

European Capital Cities – Pronunciation Practise



Austria – **Vienna** /vi'enə/

Belgium – **Brussels** /'brʌsəlz/

Bulgaria – **Sofia** /'sɒfiə/

Croatia – **Zagreb** /'zɑ:greb/

Czech Republic – **Prague** /pra:g/

Denmark – **Copenhagen** /,kəʊpən'heɪɡən/

Estonia – **Tallinn** /'tæln/

Finland – **Helsinki** /hel'sɪŋki/

France – **Paris** /'pæris/

Germany – **Berlin** /bɜ:'lɪn/

Greece – **Athens** /'æθɪnz/

Hungary – **Budapest** /'bjʊ:dəpest/

Iceland – **Reykjavik** /'reɪkjəvɪk/

Ireland – **Dublin** /'dʌblɪn/

Latvia – **Riga** /'ri:gə/

Lithuania – **Vilnius** /'vɪlnɪəs/

Luxembourg – **Luxembourg** /'lʌksəmbɜ:g/

Malta – **Valletta** /və'letə/

Netherlands – **Amsterdam** /'æmstədæm/

Norway – **Oslo** /'ɒzləʊ/

Poland – **Warsaw** /'wɔ:sɔ:/

Portugal – **Lisbon** /'lɪzbən/

Romania – **Bucharest** /,bu:kə'rest/

Slovakia – **Bratislava** /,bræti'slɑ:və/

Slovenia – **Ljubljana** /,lu:blɪ'dʒ:nə/

Spain – **Madrid** /mə'drɪd/

Sweden – **Stockholm** /'stɒkhəʊm/

Switzerland – **Bern** /bɜ:n/

Ukraine – **Kyiv** /'ki:ɪv/

United Kingdom – **London** /'lʌndən/



European Travel Spots: Pronunciation Practise





Picture this: your students have just met someone in an international setting. Where you're from and where you live is often the starting point—and before they know it, they're deep in a conversation full of country names. That's the thing—countries, capitals, and tourist spots in English. They seem familiar, often quite close to the way they say them in their language, but then they wonder: how do you actually pronounce them? France, Argentina, China—those are obvious. But what about Lithuania, Montenegro, and so many others? You won't find most of them in textbooks. This resource helps fill that gap while practising speaking. It aims to build students' confidence in pronouncing the names of countries, capitals, and tourist destinations in English.

Level: all levels

Recommended age group: teens, adults

Setting: online, in-class

Format: 1:1, groups

How can you use the worksheet?

Guess why

Mark countries on the map with dots—places you've visited, studied in, or lived in.

Students try to guess what you did there and then ask follow-up questions.

Alternative version: Students mark countries that are somehow connected to their lives—such as through family, travel plans, etc. You try to figure out why they marked them and then ask follow-up questions.

Off the top of my head

Point to a country on the map. The student reads its name and shares the very first thing that comes to mind when they think of this place.

Finding out something new

Either students or you prepare interesting facts about selected countries. The rest of the group has to guess which country is being described. If needed, you can also give clues like its location on the map.



Guess the country from the picture

Students try to guess which country is shown in a photo. You can also give them multiple-choice options.

Conversation questions

- Which countries have you visited?
- Which capitals would you choose for a city break?
- Do you know any traditions from that country?
- What food do you associate with this country?

If you were to choose one European language to learn on Duolingo, which one would you choose? Why?

