



SERIES CONSULTED BY
PROF. DARIUSZ WÓJCIK



Let's Visit ENGLAND

Photocopiable Resource
Book for Teachers



FULLY
PHOTOCOPIABLE

POLONSKY

Roman **OCIEPA**
Mateusz **KOŁODZIEJCZYK**

Let's Visit England

Roman Ociepa
Mateusz Kołodziejczyk

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RESOURCE BOOK FOR TEACHERS

POLONSKY

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UNIT 3

The History of England

TASK 3.1

Let's see what you know

Answer the following questions.

1. When did the Celts invade Britain?
2. When did the Romans occupy Britain?
3. Who was William the Conqueror?
4. When did Henry VIII rule?
5. Who was the British Prime Minister during WWII?



Queen Elizabeth I focused on trade and global expansion.

TASK 3.2



Vocabulary strip

Read the definition and choose the best answer.

1. a country or territory ruled by a king or queen
a) kingdom b) tool
2. to steal things from a place or a person by force
a) plunder b) restore
3. main or most important
a) prime b) reign
4. a handheld piece of equipment designed to do a particular task
a) tribe b) tool
5. to say or state something officially and publicly
a) plunder b) proclaim
6. a group of soldiers
a) troops b) raid
7. the period during which a monarch rules a country
a) kingdom b) reign
8. to conduct a surprise military attack
a) raid b) prime
9. a group of people who share the same language, culture and history, and usually do not live in towns or cities
a) tribe b) troops
10. to re-establish or bring something back into existence
a) restore b) proclaim



The first signs of human presence in Britain date back to 250,000 BC. The early hunter-gatherers used stone **tools**. In 700 BC, the Celtic invaders drove the original settlers out towards the north and west, into present-day Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Britain was **raided** by the Romans twice: in 55 BC and in AD 43. The second invasion made Britain a part of the Roman Empire until AD 410, when they left, withdrawing their **troops**.

In the 5th century, the Germanic **tribes** of the Angles, the Jutes and the Saxons took advantage of this vulnerability and drove the old inhabitants out of the mainland. They later established seven autonomous **kingdoms**, collectively known as the Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy. At the end of the 8th century, the Vikings began to raid England. In AD 865, a large Danish army started **plundering** Britain, but was eventually stopped by Alfred the Great (871–899) in AD 878.

A dispute over the throne led to the Battle of Hastings (1066), which resulted in William the Conqueror (1066–1087) killing the Anglo-Saxon king Harold Godwinson and beginning the Norman conquest of England. William created a record of land and landholdings known as the Domesday Book. The Normans engaged in a series of conflicts over the rights to the Kingdom of France, called the Hundred Years' War (1337–1453).

The Battle of Bosworth (1485) was the beginning of the Tudor dynasty's reign in England. In 1534, Henry VIII (1509–1547) broke with Rome and **proclaimed** himself the Supreme Head of the Church of England. England became a Protestant country. Henry VIII's daughter, Mary I (1553–1558) tried to **restore** the Catholic faith, but failed. Her sister, Elizabeth I (1558–1603), ascended to the throne. Her focus on trade and global expansion brought prosperity to England. In 1707, the Acts of Union unified England and Scotland creating Great Britain.

Queen Victoria's long-lasting **reign** from 1837 to 1901 was the time of naval supremacy of the Empire, which extended over about a quarter of the Earth's surface. It was the time of industrial consolidation and slave-like working conditions.

The United Kingdom participated in both World Wars. Sir Winston Churchill was the **Prime** Minister during WWII. Another influential political figure was Margaret Thatcher, whose firm ruling from 1979 to 1990 earned her the nickname 'The Iron Lady'. Queen Elizabeth II has reigned since 1953.

Key facts

The first signs of human presence in Britain date back to 250,000 BC.

The Battle of Hastings of 1066 was the beginning of the Norman rule in England.


Queen Elizabeth II has reigned over England since 1953.

TASK 3.3 

Comprehension Questions

Decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. The early hunter-gatherers did not know how to make tools. | T | F |
| 2. Britain was first raided by the Romans before the birth of Christ. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. The Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy consisted of seven independent kingdoms. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Alfred the Great failed to stop the Danish invasion. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Harold Godwinson created the Domesday Book. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Henry VIII broke with Rome in the 15th century. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Elizabeth I ruled England for over fifty years. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. The English Empire extended over 40% of the Earth's surface. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. England participated only in World War II. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. Elizabeth II is currently the Queen of the UK. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |


TASK 3.4 

Word-building

Use the word in brackets to form a new word that fits in the gap. Then go back to the text and find seven words from this exercise. Which words do not appear in the text?

- The Romans built walls to keep _____ out of their land. (INVADE)
- Immoral people take advantage of human _____ to flattery. (VULNERABLE)
- Tibet became an _____ region of China around 50 years ago. (AUTONOMY)
- My aunt Anna hates novels with happy _____. (END)
- There is an _____ evidence of Neanderthal's existence. (DISPUTE)
- The 15th century was the beginning of the New World _____. (CONQUER)
- Martin's _____ to the ranks of senior management was a surprise to us all. (ASCEND)
- The Victorian Britain didn't know the concept of _____ safety. (INDUSTRY)
- Forbes creates a yearly list of the most _____ people in the world. (INFLUENCE)
- Generally, people are unsatisfied with the current _____ party. (RULE)

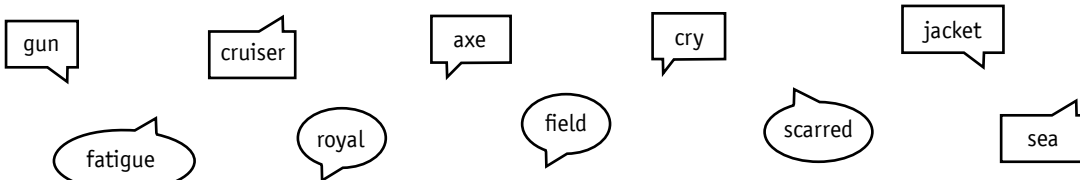
The words which do not appear in the text are _____, _____ and _____.

TASK 3.5 

Collocations with battle

Complete each sentence with one word. Use its plural form if necessary.

- A battle _____ is a place where a battle is or was fought.
- In order to intimidate the enemy soldiers shout a loud battle _____.
- A lighter and faster type of a battleship is called a battle _____.
- Experiencing a war first-hand can cause depression and anxiety known as battle _____.
- A person who is battle-_____ received injuries or damage during a war.
- A battle _____ is a fierce fight in which the last man standing is the winner.
- The battle of Trafalgar is one of the greatest _____ battles won by Admiral Nelson.
- A battle _____ is a sleeveless denim or leather jacket with lots of badges.
- A fight in which fire guns are used is often called a _____ battle.
- A battle-_____ is a kind of large, broad-bladed weapon.



How to read numbers

Dates

- 250,000 BC – two hundred **and** fifty thousand **BC**
- 700 BC – seven hundred **BC**
- 55 BC – fifty-five **BC**
- AD 43 – forty-three **AD**
- AD 410 – four hundred **and** ten **AD**
- AD 865 – eight hundred **and** sixty-five **AD**
- AD 878 – eight hundred **and** seventy-eight **AD**
- 5th c. – **the** fifth century
- 8th c. – **the** eighth century
- 871 – eight hundred **and** seventy-one
- 899 – eight hundred **and** ninety-nine
- 1066 – ten sixty-six
- 1087 – ten eighty-seven
- 1337 – thirteen thirty-seven
- 1453 – fourteen fifty-three
- 1485 – fourteen eighty-five
- 1509 – fifteen **oh** nine
- 1547 – fifteen forty-seven
- 1553 – fifteen fifty-three
- 1558 – fifteen fifty-eight
- 1603 – sixteen **oh** three
- 1707 – seventeen **oh** seven
- 1837 – eighteen thirty-seven
- 1901 – nineteen **oh** one
- 1953 – nineteen fifty-three

Royal titles

- Henry VIII – Henry **the** Eighth
- Mary I – Mary **the** First
- Elizabeth I – Elizabeth **the** First
- Elizabeth II – Elizabeth **the** Second

Wars

- WWII – World War **Two / The** Second World War

TASK 3.6 

Over to you

Think about the history of your country and make notes under these headings.

Then tell your partner/group about your country. Alternatively, write a short description.

Name of the country:	_____	Language(s) used:	_____
Present capital:	_____	Legendary figure(s):	_____
Historical figure(s):	_____	Legendary event(s):	_____
Key events:	_____	Legendary place(s):	_____

TASK 3.7 

Let's retell the story

Use the words and expressions to make meaningful sentences. Modify the words and add articles, auxiliaries, connectors and prepositions if necessary. Do not change the order of the words given.

1. early / hunter-gatherer / use / stone / tool

2. 700 BC / Celtic / invader / drive / original / settler / out

3. end / 8th century / Viking / begin / raid / England

4. dispute / throne / lead / Battle / Hastings / 1066

5. Norman / engage / series / conflict / right / Kingdom / France

6. Battle / Bosworth / be / beginning / Tudor / dynasty / England

7. Henry VIII / proclaim / himself / Supreme / Head / Church / England

8. Elizabeth I / focus / trade / global / expansion / bring / prosperity / England

9. Acts of Union / unify / England / Scotland / create / Great Britain

10. Queen Victoria / reign / be / time / industrial / consolidation

11. Margaret Thatcher / firm / rule / earn / nickname / Iron Lady


12. Queen Elizabeth II / reign / 1953




Writing hints

 **Hint 1**


When you talk or write about people as a whole, put **the** before the name, e.g. **the Celts**, **the Normans**, **the Romans**.

 **Hint 2**


When you want to indicate that something belongs to a person, put **'s** after the person's name, e.g. *Don't eat it; it is Mary's cake, This is Robert's new car.*

 **Hint 3**

When you use the structure **noun + of + noun**, usually you have to put **the** before the first noun, e.g. *What is the meaning of this word? Lisbon is the capital of Portugal.*

 **Hint 4**

When you write or talk about past events, use **Past Simple**, e.g. *Clive started to work for this company in 2010, Poland joined the EU in 2004.*

 **Hint 5**

When you specify the century, put **the** before the ordinal number, e.g. *King Robert I reigned in Scotland in the 14th century.*


TASK 3.8  

Highlight

Read the text and fill in the missing articles. If no article is necessary, put - in the gap.

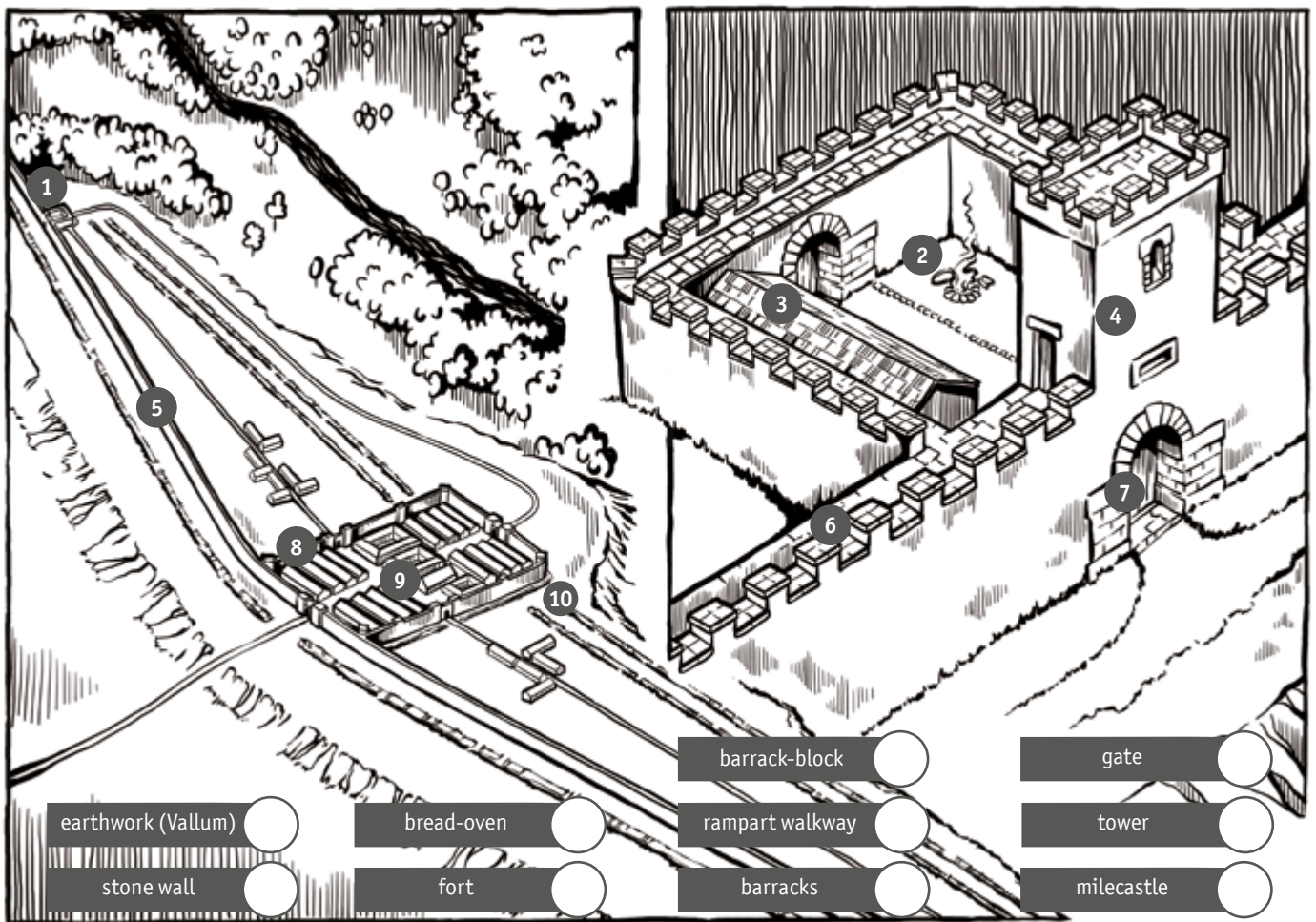
Hadrian's Wall

In AD 122, the Emperor Hadrian (AD 117–138) gave an order to build 1. _____ wall to separate Roman Britain from 2. _____ barbaric Picts of the north. 3. _____ Hadrian's Wall was a defensive barrier constructed of 4. _____ stone and turf. It was 73 miles (118 km) long, 10 feet (3 metres) wide and 12 feet (5-6 metres) tall. 5. _____ wall stretched from the banks of 6. _____ River Tyne to 7. _____ Solway Firth in the west. 8. _____ whole construction took the soldiers about 15 years to finish. The wall was fronted by a ditch to 9. _____ north, and an earthwork to the south. Fortlets were placed every mile along the wall with 10. _____ pair of watchtowers in between which functioned as 11. _____ observation posts. Fortlets, also known as milecastles, were fortifications consisting of a gate, usually surmounted by 12. _____ tower, and a barrack-block or two. In 1987, Hadrian's Wall was declared a UNESCO World Heritage site.

TASK 3.9 

Fun corner

Use the words below and label each element of the picture.



TASK 3.10 

What do you remember?

Answer the following questions.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. How many times was Britain raided by the Romans? | 6. Who tried to restore the Catholic faith in England? |
| 2. Who invaded Britain in the 5th century? | 7. When did Queen Victoria reign? |
| 3. Which king died in the Battle of Hastings? | 8. How long was Margaret Thatcher Prime Minister? |
| 4. What is the Domesday Book? | 9. What was Hadrian's Wall? |
| 5. Which battle marks the beginning of the Tudor dynasty? | 10. How long was Hadrian's Wall? |

UNIT 3

Task 3.1

1. The Celts invaded Britain in 700 BC.
2. The Romans occupied Britain from AD 43 to AD 410.
3. William the Conqueror began the Norman conquest of England in the 11th century.
4. Henry VIII ruled in the first half of the 16th century.
5. Sir Winston Churchill was the British Prime Minister during WWII.

Task 3.2

1. a) kingdom 2. a) plunder 3. a) prime 4. b) tool 5. b) proclaim
6. a) troops 7. b) reign 8. a) raid 9. a) tribe 10. a) restore

Task 3.3

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. F 7. F 8. F 9. F 10. T

Task 3.4

1. invaders 2. vulnerability 3. autonomous 4. endings 5. indisputable
 6. conquest 7. ascension 8. industrial 9. influential 10. ruling
- The words which do not appear in the text are *ending, indisputable* and *ascension*.

Task 3.5

1. battlefield 2. battle cry 3. battlecruiser 4. battle fatigue
5. battle-scarred 6. battle royal 7. sea battles 8. battle jacket
9. gun battle 10. battle-axe

Task 3.7

1. The early hunter-gatherers used stone tools.
2. In 700 BC, the Celtic invaders drove the original settlers out.
3. At the end of the 8th century, the Vikings began to raid England.
4. A dispute over the throne led to the Battle of Hastings in 1066.
5. The Normans engaged in a series of conflicts over the rights to the Kingdom of France.
6. The Battle of Bosworth was the beginning of the Tudor dynasty in England.
7. Henry VIII proclaimed himself the Supreme Head of the Church of England.
8. Elizabeth I's focus on trade and global expansion brought prosperity to England.
9. The Acts of Union unified England and Scotland creating Great Britain.
10. Queen Victoria's reign was the time of industrial consolidation.
11. Margaret Thatcher's firm ruling earned her the nickname the 'Iron Lady'.
12. Queen Elizabeth II has reigned since 1953.

Task 3.8

1. a 2. the 3. - 4. - 5. The 6. the 7. the 8. The 9. the 10. a 11. - 12. a

Task 3.9

1. milecastle 2. bread-oven 3. barrack-block 4. tower 5. stone wall
6. rampart walkway 7. gate 8. barracks 9. fort 10. earthwork (Vallum)

Task 3.10

1. Britain was raided twice by the Romans.
2. In the 5th century, the Germanic tribes of the Angles, the Jutes and the Saxons invaded Britain.
3. King Harold Godwinson died in the Battle of Hastings.
4. The Domesday Book is a record of land and landholdings created by William the Conqueror.
5. The Battle of Bosworth marks the beginning of the Tudor dynasty.
6. Mary I tried to restore the Catholic faith in England.
7. Queen Victoria reigned from 1837 to 1901.
8. Margaret Thatcher was Prime Minister from 1979 to 1990.
9. Hadrian's Wall was a defensive barrier constructed by the Romans in the 2nd century.
10. Hadrian's Wall was 73 miles (118 km) long.

UNIT 4

Task 4.1

1. The English educational system was established in 1870.
2. 'GCSE' stands for the General Certificate of Secondary Education.
3. The school where students live and study is called a boarding school.
4. Children start education in the UK at the age of five.
5. The oldest university in England is the University of Oxford.

Task 4.2

1. a) fee 2. b) science 3. a) curriculum 4. a) boarding 5. b) certificate
6. b) numeracy 7. a) resemble 8. b) subject 9. b) research
10. a) compulsory

Task 4.3

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. F 7. T 8. F 9. F 10. T

Task 4.4

1. Basically 2. foundations 3. qualifications 4. entrance 5. independent
 6. prestigious 7. fulfilling 8. requirements 9. completion 10. undertake
- The words which do not appear in the text are *basically, entrance, fulfilling* and *completion*.

Task 4.5

1. nervous system 2. metric system 3. parliamentary system 4. solar system
5. operating system 6. digestive system 7. system administrator
8. immune system 9. decimal system 10. respiratory system

Task 4.7

1. In 1880, elementary education was made compulsory in England and Wales.
2. At primary stage children learn basic literacy and numeracy skills.
3. Students are tested to see if they have reached a desired level.
4. Students can choose from a variety of subjects such as English, Mathematics, Science and others.
5. Sixth-form colleges specialize in preparing for A-levels.
6. Community schools are a type of private schools and need to be paid for.
7. A bachelor's degree is required in order to undertake a postgraduate degree.
8. A taught master's degree resembles an undergraduate course.
9. PhD requires around four years of study and research.
10. The teaching at the University of Oxford dates back to as far as 1096.
11. The University of Oxford and the University of Cambridge are often referred to as Oxbridge.
12. In Scotland, four institutions are so-called 'ancient' universities.

Task 4.8

1. an 2. the 3. the 4. a 5. the 6. - 7. a 8. the 9. - 10. the

Task 4.9

1. gentle 2. gentleman 3. man 4. annual 5. aliteracy 6. literacy 7. era
8. racy 9. complete 10. tea 11. teach 12. each 13. achieve 14. achiever
15. ever 16. require 17. requirement 18. enter 19. refer 20. err

Task 4.10

1. One has to attend school until the age of 16 in the UK.
2. Students are tested at Key Stages of their education.
3. Students take A-level exams in order to enter a university.
4. Sixth-form colleges specialize in preparing students for A-level exams.
5. The most prestigious public schools in the UK are Eton, Harrow, Winchester and Rugby.
6. GCSE stands for the General Certificate of Secondary Education.
7. The highest level of degree that a student can achieve is a PhD.
8. The University of St Andrews is the oldest university in Scotland.
9. Rugby School is an independent day and boarding public school.
10. Rugby football was invented in Rugby School.

UNIT 15

Task 15.1

- King Arthur is a legendary king of Camelot.
- The name of King Arthur's sword is Excalibur.
- Herne the Hunter has antlers on his head.
- Jack O'Kent competes with the devil.
- Robin Hood's companions are called Merry Men.

Task 15.2

- b) outsmart 2. a) bargain 3. b) spectre 4. b) stag 5. b) sword
- b) antlers 7. a) wizard 8. a) tiara 9. a) haunt 10. b) astray

Task 15.3

- T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. F 6. T 7. T 8. T 9. F 10. F

Task 15.4

- starving 2. knightly 3. harmless 4. legendary 5. wingless 6. purity
- pointless 8. magical 9. helping 10. ills

The word which does not appear in the text is *pointless*.

Task 15.5

- dog tag 2. sea dog 3. police dog 4. dog collar 5. dog biscuit
- guard dog 7. tracker dog 8. Dog days 9. dog warden 10. guide dog

Task 15.7

- King Arthur is the head of a knightly fellowship of the Round Table.
- Arthur obtained the British throne by drawing a sword out of a stone.
- The Holy Grail is a magical treasure with special powers.
- May Queen is a goddess that represents nature and purity.
- A young, teenage girl is selected to represent May Queen for the May Day festival.
- Herne was mortally wounded while trying to protect King Richard II from an attack of a stag.
- A mysterious stranger offered to cure Herne in exchange for his hunting skills.
- Herne hanged himself from an oak tree but is still doomed to hunt forever.
- Jack O'Kent and the devil entered into a bargain to build a bridge.
- The bridge was built in just one night with the help of the devil.
- Bogeyman is a mythical creature that scares naughty children if they stay past their bedtime.
- Pixies are mischievous faeries that usually play harmless tricks on people.

Task 15.8

- who 2. and 3. that 4. and 5. who 6. despite 7. who 8. first 9. latter
- sometimes

Task 15.9

- Sheriff of Nottingham has got a sword. 2. Sir Guy of Gisborne has got a conical helmet. 3. Robin Hood has got a bow. 4. Maid Marian has got long, curly hair. 5. Will Scarlet has got a quarterstaff. 6. Little John is dressed in skins. 7. Friar Tuck has got a long robe with a rope belt.
- Alan-a-Dale is playing the harp. 9. Much the Miller's Son is carrying a dead deer.

Task 15.10

- Uther Pendragon was King Arthur's father.
- King Arthur sought for the Holy Grail.
- May Queen is a personification of spring that represents nature and purity.
- A young, teenage girl represents May Queen for the May Day festival.
- Herne the Hunter is a ghost that haunts Windsor Forest.
- Herne the Hunter tried to protect King Richard II from an attack of a stag.
- Jack O'Kent is a folk hero who regularly outsmarts the devil.
- Pixies are mischievous, wingless, green faeries with pointy ears.
- Robin Hood is a celebrated bandit who lives in Sherwood Forest.
- Robin Hood's main enemies are the Sheriff of Nottingham and Sir Guy of Gisborne.

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Regardless of everything, all mistakes and faults in the book remain the sole responsibility of the Authors.

How to use *Let's Visit England*

The material in each unit provides enough input and practice for students to cover during a 90-minute lesson. The tasks are arranged in the order in which they should be carried out, but the teacher should feel free to omit and/or adapt any task to match the level and needs of her students, as well as to meet the limitations of time and space in the classroom. The following points should be kept in mind while using this book:

- The two primary purposes of this book are to focus on providing factual information about England and to expand students' vocabulary range through a series of reading, listening, speaking, writing and lexical activities.
- Although grammar is neither presented nor practised in the form of separate tasks, the Writing Hint boxes do contain some grammatical advice. It is up to the teacher to decide whether she wants to expand it or not.
- While it may seem that there is a lot of repetition of factual material in each unit, it was the Authors' deliberate decision. Typically, the factual material presented in the texts will be new to students, so they should be given enough time to process and digest it.
- All texts in this book are recorded, so Tasks 3 and 8 may also be done as listening activities or a combination of reading and listening. For example, the teacher may ask students to solve Task 8 individually or in pairs, and then play the recording for the students to check their answers.
- Task 7 is designed as guided writing but the teacher may choose to use it as a speaking activity with more proficient students. In such case, the clues given become a plan for a short oral presentation.
- Conversely, Task 6 (i.e. Speaking) may be used as a writing activity to be done in class or set as homework.

However, these points should be treated only as suggestions. Approaching this book in a flexible and creative way is strongly encouraged by the Authors.

Those interested in updates on Roman's current ventures may follow his blog at www.onamor.pl.

For extra activities, quizzes and vocabulary lists, please visit www.polonsky.pl.

Good luck and enjoy exploring England!

	Unit	Collocations	Over to You	Highlight		Fun Corner
1	The Geography of the British Isles	<i>half</i>	Geography	<i>The Jurassic Coast</i>	prepositions	Map of the British Isles
2	The United Kingdom	<i>party</i>	Your Country	<i>The Symbols of the United Kingdom</i>	collocations	The Royal Coat of Arms (Labelling a Picture)
3	The History of England	<i>battle</i>	History	<i>Hadrian's Wall</i>	articles	Hadrian's Wall (Labelling a Picture)
4	Education in England	<i>system</i>	Education	<i>Rugby School</i>	articles	Word Snake
5	English Games	<i>sports</i>	Sports Event	<i>Cricket</i>	prepositions	Crossword Puzzle
6	English Scientists	<i>light</i>	Famous Scientist	<i>The Royal Society</i>	collocations	Word Search
7	English Writers	<i>work</i>	Famous Novel	<i>'Invictus' by William Ernest Henley</i>	articles	Odd-man Out
8	English Filmmakers	<i>film</i>	Famous Filmmaker	<i>Danny Boyle</i>	articles	Word Search
9	English Bands and Musicians	<i>rock</i>	Famous Album	<i>Iron Maiden</i>	collocations	Word Snake
10	The English Car Industry	<i>speed</i>	Popular Car	<i>The London Cab</i>	prepositions	Crossword Puzzle
11	London	<i>history</i>	Capital	<i>Cockney</i>	collocations	Odd-man Out
12	Greenwich	<i>time</i>	Famous Site	<i>The Cutty Sark</i>	prepositions	The Cutty Sark (Labelling a Picture)
13	English Landmarks	<i>garden</i>	Landmark Building	<i>Stonehenge</i>	articles	Crossword Puzzle
14	English Castles	<i>castle</i>	Famous Castle	<i>Warwick Castle</i>	collocations	Word Snake
15	English Myths and Legends	<i>dog</i>	Mythical Folk Hero	<i>Robin Hood and His Merry Men</i>	linkers and adverbs	Robin Hood Characters (Labelling a Picture)

Let's Visit England provides a bank of 15 clear, step-by-step units that present different aspects of geography, history, culture and daily life of England. Ideal for teachers of English who seek new content for their lessons. Students benefit from developing their reading, listening, speaking, writing and vocabulary skills.

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TOPICS

Geography of the British Isles | United Kingdom | History of England | Education in England
English Games | English Scientists | English Writers | English Filmmakers | English Bands and Musicians | English Car Industry | London | Greenwich | English Landmarks | English Castles
English Myths and Legends

B1/B2

About the author



Roman Ociepa has a BA in TEFL and MA in English. He authored two books from the Let's Visit series: *Let's Visit Ireland* and *Let's Visit the United States*.

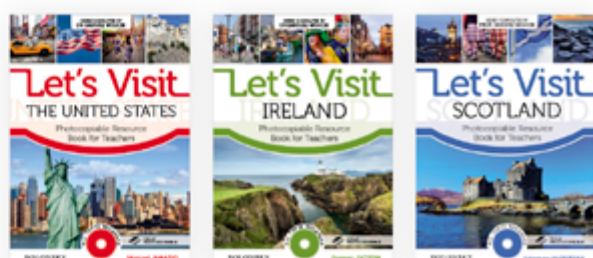


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About the series consultant



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Common European Framework

- A1 Beginner
- A2 Elementary / Pre-Intermediate
- B1 Intermediate**
- B2 Upper-Intermediate**
- C1 Advanced
- C2 Proficiency

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