

# Brexit

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## Jan 29 2020 : European Parliament approves Brexit Agreement

1. Read the BBC News [abridged article](#)
  - Explain why the European Parliament had to vote today.
  - Is this the end of negotiations between the UK and the EU?
2. Grammar
  - write down the title and the sentence with the same meaning in the first paragraph of the article.
  - What determiners (articles) are missing in the title?
3. Watch the first video embedded (*intégrée*) in the BBC original [article](#). Then listen to it again reading the [script](#) at the same time.
  - MEPs represent different countries. Tell about their various reactions to the UK's departure. Who regrets Britain's departure and who rejoices?
    - Ursula Von Leyne
    - Guy Verhofstadt
    - Nigel Farage
    - Molly Scott Cato
    - Laura Huhtasaari
    - Aileen McLeod
  - Do the English always "keep a stiff upper lip" (hide their feelings)?

## Vocab

an event (un événement) to take place (avoir lieu) ; to attend (assister à, participer) ; to take part in to belong to (appartenir à) ; to leave (quitter), to remain (demeurer, rester)

a citizen (citoyen), a national (un ressortissant), to visit, to settle, a visa

to produce, to import, to export ; taxes (impôts) ; tariffs (droits de douane).

European quality, health and social regulations ; to allow (permettre) ; to ban (interdire) ; a ban a partner: un partenaire.

to regret + Noun/Ving : *they regret leaving the EU* ; to rejoice at

## Grammar

*When the UK **leaves** the EU next Friday...* : lorsque le Royaume Uni quittera... Après when dans les propositions circonstancielles de temps, on trouve le présent là où on attend le futur (when introduit une condition et fonctionne comme IF). Trouver deux exemples dans l'article et un dans la vidéo.