TOPIC 1

COUNTRIES, NATIONALITIES & LANGUAGES

Country ≠ nationality ≠ language

A **country** answers *Where are you from?* A **nationality** answers *What's your nationality?* A **language** answers *What language(s) can you speak?*

MODEL

I'm from Poland.

I'm Polish, and I can speak Polish and English.

Country	Nationality	Language
South Korea	**South Korean**	Korean
Poland	**Polish**	Polish
Chile	**Chilean**	Spanish
Peru	**Peruvian**	Spanish
Thailand	**Thai**	Thai
Norway	**Norwegian**	Norwegian
Azerbaijan	**Azerbaijani**	Azerbaijani
Kazakhstan	**Kazakh**	Kazakh

Grammar note: A country normally follows **from**: **I'm from Chile.** A nationality normally follows **be**: **I'm Chilean.**

TOPIC 2

PRESENT FORMS OF BE

The verb be in the present

Am, is and **are** connect the subject with information about identity, origin, nationality, location or description. The form changes according to the subject.

MODEL

Where are you from?

I'm from Türkiye. My nationality is Turkish.

AFFIRMATIVE

I am · he/she/it is · you/we/they are

I **am** Turkish.
She **is** Polish.
They **are** from Norway.

NEGATIVE

am not · isn't · aren't

I'm **not** Mexican.
He **isn't** from Peru.
They **aren't** Japanese.

QUESTION

Am / Is / Are + subject ...?

Are you from Chile?
Is she Thai?

WH- QUESTION

Wh-word + am/is/are + subject?

Where are you from?
What is your nationality?

Subject	Affirmative	Negative	Question
I	am	am not	Am I ...?
he / she / it	is	isn't	Is ...?
you / we / they	are	aren't	Are ...?

Capital questions: **What is the capital of Japan? — It is Tokyo.**

TOPIC 3

CAN — ABILITY

Can for ability

Can describes an ability a person has. Language ability is a central example: **I can speak Turkish.** The main verb after **can** stays in the base form.

MODEL

What languages can you speak?

I can speak Spanish and English.

AFFIRMATIVE

subject + can + V1

She **can speak** Korean.

NEGATIVE

subject + can't + V1

He **can't speak** Norwegian.

QUESTION

Can + subject + V1?

Can she **speak** Polish?

SHORT ANSWERS

Yes, ... can. / No, ... can't.

Can you speak Thai?
Yes, I can.

Important: The verb after **can** is always the base form: **can speak**, not “can speaks”, “can speaking” or “can to speak”.

TOPIC 4

CAN — POSSIBILITY & OPPORTUNITY

One form, different meanings

The structure remains **can + base verb**, but the meaning depends on context. It may describe **possibility** or an **opportunity** available to someone.

MODEL

Tourists can visit the Grand Palace.

Today is a national holiday; the museum can be closed.

Meaning	Example	Idea
Ability	She can speak Japanese.	She has the skill.
Opportunity	Tourists can take a fjord cruise.	The activity is available.
Possibility	The museum can be closed today.	It is possible.

1 In ■stanbul, tourists **can take** a boat trip on the Bosphorus.

2 In Chile, visitors **can go** hiking, skiing and surfing.

Meaning comes from context: The grammar form is the same, but the situation shows whether **can** means ability, possibility or opportunity.

TOPIC 5

TOURIST LANGUAGE

Giving information about a destination

A short destination description can identify the **country** and **capital**, name a **tourist attraction**, and explain what visitors **can do**.

MODEL

Tokyo is the capital of Japan.

Tourists can explore the Tokyo National Museum and take a trip to Mount Fuji.

CAPITAL

The capital of + country + is + city.

The capital of Mexico **is Mexico City**.

ASK ABOUT A PLACE

Where can tourists visit?

They can visit **the National Palace**.

ASK ABOUT AN ACTIVITY

What can tourists do?

They can **go sightseeing** or **take a boat ride**.

FAMOUS FEATURE

be famous for + noun / V-ing

Norway is **famous for its fjords**.

Useful travel phrases:go sightseeing · **visit a historical site** · **take a trip** · **head to** a location · **be famous for** a landmark