  o  f  r  a  n  c  e
j  l  e  u  u  u  e  n  v  n  v  w  x  f  m
f  g  r  m  a  x  n  g  a  u  s  t  r  i  a
e  a  l  o  n  e  i  a  k  c  y  p  r  u  s
j  r  a  r  i  m  a  r  i  r  e  l  a  n  d
   i  n  n  a  b  w  y  a  g  x  s  a  c
   a  d  g  p  o  l  a  n  d  a  n  q  p
      s  u  o  u  f  i  n  l  a  n  d
         e  g  r  e  e  c  e  h  q
            g  p  w  a  d
```

1 Belgium	2 France	3 Luxembourg
4 Ireland	5 Slovakia	6 Finland
7 Greece	8 Slovenia	9 Sweden
10 Netherlands	11 Bulgaria	12 Cyprus
13 Hungary	14 Poland	15 Italy
16 Latvia	17 Lithuania	18 Austria

2. *Draw the lines of the states which belong to the European Union and colour them.*
   Use a different colour for each state. Use an atlas.
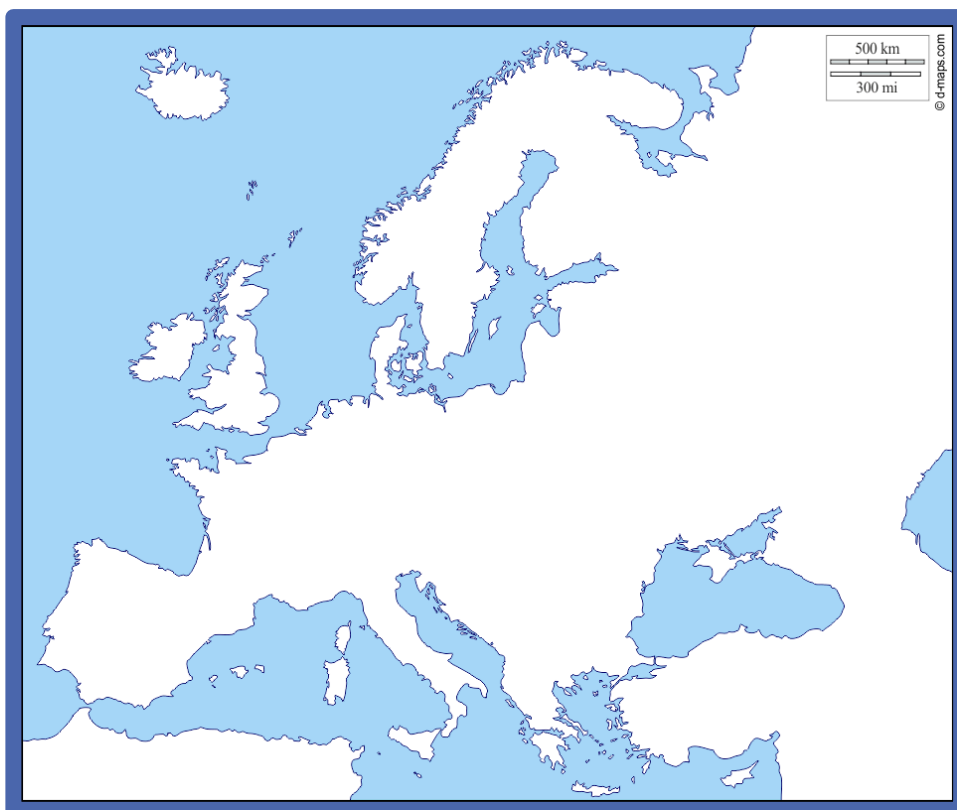
Source: https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=2224&lang=d

CLIL+DIGITAL

European Union facts

Kids Encyclopedia Facts

The **European Union** (abbreviation: **EU**) is a confederation of 27 member countries in Europe established by the Maastricht Treaty in 1992-1993. The EU grew out of the **European Economic Community** (EEC) which was established by the Treaties of Rome in 1957. It has created a common economic area with Europe-wide laws allowing the citizens of EU countries to move and trade in other EU countries almost the same as they do in their own. Nineteen of these countries also share the same type of money: the euro.

The Treaty of Lisbon is the most recent treaty that says how the Union is run. Every member state signed to say that they each agreed with what it says. Most importantly, it says which jobs ('powers') the Union should do for the members and which jobs they should do themselves. The members decide how the Union should act by voting for or against proposals.

The objective of the EU is to bring its member states closer together with respect of human rights and democracy. It does this with a common style of passport, common rules about fair trading with each other, common agreements about law enforcement, and other agreements. Most members share a common currency (the euro) and most allow people to travel from one country to another without having to show a passport

https://kids.kiddle.co/European_Union (2.3.2020)

Answer the questions

1. *What was established by the Treaties of Rome in 1957?*
2. *Explain the advantages of the common economic area in the EU.*
3. *In how far does the Treaty of Lisbon say how the EU is run?*

New words
Treaty of Lisbon
human rights - passport
state – citizens
confederation - democracy
law enforcement

Brief History of the European Union

STATION 2

CLIL+DIGITAL

Go through the Power Point presentation and answer the questions

Exercise 1 - Multiple choice: *Choose the correct option.*

1.1 – Robert Schuman was …
a) German ☐   b) Belgian ☐   c) French ☐   d) Austrian ☐

1.2 – The Schuman Declaration was on 9th May …
a) 1945 ☐   b) 1950 ☐   c) 1955 ☐   d) 1951 ☐

1.3 – His plan was the creation of the European …??...Community.
a) Coal and Oil ☐   b) Iron and Coal ☐   c) Cotton and Iron ☐   d) Coal and Steel ☐

1.4 – The Treaty of Paris (the first step to the European integration) was signed by …
a) twenty seven countries ☐   b) five countries ☐   c) six countries ☐   d) sixteen countries ☐

1.5 – The European Economic Community was established in 1957 with the…
a) Treaty of Lisbon ☐   b) Treaty of Rome ☐   c) Treaty of Nice ☐   d) Treaty of Maastricht ☐

Exercise 2 – The Founder Countries (1957)
Match the following countries with their corresponding flags. Write the names of the countries.

| 1- | 2- | 3- | 4- | 5- | 6- |

| Italy | Belgium | The Netherlands | France | Germany | Luxembourg |

1	2	3	4	5	6

Exercise 3 – The successive enlargements of the European Union.
Write the names of the countries that became members of the EU in the following years. (They are presented in the box below).
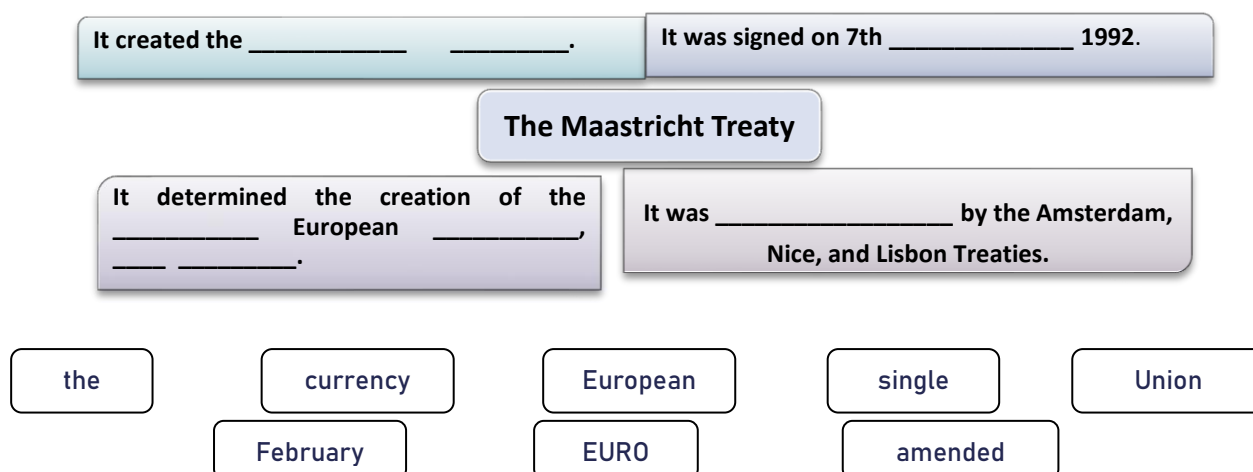
1973			

1981	
1986	

1995			

2004				

2007		

2013	

Lithuania	Croatia	Slovenia	Austria	Sweden
Hungary	Finland	Estonia	Portugal	Greece	Poland
Malta	Spain	Ireland	Denmark	Slovakia	United Kingdom
Latvia	Cyprus	Bulgaria	Romania	Czech Republic

Exercise 4 – The Maastricht Treaty

Complete the following diagram with the adequate information from the box below.

It created the _____ _____.	It was signed on 7th _____ 1992.

The Maastricht Treaty

It determined the creation of the _____ European _____, ____ _____.	It was _____ by the Amsterdam, Nice, and Lisbon Treaties.

the	currency	European	single	Union
	February	EURO	amended	

Exercise 5 – The flag of the European Union

Complete the following sentences.

a) The European flag is the symbol of u_____ and i_____ of Europe.

b) It consists of t_____ golden s_____ arranged in a c_____ on a b_____ background.

c) The c_____ is a s_____ of unity.

Exercise 6 – The European Anthem

Fill in the gaps with the adequate words.

Some facts and grammar

1. Some geographical facts. Link the sente

Composer: _____ Symphony no. _____

Name of the musical piece: ____ **STATION 3** (It expresses the ideals of f_____ ____, and s_____.

CLIL+DIGITAL

1. Norway, Sweden, Iceland and Denmark
2. The largest country of Europe is
3. The smallest country in the European Union
4. Europe is surrounded by water-bodies
5. Yugoslavia, Greece, Romania and Albania
6. Spain and Portugal together form
7. Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia are together
8. Some major rivers of Europe are
9. Mayor peninsula of Europe

a. is Vatican City
b. form The Scandinavia
c. The Iberia
d. are called 'Balkan states'
e. such as Artic Ocean in the north, Atlantic Ocean in the west, and Mediterranean Sea in the south
f. Russia
g. Include for instance the Scandinavian, Iberian, Italian or Balkan ones
h. Called "Baltic states"
i. The Danube, the Volga, the Loire, the Rhine and the Elbe

Grammar Box: Conditional sentences Type I

Conditional I sentences are used to describe future situations which we see as possible or real. The sentences are made up of an *if clause* and a *main clause*:
The if clause tells the Condition and the main clause tells what happens, when the condition is fulfilled.

The structure is: if + simple present, will + infinitive of the verb

⇨**e.g.: If the weather is good tomorrow, we will go outside**

4. Some facts about five European countries
Match the pairs and make conditional sentences

1. If it (to be) _____ half past two in Germany
2. If you (to go) _____ from Romania to Prague by car
3. If you (to come) _____ to Spain any month of the year,
4. If you want (to travel) _____ to Portugal
5. You (have to) _____visit one of the most beautiful libraries of the world in Bucharest, the Cărturești Carusel
6. You can´ (to miss) _____ La Alhambra

a) if you (to travel) _____ to the south of Spain.
b) if you (to decide) _____to go to Romania.
c) it (to be) _____better to buy a travel guide.
d) it (to be) _____ half past one in the Canaries.
e) you (to need) _____about 15 hours.
f) you will (to find) _____ and (to meet) _____very warm people.

5. What does for you being European?

⇨ 📢 *Listen to the young European students. Where do they come from? What does it mean being European?*

⇨What does it mean for you being European?

Origin	Age	Statement
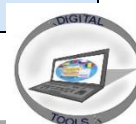
6.*Find out more about their countries, prepare a poster and present the informatio in the class*

Research about:

- Traditions
- History
- Music
- Gastronomy
- …

⇨Present your poster in *Padlet*
⇨Generate your own **word search** to make your presentation creative
Link:
https://www.abcya.com/games/word_clouds

My European Passport
Fill in your personal European Passport and present it to the class

My personal passport

Draw your country's flag.

"My personal _____ passport"
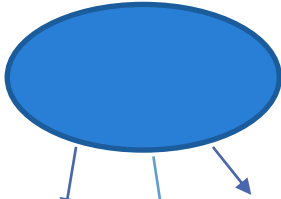
_____
Your country's name

PASSPORT

MY LAST NAME

MY FIRST NAME(S)

MY BIRTH DATE

CITY& STATE OF MY BIRTH

MY PHOTO

Topic 2   Small and big towns in Europe

10 things you need to know about Germany

Our exchange students are visiting Germany and Cologne
for the first time.
⇨Help him to make a mind map

a. Look at the photos and talk about them with a partner

b. ◀ *Listen to the English teacher in the school. Which places does she mention first?*

Carnival in Cologne
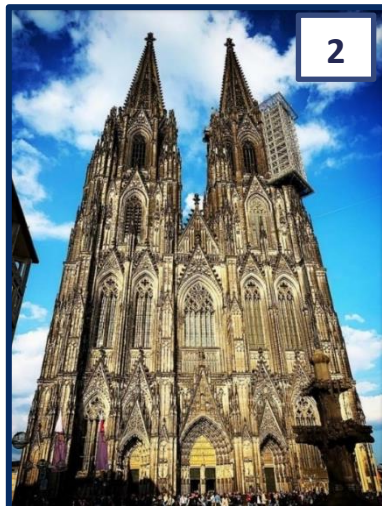
The Cathedral of Cologne

Gamescom

Christmas Markets

Cultural diversity

Fireworks

German punctuality

c. ◀

Branderburger Gate -Berlin

Listen to the text again and find the missing words.
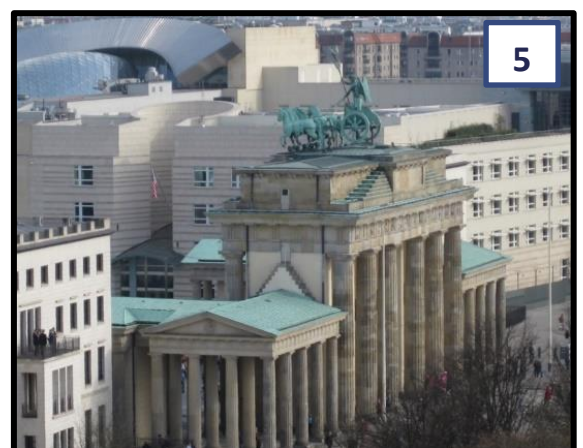
Berlin and the Brandenburg Gate
Berlin is the capital of Germany and the Brandenburg Gate is one of the best-known Germans _____. It is an 18th-century neoclassical monument built by the Prussian king Frederick William II. The Brandenburg Gate was often a site for major historical events and is today considered not only as a symbol of the tumultuous history of Europe and Germany, but also of European _____ and _____.

Cultural diversity
Cologne has always been an international city. It was founded by the_____over 2000 years ago on the Rhine, the main river in Germany. With over one million inhabitants, the cathedral city is the most populous city in North Rhine-Westphalia. Cologne is not only one of Germany's most important economic centres, but also a world-class cultural _____ and home to over 180 different nationalities, priding itself on its cosmopolitan and _____ nature.

The Cologne Cathedral
The iconic Cologne cathedral is one of the great masterpieces of Gothic architecture and is the most visited tourist _____ in Germany, attracting an average of 20,000 people a day. It was declared a _____ in 1996 and the twin spires are the third-highest in the world. The grand structure houses the reliquary of the Three Kings. The cathedral and other churches demonstrate the importance of Cologne in the _____.

Typical German food
Typical German food usually contains meat, there is rarely something with fish. Here are some examples: Currywurst - _____ with spicy ketchup, Sauerbraten with potato dumplings and red cabbage, Asparagus with Hollandaise sauce Roasted knuckle of pork with sauerkraut, Bratwurst and chips, Roast chicken

"Kölner Lichter"
In mid-July Fireworks light up the sky in flames between the Hohenzollern bridge and the Zoo bridges. The impressive _____ display is synchronised to music and transforms the view of the Rhine into a colourful sea of banyan lights, _____ and hundreds and thousands of sparklers.

Gamescom
In August Cologne is transformed into a Mecca for _____. At Gamescom, the trade show for interactive games and entertainment, exhibitors showcase all the novelties in the gaming sector. 370.000 gamers attended the show in 2019.

Cologne Carnival
The "fifth _____ of the year" as Carnival is called, begins on November 11th at 11:11 a.m. But the real "crazy days" are from Shrove Thursday to Ash Wednesday. It is celebrated with parties on the streets, in public squares and in pubs. Closing times for pubs and bars are suspended for the duration of the festival. There are many _____ where sweets and other things are thrown. The louder you sing or shout "Kamelle", the more sweets you get.

German punctuality
Germans are renowned for being _____and proud of it. Although not all Germans follow this example, they try. Nearly 85 percent of Germans say they take their _____ seriously and expect others to do the same. In Germany, the rule of thumb is that it's better to be five minutes early than one minute late.

Christmas markets
Every year, the city centre of many cities in Germany is touched by the magic of the festivities in the run-up to Christmas. Millions of _____ from around the world delight at the goods on sale at the quaintly designed stalls. Christmas music, arts and crafts, toys, Christmas decorations and the scent of the Christmas bakeries create a wonderful atmosphere.

Zugspitze
Germany´s highest _____, the Zugspitze, is in the north of the Alps and about 3000 meters high. The Zugspitzplatt, a plateau with numerous _____, is on the southern side of the mountain. Three of the five Bavarian glaciers: the Northern and the Southern Schneeferner, as well as the Höllentalferner are on the sides of the Zugspitze. The mountain top can be reached with three cable cars. In winter several ski lifts also serve a ski area on the Zugspitzplatt.

**Landmarks - Unity Romans -Peace -Season -Middle Ages
multicultural - metropolis -attraction – World Heritage Site
sausage -fireworks – appointments – on time - waterfalls
gamers – season – mountain – caves - parades - visitors**
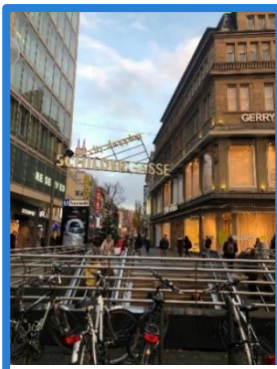
A one million inhabitants city: Cologne

1.Students are planning a visit to Cologne. Read the dialogue and write the information they give about the different places they want to visit in Cologne.

2.Where do they students will go first? Describe the places on the photos.

3. Describe the most interesting places in your city

Roman Museum

Shopping Street

Cologne´s Cathedral

The Rhine seen from the Cathedral

Sport Museum

Rudolf Place

Chocolate Museum

Read the dialogue between Hannah, Lucy and John

H: So guys, what do you want to do? Where shall we go first?

J: I´m definitely for the sports museum. I love sports!

L: Not me, I don´t like sports at all! I love eating so let´s visit the chocolate museum!

J: The sports museum isn´t about DOING sports, Lucy. It´s about the German HISTORY of sports and they show that awards Germany already won.

H: Boooooring! I agree with Lucy, let´s visit the Chocolate Museum. I heard you can even eat some chocolate out of a big chocolate fountain! Isn´t it cool?

L: Yes it is.

H: And afterwards, we can go shopping on the "Schildergasse". The shopping street is really famous.

J: Sorry Hannah, but I am definitely NOT going to Cologne just to go shopping.

L: He´s right, and I am not going to Cologne to visit a sports museum although you know I adore history.

J: Okay, you´re right. So, let´s visit the Chocolate Museum then. And afterwards?

L: We need to see Cologne Cathedral. It´s the most important landmark in Cologne! I am going NOWHERE without having visited it first. Did you know it took more than 600 years to build it? And that there is a shrine made of gold, containing the bones of the Three Holy Kings? Many pilgrims visit Cologne Cathedral every year because of it!

H: Well, I don´t know much about history, but Cologne Cathedral is something I must visit. And I need to take a selfie on the boulevard with the cathedral on it…

J: Okay, so now we have Cologne Cathedral and the Chocolate Museum on the list. But no guided tours, alright? You´ll be our guide.

L: Okay, so I guess the Roman Museum is out of question?

J+H: Yes!

J: But you can tell us something about Roman history while walking along the river.

L: Oh, good idea! But won´t it be too much walking? You know I don´t like sports…

H: Let´s do a boat tour!

J: I´m totally in favor of that. Who will research about it?

H: I can do it. Travel time, price and so on.

J: Let´s sum up: Cologne Cathedral first, then the Chocolate Museum and then… boat tour during sunset.

H: Fabulous!

The fifth season of the year in Cologne: Carnival

People from all over Germany come to see the parade

New words
⇨Use a dictionary
Rhenish – Lent - parade -   Triumvirate
Scapegoat - fasting – sins - costume

WHERE AND WHEN
The Cologne Carnival is a Rhenish folk festival, which is one of the world's largest and most famous carnival festivals. The people of Cologne also call it "Fastelovend" or "Fasteleer". The whole celebration is considered called "the fifth season of the year" by the people of Cologne.

HISTORY
In the Middle Ages carnival was celebrated to drive out the winter. According to the Christian calendar, Carnival is the last weekend before Lent, which meant forty days of fasting.

CHARACTERS
Three characters stand symbolically as a triumvirate for the Cologne Carnival – Prince, Farmer and Virgin. All three are played by men. They rule the city until Ash Wednesday - in German *"Aschermittwoch"*

ACTIVITIES
The festival is opened on 11/11 at 11:11. The carnival season with the performances of dance and music groups begins on New Year's. On Fat Thursday ("Weiberfastnacht"), the Thursday before Ash Wednesday, the street carnival opens at 11:11 am. The women conquer the city halls and take control of the city. They all wear costumes and go to the pubs to drink and sing.

However, the official highlight is the parade on Rose Monday ("Rosenmontag"). More than a million people come to watch the parade. Everyone on the streets dresses up and sweets ("Kamellen") are thrown from the floats in the parades. The louder you sing or shout "Kamelle", the more sweets you get!

On the night before Ash Wednesday the *"Nubbel",* a clothed straw doll, is burned as a scapegoat for the sins in Carnival. This usually happens outside pubs. At midnight, Carnival stops and Lent begins

1) **Look at the poster about the Festival and complete the information**

where	
when	
history	
characters	
activities	
highlights	

2) What festival do you celebrate in your town? What's special about it?
Work in groups:
⇨*Make a poster about it and use the categories in exercise 1*
⇨*Find amazing photos to decorate your poster*
⇨*Work in groups*
⇨*Present your poster to your class*

⇨Present your poster with *Padlet*

Adolph Kolping: A social reformer in the industrialized times

In the meantime, there are 115 international Kolping Houses

Kerpen, a city with about 68,000 inhabitants, is the largest in the Rhein Erft County and located about 20 kilometres southwest from Cologne.
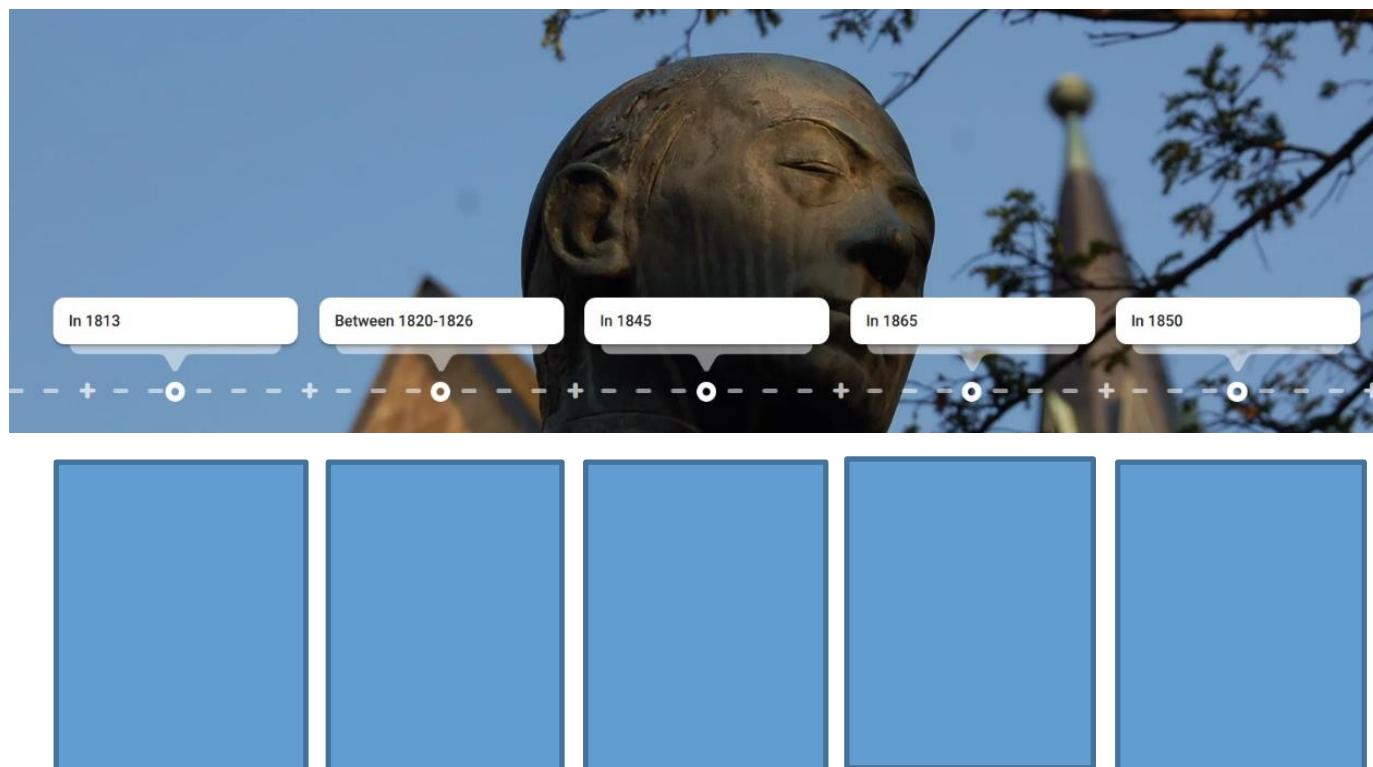
Adolph Kolping was born in Kerpen in 1813. He was a frail child and the fourth of five children born in a very poor family. He proved to be an able student while in school from 1820 to 1826 but his poverty prevented him from furthering his education, despite his commitment to pursue additional studies.

As a shoemaker´s assistant in Cologne he was shocked by the living conditions of the working class. This influenced his decision to become a priest in 1845. He led the charge to provide social support for workers in industrialized cities, while also trying to help journeymen workers, who had to search for work from one city to another. His idea was that all that all humans have to be understood as a whole (family, job, dreams...) and that every human has inborne talents as well as a specific task in this world, reforming essential social structures with these ideals.

In 1850 he united existing associations to form the Rhenish Journeymen (*Rheinischer Gesellenbund)*, which was the origin of the present international *Kolpingwerk*. In the meantime, there are 115 international Kolping Houses, which have adapted to the times by focusing their goals on education accessible to everyone. Adolph Kolping died in 1865

His beatification was celebrated under Pope John Paul II on Saint Peter's Square in 1991. Kerpen added the title to the city the title of Kolpingstadt (Kolping Ctity) in 2012.

1) Read the text and complete the biography of Adolph Kolping

| In 1813 | Between 1820-1826 | In 1845 | In 1865 | In 1850 |

2) Research about the Kolping Houses. Is there one close to you? What does that Kolping House make special?

3) Imagine you have a conversation with Adolph Kolping. He wants to know if education is accessible to more people today than it was in his time. What would you tell him?

4) Write the biography of a famous person from your country
   ➤ *Place and period the person lived in, add photos*
   ➤ *Main achievements in his/her life*
   ➤ *What did he do that made him famous?*
   ➤ *What after-effects does her/his acts??have nowadays?*
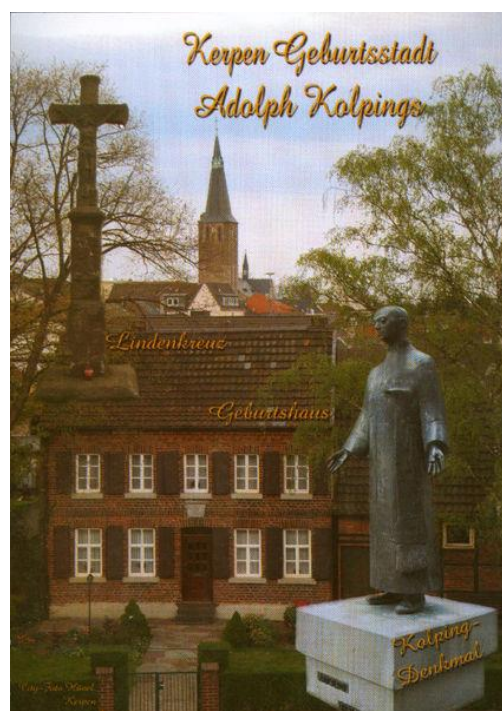
The development of the Portuguese territory – XII

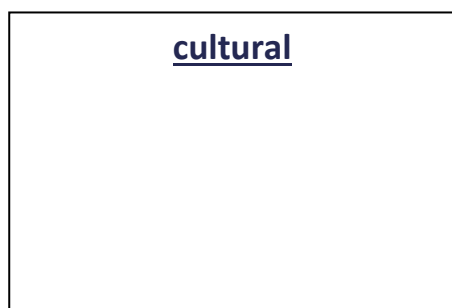# Exercise 1 - Label the following pictures with the names of the corresponding monuments in the region.
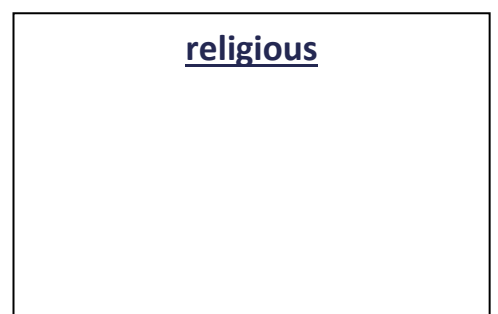
1.   2.   3.
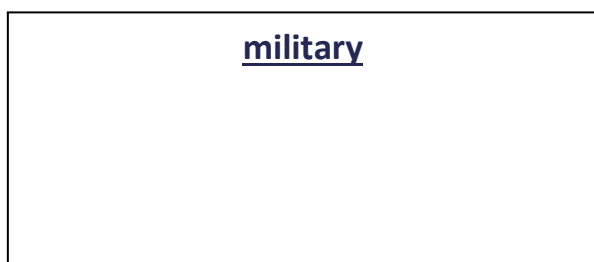
1)_____

2) _____

3) _____

Exercise 2 – Brainstorming ›› Rhyme Time

In groups, think of as many rhymes as you can for each word.

cultural

participation

inglesnapontadalingua.com

religious

military

CLIL+DIGITAL

Watch the video. Choose the correct option.

3.1 – D. Afonso Henriques was the...

a) first Crusader ☐   b) first Portuguese Duke ☐   c) first Portuguese king ☐   d) first Portuguese monk ☐

3.2 – He had great victories against ...

a) the Visigoths ☐   b) the Moors ☐   c) the Vikings ☐   d) the Knights Templar ☐

3.3 – His armies regained the city of Santarém in...

a) 1137 ☐   b) 1157 ☐   c) 1127 ☐   d) 1147 ☐

3.4 – In the same year he took the city of...

a) Lisbon ☐   b) Palmela ☐   c) Coimbra ☐   d) Tomar ☐

3.5 – The Crusaders were...

a) Muslims warriors ☐   b) Christian warriors ☐   c) African warriors ☐   d) American warriors ☐

3.6 – The Crusades were...

a) Olympic games ☐   b) horse racing ☐   c) horse training ☐   d) big military expeditions ☐

3.7 – The military religious orders had a fundamental role to regain territory especially below...

a) the river Mondego ☐   b) the river Douro ☐   c) the river Tagus ☐   d) the river Minho ☐

3.8 – As a reward for their military activity they received...

a) many horses ☐   b) Olympic silver medals ☐   c) many slaves ☐   d) big domains (land/properties) ☐

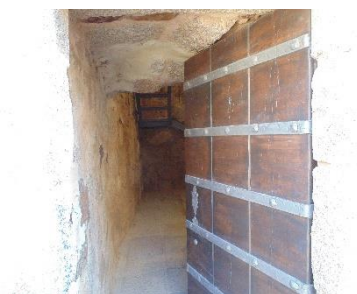**3.9 – The headquarters of the Order of the Knights Templar was in...**

a) Crato ☐   b) Tomar ☐   c) Avis ☐   d) Palmela ☐

3.10 – In Portugal the Order of the Knights Templar subsisted with the name...

a) Order of Jesus ☐   b) Order of God ☐   c) Order of Christ ☐   d) Order of the Jesuits ☐

Castle of Almourol, Portugal

Exercise 4 - Matching

Match the following names of military religious orders with their corresponding symbols (crosses):

	a) The Order of Christ
	b) The Order of Hospitallers
	c) The Order of the Knights Templar
	d) The Order of Calatrava
	e) The Order of Santiago

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Exercise 5 – Read the following text. Then fill in the gaps with the words in the box below.

In the early (1) _____, Muslims known

as (2)_____ took the control of most of the (3)_____

_____, which now consists

of (4)_____ and (5)_____. During the (6)

_____ _____, Christian states on the peninsula had a series

Moors   15th century
kingdom   Iberian Peninsula
Spain   Christians

Exercise 6 - Read the following text carefully and then answer the questions below.

> **The victories against the Muslims**
>
> **The Moors were people from the Northeast Africa who were converted to Islamism. Most of the Muslims who occupied the Iberian Peninsula were moors.**
>
> **They were the last invaders of the Iberian Peninsula and they controlled it for more than 500 years. They crossed the strait of Gibraltar and defeated the Visigothic Christians at the battle of Guadalete. Tarik was their leader.**

b) Were they Christians?

_____

c) Were the Moors the first invaders of the Iberian Peninsula?

_____

d) How long did they stay in the Iberian Peninsula?

_____

e) Did they cross the English Channel?

_____

f) Where did they defeat the Visigoth Christians?

_____

g) Who was their leader?

_____

Exercise 7 – Do you like this period of Portuguese History? Why/Why not? Give your opinion in 30-40 words.
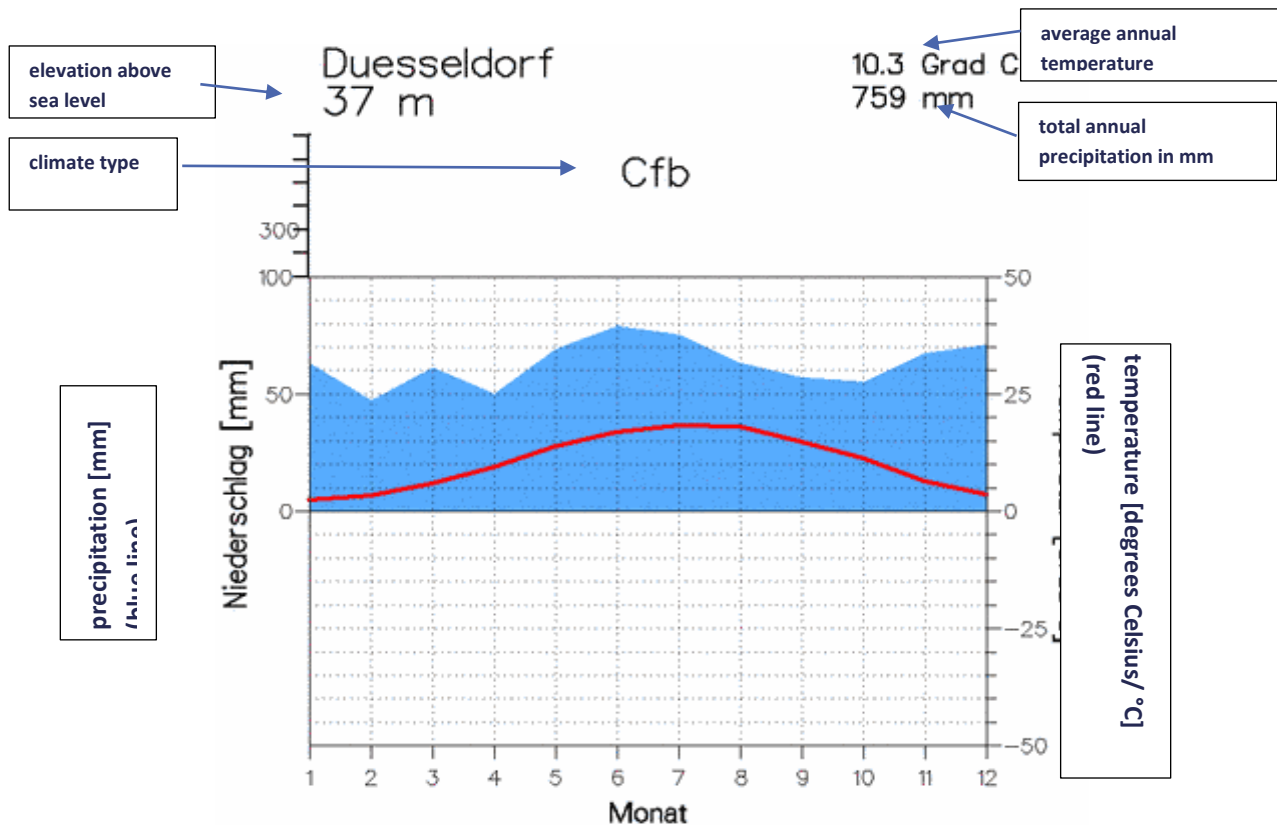
_____

_____

_____

Topic 4 - Environmental matters

Talking about different climates

When geographers talk about the climate of a place, they usually use climate graphs. Here is an example of Duesseldorf, Germany:

elevation above sea level

climate type

average annual temperature

total annual precipitation in mm

Duesseldorf
37 m

10.3 Grad C
759 mm

Cfb

precipitation [mm]
(blue line)

Niederschlag [mm]

300
100
50
0

temperature [degrees Celsius/ °C]
(red line)

50
25
0
-25
-50

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
Monat

Source: http://www.klimadiagramme.de/Deutschland/Plots/duesseldorf_3.gif

Tasks:

1. Find out the climate data of your hometown and fill in the chart below. (➜ Use the internet)

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Year
°C													
mm													

2. Find out the latitude and longitude of your home town: _____

3. Now draw a climate graph:
   a) Transfer the data from your chart using small point with a pencil.
   b) Draw a red line graph of the temperature.
   c) Draw a line graph of the precipitation in light blue. Make sure that the 10°C line also means 20 mm.
   d) When the line of the precipitation is above the line of temperature, draw blue lines between both lines.
   e) When the line of the precipitation is lower than the line of temperature, draw little red dots in the area between both lines.
   f) Write the name of the climate station, height above sea level, latitude/longitude and annual average temperature and
   g) annual precipitation above your diagram.

CLIL+DIGITAL

mm	J	F	M	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	°C
200												
100												
90												
80												
70												
60												
50												25
40												20
30												15
20												10
10												5
0												0
												-5
												-10
												-15
												-20
	J	F	M	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	

Describing the climate:

Step		
1.	**Place name and country**	
	Location on the global grid	
	Elevation above sea level	
2.	**month(s) with the highest temperature *(name of month and °C)***	
	month(s) with the lowest temperature *(name of month and °C)*	
	temperature range (difference between highest and lowest temperature)	
3.	**driest month(s) *(name of month and mm)***	
	wettest month(s) *(name of month and mm)*	
4.	**description of seasons (*e.g. warm and dry summers, cold and wet winters*)**	
5.	**average temperature of the year**	
	average annual precipitation	

Romania

1. Read the following text about Romania's climate and answer _T-True or F-False:_

Romania has a temperate continental climate with moderate features which is characteristic for Central Europe, with hot summers, long, cold winters and very distinct seasons. Abundant snowfalls may occur throughout the country from December to mid-March, especially if you are in the mountainous areas of Romania.
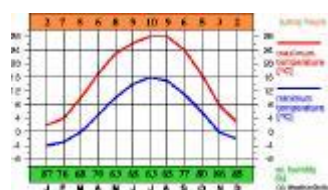
The annual average temperature depends on latitude and ranges from 8°C in the North and 11°C in the South, with temperatures of 2.6°C in the mountains and 12°C in the plains. In general, the warmest areas are in the southern districts of Romania. Daytime temperatures vary from 0-5°C in the winter and 25-30°C in summer months. In the southern areas it can be warmer, in the northern and eastern mountainous districts of _Transylvania_ it can be cooler with moderate daytime temperatures and cool nights in the summer and temperatures far below zero in the winter.

Annual average rainfall is about 700mm, more in the mountains (up to 1000 mm) and less on the coast (around 400 mm). It can rain throughout the year; spring is the driest season. In summer, showers and thunderstorms are common, especially in the mountains.

Nr		True	False
1	Romania has 4 distinct seasons		
2	It never snows in Romania		
3	Summers are hot.		
4	Southern Romania has the warmest temperatures		
5	In winter there could be 0®C during the days		
6	Transylvania is the hottest region.		
7	It usually rains about 700mm a year.		
8	Spring is the wettest season.		
9	There are never thunderstorms in summer		
10	Romania is situated in Central Europe		

2.Visit the following site and then fill in the chart with information about Bistriţa-Năsăud County:

https://blog.worldlifetimejourneys.com/bistrita-nasaud-en.html

Location	
Population	
Capital city	
Main towns	
Relief	
Mountains	
National Parks	
Climate	
Flora	
Fauna	
Neighbour Counties	

TOOL-BOX   Helpful words and phrases to describe the climate of a place:

⇨ **Location:**
The climate graph shows the climate of … (town) in … (country).
Its location on the global grid is…/ It is located at… lies … m above sea level.
Temperature:
The maximum/minimum temperature is…
The warmest/coldest month(s) is/are…followed by…
The temperature range is from …°C to … °C
There are high/low temperatures in/during…

⇨**Precipitation:**
The maximum/minimum precipitation is…
The wettest/driest month(s) is/are…
There is little/much precipitation in/during…
In/During … the rainfall is high/low.

⇨**Seasons:**
The rainy/dry season is …
from … to/ between … and…
In winter (etc.) time …/
During the winter (etc.)…
Average:
The average annual
temperature/ precipitation
is…
On average…/… on average.

⇨**Describing the climate:**
hot, warm, mild, moderate, cool, cold, humid, arid, dry, wet, rainy, high, low, continental, maritime
Helpful words to describe a diagram:
average, table, axes, line graph, bar chart, bar, to rise, to fall

How to make a key term card:

1. Write the key term to be explained into the middle.
2. Explain what the key term means in your own words.
3. Give examples.
4. Mention characteristics.
5. Collect helpful words and phrases to talk about this term.
6. Prepare a short presentation to be delivered in front of class.

Explain these

2. explanation:	4. characteristics:
1. key term:	
3. examples:	5. helpful words and phrases:

How to make a key term card:

7. Write the key term to be explained into the middle.
8. Explain what the key term means in your own words.
9. Give examples.
10. Mention characteristics.
11. Collect helpful words and phrases to talk about this term.
12. Prepare a short presentation to be delivered in front of class.