



AFGHANISTAN



ALBANIA



ALGERIA



ANDORRA



ANGOLA



ANTIGUA & BARBUDA



ARGENTINA



ARMENIA



AUSTRALIA



AUSTRIA



AZERBAIJAN



BAHAMAS



BAHRAIN



BANGLADESH



BARBADOS



BELARUS



BELGIUM



BELIZE



BENIN



BHUTAN



BOLIVIA



BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA



BOTSWANA



BRAZIL



BRUNEI



BULGARIA



BURKINA FASO



BURMA



BURUNDI



CAMBODIA



CAMEROON



CANADA



CAPE VERDE



CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.



CHAD



CHILE



CHINA



COLOMBIA



COMOROS



CONGO



CONGO (DEM. REP.)



COSTA RICA



CROATIA



CUBA



CYPRUS



CZECH REPUBLIC



DENMARK



DJIBOUTI



DOMINICA



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



ECUADOR



EGYPT



EL SALVADOR



EQUATORIAL GUINEA



ERITREA



ESTONIA



ETHIOPIA



FAROE ISLANDS



FIJI



FINLAND



FRANCE



GABON



GAMBIA



GEORGIA



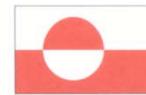
GERMANY



GHANA



GREECE



GREENLAND



GRENADA



GUATEMALA



GUINEA



GUINEA-BISSAU



GUYANA



HAITI



HONDURAS



HONG KONG



HUNGARY



ICELAND



INDIA



INDONESIA



IRAN



IRAQ



IRELAND



ISRAEL



ITALY



IVORY COAST



JAMAICA



JAPAN



JORDAN



KAZAKSTAN



KENYA



KIRIBATI



KOREA, NORTH



KOREA, SOUTH



KUWAIT



KYRGYZSTAN



LAOS



LATVIA



LEBANON



LESOTHO



LIBERIA



LIBYA



LIECHTENSTEIN



LITHUANIA



LUXEMBOURG



MACAU



MACEDONIA



MADAGASCAR



MALAWI



MALAYSIA



MALDIVES



MALI



MALTA



MAURITANIA



MAURITIUS



MEXICO



MICRONESIA



MOLDOVA



MONACO



MONGOLIA



MOROCCO



MOZAMBIQUE



NAMIBIA



NAURU



NEPAL



NETHERLANDS



NEW ZEALAND



NICARAGUA



NIGER



NIGERIA



NORTHERN MARIANAS



NORWAY



OMAN



PAKISTAN



PANAMA



PAPUA NEW GUINEA



PARAGUAY



PERU



PHILIPPINES



POLAND



PORTUGAL



PUERTO RICO



QATAR



ROMANIA



RUSSIA



RWANDA



SAMOA



SAN MARINO



SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE



SAUDI ARABIA



SENEGAL



SEYCHELLES



SIERRA LEONE



SINGAPORE



SLOVAK REPUBLIC



SLOVENIA



SOLOMON ISLANDS



SOMALIA



SOUTH AFRICA



SPAIN



SRI LANKA



ST KITTs & NEVIS



ST LUCIA



ST VINCENT



SUDAN



SURINAM



SWAZILAND



SWEDEN



SWITZERLAND



SYRIA



TAIWAN



TAJIKISTAN



TANZANIA



THAILAND



TOGO



TONGA



TRINIDAD & TOBAGO



TUNISIA



TURKEY



TURKMENISTAN



TUVALU



UGANDA



UKRAINE



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES



UNITED KINGDOM



UNITED STATES



URUGUAY



UZBEKISTAN



VANUATU



VATICAN CITY



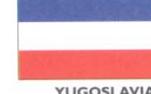
VENEZUELA



VIETNAM



YEMEN



YUGOSLAVIA



ZAMBIA



ZIMBABWE

Place (Design) Description: Flags A-L

INSTRUCTIONS: In each row of the first colored handout (Countries from Afghanistan to Latvia), there are seven flags. Here are descriptions of the physical appearance of one or two of the flags in each row. Can you identify the flag from its description? Write the name of the country after the corresponding paragraph. (Note: The descriptions are designed to include most of the necessary phrasing for all of the flags.)

Afghanistan to Argentina: This rectangular flag does not appear quite as long as the others. In the lower left and lower right-hand corners are two red right triangles facing each other; their 90 degree angles form the corners of the flag. The equilateral triangle that forms the rest of the flag is upside down. It is divided into three horizontal bands: there's a small, white upside-down equilateral triangle at the bottom. Above a narrower blue band, there's half a sun on a black background; this four-sided trapezoidal shape fills the rest of the flag.

Armenia to Bangladesh: This white and red flag has a simple design: the white part fills about 1/4 of the flag on the left, and the red part fills the rest of the flag. The line between them is jagged; it consists of eight pointed shapes.

Barbados to Bolivia: This simple flag is composed of three rectangles. The green vertical rectangle on the left takes up about 1/3 of the space. The other two rectangles are horizontal; the yellow one is above the red one.

Bosnia-Herzegovina to Burma: This elongated rectangular flag has a blue background. The right angle of a yellow isosceles triangle is about 1/4 of the distance from the right edge of the flag. On the top of the flag, the triangle takes about half the space. The longer side of the triangle forms a diagonal line on the flag. There are eight small white stars along that side.

Burundi to Chad: There are five different colors on this flag. The background consists of four stripes (rectangles) of equal size and shape: the top stripe is blue; the second, white; the third, green; and the last, yellow. On the left side of the blue stripe, in the upper left-hand corner of the flag, there's a small, yellow, five-pointed star. In the middle of the flag, there's a vertical red stripe; it has about the same width as the four horizontal stripes in the background.

Chile to Costa Rica: This green rectangular flag has symbols on it. Centered in the flag, extending from close to the top to close to the bottom, is a white crescent with the convex side facing the left side of the flag. Placed vertically in a line between the points of the crescent are four white, five-pointed stars. There are Arabic letters across from each other near the upper right and lower left corners of the flag.

Croatia to Dominica: This green rectangular flag has a centered cross of three equal bands. The vertical part is yellow on the hoist (left) side, black in the middle, and white on the right. The horizontal part is yellow at the top, black in the middle, and white at the bottom. Superimposed in the center of the cross is a red disk with a parrot in the middle of it. There are ten green, five-pointed stars edged in yellow around the parrot.

Ethiopia to Gambia: This light blue flag has the flag of the United Kingdom in the upper left-hand corner, filling about 1/4 of the flag. (The UK flag consists of three elements: the cross of St. George, red on white, for England; the cross of St. Andrew, white diagonal on blue, for Scotland; and the cross of St. Patrick, red diagonal on white, for Ireland.) There's a small shield in the right-hand half of the flag; there's a yellow lion at the top of the shield. Below the lion, a red cross divides the shield into four quadrants. From left to right and from top to bottom, the symbols in these quadrants are sugarcane, a palm tree, bananas, and a white dove.

Georgia to Guatemala: The design of this rectangular flag is similar to that of the U.S. flag. In the upper right-hand corner, however, instead of stars there's a white cross on a blue background. The rest of the flag consists of nine alternating stripes of blue and white. Both the top and the bottom stripe are blue.

Guinea to Hungary: This rectangular flag has a green background; there's a red isosceles triangle with its base on the left side of the flag. On top of the triangle, is a long, yellow arrowhead; its point touches the right side of the flag in the middle.

[2] This flag is red with a stylized, white, five-petal flower in the center.

Iceland to Israel: This flag consists of three horizontal bands of equal width. The top band is yellow, the middle one is white, and the bottom one is green. In the middle of the white rectangle is a national emblem, a stylized representation of the word *Allah*, in red, in the shape of a tulip.

[2] Like the previous flag, this flag consists of three horizontal rectangles of equal width. This flag is shorter than the previous one, however; the three bands do not appear so long. The colors of two of the bands are different, too: there is saffron (orange) on the top and green on the bottom. Instead of a national emblem in the middle, there's a blue circle, called a chakra (a 24-spoked wheel).

Italy to Kenya: This is another flag with three equal horizontal bands. The top one is black, the middle one is red, and the bottom one is green. Centered in the middle is a large, elongated warrior's shield covering crossed white spears. The shield is mostly red, but there are black shapes on both sides; there's a white oval in the middle; four other white shapes, which look like slices off a circle, connect the oval to the pointed top and bottom of the spear.

[2] This white rectangular flag has a big red circle in the middle.

Kiribati to Latvia: This flag has three equal horizontal bands of green (at the top), white (in the middle), and red (at the bottom). There's a black trapezoid with its base on the left (hoist) side of the flag. The top of the horizontal trapezoid is the same width as the wide stripe in the middle of the flag.

[2] This flag is white. In the middle is a round yin-yang symbol with red at the top and blue at the bottom. There's a different black trigram from the ancient I Ching (Book of Changes) in each corner of the white background.

INSTRUCTIONS: Now, on your own paper, write your own physical description of three to five other flags on the same colored printout. Be sure to choose flag designs that look quite different from one another so that you can use a variety of sentence structures in your descriptions. (You may indicate which row each of your described flags is in, but don't name the country. Then your reader can try to identify the flags from your descriptions.)

Use correct grammar in your descriptions: especially the verbs be and have in the present, the filler words there's and there are, singular and plural nouns with (or without) a/an, prepositional phrases of location, appropriate sentence word order, and other relevant sentence structures. Pay special attention to spelling and punctuation.

The phrasing and vocabulary of these sample flag descriptions may be above your current level of language ability; even so, you should use words and phrases from the descriptions as models, but only as they apply to the flag you are trying to describe. (Don't copy any words you don't understand—from this handout or anybody else's paper.) In other words, use this combined "reading material" and Answer Key to help you acquire grammar, phrasing, and vocabulary that you can use in your everyday life (speech and writing).

Place (Design) Description: Flags L-Z

INSTRUCTIONS: In each row of the first colored handout (Countries from Lebanon to Zimbabwe), there are seven flags. Here's a description of the physical appearance of one or two of the flags in each row. Can you identify the flag from its description? Write the name of the country after the corresponding paragraph. (Note: The descriptions are designed to include most of the necessary phrasing for all of the flags.)

Lebanon to Luxembourg: This flag looks longer than the flag of the United States of America, but it has a similar design. In place of fifty white stars on a blue background in the upper left-hand corner of the flag, there's one large five-pointed star. Instead of thirteen horizontal red and white stripes on the rest of the flag, there are only eleven. Both the top and the bottom stripes are red; the stripes in between are white.

[2] This flag consists of a green field with no other characteristics. It's the only national flag in the world with just one color and no design, insignia, or other details. It is not, however, the only flag with just one color.

Macau to Mali: A yellow sun design fills most of this flag. Its eight rays begin at a circle in the middle of the flag; as they get broader, they extend to the four edges of the red field.

[2] Here's another flag with red and white stripes like those of the U.S. flag. However, there are fourteen stripes instead of thirteen; the bottom stripe is white instead of red. In a blue rectangle in the upper left hand corner, there's a yellow crescent moon with a small yellow sun to its right.

Malta to Monaco: This flag consists of three equal vertical bands: green on the left, white in the middle, and red on the right. In the middle of the white part is a complex graphic: it's an eagle eating a rattlesnake while standing with its left claw on a nopal cactus, a half circle of green oak on the left, and laurel branches on the right. All of these parts have symbolic meaning in Mexican history.

[2] This rectangular blue flag has four five-pointed stars in the middle. They are arranged in a diamond pattern.

Mongolia to Netherlands: This national flag is the only one in the world that is not rectangular. It is also the only flag with more than four sides. Instead, it consists of two red pennants (triangles); the base of the top pennant covers the top point of the bottom one. The two white symbols inside the pennants symbolize the sun and the moon.

[2] This red flag has a green, five-pointed linear star in the center.

New Zealand to Oman: Several icons (symbols) fill the middle third of this blue rectangular flag. Superimposed on a white wreathlike circle with shapes of various colors on it, there's a two-part gray shape that looks something like a bottle. There's a large five-pointed white star in the foreground of the flag.

Pakistan to Poland: This rectangular flag is divided into four quadrants (four equal rectangles of the same size and shape). In the upper left and lower right quadrants (which are white), there are a blue and a red five-pointed star, respectively. The lower left-hand quadrant is solid blue; the upper right-hand quadrant is red.

Portugal to Samoa: This flag looks elongated (longer than the others). Two-thirds of the flag, the part on the right, is maroon-colored. There's a white serrated band with nine points on the left.

San Marino to Singapore: This flag consists of five oblique bands radiating from the lower left-hand corner. Starting from the hoist side (the left), the triangular and kite-shaped bands are blue, yellow, red, white, and green. (The bottom triangle, which extends to the lower-right corner, is green.)

Slovak Republic to Sri Lanka: This flag has a relatively complex design; it has six different colors on it. Two horizontal bands of red (at the top) and blue (at the bottom) are separated by a central green band. The narrower green band splits into a horizontal Y; its arms end at the upper and lower left corners. Between the arms of the Y is a black isosceles triangle; its base forms the left side of the flag. There's a narrow yellow line along the other two sides. The red and blue areas are separated from the green band and its arms by narrow white stripes.

St. Kitts & Nevis to Sweden: This three-colored flag contains three vertical rectangles; the gold band in the middle looks about twice as wide as the blue one on the left and the green one on the right. In the middle of the gold part (and the flag itself) are three green diamonds arranged in a V pattern.

Switzerland to Togo: This flag is one of the few square (not rectangular) national flags in the world. There's a bold, equilateral white cross in the center.

Tonga to Uganda: It looks like this flag has a small version of the previous flag in its upper left-hand corner—except that the rectangle consists of a *red* cross on a *white* background. The rest of the flag is red.

Ukraine to Vanuatu: On this flag there are two equal horizontal bands of red (at the top) and green (at the bottom). They are separated by a black-edged yellow stripe in the shape of a horizontal Y; the two points of the Y face the hoist side of the flag and enclose an isosceles triangle. Centered in the black triangle is a boar's tusk circling two crossed leaves, all in yellow.

Vatican City to Zimbabwe: There are seven horizontal bands of equal width on this flag: from top to bottom, their colors are green, yellow, red, black (in the middle), red, yellow, and green. There's a white isosceles triangle on the left side of the flag; its point ends in the middle of the narrow green band. In the triangle there's a yellow bird superimposed on a five-pointed red star.

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