

MODULE 4: ENGLISH FOR EUROPEAN CULTURAL ROUTES

ENGLISH - FRENCH

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Ce cours de langue est prévu pour un apprentissage autonome. L'utilisateur peut sélectionner des chapitres particuliers en fonction de ses intérêts, les étudier, utiliser le vocabulaire et tester les dialogues dans la vie quotidienne.

Les utilisateurs peuvent utiliser les sites internet suivants afin de faciliter leur apprentissage :

Pour améliorer la prononciation:

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

<http://www.howjsay.com>

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

Pour vérifier le sens de mots inconnus:

<http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary>

<http://www.translatica.pl/> (English, German, Polish)

<http://oxforddictionaries.com>

Nous vous souhaitons un apprentissage ludique et efficace !

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Lesson 1

Introductions

Task 1/ Exercice 1

Read the dialogue. Try to translate it using the glossary

Lire le dialogue. Essayer de traduire en utilisant le glossaire.

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	Bonjour
My name's...	Mon nom est...
I'm from England.	Je viens d'Angleterre.
Are you...?	Etes-vous...?
rear garden	jardin à l'arrière
I'll call him.	Je l'appelle.
Wait a minute	Attendez un instant.
Nice to see you.	Enchanté de vous rencontrer.
Can I offer you...?	Puis-je vous offrir...?
something to drink	quelque chose à boire
a glass of mineral water	un verre d'eau minérale
please	s'il vous plaît

It's so hot today.	Il fait chaud aujourd'hui.
I think...	Je pense...
we should	Nous devrions
go to my office	aller à mon bureau
That's a good idea.	C'est une bonne idée.
We have a lot to talk about.	Nous avons beaucoup de choses à discuter.

Task 2 / Exercice 2

Match the words or expressions with their meaning.

Faire correspondre les mots ou expressions avec leur signification.

Hello / Hi	Salut
Good morning	Bonjour
Good afternoon	Bon après-midi
Good evening	Bonsoir
Goodbye	Au revoir
Good night	Bonne nuit
Hello, how are you today?	Salut, comment allez-vous aujourd'hui ?
I'm fine, thanks, and you?	Je vais bien, merci. Et vous ?
I'm OK.	Ca va.
I'm afraid I have to go.	Je suis désolé. Je dois partir.
Have a nice day.	Passez une bonne journée.
How is it going?	Comment ça va?
Fine, thanks.	Bien, merci.
See you soon.	A bientôt.
It was nice to meet you.	Je suis ravi de vous avoir rencontré.
too	aussi
What's your name?	Comment vous appelez-vous ?
What's your first name?	Quel est votre prénom ?
What's your surname?	Quel est votre nom de famille ?

Task 3

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

Mettre les phrases des dialogues dans le bon ordre, puis essayer de les traduire en français.

A

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

B

- ___ 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.

Task 4

Complete the dialogues with the words in bold.

Compléter les dialogues avec les mots en gras.

A

name's **your** **is** **meet (2x)**
Hello, my _____ Tim. What's _____ name?
My name _____ Maggie.
Nice to _____ you Maggie.
Nice to _____ you Tim.

B

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 French.

Traduire les expressions en français.

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|-------|
| 1. | Hello, my name's Jack. | _____ |
| 2. | What's your name? | _____ |
| 3. | My name is Sue. | _____ |
| 4. | Nice to meet you | _____ |
| 5. | It was nice to meet you. | _____ |
| 6. | Goodbye. | _____ |
| 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 | _____ |
| 14. | something to drink | _____ |

15. Can I offer you?

Lesson 2

Countries and nationalities

Task 1

Read the dialogue. Try to translate it using the glossary

Lire le dialoue. Essayer de la traduire en utilisant la glossaire.

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

Glossary

Where are you from?	D'où venez-vous ?
I'm from...	Je viens de...
And you?	Et vous ?
I was born in...	Je suis né en...
My parents are...	Mes parenst sont...
What's the capital of Germany?	Quelle est la capitale d'Allemagne ?
Yes, ure.	Oui, bien sûr.
I forgot.	J'ai oublié.
What nationality are you?	De quelle nationalité êtes-vous ?
I'm Polish.	Je suis polonais.
We're German.	Nous sommes allemands.
Are you English?	Etes-vous anglais ?

Task 2

Match the countries and nationalities.

Faire correspondre les pays et les nationalités.

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 French.

Traduire les noms des pays et des adjectifs en français.

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	
Luxembourg		Luxembourg	
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.

Choisir les bonnes réponses.

- What's the capital of Spain?
a. Barcelona b. Madrid c. Valencia
- What's the capital of Poland?
a. Kraków b. Gdańsk c. Warszawa
- What's the capital of Germany?
a. Berlin b. Dortmund c. Koln
- What's the capital of Finland?
a. Copenhagen b. Helsinki c. Stockholm
- What's the capital of France?
a. Cannes b. Paris c. Marseille

Task 5

Complete the sentences.

Compléter les phrases.

Example: / Exemple:

I am from England. I am English.

I am from Spain. I am _____.

- 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 _____.

Task 6

Write the sentences using contracted forms.

Ecrire les phrases sous forme contractée.

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.

Ecrire des questions directes, comme dans l'exemple.

Example:

He is from Italy. Is he from Italy?

1. They are from Spain. Are _____?
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	Je suis
You are / You're	Tu es
He is / He's	Il est
She is / She's	Elle est
We are / We're	Nous sommes
They are / They're	Ils sont
Is he from Italy?	Est ce qu'il vient d'Italie ?
Are they from Spain?	Sont-ils d'Espagne ?
Are you Italian?	Etes-vous Italiens ?

Lesson 3

Welcoming a visitor

Task 1

Read the dialogue. Try to translate it using the glossary

Lire le dialogue. Essayer de le traduire en utilisant le glossaire.

A	"Hello! Welcome to Madrid."
B	"It's a really nice city. I love it."
A	"You should see the Royal Palace. 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 Retiro park and rest."
B	"That's a good idea. Thank you."

Glossary

Welcome to...	Bienvenue à...
It's a really nice city.	C'est une belle ville.
You should see...	Vous devriez voir...

It's impressive.	C'est impressionnant.
the Royal Palace	le palais royal
There are so many interesting places here.	Il y a tellement de choses intéressantes ici.
Yes, that's true.	Oui, c'est vrai.
a bit hot	un peu chaud
to walk all day	pour marcher toute la journée
I know.	Je sais..
usually	habituellement
so	ainsi
July	juillet
You can go to...	Vous pouvez aller à...
That's a good idea.	C'ets une bonneidée.
Thank you.	Merci.
interesting	intéressant
lovely	joli
modern	contemporain
exciting	excitant
warm	chaud
cold	froid
rest	se reposer
town	ville
I love it.	Je l'aime.
freezing	glaçant
sunny	ensoleillé
rainy	pluvieux
snowy	neigeux
foggy	brumeux

Task 2

Put the words in order to make sentences.

Mettre les mots dans le bon ordre pour faire des phrases.

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.

Compléter le dialogue avec les mots proposés.

should that's lovely cathedral interesting

usually day café idea Welcome

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

Task 4

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

Lire le glossaire. Puis choisir les mots les plus appropriés dans chaque phrase.

Glossary

Months of the year	Mois de l'année
January	janvier
February	février
March	mars
April	avril
May	mai
June	juin
July	juillet
August	août
September	septembre
October	octobre
November	novembre
December	décembre

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

Task 5

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

Lire la glossaire. Puis faire correspondre les villes et les monuments.

Glossary

cathedral	cathédrale
church	église
bridge	pont
museum	musée
theatre	théâtre
art gallery	galerie d'art

statue	statue
monument	monument
sculpture	sculpture
tower	tour
palace	palais
castle	château
square	place
park	parc
sanctuary	sanctuaire
monastery	monastère
basilica	basilique

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.

Répondre aux questions. Remplir avec les noms de pays ou de villes.

Where is....? / Gdzie jest?

- Where is *Charles' Bridge*? It's in _____.
- Where is *Versaille*? It's in _____.
- Where is *Milan Cathedral*? It's in _____.
- Where is *Manneken Pis*? It's in _____.
- Where is *Vasco da Gama Bridge*? It's in _____.
- 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

Lire les dialogues. Essayer de les traduire en utilisant le glossaire.

Dialogue 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's 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 Coliseum and Forum Romanum.

B: I have seen the Coliseum, 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	au Nord
south	au Sud
east	Est
west	Ouest
inhabitant / inhabitants	habitant / habitants
big	grand
small	petit
It's my first visit here.	C'est la première fois que je suis ici.
Enjoy your stay.	Bon séjour.
Is it your first time in...?	Est-ce votre première fois à...?
Do you like...?	Est-ce que vous aimez...?
I have seen...	J'ai vu...
I haven't seen...	Je n'ai pas vu...
Have you seen....?	Avez-vous vu...?
I'm a bit tired.	Je suis un peu fatiguée.
there	ici
have a coffee	Prenez un café.
yet	maintenant
I must see it	Je dois le voir.

Task 2

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

Choisir les mots les plus appropriés pour décrire la localisation des lieux.

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.

Mettre les mots dans l'ordre correct pour former des questions.

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 Coliseum the? _____
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 example.

Former des phrases négatives comme dans l'exemple.

Example: I'm from Dortmund.
I am **not** from Dortmund.

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.

Faire correspondre les questions avec les réponses.

Is it your first time in Italy?	No, it's warm and sunny.
Do you like Munich?	About 200,000 inhabitants.
Where is the café?	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 words.

Compléter les dialogues avec les mots manquants.

Dialogue 1

- A: Hello. _____ to Prague. Where are you _____?
- B: I'm _____ 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 _____?
- B: About 50,000 _____.
- A: Do you _____ Prague?
- B: Yes, it's _____ nice. It's my first _____ here.
- A: Enjoy your _____.

Dialogue 2

- A: Is it your _____ time in France?
 B: Yes, I have _____ been here.
 A: Do you _____ Paris?
 B: Yes, it's a very romantic _____.
 A: You _____ see the Eiffel Tower.
 B: I have _____ 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 _____ tired.
 A: There's a café _____. We can go there and have a _____.
 B: That's a good _____.

Task 7**Translate the sentences into French.****Traduire les phrases en français .**

1. Do you like London?

2. It's a very romantic city.

3. That's a good idea.

4. It's very hot today.

5. It's in the south-east of Italy.

6. Enjoy your stay.

7. I haven't seen the bridge yet. _____
8. I have been to the museum. _____

Lesson 5

Numbers

Task 1**Read the numbers. Then write the numbers as in the example.****Lire les chiffres. Puis traduire les chiffres comme dans l'exemple.**

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 *twenty-one*
32. *thirty-two*

36 _____
41 _____
53 _____
72 _____
88 _____
94 _____
78 _____
33 _____
89 _____
47 _____

Task 2

Write the result in words.

Ecrire le résultat en toutes lettres.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| 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.

Faire correspondre les nombres ordinaux avec les cardinaux.

one	_____	first
two	_____	second
three	_____	sixteenth
four	_____	twentieth
five	_____	seventeenth
six	_____	thirteenth
seven	_____	eighteenth
eight	_____	twelfth

nine _____
 ten _____
 eleven _____
 twelve _____
 thirteen _____
 fourteen _____
 fifteen _____
 sixteen _____
 seventeen _____
 eighteen _____
 nineteen _____
 twenty _____

fourth _____
 fourteenth _____
 fifteenth _____
 eighth _____
 sixth _____
 tenth _____
 eleventh _____
 third _____
 fifth _____
 seventh _____
 nineteenth _____
 ninth _____

Task 4

Write the numbers as in the example.

Ecrire les chiffres comme dans l'exemple.

Example: 123 one hundred and twenty-three

345 _____
 421 _____
 789 _____
 534 _____
 999 _____
 291 _____
 378 _____
 450 _____
 696 _____
 712 _____

Task 5

Find ordinal and cardinal numbers.

Trouver les chiffres ordinaux et cardinaux.

twentythreefifthtwelveeleventhfourthirtyseventyhundredthsecondthirteeneightoneforty

Lesson 6

Units of measurement

Task 1

Study the table.

Lire le tableau.

Length		
Metric System	American and British Units	Conversion Factors

1 millimetre = 1/1,000 meter 1 centimetre = 1/100 meter 1 decimetre = 1/10 meter 1 meter (basic unit of length) 1 decametre = 10 meters 1 kilometre = 1,000 meters	1 inch = 1/36 yard = 1/12 foot 1 foot = 1/3 yard 1 yard (basic unit of length) 1 rod = 5 1/2 yards 1 furlong = 220 yards = 40 rods 1 mile = 1,760 yards = 5,280 feet 1 fathom = 6 feet 1 nautical mile = 6,076.1 feet	1 centimetre = 0.39 inch 1 inch = 2.54 centimetres 1 meter = 39.37 inches 1 foot = 0.305 meter 1 meter = 3.28 feet 1 yard = 0.914 meter 1 meter = 1.094 yards 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 decimetre = 1/100 square meter 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 inch = 1/1,296 square yard = 1/144 square foot 1 square foot = 1/9 square yard 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 yards = 640 acres	1 square centimetre = 0.155 square inch 1 square inch = 6.45 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 kilometres
Volume and Capacity (Liquid and Dry)		
Metric System	American and British Units	Conversion Factors
1 cubic centimetre = 1/1,000,000 cubic meter 1 cubic decimetre = 1/1,000 cubic meter 1 cubic meter = 1 stere (basic unit of volume) 1 millilitre = 1/1,000 litre = 1 cubic centimetre 1 centilitre = 1/100 litre 1 decilitre = 1/10 litre 1 litre = 1 cubic decimetre (basic	1 cubic inch = 1/46,656 cubic yard = 1/1,728 cubic foot 1 cubic foot = 1/27 cubic yard 1 cubic yard (basic unit of volume) 1 U.S. fluid ounce = 1/128 U.S. gallon = 1/16 U.S. pint 1 British imperial fluid ounce = 1/20 imperial pint 1 pint = 1/8 gallon = 1/2 quart 1 quart = 1/4 gallon	1 cubic centimetre = 0.06 cubic inch 1 cubic inch = 16.4 cubic centimetres 1 cubic yard = 0.765 cubic meter 1 cubic meter = 1.3 cubic yards 1 millilitre = 0.034 fluid ounce 1 fluid ounce = 29.6 millilitres 1 U.S. quart = 0.946 litre 1 litre = 1.06 U.S. quarts

unit of capacity) 1 dekalitre = 10 litres 1 hectolitre = 100 litres = 1/10 cubic meter	1 U.S. gallon (basic unit of liquid capacity in the United States) = 231 cubic inches 1 imperial gallon (basic unit of liquid capacity in some Commonwealth nations) = 277.4 cubic inches 1 dry pint = 1/2 dry quart 1 dry quart = 1/32 bushel = 1/8 peck 1 U.S. bushel (basic unit of dry capacity in the United States) = 2,150.4 cubic inches 1 imperial bushel (basic unit of dry capacity in some Commonwealth nations) = 2,219.4 cubic inches	1 U.S. gallon = 3.8 litres 1 imperial gallon = 1.2 U.S. gallons = 4.5 litres 1 litre = 0.9 dry quarto 1 dry quart = 1.1 litres 1 dekalitre = 0.28 U.S. bushel 1 U.S. bushel = 0.97 imperial bushel = 3.5 dekalitres
Weight (Mass)		
Metric System	American and British Units: Avoirdupois	Conversion Factors
1 milligram = 1/1,000,000 kilogram = 1/1,000 gram 1 centigram = 1/100,000 kilogram = 1/100 gram 1 decigram = 1/10,000 kilogram = 1/10 gram 1 gram = 1/1,000 kilogram 1 dekagram = 1/100 kilogram = 10 grams 1 hectogram = 1/10 kilogram = 100 grams 1 kilogram (basic unit of weight or mass) 1 metric ton = 1,000 kilograms	1 grain = 1/7,000 pound = 1/437.5 ounce 1 dram = 1/256 pound = 1/16 ounce 1 ounce = 1/16 pound 1 pound (basic unit of weight or mass) 1 short hundredweight = 100 pounds 1 long hundredweight = 112 pounds 1 short ton = 2,000 pounds 1 long ton = 2,240 pounds	1 milligram = 0.015 grain 1 grain = 64.8 milligrams 1 gram = 0.035 avoirdupois ounce 1 avoirdupois ounce = 28.35 grams 1 kilogram = 2.205 avoirdupois pounds

Task 2.

Match the questions with the answers. Use the glossary.

Faire correspondre les questions avec les réponses. Utiliser le glossaire.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. What's the height of this statue? | This sculpture weighs about 1 kilogram. |
| 2. How big is this rug? | It's 2 by 3 metres. |
| 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.
10. How big is this picture? It's about 200 square kilometres.

Glossary

height	hauteur	statue	statue
length	longueur	box	boîte
weight	poids	scarf	écharpe
capacity	objętość	a chocolate	un chocolat
big	grand	picture	image
small	petit	rug	dywan
long	long	jug	dzbanek
heavy	lourd	area	zone

Task 3

Use the conversion tables to answer the questions.

Utiliser le tableau de conversion pour répondre aux questions.

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 its 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? _____

Lesson 7

Saying and asking for prices

Task 1

Read the dialogue. Try to translate it using the glossary

Lire le dialogue. Essayer de le traduire en utilisant la glossaire.

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?	Puis-je vous aider ?
I can't speak English very well.	Je ne parle pas très bien anglais.
mineral water	eau minérale
still	plate
sparkling	gazeuse
silk	soie
a map of London	une carte de Londres
a sandwich	un sandwich
ham	jambon
tuna	thon
cheese	fromage
I'll take...	Je prendrai
Sorry?	Pardon ?
Here you are.	Et voilà.
Just a moment.	Un instant svp.
Can I pay by credit card?	Puis je payer avec une carte de crédit ?

Task 2

Write the prices as in the example.

Ecrire les prix comme dans l'exemple.

*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.

Regeradre les prix. Puis écrire les dialogues comme dans l'exemple.

Example: 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 box 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).

Ecrire les expressions suivantes. Qui les prononce ? Ecrire V (pour vendeur) ou C (pour client).

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|
| 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...	Pourrais-je avoir...
Anything else?	Quelquechose d'autre ?
Here is your change.	Voici votre monnaie.
Is that all?	Ce sera tout ?
a guidebook	un livre guide de voyage
a pencil box	une boîte à crayons

Have you got...?

Avez-vous...?

Lesson 8

Bargaining

Task 1

Read the dialogue. Try to translate it using the glossary

Lire les dialogues, Essayer de le traduire en utilisant la glossaire.

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	vase
What is it made of?	De quelle matière est-ce fait ?

alabaster	albâtre
smooth	lisse
so expensive	tellement cher
too expensive	trop cher
I'll take it.	Je vais le prendre.
I won't take it.	Je ne le prends pas.
I'll leave it.	Je le laisse.
too much	trop
I can't spend more than...	Je ne peux pas dépenser plus de ...
souvenir / souvenirs	souvenir / souvenirs
ashtray	cendrier
still	toujours
I can't sell it for less.	Je ne peux pas le vendre pour moins.
It's a good bargain.	C'est une bonne affaire.
I'd say	Je dirai
How would you like to pay?	Comment souhaitez-vous payer ?
I would prefer cash.	Je préfère en espèce.
You're welcome.	De rien.

Task 2

Match the questions with the answers.

Faire correspondre les questions avec les réponses.

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 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.

Mettre les mots dans l'ordre pour former des phrases correctes.

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

Task 4

Complete the dialogue with appropriate words.

Compléter le dialogue avec les mots appropriés.

problem would made course leave credit
bargain see leather much too less

Customer: Can I _____ this wallet?
Shop assistant: Yes, of _____. Here you are.
Customer: What is it _____ of?
Shop assistant: It's made of _____. It's really elegant.
Customer: How _____ is it?
Shop assistant: It's €100.
Customer: A hundred Euros for a wallet?? That's _____ expensive. I won't take it.
Shop assistant: Ok, what about 80 Euros?
Customer: No, that's too much for me. I'll _____ it, thank you.
Shop assistant: I'm afraid I can't sell it for _____ than 50 Euros. It's a good _____.
Customer: OK, I'll take it then.
Shop assistant: How _____ you like to pay, Madame?
Customer: Can I pay by _____ card?
Shop assistant: Of course, no _____.
Customer: Here you are.
Shop assistant: Can you enter your PIN?...

Lesson 9

Describing objects

Task 1

Read the dialogue. Try to translate it using the glossary

Lire le dialogue, Essayer de le traduire en utilisant le glossaire.

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....	Je cherche...
hand-painted	peint à la main
Would you like...	Voulez-vous...
round	rond
oval	oval
square	carré
too big	trop grand
too small	trop petit
smaller	plus petit
bigger	plus grand
if possible	si possible
please have a look at	Veuillez regarder
I like it.	Je l'aime bien.
I need at least three.	J'ai besoin d'au moins trois.
Would it be any cheaper?	Vous pourriez faire un prix?
That's a real bargain.	C'est une bonne affaire.
a bit expensive	un peu cher
15 Euros each	15 euro chaque
diameter	diamètre

Task 2

Try to match the expression with their French translation.

Faire correspondre les expressions avec les traductions en français.

hand-made	brodé
hand-painted	fait en
silver-plated	plaqué argent
gold-plated	plaqué or
embroidered	brodé avec de la soie
embroidered with silk	fait à la main
made of...	peint à la main

porcelain	pierre
wool	ambre
cotton	bronze
silk	soie
bronze	plastique
steel	acier
clay	argile
amber	cuivre
stone	porcelaine
brass	laine
plastic	coton

Task 3

Match the opposite adjectives. Use the glossary below.

Faire correspondre les adjectifs opposés. Utiliser le glossaire ci-dessous.

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

Glossary

big	grand	long	long
small	petit	short	court
thick	épais	heavy	lourd
thin	fin	light	léger
wide	vaste	smooth	lisse
narrow	étroit	coarse	grossier
shiny	brillant	opaque	opaque

Task 4

Choose the adjectives to describe the following items.

Choisir les adjectifs pour décrire les objets suivants :

oval	silk	cotton	porcelain	gold	long
woolen	heavy	alabaster	wide	leather	smooth

scarf:	_____	_____	vase	_____
T-shirt	_____	_____	cup	_____
statuette	_____	_____	ashtray	_____
bracelet	_____	_____	wallet	_____

Lesson 10

Describing city / region / town

Task 1

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

Lire les textes à propos des trois villes. Essayer de les traduire avec le glossaire.

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	branque	located	situé
left	gauche	autonomous	autonome
right	droite	community	communauté
province	région	population	population
worldwide	Dans la monde entier	approximately	approximativement
tower	tour	urban zone	zone urbaine
bell	cloche	estimated	estimé
resident	résident	temperate	tempéré
contain	contient	oceanic	océanique
several	plusieurs	climate	climat
bridge	pont	warm	chaud
metropolitan	métropolitain	chilly	frais
home	maison	winter	hiver
history	histoire	nearly	presque

Task 2

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

Uzupełnij tekst odpowiednimi wyrażeniami. Skorzystaj ze słowniczka.

city	community	capital	cathedral
pilgrimage	designated	shrine	century

Santiago de Compostela is the _____ of the autonomous _____ of Galicia in northwestern Spain.

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

Glossary

origin	origine	route	itinéraire
shrine	sanctuaire	originated	créé
leading	important	designated	désigné
pilgrimage	pèlerinage	heritage	patrimoine

Task 3

Put the sentences in a logical order. Use the glossary to help you.

Mettre les phrases dans un ordre logique. Utiliser le glossaire pour vous aider.

___ 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	historique	city wall	mur d'enceinte
district	département	remain	rester
lie	se situer	including	en comptant
part	partie	built	construit
rebuilt	reconstruit	local	local
destination	destination	tourist	touristique
a lot of	beaucoup de	relatively	relativement
abbey	abbaye	ruins	ruines

Task 4

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

Aller sur Wikipedia pour trouver des informations sur votre région, ville. Lire les information en anglais et en français.

Lesson 11

Reporting past historical events

Task 1

Read the text about Florence. Try to translate it into French using the glossary.

Lire le texte au sujet de Florence. Essayer de le traduire en français en utilisant le glossaire.

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

Glossary

regarded	considéré	claim	déclarer
outstanding	remarquable	throne	trône
peninsula	péninsule	financial services	services financiers
founded	fondé	bombed	bombardés
settlement	fondation	destroying	détruisant
former	ancien	retreating	retrayant
soldiers	soldats	cross	traverser
military camp	camp militaire	troops	troupes
conquered	conquis	blow up	détruire
commerce	commerce	flooded	a inondé

were united	étaient unifiés	art treasures	trésors de l'art
doubled	a doublé	exploded	explosé
tripled	a triplé	authorities	autorités
attributed	attribué	warning	avertissement

Task 2

Read the text again. Underline all proper names.

Lire le texte encore une fois. Souligner tous les noms propres.

Task 3

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

Ecrire des phrases courtes en utilisant les verbes donnés au temps passé (voix active ou passive). Ajouter toute information nécessaire.

1. found Florence _____.
2. build The city _____.
3. conquer Florentia _____.
4. become Florence _____.
5. start to grow The population _____.
6. invade Charles VII of France _____.
7. double The population _____ in the 19th century.
8. triple The population _____ in the 20th 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.

Lire les règles. Puis faire des phrases.

REGULAR VERBS	IRREGULAR VERBS				
Infinitive	Past form (active)	Past form (passive)	Infinitive	Past form (active)	Past form (passive)
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 people _____ (kill) in a fire.
3. Two bridges _____ (destroy).
4. The Cathedral _____ (build) in the 15th century.
5. Two people _____ (shoot) in the street.
6. The old church _____ (forget) for over two centuries.
7. They _____ (build) this castle in the 13th century.

Task 5

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

Aller sur le site internet *Wikipedia*. Lire l'histoire de votre région ou ville en anglais et en français.

Lesson 12

Giving directions

Task 1

Read the dialogues. Try to translate it using the glossary

Lire les dialogues. Essayer de traduire en utilisant le glossaire.

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...?	Comment puis-je aller à...?
It's easy.	C'est facile.
go straight on	aller tout droit
turn left	tourner à gauche
turn right	tourner à droite
You can't miss it.	Vous ne pouvez pas la manquer.
tourist information centre	Office du tourisme
How far is it from here?	Est-ce loin d'ici?
the Underground	le métro
It's far from here.	C'est loin d'ici.
Where is the station?	Où est la gare ?
It's over there.	C'est là bas.
take the first street on your right	prendre la première rue à droite
take the second street on your left	prendre la seconde rue à gauche
go over the bridge	traverser le pont
go past the church	dépasser l'église

Task 2 a

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

Faire correspondre les phrases de la colonne A avec les phrases de la colonne B.

A

Where should I change for...?

Which bus goes to ...?

Does this bus/train go to...?

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

How many stops are there to...?

Please take me to the bus station

B

Which bus station.

No, this bus goes in the opposite direction.

You can take bus number 24.

Next stop

About 3 stops.

You should change at the next stop.

Task 2b

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

Compléter les lignes des dialogues avec les lignes manquantes de la partie a.

- A:** Excuse me, _____ Piccadilly Circus?

B: You should change at the next stop.

A: OK, thanks.
- 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.

Choisir trois itinéraires de la région où vous vivez. S'entraîner à donner les indications pour aller d'un point A à un point B.

THE KEY

Lesson 1

Introductions

Task 2

Hello / Hi	Salut
Good morning	Bonjour
Good afternoon	Bon après-midi
Good evening	Bonsoir
Goodbye	Au revoir
Good night	Bonne nuit
Hello, how are you today?	Salut, comment allez-vous aujourd'hui ?
I'm fine, thanks, and you?	Je vais bien, merci. Et vous ?
I'm OK.	Ca va.
I'm afraid I have to go.	Je suis désolé. Je dois partir.

Have a nice day.	Passez une bonne journée.
How is it going?	Comment ça va?
Fine, thanks.	Bien, merci.
See you soon.	A bientôt.
It was nice to meet you.	Je suis ravi de vous avoir rencontré.
too	aussi
What's your name?	Comment vous appelez-vous ?
What's your first name?	Quel est votre prénom ?
What's your surname?	Quel est votre nom de famille ?

Task 3

A

Hello, my name's Mark. What's your name?

My name is Brenda.

Nice to meet you Brenda.

Nice to meet you Mark.

B

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

A

Hello, my **name's** Tim. What's **your** name?

My name **is** Maggie.

Nice to **meet** you Maggie.

Nice to **meet** you Tim.

B

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

1. Hello, my name's Jack.
2. What's your name?
3. My name is Sue.
4. Nice to meet you
5. It was nice to meet you.
6. Goodbye.
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
14. something to drink
15. Can I offer you?

Bonjour, mon nom est Jack.
 Comment t'appelles-tu ?
 Je m'appelle Sue.
 Enchanté de vous rencontrer.
 Je suis ravi de vous avoir rencontré.
 Au revoir.

A bientôt.

Je suis désolée, je dois partir.
 Passez une bonne journée.
 Comment allez-vous aujourd'hui ?
 Quel est ton prénom ?
 Il fait tellement chaud aujourd'hui.
 un verre d'eau minérale
 quelquechose à boire
 Puis-je vous offrir...?

Lesson 2

Countries and nationalities

Task 2

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

Task 3

Country	Nationality		
Austria	Autriche	Austrian	autrichien
Belgium	Belgique	Belgian	belge
Bulgaria	Bulgarie	Bulgarian	bulgare
Canada	Canada	Canadian	canadien
China	Chine	Chinese	chinois
Czech Republic	République tchèque	Czech	tchèque
Denmark	Danemark	Danish	danois
England	Angleterre	English	anglais
Estonia	Estonie	Estonian	estonien
Finland	Finlande	Finnish	finois
France	France	French	français
Germany	Allemagne	German	allemand
Greece	Grèce	Greek	grec
Holland	Hollande	Dutch	hollandais
Hungary	Hongrie	Hungarian	hongrois
Italy	Italie	Italian	italien
Japan	Japon	Japanese	japonais
Latvia	Lettonie	Latvian	letton
Lithuania	Lituanie	Lithuanian	lituanien
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	luxembourgeois
Mexico	Mexique	Mexican	mexicain
Norway	Norvège	Norwegian	norvégien
Poland	Pologne	Polish	polonais
Portugal	Portugal	Portuguese	portugais
Romania	Roumanie	Romanian	roumain
Russia	Russie	Russian	russe
Slovakia	Slovaquie	Slovak	slovaque
Spain	Espagne	Spanish	espagnol
Sweden	Suède	Swedish	suédois
the USA	Etats Unis	American	américain
Turkey	Turquie	Turkish	turc

Task 4

1. b. Madrid
2. c. Warszawa
3. a. Berlin
4. b. Helsinki
5. b. Paris

Task5

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.

Task 7

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

Task 6

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Where is <i>Charles' Bridge</i> ? | It's in Prague . |
| 2. Where is <i>Versaille</i> ? | It's in France . |
| 3. Where is <i>Milan Cathedral</i> ? | It's in Milan . |
| 4. Where is <i>Manneken Pis</i> ? | It's in Brussels . |
| 5. Where is <i>Vasco da Gama Bridge</i> ? | It's in Lisbon . |
| 6. Where is <i>St. Peter's Basilica</i> ? | It's in Vatican . |

Lesson 4

Small talk

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 Coliseum 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?

Task 4

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.

Task 5

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's **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? | Aimez-vous Londres ? |
| 2. It's a very romantic city. | C'est une ville très romantique. |
| 3. That's a good idea. | C'est une bonne idée. |
| 4. It's very hot today. | Il fait très chaud aujourd'hui. |
| 5. It's in the south-east of Italy. | C'est dans le Sud-Est de l'Italie. |
| 6. Enjoy your stay. | Profitez bien de votre séjour. |
| 7. I haven't seen the bridge yet. | Je n'ai pas encore vu le pont. |
| 8. I have been to the museum. | J'ai été au musée. |

Lesson 5

Numbers

Task 1

36	thirty-six
41	forty-one
53	fifty-three
72	seventy-two
88	eighty-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
seven	seventh
eight	eighth
nine	ninth
ten	tenth
eleven	eleventh
twelve	twelfth
thirteen	thirteenth
fourteen	fourteenth
fifteen	fifteenth
sixteen	sixteenth
seventeen	seventeenth
eighteen	eighteenth
nineteen	nineteenth
twenty	twentieth

Task 4

345	three hundred and forty-five
421	four hundred and twenty-one
789	seven hundred and eight-nine
534	five hundred and thirty-four
999	nine hundred and ninety-nine
291	two hundred and ninety-one
378	three hundred and seventy-eight
450	four hundred and fifty
696	six hundred and ninety-six
712	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 weigh about 250 dekagrams. |
| 10. | How big is this picture? | It's 20 by 30 centimetres. |

Task 3

- | | | |
|----|---|--------|
| 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 its 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 |

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? | It's 80c. |
| 2. | How much is this / that watch? | It's £15.70. |
| 3. | How much is this / that mug? | It's €4.00. |
| 4. | How much is this / that box of chocolates? | It's €5.60. |
| 5. | How much is this / that pen? | It's £3.99. |
| 6. | How much is this / that pencil box? | It's €17.30. |
| 7. | How much is this / that T-shirt? | It's £12.99. |
| 8. | How much is this / that scarf? | It's €10.49. |
| 9. | How much is this / that sandwich? | It's €6.30. |
| 10. | How much is this / that guidebook? | It's £2.10. |
| 11. | How much is this / that map? | It's £3.49. |
| 12. | How much is this / that clock? | It's €22.99. |

Task 4

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|--------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Can I have...? | C | 6. Anything else? | SA |
| 2. Have you got ...? | C | 7. Here you are. | SA / C |
| 3. May I help you? | SA | 8. Is that all? | SA |
| 4. How much is that? | C | 9. How much is ...? | C |
| 5. I'll take... | C | 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	<i>fait à la main</i>
hand-painted	<i>peint à la main</i>
silver-plated	<i>plaqué or</i>
gold-plated	<i>plaqué argent</i>
embroidered	<i>brodé</i>
embroidered with silk	<i>brodée avec de la soie</i>
made of...	<i>fait en...</i>
porcelain	<i>porcelaine</i>
wool	<i>laine</i>
cotton	<i>coton</i>
silk	<i>soie</i>
bronze	<i>bronze</i>
steel	<i>acier</i>
clay	<i>argile</i>
amber	<i>ambre</i>
stone	<i>pierre</i>
brass	<i>cuivre</i>
plastic	<i>plastique</i>

Task 3

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

Task 4*Examples*

<i>scarf</i>	<i>silk long wide woolen</i>
<i>vase</i>	<i>porcelain, heavy, alabaster</i>
<i>T-shirt</i>	<i>cotton</i>
<i>cup</i>	<i>oval, porcelain</i>
<i>statuette</i>	<i>heavy, gold</i>
<i>ashtray</i>	<i>alabaster, smooth</i>
<i>bracelet</i>	<i>gold, long</i>
<i>wallet</i>	<i>leather</i>

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

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.

Task 3

- | | |
|------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. found | Florence was founded ... |
| 2. build | The city was built ... |
| 3. conquer | Florentia was conquered ... |
| 4. become | Florence became ... |

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 5. start to grow | The population started to grow ... |
| 6. invade | Charles VII of France invaded ... |
| 7. double | The population doubled in the 19 th century. |
| 8. triple | The population tripled in the 20 th century. |
| 9. experience | The city experienced |
| 10. destroy | Many buildings were destroyed ... |
| 11. flood | The Arno River flooded ... |
| 12. kill | More than 40 people were killed ... |
| 13. damage | Millions of rare books were damaged ... |
| 14. explode | Car bomb exploded ... |
| 15. injure | 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

Where should I change for...?
 Which bus goes to ...?
 Does this bus/train go to...?
 Where do I get off? I want to get to...
 How many stops are there to...?
 Please take me to the bus station

B

You should change at the next stop.
 You can take bus line 24.
 No, this bus goes in the opposite direction.
 Next stop
 About 3 stops.
 Which bus station.

Task 2b

1. A: Excuse me, **where should I change for** Piccadilly 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 bus 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.