



# MODULE 4: ENGLISH FOR EUROPEAN CULTURAL ROUTES ENGLISH - CZECH

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Jazykový kurz je určen pro samostudium. Posluchači (uživatelé) si mohou vybrat konkrétní lekce jejich zájmu, prostudovat je a používat slovní zásobu a vzorové dialogy ve své každodenní praxi.

Posluchači mohou využít následující stránky za účelem usnadnění učení:

Pro procvičování výslovnosti:

http://www.ivona.com/pl/

http://www.howjsay.com

http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british

Pro kontrolu významu neznámých slov:

http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary

http://www.translatica.pl/ (anglicky, nemecky, polsky)

http://oxforddictionaries.com





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#### Přejeme vám příjemné a efektivní učení.

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THE KEY





#### Introductions

#### Task 1/ Zadání 1

Read the dialogue. Try to translate it using the glossary Přečti si dialog. Vyzkoušej ho přeložit s použitím slovníka.

ME "Good morning."

BJ "Good morning. My name's Brenda Jackson and I am from England. Are you Mr Fernando Moreno?"

ME "No, my name's Edwards. Mark Edwards. Mr Moreno is in the rear garden. Wait a minute. I'll call him."

FM "Hello Ms Jackson. Nice to see you."

BJ "Nice to see you Mr Moreno.

FM "Can I offer you something to drink?"

BJ "Yes, a glass of mineral water, please. It's so hot today."

FM "I think we should go to my office."

BJ "That's a good idea. We have a lot to talk about."

#### Glossary

Good morning	Dobrý den	
My name's	Moje jméno je	
I'm from England.	Jsem z Anglie.	
Are you?	Ty jsi?	
rear garden	Zadní zahrada	
I'll call him.	Zavolám ho.	
Wait a minute	Počkejte minutu	
Nice to see you.	Teší mě.	
Can I offer you?	Mohu Vám nabídnout?	
something to drink	Něco k pití	
a glass of mineral water	Sklenici minerální vody	





please	prosím	
It's so hot today.	Dneska je horko.	
I think	Myslím si	
we should	Měli bychom	
go to my office	Jít do mé kanceláře	
That's a good idea.	To je dobrý nápad.	
We have a lot to talk about.	Máme toho hodně k povídání	

#### Task 2 / Zadání 2

#### Match the words or expressions with their meaning.

Spoj slova nebo výrazy s jejich významem.

Hello / Hi	Ahoj
Good morning	Dobré ráno
Good afternoon	Dobrý den
Good evening	Dobrý večer
Goodbye	Na shledanou
Good night	Dobrou noc
Hello, how are you today?	Ahoj, jak se dnes máš?
I'm fine, thanks, and you?	Mám se dobře, děkuji, a co ty?
I'm OK.	U mě taky dobrý.
I'm afraid I have to go. Obávám se, že budu mus	
Have a nice day. Hezký den přeji.	
How is it going?  Jak to jde?	
Fine, thanks.	Dobře, děkuji.
See you soon.	Brzy se uvidíme.
It was nice to meet you.	Moc mě tešilo.
too	Taky.
What's your name?	Jak se jmenuješ?
What's your first name?	Jaké je tvé křestní jméno?
What's your surname?	Jaké je tvé příjmení.

# Task 3 Put the lines of the dialogues in the correct order, then try to translate them into your language.

Dejte řádky dialogů do správného pořadí, pak je zkuste přeložit do svého jazyka.

Α	
	Nice to meet you Brenda.
	My name is Brenda.
	Nice to meet you Mark.
	Hello, my name's Mark. What's your name?





В	
See you soon.	
It was nice to meet you, too.	
It was nice to meet you.	
Goodbye.	
C	
I'm afraid I have to go. It was nice to meet you.	
Have a nice day. Goodbye.	
Bye.	
It was nice to meet you Ms Jackson. Have a nice day.	
Took 4	
Task 4 Complete the dialogues with the words in bold.	
Dokončete dialogy se slovy vyznačenýma tučně.	
Dokoncete dialogy se slovy vyznacenyma tuche.	
A	
name's your is meet (2x)	
Hello, my Tim. What's name?	
My name Maggie.	
Nice toyou Maggie.	
Nice toyou Tim.	
,	
В	
was too soon nice	
It nice to meet you.	
It was to meet you,	
Goodbye.	
See you	
C	
afraid you nice day	
I'm I have to go. It was nice to meet	
It was to meet you Ms Jackson. Have a nice day.	
Have a nice Goodbye.	
Bye.	
Task 5	
Translate the expressions into Czech.	
Přeložte výraz do češtiny.	
1. Hello, my name's Jack.	
2. What's your name?	_
•	_
3. My name is Sue.	<u> </u>
•	_ _





7. See you soon.	
8. I'm afraid I have to go.	
9. Have a nice day.	
10. How are you today?	
11. What's your surname?	
12. It's so hot today.	
13. a glass of mineral water	<u></u>
14. something to drink	<u></u>
15. Can I offer you?	

# Lesson 2 Countries and nationalities

Task 1 Read the dialogue. Try to translate it using the glossary Přečtěte dialog. Pokuste se jej přeložit s použitím slovníku

Α	"Hello, where are you from?"
В	"I'm from Spain. And you?"
А	"I'm from Germany."
В	"Are you German?"
А	"No, I'm Swedish. I was born in Sweden. My parents are Swedish."
В	"What's the capital of Germany?"
A	"It's Berlin."
В	"Yes, sure. I forgot."

#### Glossary

Where are you from?	Odkud pocházíš?	
I'm from	Pocházím z	
And you?	A Ty?	
I was born in Narodil jsem se		
My parents are Moji rodiče jsou		
What's the capital of Germany?	Jaké je hlavní město Německa:	
Yes,sure.	Ano,určitě.	
I forgot.	Zapomněl jsem.	
What nationality are you?	Jaké národnosti jsi,	





I'm Polish.	Jsem polák.
We're German.	My jsme němci.
Are you English?	Jseš angličan?
	Jste angličani?

### Task 2 Match the countries and nationalities.

Spojte země s národnostma.

1.	Germany	 Russian
2.	Italy	 Portuguese
3.	China	 Chinese
4.	Japan	 Finnish
5.	Portugal	 Italian
6.	Spain	 Lithuanian
7.	Sweden	 Swedish
8.	Russia	 German
9.	Canada	 Greek
10.	Finland	 Japanese
11.	Lithuania	 Spanish
12.	Greece	 Canadian

Task 3
Translate the names of the countries and the adjectives into Czech.
Přeložte názvy zemí a přídavná jména do češtiny.

Country	Nationality		
Austria		Austrian	
Belgium		Belgian	
Bulgaria		Bulgarian	
Canada		Canadian	
China		Chinese	
Czech Republic		Czech	
Denmark		Danish	
England		English	
Estonia		Estonian	
Finland		Finnish	
France		French	
Germany		German	
Greece		Greek	
Holland		Dutch	
Hungary		Hungarian	
Italy		Italian	
Japan		Japanese	
Latvia		Latvian	
Lithuania		Lithuanian	





Mexico	Mexican
Norway	Norwegian
Poland	Polish
Portugal	Portuguese
Romania	Romanian
Russia	Russian
Slovakia	Slovak
Spain	Spanish
Sweden	Swedish
the USA	American
Turkey	Turkish

## Task 4 Choose the correct answer.

<b>Z</b> voite	spravi	าดน ดด	apove	eď.

1.	What's	the	capital	of (	Spain?
----	--------	-----	---------	------	--------

a. Barcelona b. Madrid c. Valencia

2. What's the capital of Poland?

a. Kraków b. Gdańsk c. Warszawa

3. What's the capital of Germany?

a. Berlin b. Dortmund c. Koln

4. What's the capital of Finland?

a. Copenhagen b. Helsinki c. Stockholm

5. What's the capital of France?

a. Cannes b. Paris c. Marseille

### Task 5 Complete the sentences.

Doplňte zadání.

	I am from England. I am English. I am from Spain. I am
<ol> <li>3.</li> <li>4.</li> <li>6.</li> <li>7.</li> <li>9.</li> </ol>	He is from Germany. He is  We are from Italy. We are  She is from Slovakia. She is  He is from Greece. He is  She is from Bulgaria. She is  They are from Austria. They are  He is from Czech Republic. He is  They are from Estonia. They are  We are from Turkey. We are  They are from Belgium. They are
7. 8. 9.	He is from Czech Republic. He is  They are from Estonia. They are  We are from Turkey. We are

Example: / Příklad:





#### Task 6

#### Write the sentences using contracted forms.

Přepište věty pomocí stažené formy.

Example
I am from England. I am English.
I'm from England. I'm English.

#### Task 7

#### Write "yes/no" questions as in the example.

Napište otázky "ano/ne" jak je uvedené v příkladu.

Example:

He is from Italy. Is he from Italy?

1.	They are from Spain. Are _	<b>_</b>
2.	We are from Bulgaria. Are	
3.	They are Norwegian. Are _	
4.	She is from Lithuania. Is	?
5.	He is from Mexico. Is	?
6.	She is Canadian. Is	?
7.	I am American. Are	?
8.	She is from China. Is	?
9.	They are Dutch. Are	?
10.	He is Japanese. Is	?

#### **Glossary**

I am / I'm	Já jsem
You are / You're	Ty jsi/Vy jste
He is / He's	On je
She is / She's	Ona je
We are / We're	My jsme
They are / They're	Oni jsou
Is he from Italy?	On je z Itálie?
Are they from Spain?	Oni jsou ze Španělska?
Are you Italian?	Jseš ital?

# Lesson 3 Welcoming a visitor

### Task 1 Read the dialogue. Try to translate it using the glossary

Přečtěte si dialog. Pokuste se jej přeložit použitím slovníku.

Α	"Hello! Welcome to Madrid."
В	"It's a really nice city. I love it."
А	"You should see the Royal Palace. It's impressive."
В	"There are so many interesting places here."





- A "Yes, that's true."
- B "But it's a bit hot to walk all day."
- A "I know. It's usually so hot in July here. You can go to the Retiro park and rest."
- B "That's a good idea. Thank you."

#### Glossary

Welcome to	Vítejte
It's a really nice city.	Je to skutečně hezké město.
You should see	Měl bys/měli byste vidět
It's impressive.	Je to působivé.
the Royal Palace	Palác Králů.
There are so many interesting places here.	Tam je tolik zajímvaých míst.
Yes, that's true.	Ano, to je pravda.
a bit hot	Trochu horko
to walk all day	Chodit celý den
I know.	Vím.
usually	Obvykle
SO	tak
July	Červenec
You can go to	Můžete jít na
That's a good idea.	To je dobrý nápad.
Thank you.	Děkuji.
interesting	zajímavé
lovely	okouzlující
modern	moderní
exciting	zajímavý
warm	teplo
cold	chladno
rest	odpočinek
town	město
I love it.	Moc se mi to líbí.
freezing	mrazivý
sunny	slunečno
rainy	deštivo
snowy	zasněžený
foggy	mlhavo

Task 2
Put the words in order to make sentences.
Dejte výrazy do správného pořadí, utvořili věty.





- 1. Prague to Welcome.
- 2. a really city It's nice.
- 3. cathedral You see should the.
- 4. true, that's Yes.
- 5. are There so here interesting many places.
- 6. walk bit It's a to day all cold.
- 7. cold It's so in December usually.
- 8. go You to rest can the and park.
- 9. good idea That's a.
- 10. it I love .

### Task 3 Complete the dialogue with the given words.

Dokončete dialog s danými slovy.

should	that's	lovely	catheo	drai	interesting
usually	da	y ca	afé	idea	Welcome
_		-			
Α	"Hello!	to Sa	antiago de C	ompost	ela."
В	"It's a really		city. I love it	. "	
Α	"You	see the	e		It's impressive."
В	"There are so ma	ny	pla	ces here	e."
Α	"Yes,	true."			
В	"But it's a bit hot t	o walk all			
Α	"I know. It's		so hot in Ju	ly here.	You can go to the
	and r	est."			
В	"That's a good		Thank y	ou."	

#### Task 4

Study the glossary. Then choose the most appropriate word in each sentence.

Prostudujte si slovník. Pak zvolte nejvhodnější slovo v každé větě.

#### Glossary

Months of the year	Měsíce
January	leden
February	únor
March	březen
April	duben
May	květen
June	červen
July	červenec
August	srpen
September	září
October	říjen
November	listopad
December	prosinec





- 1. It's usually hot / cold in Madrid in July.
- 2. It's usually *sunny / foggy* in London in October.
- 3. It's usually *sunny / rainy* in Copenhagen in December.
- 4. It's usually cold / warm in Athens in April.
- 5. It's usually freezing / warm in Stockholm in February.
- 6. It's usually hot / warm in Malaga in August.
- 7. It's usually rainy / sunny in Edinburgh in November.
- 8. It's usually snowy / warm in Rome in May.

#### Task 5

#### Study the glossary. Then match the places with the buildings.

Prostudujte si slovník. Pak spojte místa s budovama.

Glossary		
cathedral	katedrála	
church	kostel	
bridge	most	
museum	muzeum	
theatre	divadlo	
art gallery	galerie	
statue	socha	
monument	pomník	
sculpture	socha	
tower	věž	
palace	palác	
castle	zámek	
square	náměstí	
park	park	
sanctuary	svatyně	
monastery	klášter	
basilica	bazilika	

**Dover Castle** London **Buckingham Palace** Venice Eiffel Tower **Paris** Cathedral Milan The Leaning Tower Madrid St. Mark's Square Pisa Guggenheim's Museum Bilbao Retiro Park England

#### Task 6.

Answer the questions. Fill in with the names of countries or cities.

Odpovězte na otázky. Vyplňte je se jmény krajin nebo měst. Where is....? / Kde je?

1. Where is Charles' Bridge?	It's in
2. Where is Versaille?	It's in
3. Where is Milan Cathedral?	It's in





- 4. Where is *Manneken Pis*? It's In \_\_\_\_\_\_
  5. Where is *Vasco da Gama Bridge*? It's in \_\_\_\_\_\_
  6. Where is *St. Peter's Basilica*? It's in \_\_\_\_\_\_
  - Lesson 4
    Small talk

# Task 1 Read the dialogues. Try to translate them using the glossary Přečtěte si dialogy. Pokuste se je přeložit s použitím slovníku

	ěte si dialogy. Pokuste se je přeložit s použitím slovníku. ogue 1
A:	Hello. Welcome to Bilbao. Where are you from?
B:	I'm from Leipzig in Germany.
A:	Where is Leipzig?
B:	It's in the south-east of Germany, about 150 km from Berlin.
A:	Is it a big city?
B:	About 500,000 inhabitants.
A:	That's big. There are about 400,000 inhabitants here. Do you like Bilbao?
B:	Yes, it' really nice. It's my first visit here.
A:	Enjoy your stay.

#### Dialogue 2

- A: Is it your first time in Italy?
- B: Yes, I have never been here.
- A: Do you like Rome?
- B: Yes, it's a lovely city.
- A: You should see the Colosseum and Forum Romanum.
- B: I have seen the Colosseum, but I haven't seen Forum Romanum yet. I must see it.
- A: It's so hot and sunny today. It's usually so hot in August in Rome.
- B: I'm a bit tired.
- A: There's a café nearby. We can go there and have a coffee.





#### B: That's a good idea.

**Glossary** 

north	sever
south	jih
east	východ
west	západ
inhabitant / inhabitants	obyvatel/obyvatelstvo
big	velký
small	malý
It's my first visit here.	Je to tady moje první návštěva.
Enjoy your stay.	Užij si svůj pobyt.
Is it your first time in?	Jsi/jste první krát v?
Do you like?	Líbí se ti?
I have seen	Viděl/viděla jsem
I haven't seen	Neviděl/neviděla jsem
Have you seen?	Viděli jste?
I'm a bit tired.	Jsem trochu unavený/unavená.
there	tam
have a coffee	šálek kávy
yet	zatím
I must see it	Musím to vidět.

#### Task 2

#### Choose the appropriate words to describe the location of the places.

Vyberte vhodná slova k popisu umístnění míst.

- 1. London is In the *south-east / south-west* of England.
- 2. Warsaw is in the west / centre of Poland.
- 3. Lisbon is in the *south-east / south-west* of Portugal.
- 4. Malaga is in the *north / south* of Spain.
- 5. Helsinki is in the *north / south* of Finland.
- 6. Koln is in the *west / east* of Germany.
- 7. Lyon is in the east / west of France.
- 8. Valencia is in the *west / east* of Spain.
- 9. Malmo is in the *north / south* of Sweden.
- 10. Palermo is in the *south / north* of Italy.
- 11. Strasbourg is in the *north-east / south-west* of France.
- 12. Hamburg is in the *north / south* of Germany.

#### Task 3

#### Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

Dejte slova do správného pořadí na vytvoření otázek.

1.	are Where from you?	
2.	is Canterbury Where?	
3.	big Is a city it?	
4.	Lyon Do like you?	
5.	your it Is in first time Italy?	
6.	seen yet you Have Colosseum the?	

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15



7. been Have you before Rome to? 8. nationality you are What? 9. your What's name? 10. of Berlin in Germany centre the Is?  Task 4  Make the sentences negative as in the examply vytvořte negativní věty jako v příkladu.  Example: I'm from Do	
1. Rome is in France. 2. It is a big city. 3. There are 4000,00 inhabitants in this city 4. It is hot today. 5. I have seen the cathedral. 6. It is sunny. 7. I have been to Paris before. 8. I am from Latvia. 9. He is from Leon. 10. There is a café nearby. 11. They are Czech. 12. It is in the south of England.  Task 5  Match the questions with the answers.  Spojte otázky s odpovědi.	
Is it your first time in Italy?	No, it's warm and sunny.
Do you like Munich?	About 200,000 inhabitants.
<del></del>	I'm from China.
Where is Edinburgh?	Yes, I love it.
Is it a big city?	No, I haven't.
Where are you from?	It's nearby.
What nationality are you?	It's in Scotland.
What's your name?	My name is Helen.
Have you seen St. Mark's Church?	I am Portuguese.
Is it usually cold in Istanbul in September?	Yes, it is.
Task 6 Complete the dialogues with the missing wor Dokončete dialogy s chybějícímí slovy.  Dialogue 1 A: Hello to Prague. Where a	





B:	l'm	Castelo Branco in Portugal.	
A:	Where is Caste	<del></del>	
B:	It's in the east of	of Portugal, about 200 km from Lisbon.	
A:	Is it a big	?	
B:	About 50,000		
A:	Do you	Prague?	
B:	Yes, it'	nice. It's my first here.	
A:	Enjoy your		
Dialo	gue 2		
A:		time in France?	
B:	Yes, I have	been here.	
A:	Do you		
B:	Yes, it's a very i	romantic	
A:	You	see the Eiffel Tower.	
B:	I havet	the Eiffel Tower, but I haven't seen the Louvre	I must see it
A:	It's so hot	sunny today. It's usually so hot in August _	Paris
B:	I'm a		
A:	There's a café _	We can go there and have a	•
B:	That's a good _	·	
Task			
	slate the sentenc		
Přelo	ožte věty do češti	iny.	
1	. Do you like Lon	ndon?	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	. It's a very roma	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	. That's a good id		<u> </u>
	<ul> <li>It's very hot tod</li> </ul>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> </u>
	. It's in the south-	•	<u> </u>
	<ul> <li>Enjoy your stay</li> </ul>		<u> </u>
	. I haven't seen t		
8	. I have been to t	the museum.	<del></del>
		Lesson 5	



Task 1 Read the numbers. Then write the numbers as in the example. Přečtěte čísla. Pak čísla napište jako v příkladu.

1. one	11. eleven	20. twenty
2. two	12. twelve	30. thirty
3. three	13. thirteen	40. forty
4. four	14. fourteen	50. fifty





5. five	15. fifteen	60. sixty
6. six	16. sixteen	70. seventy
7. seven	17. seventeen	80. eighty
8. eight	18. eighteen	90. ninety
9. nine	19. nineteen	100. a hundred
10. ten		1,000 a thousand

Example:	21 32.	twenty-one thirty-two	
36			
41			_
53			_
72			_
88			_
94			_
78			_
33			_
89			_
47		·	

# Task 2 Write the result in words.

Napište výsledky ve slovech.

1.	thirteen + eighteen =	
2.	twelve + twenty =	
3.	fourteen – eight =	
4.	twenty – seven =	
5.	fifty – eighteen =	
6.	seventeen + eleven =	
7.	thirteen – eight =	
8.	four + three + twelve =	
9.	sixteen – nine =	
10.	nineteen-eleven =	
11.	twelve-four =	
12.	eighteen + eighty =	

### Task 3 Match the ordinal numbers with the cardinal ones.





#### Spojte řadové číslovky s číslovky.

one two		first second	
		sixteenth	
three			
four		twentieth	
five		seventeenth	
six		thirteenth	
seven		eighteenth	
eight		twelfth	
nine		fourth	
ten		fourteenth	
eleven		fifteenth	
twelve		eighth	
thirteen		sixth	
fourteen		tenth	
fifteen		eleventh	
sixteen		third	
seventeen		fifth	
eighteen		seventh	
nineteen			
twenty		ninth	
	mbers as in the ovky jako v přík		
Napište číslo	ovky jako v přík	kladu.	
Napište číslo 345	ovky jako v přík	kladu.	
Napište číslo 345 421	ovky jako v přík	kladu.	
Napište číslo 345 421 789	ovky jako v přík	kladu.	
Napište číslo 345 421 789 534	ovky jako v přík	kladu.	
Napište číslo 345 421 789 534 999	ovky jako v přík	kladu.	
Napište číslo 345 421 789 534 999 291	ovky jako v přík	kladu.	
Napište číslo 345 421 789 534 999 291 378	ovky jako v přík	kladu.	
Napište číslo 345 421 789 534 999 291 378 450	ovky jako v přík	kladu.	
Napište číslo 345 421 789 534 999 291 378 450 696	ovky jako v přík	kladu.	
	ovky jako v přík	kladu.	
345 421 789 534 999 291 378 450 696 712  Task 5 Find ordinal	ovky jako v přík	123 one hundred and twenty-three	
345 421 789 534 999 291 378 450 696 712  Task 5 Find ordinal Najděte řado	and cardinal nu	dadu.  123 one hundred and twenty-three  umbers. Sislovky.	ortv
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345 421 789 534 999 291 378 450 696 712  Task 5 Find ordinal Najděte řado	and cardinal nu	umbers.  cislovky.  chfourthirtyseventyhundredthsecondthirteeneightoneform.	orty

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# Lesson 6 Units of measurement

#### Task 1 Study the table.

Prostudujte si tabulku.

Length		
Metric System	American and British Units	Conversion Factors
1 millimetre = 1/1,000 meter	1 inch = 1/36 yard = 1/12 foot	1 centimetre = 0.39 inch
1 centimetre = 1/100 meter	1 foot = 1/3 yard	1 inch = 2.54 centimetres
1 decimetre = 1/10 meter	1 yard (basic unit of length)	1 meter = 39.37 inches
1 meter (basic unit of length)	1 rod = 5 1/2 yards	1 foot = 0.305 meter
1 decametre = 10 meters	1 furlong = 220 yards = 40 rods	1 meter = 3.28 feet
1 kilometre = 1,000 meters	1 mile = 1,760 yards = 5,280 feet	1 yard = 0.914 meter
	1 fathom = 6 feet	1 meter = 1.094 yards
	1 nautical mile = 6,076.1 feet	1 kilometre = 0.62 mile
		1 mile = 1.609 kilometres
Area		
Metric System	American and British Units	Conversion Factors
1 square centimetre = 1/10,000 square meter	1 square inch = 1/1,296 square yard = 1/144 square foot	1 square centimetre = 0.155 square inch
1 square decimetre = 1/100	4	
square meter	1 square foot = 1/9 square yard	1 square inch = 6.45 square centimetres
square meter  1 square meter (basic unit of area)	1 square foot = 1/9 square yard 1 square yard (basic unit of area)	
		centimetres
1 square meter (basic unit of area)	1 square yard (basic unit of area) 1 square rod = 30 1/4 square	centimetres  1 acre = 0.405 hectare
1 square meter (basic unit of area)  1 are = 100 square meters  1 hectare = 10,000 square meters	1 square yard (basic unit of area)  1 square rod = 30 1/4 square yards  1 acre = 4,840 square yards =	centimetres  1 acre = 0.405 hectare  1 hectare = 2.47 acres  1 square kilometre = 0.386 square
1 square meter (basic unit of area)  1 are = 100 square meters  1 hectare = 10,000 square meters = 100 ares  1 square kilometre = 1,000,000 square meters	1 square yard (basic unit of area)  1 square rod = 30 1/4 square yards  1 acre = 4,840 square yards = 160 square rods  1 square mile = 3,097,600 square	centimetres  1 acre = 0.405 hectare  1 hectare = 2.47 acres  1 square kilometre = 0.386 square mile  1 square mile = 2.59 square
1 square meter (basic unit of area)  1 are = 100 square meters  1 hectare = 10,000 square meters = 100 ares  1 square kilometre = 1,000,000 square meters  Volume and Capacity	1 square yard (basic unit of area)  1 square rod = 30 1/4 square yards  1 acre = 4,840 square yards = 160 square rods  1 square mile = 3,097,600 square	centimetres  1 acre = 0.405 hectare  1 hectare = 2.47 acres  1 square kilometre = 0.386 square mile  1 square mile = 2.59 square
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	44.700	
cubic meter	= 1/1,728 cubic foot	inch
1 cubic decimetre = 1/1,000 cubic meter	1 cubic foot = 1/27 cubic yard	1 cubic inch = 16.4 cubic centimetres
1 cubic meter = 1 stere (basic unit of volume)	1 cubic yard (basic unit of volume)	1 cubic yard = 0.765 cubic meter
1 millilitre = 1/1,000 litre = 1 cubic	1 U.S. fluid ounce = 1/128 U.S. gallon = 1/16 U.S. pint	1 cubic meter = 1.3 cubic yards
centimetre	1 British imperial fluid ounce = 1/20 imperial pint	1 millilitre = 0.034 fluid ounce
1 centilitre = 1/100 litre 1 decilitre = 1/10 litre	1 pint = 1/8 gallon = 1/2 quart	1 fluid ounce = 29.6 millilitres
1 litre = 1 cubic decimetre (basic	1 quart = 1/4 gallon	1 U.S. quart = 0.946 litre
unit of capacity)	1 U.S. gallon (basic unit of liquid capacity in the United States) =	1 litre = 1.06 U.S. quarts 1 U.S. gallon = 3.8 litres
1 dekalitre = 10 litres	231 cubic inches	-
1 hectolitre = 100 litres = 1/10 cubic meter	1 imperial gallon (basic unit of liquid capacity in some Commonwealth	1 imperial gallon = 1.2 U.S. gallons = 4.5 litres
	nations) = 277.4 cubic inches	1 litre = 0.9 dry quarto
	1 dry pint = 1/2 dry quart	1 dry quart = 1.1 litres
	1 dry quart = 1/32 bushel = 1/8 peck	1 dekalitre = 0.28 U.S. bushel
	1 U.S. bushel (basic unit of dry capacity in the United States) = 2,150.4 cubic inches	1 U.S. bushel = 0.97 imperial bushel = 3.5 dekalitres
	1 imperial bushel (basic unit of dry capacity in some Commonwealth nations) = 2,219.4 cubic inches	
Weight (Mass)		
Metric System	American and British Units: Avoirdupois	Conversion Factors
1 milligram = 1/1,000,000 kilogram = 1/1,000 gram		1 milligram = 0.015 grain
1 centigram = 1/100,000 kilogram = 1/100 gram	1 grain = 1/7,000 pound = 1/437.5 ounce	1 grain = 64.8 milligrams
- 1/100 gram   1 decigram = 1/10,000 kilogram =	1 dram = 1/256 pound = 1/16 ounce	1 gram = 0.035 avoirdupois ounce 1 avoirdupois ounce = 28.35
1/10 gram	1 ounce = 1/16 pound	grams
1 gram = 1/1,000 kilogram 1 dekagram = 1/100 kilogram = 10 grams	1 pound (basic unit of weight or mass)	1 kilogram = 2.205 avoirdupois pounds
. 3	1 short hundredweight = 100	





1 hectogram = 1/10 kilogram = 100 grams	pounds	
1 kilogram (basic unit of weight or mass)	1 long hundredweight = 112 pounds	
1 metric ton = 1,000 kilograms	1 short ton = 2,000 pounds	
	1 long ton = 2,240 pounds	

Task 2.

Match the questions with the answers. Use the glossary.

Spojte otázky s odpovědí. Použijte slovník.

1. What's the height of this statue? This sculpture weighs about 1 kilogram. It's 2 by 3 metres. 2. How big is this rug? 3. How much does this box weigh? About 2.5 decilitres. 4. How long is this scarf? It weighs about 40 dekagrams. 5. How heavy is this sculpture? About 2 litres. 6. What's its surface area? It's 20 by 30 centimetres. 7. What's the capacity of this jug? It's about 20 centimetres high. 8. What's the capacity of this mug? It's about 1,5 metres long. 9. How much do the chocolates weigh? They weigh about 250 dekagrams.

It's about 200 square kilometres.

#### Glossary

height	výška	statue	socha
length	délka	box	krabice
weight	hloubka	scarf	šála
capacity	kapacita	a chocolate	čokoláda
big	velký	picture	obrázek
small	malý	rug	koberec
long	dlouhý	jug	konvice
heavy	těžký	area	oblast

10. How big is this picture?

Task 3

Use the conversion tables to answer the questions.

Pomocí konverzních tabulek odpovězte na otázky.

1.	What is the height of the statue in inches?	
2.	How big is the rug in feet?	
3.	How much does the box weigh in ounces?	
4.	How long is the scarf in feet?	
5.	How heavy is the sculpture in pounds?	
6.	What's it's surface area in square miles?	
7.	What's the capacity of the jug in pints?	
8.	What's the capacity of the mug in pints?	
9.	How much do the chocolates weigh in pounds?	
10.	How big is the picture in inches?	

Lesson 7
Saying and asking for prices





# Task 1 Read the dialogue. Try to translate it using the glossary Přečtěte si dialog. Pokuste se jej přeložit použitím slovníku.

**Shop assistant:** Hello. May I help you?

**Customer:** Hi, I can't speak English very well... Can I have this

mug, please... and this silk scarf, and a bottle of

mineral water...

**Shop assistant:** Still or sparkling?

**Customer:** Still, please. By the way, how long is the scarf?

**Shop assistant:** It's about 5 feet long.

**Customer:** How much is it in metres?

**Shop assistant:** It's about 1,6 metres.

**Customer**: Thank you. Have you got a map of London?

**Shop assistant**: Yes, here you are. Anything else?

**Customer**: Can I have a sandwich?

**shop assistant**: We've got ham, cheese, and tuna.

**Customer**: Sorry? Oh, I'll take tuna.

**Shop assistant:** Here you are.

**Customer**: How much is that?

**Shop assistant:** That's £21.80.

**Customer**: Just a moment. Can I pay by credit card?

**Shop assistant**: Yes, sure.

**Customer**: Here you are.

**Shop assistant:** Thank you very much. Have a nice day.

**Customer:** Thank you. Goodbye.

**Glossary** 

May I help you?

Mohu ti pomoct?





I can't speak English very well.	Neumím mluvit anglicky moc
	dobře.
mineral water	minerální voda
still	neperlivá voda
sparkling	perlivá voda
silk	hedvábí
a map of London	mapa Londýna
a sandwich	sendvič
ham	šunka
tuna	tuňák
cheese	sýr
l'll take	Vezmu si
Sorry?	Promiňte?
Here you are.	Prosím (tady máte)
Just a moment.	Moment.
Can I pay by credit card?	Mohu platit kreditní kartou?

### Task 2 Write the prices as in the example.

Napište ceny jako v příkladu.

Example: £1 = one pound

£6.70 = six pounds seventy

55p = fifty five pence (p)

€5 = five Euros

€4.30 = four Euros thirty

1.	£3.50	
2.	€3.40	
3.	£4.30	
4.	99p	
5.	€213	
6.	£3.00	
7.	85p	
8.	€1,240	
9.	£7.85	
10.	€17.89	

## Task 3 Look at the prices. Then write the dialogues as in the example.

Podívejte se na ceny. Pak napište dialog jako v příkladu.

⊏xampie:	a candle	£3.99	
	How much	is this / that candle?	It's £3.99.

1.	a postcard	80c
2.	a watch	£15.70
3.	a mug	€4.00
4	a hox of chocolates	€5.60





5.	a pen	£3.99
6.	a pencil box	€17.30
7.	a T-shirt	£12.99
8.	a scarf	€10.49
9.	a sandwich	€6.30
10.	a guidebook	£2.10
11.	a map	£3.49
12.	a clock	€22.99

#### Task 4

Read the following expressions. Who says them? Write SA (for shop assistant) or C (for customer).

Přečtěte si nasledující výrazy. Kdo to řekl? Napište SA (pro asistentku prodeje) nebo C (pro zákazníka).

1. Can I have?		6. Anything else?	
2. Have you got …?		7. Here you are.	
3. May I help you?		8. Is that all?	
4. How much is that?		9. How much is?	
5. I'll take		10. Here is your change.	
	Glossary	,	

Can I have	Mohu mít
Anything else?	Něco jiného?
Here is your change.	Tady jou Vaše drobné
Is that all?	Je to všechno?
a guidebook	průvodce
a pencil box	penál
Have you got?	Máte?



# Task 1 Read the dialogue. Try to translate it using the glossary Přečtěte si dialog. Pokuste se jej přeložit použitím slovníku.

Customer:	Can I see this vase?
Shop assistant:	Yes, of course. Here you are.
Customer:	What is it made of?
Shop assistant:	It's made of alabaster. It's really smooth.
Customer:	How much is it?
Shop assistant:	It's €200.
Customer:	Two hundred Euros?? It's so expensive. I won't take it.





**Shop assistant:** Ok, 180 Euros.

**Customer:** No, that's too much for me. I'll leave it, thank you.

**Shop assistant:** What about 150 Euros?

**Customer:** No, that's too expensive. I can't spend more than 100 on

souvenirs.

**Shop assistant:** I can sell it to you for 120 Euros and I can add this ashtray.

**Customer:** And without the ashtray?

**Shop assistant:** That'll still be 120 Euros. I can't sell it for less. It's a good

bargain I'd say.

**Customer:** OK, I'll take it then.

**Shop assistant:** How would you like to pay, Sir? I would prefer cash.

**Customer:** OK, no problem, here is 120 Euros.

**Shop assistant:** Thank you very much.

**Customer:** You're welcome.

Glossary

vase	váza
What is it made of?	Z čeho je to vyrobeno?
alabaster	alabastr
smooth	hladký
so expensive	tak drahý
too expensive	příliš drahý
I'll take it.	Vezmu to.
I won't take it.	Nechci si to vzít.
I'll leave it.	Nechám to.
too much	Příliš moc.
I can't spend more than	Nemohu utratit více než
souvenir / souvenirs	suvenýr/suvenýry
ashtray	popelník
still	stále
I can't sell it for less.	Nemohu to prodat za méně než.
It's a good bargain.	To je dobrý obchod.
I'd say	Řekl bych
How would you like to pay?	Jak by ste chtěli zaplatit?
I would prefer cash.	Ja bych raději v hotovosti.
You're welcome.	Nemáte za co.





### Task 2 Match the questions with the answers.

Spojte otázky s odpovědí.

1.	Can I see this statuette?	Yes, it's totally hand-made.
2.	What's the height of this statuette?	It's 10 inches high.
3.	How much is it in centimetres?	By credit card.
4.	What is it made of?	It weighs about 1 pound.
5.	How much is it?	Yes, of course.
6.	Where is it from?	No that's all.
7.	Is it hand-made?	It's €8.
8.	How would you like to pay?	It's about 25 centimetres.
9.	Anything else?	It's from our region.
10.	How much does it weigh?	It's made of iron.

#### Task 3

#### Put the words in order to make correct sentences.

Dejte slova do správného pořadí a vytvořte správné věty.

Task 4 Complete the dialo	made? ly. e. e That's for. Euros 25? dge add. bargain It's I'd. n would. veigh does it?	e words.			
problem wou	d made	course	leave	credit	
•	leather		too	less	
Customer: Shop assistant: Customer: Shop assistant: Customer: Shop assistant: Customer:	How is it? It's €100. A hundred Euros for	ere you are. of? It's really o		expensive. I won't take i	t.
Shop assistant: Customer:	Ok, what about 80 E No, that's too much		it, thai	nk you.	

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Shop assistant: Customer:

OK, I'll take it then.

I'm afraid I can't sell it for \_\_\_\_\_ than 50 Euros. It's a good \_\_\_\_\_.





**Shop assistant:** How \_\_\_\_\_\_ you like to pa, Madame?

Customer: Can I pay by \_\_\_\_\_ card?

Shop assistant: Of course, no \_\_\_\_\_

**Customer:** Here you are.

**Shop assistant:** Can you enter your PIN?...



Task 1
Read the dialogue. Try to translate it using the glossary
Přečtěte si dialog. Pokuste se jej přeložit s použitím slovníku.

**Customer:** I'm looking for a nice hand-painted plate.

**Shop assistant:** Would you like a round or oval one?

**Customer:** Oval if possible.

**Shop assistant:** What colour would you like?

**Customer:** Preferably blue or yellow.

**Shop assistant:** What about this one?

**Customer:** It's a bit too big. Have you got a smaller one?

**Shop assistant:** Yes, please have a look at this one.

**Customer:** What is its diameter?

**Shop assistant:** It's 10 inches by 8.

**Customer:** How much is it in centimetres?

**Shop assistant:** About 25 cm by 20.

**Customer:** I like it. How much is it?

**Shop assistant:** It's 20 Euros.

**Customer:** A bit expensive. I need at least three. Would it be

any cheaper?

**Shop assistant:** That will be 45 Euros, 15 Euros each.

**Customer:** That's a real bargain. Thank you.

**Shop assistant:** How would you like to pay?





**Customer:** By credit card.

**Shop assistant:** Yes, of course.

#### **Glossary**

I'm looking for	Hledám
hand-painted	Ručně-malovaný
Would you like	Chtěl by jste/chtěla by jste
round	kolem
oval	oválny
square	náměstí
too big	příliš veliký
too small	příliš malý
smaller	menší
bigger	větší
if possible	Když je to možné
please have a look at	Podívejte se prosím na
I like it.	Líbí se mi to.
I need at least three.	Potřebuji alespoň tři.
Would it be any cheaper?	Mohlo by to být levnéjší?
That's a real bargain.	To je opravdu výhodná koupě.
a bit expensive	trochu drahé
15 Euros each	15 euro każdy
diameter	průměr

#### Task 2

Try to mach the expression with their Czech translation.

Pokuste se spojit výrazy s českým překladem.

The right column will be mixed up when the partners halve translated the meaning.

hand-made ručně vyrobené
hand-painted ručně malované
silver-plated postříbřené
gold-plated pozlacené
embroidered vyšívané

embroidered with silk vyšívané hedvábím

made of... vyrábéno z...

porcelain porcelán wool vlna cotton bavlna silk hedvábí bronze bronz steel ocel clay hlína amber jantar stone kámen brass mosaz plastic plast





Task 3 Match the opposite adjectives. Use the glossary below. Spojte opaky přídavných jmen. Pomocí slovníku níže.

big	coarse
thick	short
wide	opaque
long	thin
heavy	light
smooth	small
shiny	narrow

**Glossary** 

		~	
big	Veliký	long	Dlouhý
small	Malý	short	Krátký
thick	Tlustý	heavy	Ťežký
thin	Tenký	light	Světlý
wide	Široký	smooth	Hladký
narrow	Úzký	coarse	Hrubý
shiny	Lesklý	opaque	Matný

Task 4
Choose the adjectives to describe the following items.
Vyberte přídavná jména k popisu nasledujících položek.

	oval	silk	cotton	porcelain	gold	long
	woolen	heavy	alabaster	wide	leather	smooth
scarf:				vase		
T-shirt				cup		
statuet	tte			ashtray		
bracele	et			wallet		

Lesson 10
Describing city / region / town

Task 1
Read the texts about the three cities. Try to translate them with the glossary.

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#### Přečtěte si text o třech městech. Pokuste se jej přeložit se slovníkem.

**Pisa** is a city in Tuscany, Central Italy, on the right bank of the mouth of the River Arno on the Tyrrhenian Sea. It is the capital city of the Province of Pisa. Although Pisa is known worldwide for its leaning tower (the bell tower of the city's cathedral), the city of over 88,332 residents (around 200,000 with the metropolitan area) contains more than 20 other historic churches, several palaces and various bridges across the River Arno. The city is also home of the University of Pisa, which has a history going back to the 12th century.

**Ronda** is a city in the Spanish province of Málaga. It is located about 100 kilometres (62 miles) west of the city of Málaga, within the autonomous community of Andalusia. Its population is approximately 35,000 inhabitants.

**Prague** is the capital and largest city of the Czech Republic. It is the fourteenth-largest city in the European Union. Situated in the north-west of the country on the Vltava river, the city is home to about 1.3 million people, while its larger urban zone is estimated to have a population of nearly 2 million. The city has a temperate oceanic climate, with warm summers and chilly winters.

source: Wikipedia

Glossary

bank	banka	located	se nachází
left	levý	autonomous	autonomní
right	pravý	community	společenství
province	provincie	population	populace
worldwide	celosvětově	approximately	přibližně
tower	věž	urban zone	městská
			památková zóna
bell	zvon	estimated	odhaduje se
resident	rezident	temperate	mírný
contain	obsahuje	oceanic	oceánský
several	několik	climate	klima
bridge	most	warm	teplý
metropolitan	městský	chilly	chladný
home	domov	winter	zima
history	historie	nearly	téměŕ

Task 2

Complete the text with appropriate words. Use the glossary to help you.

Dokončete text s vhodnými slovy. Na pomoc použijte slovník.

city	community	capital	cathedral





	pilgrimage	designated	shrine	century	
Santiag	o de Composte	ela is the	of the	autonomous	of
-	western Spain.				
The	ha	s its origin in th	ne	_ of Saint James	the Great,
				_ st. James, a leadir	
_				1985 the city's O	-
	a UNESCO W				
	=	9			
		Glossary			
	!				
origin	původ	route	trasa		
shrine	svatyně	originated	vyplývající		
leading	vedoucí	designated	stanovený		
pilgrimage	pouť	heritage	dědictví		
Task 3					
Put the senter	nces in a logic	al order. Use t	he glossary to	help you.	
Doite věty do	logickáho poř	adí Na nomos	noužiito elevn	(le	

Dejte věty do logického pořadí. Na pomoc použijte slovník.

Canterbury is a popular tourist destination: one of the most-visited cities in the United
Kingdom.
There is also a lot of students, as there are three universities. Canterbury is, however, a
relatively small city, when compared with other British cities.
Parts of the city have been designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
Canterbury is a historic English cathedral city, which is located at the heart of the City of
Canterbury, a district of Kent in South East England.
Many historical structures remain, including a city wall built in Roman times and rebuilt in
the 14th century, the ruins of St Augustine's Abbey and a Norman castle, and perhaps the
oldest school in England.
It lies on the River Stour.

#### Glossary

historic	historický	city wall	městské hradby
district	oblast	remain	zůstat
lie	ležet	including	včetně
part	část	built	postavený
rebuilt	přestavéný	local	místní
destination	destinace	tourist	turista
a lot of	hodně	relatively	poměrně
abbey	opatství	ruins	zřícenina

#### Task 4

Go to Wikipedia to find out information about your region, city, town. Read the information in English and in your language.

Přejděte na Wikipedii aby jste zjistili informace o vašem regionu, měste. Přečtěte si informace v angličtine a ve vašem jazyce.





# Lesson 11 Reporting past historical events

# Task 1 Read the text about Florence. Try to translate it into Czech using the glossary. Přečtite si text o Florencii. Pokuste se jej přeložit do češtiny použitím slovníka.

Florence (Italian: Firenze) is a major historical city in Italy, regarded as one of the most outstanding economic, cultural, political and artistic centres in the peninsula from the late Middle Ages to the Renaissance.

Florence was founded in 59 (BCE) as a settlement for former soldiers, being named 'Florentia', in the rich farming valley of the Arno. The city was built in the style of a military camp

Florentia was situated at the Via Cassia, the main route between Rome and the North. Emperor Diocletian made Florentia capital of the province of Tuscia in the 3rd century CE. Conquered by Charlemagne in 774, Florence became part of the March of Tuscany, which had Lucca as its capital. The population started to grow again and commerce prospered. In 854 Florence and Fiesole were united in one county.

In 1494 Charles VIII of France invaded Italy, entering Tuscany on his way to claim the throne of Naples.

In the 19th century the population of Florence doubled, and tripled in the 20th century with the growth of tourism, trade, financial services and the industry.

During World War II the city experienced a year-long German occupation (1943–1944). On September 25, 1943, allied soldiers bombed central Florence, destroying many buildings and killing 215 civilians.

In 1944, the retreating Germans wanted to blow up the bridges along the Arno linking the district of Oltrarno to the rest of the city, thus making it difficult for the British troops to cross. However, at the last moment Hitler ordered that the Ponte Vecchio must not be blown up, as it was too beautiful.

On November 4, 1966 the Arno flooded parts of the centre, killing at least 40 and damaging millions of art treasures and rare books. There was no warning from the authorities who knew the flood was coming, except a phone call to the jewellers on the Ponte Vecchio.

On 28 May 1993, a powerful car bomb exploded in the via de Georgofili, behind the Uffizi killing five people, injuring numerous others and seriously damaging the Torre dei Pulci, the museum and parts of its collection. The blast was attributed to the Mafia.

source: Wikipedia

#### Glossarv

		Glocodi	
regarded	Považovat	claim	Žádat
outstanding	Vynikající	throne	Trůn
peninsula	Poloostrov	financial services	Finanční služby
founded	Založený	bombed	Bombardoval
settlement	Osídlení	destroying	Ničit





former	Bývalý	retreating	Ustupující
soldiers	Vojáci	cross	Kříž
military camp	Vojenský tábor	troops	Vojsko
conquered	Dobýt	blow up	Vyhodit do povětří
commerce	Obchod	flooded	Zatopené
were united	Byl sjednocený	art treasures	Umělecké poklady
doubled	Zdvojnásobil	exploded	Explodoval
tripled	Ztrojnásobil	authorities	Orgány
attributed	Přidelený	warning	Varování

#### Task 2

Read the text again. <u>Underline</u> all proper names.

Přečtěte si text znovu. Podtrhněte všechny správné názvy.

#### Task 3

Write short sentences using the verbs given in the past tense (active or passive voice). Add any necessary information.

Napište krátké věty s použitím sloves uvedených v minulém čase (aktivní nebo pasivní hlas). Přidejte veškeré potřebné informace.

1.	found	Florence	
2.	build	The city	
3.	conquer	Florentia	
4.	become	Florence	
5.	start to grow	The population	<u>.</u>
6.	invade	Charles VII of France	
7.	double	The population	in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century
8.	triple	The population	in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century
9.	experience	The city	
10.	destroy	Many buildings	_•
11.	flood	The Arno River	_
12.	kill	More than 40 people	
13.	damage	Millions or rare books	
14.	explode	Car bomb	
15.	injure	Many people	

### Task 4 Study the rules. Then make sentences.

Prostudujte si zadání. Pak vytvořte věty.

REGUL AR VERBS	IRREGULAR VERBS				
Infinitive	Past form	Past form (passive)	Infinitive	Past form	Past form (passive)
	(active)			(active)	
bomb	bombed	was / were bombed	build	built	was / were built
kill	killed	was / were killed	meet	met	was / were met





destroy	destroyed	was / were destroyed	catch	caught	was / were caught
invade	invaded	was / were invaded	shoot	shot	was / were shot
order	ordered	was / were ordered	forget	forgot	was/ were forgotten

1.	The city	(bomb) in 1941.
2.	Two thousand peop	ole (kill) in a fire.
3.	Two bridges	(destroy).
4.	The Cathedral	(build) in the 15 <sup>th</sup> century.
5.	Two people	(shoot) in the street.
6.	The old church	(forget) for over two centuries
7.	Thev	(build) this castle in the 13 <sup>th</sup> century.

#### Task 5

Visit *Wikipedia* website. Read about the history of your region, city or town in English and in Czech.

Navštivte web Wikipedia. Přečtite si o historii vašeho regionu nebo města v angličtine a v češtine.



#### Task 1

Read the dialogues. Try to translate it using the glossary

Přečtěte si dialog. Pokuste se jej přeložit s použitím slovníku.

#### Dialogue 1

**A:** Excuse me, how do I get to the Cathedral.

**B:** It's easy. Just go straight on and then turn left and it's there. You can't miss it.

**A:** OK, thank you.

B: You're welcome.

#### Dialogue 2

**A**: Excuse me, where is the nearest tourist information centre?

**B**: Go straight on, then turn right and it's on the right.

**A**: How far is it from here?

**B**: Ten minutes walk, I think.





A: Thanks a lot.

**B**: You're welcome.

#### Dialogue 3

A: Excuse me, how do I get to St. Peter's Square?

**D**: I think you should take the Underground. It's far from here.

**A**: And where is the station?

**D**: It's over there. See?

**A**: Oh, yes, there it is. Thank you.

**D**: No problem.

#### Glossary

How do I get to?	Jak se dostanu do?
It's easy.	Je to snadné.
go straight on	Jděte rovně
turn left	Odbočte vlevo
turn right	Odbočte vpravo
You can't miss it.	Nemůžete to minout.
tourist information centre	Turistické informační centrum
How far is it from here?	Jak daleko je to odsud.
the Underground	metro
It's far from here.	Je to odsud daleko.
Where is the station?	Kde je stanice?
It's over there.	Je to tam.
take the first street on your right	Zahněte první ulicí po pravé straně
take the second street on your left	Zahněte druhou ulicí na levé straně
go over the bridge	Jděte přes most
go past the church	Jděte kolem kostela

#### Task 2 a

Match the sentences from column A with the sentences from column B.

Spojte výrazy zo sloupce A s větame ze sloupce B.

A B

Where should I change for...? Which bus station.

Which bus goes to ...? No, this bus goes in the opposite direction.

Does this bus/train go to...? You can take bus number 24.

Where do I get off? I want to get to... Next stop
How many stops are there to...? About 3 stops.

Please take me to the bus station You should change at the next stop.





#### Task 2b

Complete the lines of the dialogues with the missing lines from part (a).

Dokončete řádky dialogů s chybějícími řádky z části (a).

1.	A: Excuse me, Picadilly Circus?
	B: You should change at the next stop.
	A: OK, thanks.
2.	A: Excuse me.
	B: Yes?
	A:?
	B: You can take bus line 24.
	A: Thank you.
	B: No problem.
3.	A: Excuse me, I want to get to the Royal Palace?
	B: Next stop.
	A: OK, thanks.
4.	A: Excuse me, Gran Via?
	B: No! This bus goes in the opposite direction. Get off at the next stop and go that
	way.
	A: Alright, thanks a lot.
	B: You're welcome.
5.	A: Good morning.
	B: Good morning, please
	A: Which bus station?
	B: Oh, Victoria.
	A: No problem.
	A: That's 12.50.
	B: Here you are.
	A: 50 change. Thank you. Good day.
	B: Thank you.
6.	A: Excuse me, to St. Mark's Square?
	B: About 3 stops.
	A: Thank you.
	B: You're welcome.

#### Task 3

Choose three routes in the region where you live. Practice how to tell directions from place A to place B.

Vyberte si tři cesty v regionu kde žijete. Procvičte si jak popsát směry z místa A do místa B.

THE KEY







Hello / Hi	Ahoj
Good morning	Dobré ráno
Good afternoon	Dobrý den
Good evening	Dobrý večer
Goodbye	Na shledanou
Good night	Dobrou noc
Hello, how are you today?	Ahoj, jak se dnes máš?
I'm fine, thanks, and you?	Mám se dobře, děkuji, a co ty?
I'm OK.	U mně taky dobrý.
I'm afraid I have to go.	Obávám se, že budu muset jít.
Have a nice day.	Hezký den přeji.
How is it going?	Jak to jde?
Fine, thanks.	Dobře, děkuji.
See you soon.	Brzy se uvidíme.
It was nice to meet you.	Moc mě tešilo.
too	Taky.
What's your name?	Jak se jmenuješ?
What's your first name?	Jaké je tvé křestní jméno?
What's your surname?	Jaké je tvé příjmení?

#### Task 3

#### Α

Hello, my name's Mark. What's your name? My name is Brenda. Nice to meet you Brenda. Nice to meet you Mark.

#### В

It was nice to meet you.
It was nice to meet you, too.
Goodbye.
See you soon.

#### C

I'm afraid I have to go. It was nice to meet you. It was nice to meet you Ms Jackson. Have a nice day. Have a nice day. Goodbye. Bye.

## Task 4

#### Α

Hello, my **name's** Tim. What's **your** name? My name **is** Maggie.
Nice to **meet** you Maggie.
Nice to **meet** you Tim.





#### В

It was nice to meet you. It was nice to meet you, too. Goodbye. See you soon.

#### C

I'm **afraid** I have to go. It was nice to meet **you**. It was **nice** to meet you Ms Jackson. Have a nice day. Have a nice **day**. Goodbye. Bye.

## Task 5

Hello, my name's Jack.
 What's your name?
 My name is Sue.
 Nice to meet you

Ahoj, moje jméno je Jack.
Jak se jmenuješ?
Jmenuji se Zuzana.
Moc mě teší.

5. It was nice to meet you.

Bylo to hezké setkání s Vámi.

6. Goodbye.7. See you soon.8 Brzi se uvidíme.

8. I'm afraid I have to go. Obávám se, že musím jít..

9. Have a nice day.
10. How are you today?
11. What's your surname?
12. What's your surname?
13. Hezký den.
14. Jak se dnes máš?
15. Jaké je tvé příjmení?

12. It's so hot today.
13. a glass of mineral water
14. Je tak horko dnes.
15. sklenka minerální vody

14. something to drink

15. Can I offer you?

něco k pití

Mohu Vám něco nabídnout...?

# Lesson 2 Countries and nationalities

#### Task 2

Germany
 Italy
 China
 Japan
 German
 Italian
 Chinese
 Japanese





5. Portugal Portuguese 6. Spain Spanish 7. Sweden Swedish 8. Russia Russian 9. Canada Canadian 10. Finland **Finnish** Lithuanian 11. Lithuania 12. Greece Greek

#### Task 3

Country	Nationality		
Austria	Rakousko	Austrian	Rakouský
Belgium	Belgicko	Belgian	Belgický
Bulgaria	Bulharsko	Bulgarian	Bulharský
Canada	Kanada	Canadian	Kanadský
China	Čína	Chinese	Činský
Czech Republic	Česká republicka	Czech	Český
Denmark	Dánsko	Danish	Dánsky
England	Anglie	English	Anglický
Estonia	Estónsko	Estonian	Estónsky
Finland	Fisnko	Finnish	Finský
France	Francie	French	Francouzský
Germany	Německo	German	Německý
Greece	Řecko	Greek	Řecký
Holland	Nizozemsko	Dutch	Holandský
Hungary	Maďarsko	Hungarian	Maďarský
Italy	Itálie	Italian	Italský
Japan	Japosnko	Japanese	Japonský
Latvia	Lotyšsko	Latvian	Lotyšský
Lithuania	Litva	Lithuanian	Litovský
Mexico	Mexiko	Mexican	Mexický
Norway	Norsko	Norwegian	Norský
Poland	Polsko	Polish	Polský
Portugal	Portugalsko	Portuguese	Portugalský
Romania	Rumunsko	Romanian	Rumunský
Russia	Rusko	Russian	Ruský
Slovakia	Slovensko	Slovak	Slovenský
Spain	Španělsko	Spanish	Španělský
Sweden	Švédsko	Swedish	Švédský
the USA	Spojené státy	American	Americký
Turkey	Turecko	Turkish	Turecký

- 1. b. Madrid
- 2. c. Warszawa
- 3. a. Berlin





- 4. b. Helsinki
- 5. b. Paris

- 1. He is from Germany. He is **German.**
- 2. We are from Italy. We are Italian.
- 3. She is from Slovakia. She is Slovak.
- 4. He is from Greece. He is Greek.
- 5. She is from Bulgaria. She is Bulgarian.
- 6. They are from Austria. They are **Austrian**.
- 7. He is from Czech Republic. He is Czech.
- 8. They are from Estonia. They are **Estonian**.
- 9. We are from Turkey. We are Turkish.
- 10. They are from Belgium. They are Belgian.

#### Task 6

- 1. He's from Germany. He's German.
- 2. We're from Italy. We're Italian.
- 3. She's from Slovakia. She's Slovak.
- 4. He's from Greece. He's Greek.
- 5. She's from Bulgaria. She's Bulgarian.
- 6. They're from Austria. They're Austrian.
- 7. He's from Czech Republic. He's Czech.
- 8. They're from Estonia. They're Estonian.
- 9. We're from Turkey. We're Turkish.
- 10. They're from Belgium. They're Belgian.

- 1. Are they from Spain?
- 2. Are you from Bulgaria?
- 3. Are they Norwegian?
- 4. is she from Lithuania?
- 5. Is he from Mexico?
- 6. is she Canadian?
- 7. Are you American?
- 8. Is she from China?
- 9. Are they Dutch?
- 10. Is he Japanese?





# Lesson 3 Welcoming a visitor

#### Task 2

- 1. Welcome to Prague.
- 2. It's a really nice city.
- 3. You should see the cathedral.
- 4. Yes, that's true.
- 5. There are so many interesting places here
- 6. It's a bit cold to walk all day.
- 7. It's usually so cold in December.
- 8. You can go to the park and rest.
- 9. That's a good idea.
- 10. I love it.

#### Task 3

- A "Hello! **Welcome** to Santiago de Compostela."
- B "It's a really **lovely** city. I love it."
- A "You **should** see the **cathedral**. It's impressive."
- B "There are so many **interesting** places here."
- A "Yes, that's true."
- B "But it's a bit hot to walk all day."
- A "I know. It's **usually** so hot in July here. You can go to the **café** and rest."
- B "That's a good idea. Thank you."

#### Task 4

- 1. It's usually *hot* in Madrid in July.
- 2. It's usually foggy in London in October.
- 3. It's usually rainy in Copenhagen in December.
- 4. It's usually warm in Athens in April.
- 5. It's usually freezing in Stockholm in February.
- 6. It's usually hot in Malaga in August.
- 7. It's usually *rainy* in Edinburgh in November.
- 8. It's usually warm in Rome in May.

#### Task 5

**Dover Castle** England **Buckingham Palace** London **Eiffel Tower Paris** Cathedral Milan The Leaning Tower Pisa St. Mark's Square Venice Guggenheim's Museum Bilbao Retiro Park Madrid





1. Where is Charles' Bridge?

2. Where is Versaille?

3. Where is Milan Cathedral?

4. Where is *Manneken Pis*?

5. Where is Vasco da Gama Bridge?

6. Where is St. Peter's Basilica?

It's in Prague.

It's in France.

It's in Milan.

It's in Brussels.

It's in **Lisbon**.

It's in Vatican.



#### Task 2

- 1. London is In the *south-east* of England.
- 2. Warsaw is in the *centre* of Poland.
- 3. Lisbon is in the *south-west* of Portugal.
- 4. Malaga is in the south of Spain.
- 5. Helsinki is in the *south* of Finland.
- 6. Koln is in the *west* of Germany.
- 7. Lyon is in the east of France.
- 8. Valencia is in the east of Spain.
- 9. Malmo is in the *south* of Sweden.
- 10. Palermo is in the south of Italy.
- 11. Strasbourg is in the *north-east* of France.
- 12. Hamburg is in the *north* of Germany.

#### Task 3

- 1. Where are you from?
- 2. Where is Caterbury?
- 3. Is it a big city?
- 4. Do you like Lyon?
- 5. Is it your first time in Italy?
- 6. Have you seen the Colosseum yet?
- 7. Have you been to Rome before?
- 8. What nationality are you?
- 9. What's your name?
- 10. Is Berlin in the centre of Germany?

- 1. Rome is **not** in France.
- 2. It is **not** a big city.
- 3. There are not 4000,00 inhabitants in this city.
- 4. It is **not** hot today.
- 5. I have **not** seen the cathedral.
- 6. It is **not** sunny.
- 7. I have **not** been to Paris before.
- 8. I am **not** from Latvia.
- 9. He is **not** from Leon.
- 10. There is **not** a café nearby.





- 11. They are **not** Czech.
- 12. It is **not** in the south of England.

Is it your first time in Italy?	Yes, it is.
Do you like Munich?	Yes, I love it.
Where is the café?	It's nearby.
Where is Edinburgh?	It's in Scotland.
Is it a big city?	About 200,000 inhabitants.
Where are you from?	I'm from China.
What nationality are you?	I am Portuguese.
What's your name?	My name is Helen.
Have you seen St. Mark's Church?	No, I haven't.
Is it usually cold in Istanbul in September?	No, it's warm and sunny.

#### Task 6

## Dialogue 1

- A: Hello. **Welcome** to Prague. Where are you **from**?
- B: I'm **from** Castelo Branco in Portugal.
- A: Where is Castelo Branco?
- B: It's in the east of Portugal, about 200 km from Lisbon.
- A: Is it a big city?
- B: About 50,000 inhabitants.
- A: Do you like Prague?
- B: Yes, it' **really** nice. It's my first **visit** here.
- A: Enjoy your **stay**.

#### Dialogue 2

- A: Is it your first **time** in France?
- B: Yes, I have **never** been here.
- A: Do you like Paris?
- B: Yes, it's a very romantic city.
- A: You **should** see the Eiffel Tower.
- B: I have **seen** the Eiffel Tower, but I haven't seen the Louvre **yet**. I must see it.
- A: It's so hot **and** sunny today. It's usually so hot in August **in** Paris.
- B: I'm a bit tired.
- A: There's a café **nearby**. We can go there and have a **coffee**.
- B: That's a good **idea**.

#### Task 7

1. Do you like London? Líbí se ti Londýn?

2. It's a very romantic city. Je to velice romantické město.

That's a good idea.
 It's very hot today.
 It's in the south-east of Italy.
 To je dobrý nápad.
 Dnes je velmi horko.
 Je to na jiho-výhode Itálie.

Enjoy your stay. Užijte si Váš pobyt.
 I haven't seen the bridge yet. Nevidel jsem ješte most.

8. I have been to the museum. Byl jsem v muzeu.





# Lesson 5 Numbers

#### Task 1

36 thirty-six 41 forty-one 53 fifty-three 72 seventy-two 88 eight-eight 94 ninety-four 78 seventy-eight 33 thirty-three 89 eighty-nine 47 forty-seven

#### Task 2

1. thirteen + eighteen = thirty-one 2. twelve + twenty = thirty-two 3. fourteen - eight = six 4. twenty – seven = thirteen 5. fifty – eighteen = forty-two 6. seventeen + eleven = twenty-eight 7. thirteen - eight =five 8. four + three + twelve = nineteen 9. sixteen – nine = seven 10. nineteen-eleven = eight 11. twelve-four = eight 12. eighteen + eighty = ninety-eight

### Task 3

one first two second three third





four fourth five fifth six sixth seventh seven eighth eight nine ninth ten tenth eleventh eleven twelve twelfth thirteenth thirteen fourteen fourteenth fifteen fifteenth sixteen sixteenth seventeen seventeenth eighteen eighteenth nineteen nineteenth twenty twentieth

### Task 4

three hundred and forty-five
four hundred and twenty-one
seven hundred and eight-nine
five hundred and thirty-four
nine hundred and ninety-nine
two hundred and ninety-one
three hundred and seventy-eight

four hundred and fifty six hundred and ninety-six seven hundred and twelve

## Task 5

twenty
three
fifth
twelve
eleventh
four
thirty
seventy
hundredth
second
thirteen
eight
one

forty





# Lesson 6 Units of measurement

# Task 2

1.	What's the height of this statue?	It's about 20 centimetres high.
2.	How big is this rug?	It's 2 by 3 metres.
3.	How much does this box weigh?	It weighs about 40 dekagrams.
4.	How long is this scarf?	It's about 1,5 metres long.
5.	How heavy is this sculpture?	This sculpture weighs about 1 kilogram.
6.	What's its surface area?	It's about 200 square kilometres.
7.	What's the capacity of this jug?	About 2 litres.
8.	What's the capacity of this mug?	About 2.5 decilitres.
9.	How much do the chocolates weigh? They v	veigh about 250 dekagrams.
10	. How big is this picture?	It's 20 by 30 centimetres.

1.	What is the height of the statue in inches?		8
2.	How big is the rug in feet?		6 by 9
3.	How much does the box weigh in pounds?		0.9 pounds
4.	How long is the scarf in feet?	5	
5.	How heavy is the sculpture in pounds?		2.2
6.	What's it's surface area in square miles?		72
7.	What's the capacity of the jug in pints?		4
8.	What's the capacity of the mug in pints?		0.5
9.	How much do the chocolates weigh in pound	ds?	0.4
10.	How big is the picture in inches?		8 by 12





# Lesson 7 Saying and asking for prices

# Task 2

1. £3.50	three pounds fifty
2. €3.40	three Euros forty
3. £4.30	four Euros thirty
4. 99p	ninety-nine p.
5. €213	two hundred and thirteen Euros
6. £3.00	three pounds
7. 85p	eighty-five p.
8. €1,240	one thousand, two hundred and forty Euros
9. £7.85	seven eight-five p
10. €17.89	seventeen Euros, eight-nine cents

# Task 3

1.	How much is this / that postcard?	ľ	t's 80c.
2.	How much is this / that watch?	ľ	t's £15.70.
3.	How much is this / that mug?	It's €4.0	0.
4.	How much is this / that box of choco	lates? I	t's €5.60.
5.	How much is this / that pen?	ľ	t's £3.99.
6.	How much is this / that pencil box?	ľ	t's €17.30.
7.	How much is this / that T-shirt?	ľ	t's £12.99.
8.	How much is this / that scarf?	It's €10.4	49.
9.	How much is this / that sandwich?	ľ	t's €6.30.
10.	How much is this / that guidebook?	ľ	t's £2.10.
11.	How much is this / that map?	It's £3.49	9.
12.	How much is this / that clock?	ľ	ťs €22.99.

1. Can I have?	С	6. Anything else?	SA
2. Have you got?	С	7. Here you are.	SA/C
3. May I help you?	SA	8. Is that all?	SA
4. How much is that?	С	9. How much is?	С
5. I'll take	С	10. Here is your change.	SA





# Lesson 8 Bargaining

#### Task 2

1. Can I see this statuette? Yes, of course.

2. What's the height of this statuette? It's 10 inches high.

3. How much is it in centimetres? It's about 25 centimetres.

4. What is it made of? It's made of iron.

5. How much is it? It's €8.

6. Where is it from? It's from our region.

7. Is it hand-made? Yes, it's totally hand-made.

8. How would you like to pay? By credit card.

9. Anything else? No that's all.

10. How much does it weigh? It weighs about 1 pound.

#### Task 3

- 1. Can I see this painting?
- 2. What is it made of?
- 3. It's really nice.
- 4. I won't take it.
- 5. That's too much for me.
- 6. What about 25 Euros?
- 7. I can add this badge.
- 8. It's a good bargain I'd say.
- 9. I would prefer cash.
- 10. How much does it weigh?
- 11. Is it hand-made?
- 12. How much is it in kilograms?

#### Task 4

Customer: Can I see this wallet?

**Shop assistant:** Yes, of **course**. Here you are.

Customer: What is it made of?

**Shop assistant:** It's made of **leather**. It's really elegant.

Customer: How much is it?

Shop assistant: It's €100.

**Customer:** A hundred Euros for a wallet?? That's **too** expensive. I won't take it.

**Shop assistant:** Ok, what about 80 Euros?





**Customer:** No, that's too much for me. I'll **leave** it, thank you.

**Shop assistant:** I'm afraid I can't sell it for **less** than 50 Euros. It's a good **bargain**.

**Customer:** OK, I'll take it then.

**Shop assistant:** How would you like to pa, Madame?

Customer: Can I pay by credit card?
Shop assistant: Of course, no problem.
Shop assistant: Can you enter your PIN?...

# Lesson 9 Describing objects

#### Task 2

hand-made ručně vyrobené
hand-painted ručně malované
silver-plated postříbřené
gold-plated pozlacené
embroidered vyšívané

embroidered with silk vyšívané hedvábím

made of... vyrábéno z...

porcelain porcelán wool vlna cotton bavlna silk hedváb bronze bronz steel ocel hlina clay amber jantar stone kámen brass mosaz plastic plast

#### Task 3

big small thick thin wide narrow long short heavy light smooth coarse shiny opaque

# Task 4 Examples

scarf silk long wide woolen vase porcelain, heavy, alabaster





T-shirt cotton

cup oval, porcelain statuette heavy, gold

ashtray alabaster, smooth

bracelet gold, long wallet leather

# Lesson 10 Describing city / region / town

#### Task 2

Santiago de Compostela is the **capital** of the autonomous **community** of Galicia in northwestern Spain.

The **city** has its origin in the **shrine** of Saint James the Great, now the city's **cathedral**, as destination of the Way of St. James, a leading Catholic **pilgrimage** route originated in the 9th **century**. In 1985 the city's Old Town was **designated** a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

#### Task 3

Canterbury is a historic English cathedral city, which is located at the heart of the City of Canterbury, a district of Kent in South East England. It lies on the River Stour.

Parts of the city have been designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Many historical structures remain, including a city wall built in Roman times and rebuilt in the 14th century, the ruins of St Augustine's Abbey and a Norman castle, and perhaps the oldest school in England.

Canterbury is a popular tourist destination: one of the most-visited cities in the United Kingdom. There is also a lot of students, as there are three universities. Canterbury is, however, a relatively small city, when compared with other British cities.





# Lesson 11 Reporting past historical events

#### Task 2

<u>Florence</u> (Italian: <u>Firenze</u>) is a major historical city in Italy, regarded as one of the most outstanding economic, cultural, political and artistic centres in the peninsula from the late <u>Middle Ages</u> to the <u>Renaissance</u>.

<u>Florence</u> was founded in 59 (BCE) as a settlement for former soldiers, being named <u>'Florentia'</u>, in the rich farming valley of the <u>Arno</u>. The city was built in the style of a military camp

<u>Florentia</u> was situated at the <u>Via Cassia</u>, the main route between <u>Rome</u> and the <u>North</u>. <u>Emperor Diocletian</u> made <u>Florentia</u> capital of the province of <u>Tuscia</u> in the 3rd century CE. Conquered by <u>Charlemagne</u> in 774, <u>Florence</u> became part of the <u>March of Tuscany</u>, which had <u>Lucca</u> as its capital. The population started to grow again and commerce prospered. In 854 <u>Florence</u> and <u>Fiesole</u> were united in one county.

In 1494 <u>Charles VIII</u> of France invaded <u>Italy</u>, entering <u>Tuscany</u> on his way to claim the throne of <u>Naples</u>.

In the 19th century the population of <u>Florence</u> doubled, and tripled in the 20th century with the growth of tourism, trade, financial services and the industry.

During World War II the city experienced a year-long German occupation (1943–1944). On September 25, 1943, allied soldiers bombed central <u>Florence</u>, destroying many buildings and killing 215 civilians.

In 1944, the retreating Germans wanted to blow up the bridges along the <u>Arno</u> linking the district of <u>Oltrarno</u> to the rest of the city, thus making it difficult for the British troops to cross. However, at the last moment <u>Hitler</u> ordered that the <u>Ponte Vecchio</u> must not be blown up, as it was too beautiful.

On November 4, 1966 the <u>Arno</u> flooded parts of the centre, killing at least 40 and damaging millions of art treasures and rare books. There was no warning from the authorities who knew the flood was coming, except a phone call to the jewellers on the Ponte Vecchio.

On 28 May 1993, a powerful car bomb exploded in the via de <u>Georgofili</u>, behind the <u>Uffizi</u> killing five people, injuring numerous others and seriously damaging the <u>Torre dei Pulci</u>, the museum and parts of its collection. The blast was attributed to the Mafia.





16. found Florence was founded...
17. build The city was built...

18. conquer Florentia was conquered...

19. become Florence **became**...

20. start to grow21. invadeCharles VII of France invaded...

22. double The population **doubled** in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
23. triple The population **tripled** in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

24. experience The city **experienced....** 

25. destroy Many buildings were destroyed...

26. flood The Arno River **flooded**...

27. kill More than 40 people were killed...28. damage Millions or rare books were damaged...

29. explode30. injureCar bomb exploded...Many people were injured...

#### Task 4

- 1. was bombed
- 2. were killed
- 3. were destroyed
- 4. was built
- 5. were shot
- 6. was forgotten
- 7. built

# Lesson 12 Giving directions

### Task 2 a

A B

Where should I change for...? You should change at the next stop. Which bus goes to ...? You can take bus line 24.

Does this bus/train go to...? No, this bus goes in the opposite direction.

Where do I get off? I want to get to...

How many stops are there to...?

Please take me to the bus station

Next stop

About 3 stops.

Which bus station.

#### Task 2b

- 1. A: Excuse me, where should I change for Picadilly Circus?
  - B: You should change at the next stop.
  - A: OK, thanks.
- 2. A: Excuse me.
  - B: Yes?
  - A: Which bus goes to Victoria Station?
  - B: You can take bu line 24.
  - A: Thank you.
  - B: No problem.





- 3. A: Excuse me, I want to get to the Royal Palace. Where do I get off?
  - B: Next stop.
  - A: OK, thanks.
- 4. A: Excuse me, does this bus go to Gran Via?
  - B: No! This bus goes in the opposite direction. Get off at the next stop and go that way.
  - A: Alright, thanks a lot.
  - B: You're welcome.
- 5. A: Good morning.
  - B: Good morning, please take me to the bus station.
  - B: Oh, Victoria.
  - A: No problem.
  - A: That's 12.50.
  - B: Here you are.
  - A: 50 change. Thank you. Good day.
  - B: Thank you.
- 6. A: Excuse me, how many stops are there to St. Mark's Square?
  - B: About 3 stops.
  - A: Thank you.
  - B: You're welcome.