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## Teacher's pack

Lesson plan and student worksheets  
with answers

Lesson 20  
Euro



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LEARNING ENGLISH



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## Lesson Plan: Teacher's notes

### Lesson 20: Euro

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1. Level, topic, language, aims, materials
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**Level:** Intermediate and above

**Topic:** Europe

**Language:** A prefix - Euro

**Aims:** Listening skills – a short talk

**Materials:** Worksheet 1 – Introductory speaking and vocabulary exercises  
Listening section 1  
Worksheet 2 – Listening section 2  
Worksheet 3 – Extra work: Vocabulary  
Tapescript – Available in teacher's notes  
Recording of the talk – Available online at [bbclearningenglish.com](http://bbclearningenglish.com)

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## Lesson Plan: Teacher's notes

### Lesson 20: Euro

#### LESSON STAGES

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##### A

Explain to the students that they are going to listen to a talk by Professor Crystal and that the talk is about the way the English language changes. This particular talk is about a prefix.

##### B

Hand out **Student Worksheet 1**. Students do **Speaking Exercise 1** in small groups or pairs.

##### C

Students do the **Vocabulary Exercise 2**, without dictionaries at first. Practise the pronunciation of the vocabulary, as they will hear it in the talk.

##### D

Students read **Listening Exercise 3** and then listen to Section 1 of the talk. They answer the questions.

Students listen again and answer **Listening Exercise 4**

##### E

Hand out **Student Worksheet 2**

Students answer **Listening Exercise 5**

Students listen to section 2 of the talk and check their answer for **Listening exercise 5**

##### F

Students try to answer **Listening Exercise 6**. They listen again to **Listening Section 2** to check/complete their answers. They then do **Listening Exercise 7**

##### G

If you wish to do some extra work with the class, hand out **Student Worksheet 3**

For the vocabulary exercise, give the students copies of the tapescript and play the complete talk as they read.

The language work focuses on other examples of 'Euro'.

**Lesson 20: Euro**

**TAPESCRIPTS**

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**Listening Section 1**

No named part of the world has introduced more new words into English than Europe. It's all happened of course in the last 10 or 20 years, and it's this 'euro' prefix that's caused all the attention to be focussed upon the area of Europe. The Euro of course is the most obvious thing: the actual unit of money which became so popular in Europe a few years ago. And now everybody talks about it. But, it's not just that. It's the prefix 'euro' being used as a blend word along with all sorts of other things.

**Listening section 2**

I mean early on, for instance, people talked about 'euro-currency' and 'euro-money', and then the 'euro-fighter' came along, the Defence Establishment's development. And now, everything has a 'euro' possibility and so one of the commonest ways of creating new words in English these days is take a perfectly ordinary word and just shove 'euro' in front of it. So, you can have 'euro-butter' for regulations to do with butter and 'euro-eggs' and 'euro-chickens' and 'euro-fireworks' and 'euro - anything you like really!'

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## Lesson Plan: Teacher's notes

### Lesson 20: Euro

#### ANSWER KEY

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#### VOCABULARY

2.

- a. **a prefix**            a small word that goes at the beginning of other words to change the meaning e.g. un, im, dis
- b. **a blend**            a mixture
- c. **currency**            the money of a country
- d. **common**            something that happens often
- e. **regulations**        laws or rules
- f. **fireworks**         objects that explode to give a pretty light, often used at celebrations

#### LISTENING SECTION 1

3.

- a. Euro
- b. The unit of money, the Euro. It is not a prefix in this case. It is a noun.

4.

- a. True
- b. False
- c. True

#### LISTENING SECTION 2

5.

- a. euro-fighter, euro-butter, euro-chickens, euro-eggs, euro-fireworks

6.

- a. False
- b. False

7.

- c. The food was produced to meet standards governed by European Union rules and laws

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## Lesson Plan: Teacher's notes

### Lesson 20: Euro

#### EXTRA WORK

1.

- a. for instance
- b. perfectly ordinary
- c. to shove something somewhere

#### LANGUAGE

2.

- a. A Euro-sceptic
- b. A Euro-MP
- c. A Euro-cheque
- d. Euro-centric
- e. A Euro-crat
- f. The Euro-zone
- g. Euro-speak
- h. A Euro-summit

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## WORKSHEET 1

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You are going to listen to a short talk given by Professor David Crystal about language change and new developments in English.

### SPEAKING

#### 1. Discuss these questions with other students

a. Which countries can you name in these continents and regions?

North America

Europe

Asia

The Middle East

Africa

Australasia

Latin America

The Far East

b. Have you visited these areas?

c. Have you heard of the European Union? What do you know about it?

### VOCABULARY

#### 2. Match these words and phrases to their definitions

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| a. <b>a prefix</b>    | laws or rules  |
| b. <b>a blend</b>     | something that happens often   |
| c. <b>currency</b>    | objects that explode to give a pretty light, often used at celebrations                        |
| d. <b>common</b>      | the money of a country   |
| e. <b>regulations</b> | a small word which goes at the beginning of other words to change the meaning e.g. un, im, dis |
| f. <b>fireworks</b>   | a mixture  |

**LISTENING SECTION 1**

**3. Now, listen to Professor Crystal talking about an increasingly common prefix. Answer these questions.**

- a. What is the word?
- b. What example does he give for this word? Is it a prefix in this case?

**4. Listen again. Are these sentences true or false?**

- a. Europe has given more words to English than anywhere else has
- b. This giving of words happened a long time ago
- c. The unit of money is a recent invention

## WORKSHEET 2

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### LISTENING SECTION 2

5. **Professor Crystal now talks about the way Euro is used to make blend words. Which of the following do you think are real examples? 5 are correct**

euro-fighter      euro-hobbies      euro-weather      euro-people  
euro-butter      euro-chickens      euro-eggs      euro-fireworks

Listen and check your ideas.

6. **Listen again. Are these sentences true or false?**

- a. This is still an unusual way to make new words
- b. There are limits to the kinds of words you can make

Listen again to check your answers.

7. **What do you think it means when butter is described as Euro butter, or eggs are described as Euro eggs.**

- a. The food was produced in a European country
- b. The food originally appeared in Europe e.g. champagne
- c. The food was produced to meet standards governed by European Union rules and laws
- d. The food was only sold inside the European Union, it was not for export

## WORKSHEET 3 - EXTRA WORK

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### VOCABULARY

1. Look at the tape script and find words or phrases that mean the following.

- a. for example
- b. normal
- c. to put something in position without care

### LANGUAGE

2. Many of the words that combine with Euro relate to politics and finance. Match the words below to the definitions.

Euro-sceptic	Euro-crat	Euro-MP	Euro-zone
Euro-summit	Euro-speak	Euro-centric	Euro-cheque

- a. This is someone who does not think that the European Union is a good idea
- b. This is a politician who works in the European Parliament
- c. This is a financial note of exchange that can be used in any bank in Europe
- d. This means that something is too heavily focussed on Europe, and that it forgets or ignores other parts of the world
- e. This is someone who works in an organisation of the European Union, a type of bureaucrat
- f. This is the group of countries who use the Euro as their currency
- g. This is the language of the Euro-crats, a kind of jargon
- h. This is a meeting of top level representatives of the member countries of the European Union