MODULE 4: ENGLISH FOR EUROPEAN CULTURAL ROUTES

ENGLISH - SPANISH

AKADEMIA HUMANISTYCZNO-EKONOMICZNA W ŁODZI, Poland
AGDR Terras do Deza, Spain

El curso está diseñado para la auto estudio. Los estudiantes (usuarios) pueden elegir unidades particulares de su interés, estudiar y utilizar el vocabulario en diálogos de muestra en su práctica cotidiana.

Los alumnos pueden utilizar los siguientes enlaces con el fin de facilitar el aprendizaje:

Para practicar la pronunciación:
1) http://www.ivona.com/pl/
2) http://www.howjsay.com
3) http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british

Para comprobar el significado de palabras desconocidas:
1) http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary
2) http://www.translatica.pl/ (Inglés, alemán, polaco)
3) http://oxforddictionaries.com

Le deseamos un aprendizaje agradable y eficaz.

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Lesson 1
Introductions

Task 1 / Tarea 1
Read the dialogue. Try to translate it using the glossary
Lee el diálogo. Tratar de traducir utilizando el glosario.

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	Buenos días
My name's…	Mi nombre es…
I'm from England.	Soy de Inglaterra.
Are you…?	¿Eres tu...?
rear garden	jardin trasero
I'll call him.	Yo le llamaré
Wait a minute	Espere un minuto
Nice to see you.	Encantada de conocerte
Can I offer you…?	¿Qué le puedo ofrecer?
something to drink	algo para beber
a glass of mineral water	un vaso de agua mineral
please	Por favor
It's so hot today.	Hace calor hoy.
I think…	Creo que…
we should	nosotros deberíamos …
go to my office	ir a mi oficina
That's a good idea.	Es una buena idea

Task 2 / Tarea 2

Match the words or expressions with their meaning.
Unir las palabras con sus significacion.

Hello / Hi	Buenos días
Good morning	Buenas tardes
Good afternoon	Buenas noches
Good evening	Adios
Goodbye	Buenas noches
Good night	Hola
Hello, how are you today?	¿Cual es tu apellido?
I'm fine, thanks, and you?	Esyoy bien gracias, ¿y tu?
I'm OK.	¿Cómo te va?
I'm afraid I have to go.	¿Cuál es tu nombre de pila?
Have a nice day.	Tenga un buen día.
How is it going?	Yo estoy bien.
Fine, thanks.	Bien, gracias.
See you soon.	Nos vemos pronto.
It was nice to meet you.	Fue un placer conocerte.
too	¿Cuál es su apellido?
What's your name?	Me temo que tengo que irme.
What's your first name?	tambien
What's your surname?	Hola, ¿cómo estás hoy?

Task 3/ Tarea 3

Put the lines of the dialogues in the correct order, then try to translate them into your language.
Colocar los diálogos en el orden correcto, y luego trate de traducirlas a su idioma.

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 / Tarea 4

Complete the dialogues with the words in bold.
Completar los diálogos con las palabras en negrita.

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/ Tarea 5

Translate the expressions into Spanish.
Traducir las expresiones al español.

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/ Tarea 1
Read the dialogue. Try to translate it using the glossary
Leer el diálogo. Tratar de traducir utilizando el glosario.

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?	De dónde eres?
I'm from…	Yo soy de …
And you?	¿Y usted?
I was born in…	Yo nací en …
My parents are…	Mis padres son …
What's the capital of Germany?	¿Cuál es la capital de Alemania?
Yes,sure.	Si claro.
I forgot.	Se me olvidó.
What nationality are you?	¿De qué nacionalidad es usted?
I'm Polish.	Soy Polaco
We're German.	Nosotros somos alemanes
Are you English?	¿Eres ingles?

Task 2/ Tarea 2

Match the countries and nationalities.
Unir los países con las nacionalidades

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/ Tarea 3
Translate the names of the countries and the adjectives into Spanish.
Traducir los nombres de los países y los adjetivos al Español

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/ Tarea 4
Choose the correct answer.
Elegir la respuesta correcta.
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/ Tarea 5
Complete the sentences.
Completar las frases
  Example: / Przykład:/ejemplo
  I am from England. I am English.
  I am from Spain. I am _____.

1. He is from Germany. He is _____.
2. We are from Italy. We are _____.
3. She is from Slovakia. She is _____.
4. He is from Greece. He is _____.
5. She is from Bulgaria. She is _____.
6. They are from Austria. They are _____.
7. He is from Czech Republic. He is _____.
8. They are from Estonia. They are _____.
9. We are from Turkey. We are _____.
10. They are from Belgium. They are _____.

Task 6/ Tarea 6
Write the sentences using contracted forms.
Escribir las frases utilizando contracciones.
  Example
  I am from England. I am English.
  I'm from England. I'm English.

Task 7/ Tarea 7
Write "yes/no" questions as in the example.
Escribir si/no como en el ejemplo

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	Yo soy
You are / You're	Tu eres
He is / He's	El es
She is / She's	Ella es
We are / We're	Nosotros somos
They are / They're	Ellos son
Is he from Italy?	¿Es él de Italia?
Are they from Spain?	¿Son ellos de España?
Are you Italian?	¿Eres tu italiano?

Lesson 3
Welcoming a visitor

Task 1/ Tarea 1

Read the dialogue. Try to translate it using the glossary
Leer el diálogo. Tratar de traducir utilizando el glosario

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…	Bienvenido a …
It's a really nice city.	Es una ciudad muy bonita.

You should see…	Usted debe ver …
It's impressive.	Es impresionante.
the Royal Palace	el Palacio Real
There are so many interesting places here.	Hay tantos lugares interesantes aquí.
Yes, that's true.	Sí, eso es cierto.
a bit hot	un poco de calor
to walk all day	de caminar todo el día
I know.	Lo sé.
usually	en general
so	tan
July	julio
You can go to…	Usted puede ir a …
That's a good idea.	Esa es una buena idea
Thank you.	Gracias.
interesting	interesante
lovely	precioso
modern	moderno
exciting	emocionante
warm	caliente
cold	frío
rest	resto
town	ciudad
I love it.	Me encanta.
freezing	congelación
sunny	soleado
rainy	Lluvioso
snowy	nevado
foggy	brumoso

Task 2/ Tarea 2
Put the words in order to make sentences.
Poner las palabras para formar oraciones.

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/ Tarea 3

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Complete the dialogue with the given words.
Completar el diálogo con las palabras dadas.

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/ Tarea 4
Study the glossary. Then choose the most appropriate word in each sentence.
Estudiar el glosario. A continuación, seleccionar la palabra más adecuada en cada frase.

Glossary

Months of the year	Meses del año
January	Enero
February	Febrero
March	Marzo
April	Abril
May	Mayo
June	Junio
July	Julio
August	Agosto
September	Septiembre
October	Octubre
November	Noviembre
December	Diciembre

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/ Tarea 5
Study the glossary. Then match the places with the buildings.

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Estudiar el glosario. Despues unir los lugares con las construcciones.

cathedral	catedral
church	iglesia
bridge	puente
museum	museo
theatre	teatro
art gallery	galería de arte
statue	estatua
monument	monumento
sculpture	escultura
tower	torre
palace	palacio
castle	castillo
square	plaza
park	parque
sanctuary	santuario
monastery	monaterio
basilica	basilica

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/ Tarea 6
Answer the questions. Fill in with the names of countries or cities.
Responder a las preguntas. Introducir los nombres de los países o ciudades.
Where is….? /¿Donde está…?

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/ Tarea 1
Read the dialogues. Try to translate them using the glossary
Leer los diálogos. Tratar de traducir utilizando el glosario

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' 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	Norte
South	Sur
East	Este
West	Oeste
inhabitant / inhabitants	habitantes
Big	Grande
Small	Pequeño
It's my first visit here.	Es mi primera visita aquí
Enjoy your stay.	Disfrute de su estancia.
Is it your first time in…?	¿Es tu primera vez en …?
Do you like…?	¿Te gusta...?
I have seen…	He visto…
I haven't seen…	No he visto…
Have you seen….?	¿Has visto? ....
I'm a bit tired.	Estoy un poco cansada/o
there	aqui
have a coffee	tomar un café
yet	Aun
I must see it	Tengo que verlo

Task 2/ Tarea 2

Choose the appropriate words to describe the location of the places.
Elegir las palabras adecuadas para describir la ubicación de los lugares.

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/ Tarea 3

Put the words in the correct order to make questions.
Poner las palabras en el orden correcto para hacer preguntas.

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/ Tarea 4
Make the sentences negative as in the example.
Hacer frases en negativo como en el ejemplo.

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/ Tarea 5
Match the questions with the answers.
Relacionar las preguntas con las respuestas.

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/ Tarea 6
Complete the dialogues with the missing words.
Completar los dialogos con las palabras que faltan.

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' _____ 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/ Tarea 7
Translate the sentences into Spanish.
Traaducir las frases al español.
1.   Do you like London?   _____
2.   It's a very romantic city.   _____

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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/ Tarea 1

Read the numbers. Then write the numbers as in the example.
Leer los números. A continuación escribirlos como en el ejemplo

one .	eleven .	twenty
two .	twelve	30. thirty
three .	thirteen	40. forty
four .	fourteen	50. fifty
five .	fifteen	60. sixty
six .	sixteen	70. seventy
seven .	seventeen	80. eighty
eight .	eighteen	90. ninety
nine .	nineteen	100. a hundred
. ten		1,000 a thousand

Example: *21*   *twenty-one*
              32   *thirty-two*

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

Task 2/ Tarea 2

Write the result in words.
Escribir el resultado en letra

1. thirteen + eighteen = _____
2. twelve + twenty = _____

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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/ Tarea 3

Match the ordinal numbers with the cardinal ones.
Unir los números ordinales con los cardinales.

one	_____	first
two	_____	second
three	_____	sixteenth
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	_____	nineteenth
twenty	_____	ninth

Task 4/ Tarea 4

Write the numbers as in the example.
Escribir los números como en el ejemplo

Example: 123   one hundred and twenty-three

345   _____
421   _____
789   _____
534   _____
999   _____
291   _____
378   _____

450   _____
696   _____
712   _____

Task 5/ Tarea 5
Find ordinal and cardinal numbers.
Encontrar el número ordinal y el cardinal.

twentythreefifthtwelveeleventhfourthirtyseventyhundredthsecondthirteeneightoneforty

_____   _____
_____   _____
_____   _____
_____   _____
_____   _____
_____   _____
_____   _____

Lesson 6
Units of measurement

Task 1/ Tarea 1
Study the table.
Estudiar la tabla.

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 square inch = 1/1,296 square yard = 1/144 square foot	1 square centimetre = 0.155 square inch 1 square inch = 6.45

1/100 square meter	1 square foot = 1/9 square yard	square centimetres
1 square meter (basic unit of area)	1 square yard (basic unit of area)	1 acre = 0.405 hectare
1 are = 100 square meters	1 square rod = 30 1/4 square yards	1 hectare = 2.47 acres
1 hectare = 10,000 square meters = 100 ares	1 acre = 4,840 square yards = 160 square rods	1 square kilometre = 0.386 square mile
1 square kilometre = 1,000,000 square meters	1 square mile = 3,097,600 square yards = 640 acres	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 inch = 1/46,656 cubic yard = 1/1,728 cubic foot	1 cubic centimetre = 0.06 cubic 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 centimetre	1 U.S. fluid ounce = 1/128 U.S. gallon = 1/16 U.S. pint	1 cubic meter = 1.3 cubic yards
1 centilitre = 1/100 litre	1 British imperial fluid ounce = 1/20 imperial pint	1 millilitre = 0.034 fluid ounce
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 unit of capacity)	1 quart = 1/4 gallon	1 U.S. quart = 0.946 litre
1 dekalitre = 10 litres	1 U.S. gallon (basic unit of liquid capacity in the United States) = 231 cubic inches	1 litre = 1.06 U.S. quarts
1 hectolitre = 100 litres = 1/10 cubic meter	1 imperial gallon (basic unit of liquid capacity in some Commonwealth nations) = 277.4 cubic inches	1 U.S. gallon = 3.8 litres
	1 dry pint = 1/2 dry quart	1 imperial gallon = 1.2 U.S. gallons = 4.5 litres
	1 dry quart = 1/32 bushel = 1/8 peck	1 litre = 0.9 dry quarto
	1 U.S. bushel (basic unit of dry capacity in the United States) = 2,150.4 cubic	1 dry quart = 1.1 litres
		1 dekalitre = 0.28 U.S. bushel
		1 U.S. bushel = 0.97 imperial bushel = 3.5 dekalitres

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Metric System	American and British Units: Avoirdupois	Conversion Factors

inches
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 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/ Tarea 2
Match the questions with the answers. Use the glossary.
Unir las preguntas con las respuestas. Usar el glosario.

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	altura	statue	estatua
length	longitud	box	caja
weight	peso	scarf	bufanda
capacity	capacidad	a chocolate	un chocolate

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big	gravde	picture	cuadro
small	oequeño	rug	alfombra
long	largo	jug	jarra
heavy	pesado	area	area

Task 3/ Tarea 3
Use the conversion tables to answer the questions.
Utilizar la tabla de conversiíón para contestar las preguntas.

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? _____

Lesson 7
Saying and asking for prices

Task 1/ Tarea 1
Read the dialogue. Try to translate it using the glossary
Leer el dialogo. Tratar de traducir usando el glosario.

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?	¿Puedo ayudarle?
I can't speak English very well.	Yo no puedo hablar ingles muy bien.
mineral water	agua mineral
still	sin gas
sparkling	espumoso
silk	seda
a map of London	un mapa de Londres
a sandwich	un sandwich
ham	jamón
tuna	atun
cheese	queso
I'll take…	Voy a tomar…
Sorry?	¿Como dice?
Here you are.	Aquí tiene
Just a moment.	Solo un momento
Can I pay by credit card?	¿Puedo pagar con tarjeta de crédito?

Task 2/ Tarea 2

Write the prices as in the example.
Escribir los precios como en el ejemplo.

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/ Tarea 3
Look at the prices. Then write the dialogues as in the example.
Mirar los precios. Despues escribe los diálogos como en el ejemplo.

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

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

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

Task 4/ Tarea 4

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

Leer las siguientes expresiones. ¿Quién les dice? Escribir SA (dependiente) o C (para el cliente).

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…	¿Puedo tener…?
Anything else?	¿Algo más?
Here is your change.	Aquí tiene el cambio.
Is that all?	¿Es todo?
a guidebook	Una guía
a pencil box	Una caja de lápices
Have you got…?	Tiene…?

Lesson 8
Bargaining

Task 1/ Tarea

Read the dialogue. Try to translate it using the glossary
Leer el diálogo. Tratar de traducir usando el glosario.

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	florero
What is it made of?	¿De qué está hecho?
alabaster	Alabastro
smooth	liso
so expensive	tan caro
too expensive	demasiado caro
I'll take it.	Me lo llevo.
I won't take it.	No lo voy a tomar.
I'll leave it.	Yo lo dejaré.
too much	demasiado
I can't spend more than…	No puedo gastar más de…
souvenir / souvenirs	recuerdo o souvenir
ashtray	cenicero
still	todavia
I can't sell it for less.	No puedo vender esto por menos.
It's a good bargain.	Es un bien negocio
I'd say	Yo diría que
How would you like to pay?	¿Como le gustaría pagar?
I would prefer cash.	Prefiero en metálico.
You're welcome.	De nada.

Task 2
Match the questions with the answers.
Unir las preguntas con las respuestas

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/ Tarea
Put the words in order to make correct sentences.
Poner las palabras en orden para hacer frases correctas.

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.
Completar el diálogo con palabras apropiadas.

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 pa, 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/ Tarea 1
Read the dialogue. Try to translate it using the glossary
Leer el diálogo. Tratar de traducirlo usando el glosario.

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.

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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….	Estoy buscando...
hand-painted	Pintado a mano
Would you like…	Te gustaría...
round	redondear
oval	oval
square	cuadrado
too big	demasiado grande
too small	demasiado pequeño
smaller	el más pequeño
bigger	el más grande
if possible	si es posible
please have a look at	por favor eche un vistazo
I like it.	Me gusta.
I need at least three.	Necesito por lo menos tres.
Would it be any cheaper?	¿Sería más barato?
That's a real bargain.	Es una verdadera ganga.
a bit expensive	un poco caro
15 Euros each	Quince euros cada uno
diameter	Diámetro

Task 2/ Tarea 2
Try to mach the expression with their Polish translation.
Tratar de unir la expresión con su traducción española.

hand-made	porcelana
hand-painted	bordado
silver-plated	pintado a mano
gold-plated	bordado con seda
embroidered	plateado
embroidered with silk	dorado
made of…	hecho de …

porcelain   hecho a mano
   wool   algodón
   cotton   lana
   silk   seda
   bronze   acero
   steel   bronce
   clay   arcilla
   amber   plástico
   stone   piedra
   brass   ambar
   plastic   latón

Task 3/ Tarea
Match the opposite adjectives. Use the glossary below.
Unir con los adjetivos opuestos. Usar el glosario de abajo

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

Glossary

big	grande	long	largo
small	pequeño	short	corto
thick	espesor	heavy	pesado
thin	delgado	light	luminoso
wide	ancho	smooth	suave
narrow	estrecho	coarse	grueso
shiny	brillante	opaque	opaco

Task 4/ Tarea 4
Choose the adjectives to describe the following items.
Elegir los adjetivos que describen los artículos siguientes.

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/ Tarea 1

Read the texts about the three cities. Try to translate them with the glossary.
Leer los textos sobre las tres cuidades. Tratar de traducir con el glosario.

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	banco	located	situado
left	lewy	autonomous	autonomico
right	derecha	community	comunidad
province	provincia	population	poblacion
worldwide	en todo el mundo	approximately	aproximadamente
tower	torre	urban zone	zona urbana
bell	campana	estimated	estimado
resident	residente	temperate	templado
contain	contener	oceanic	oceánico
several	varios	climate	clima
Bridge	puente	warm	templado
metropolitan	metropolitano	chilly	frío
home	casa	winter	invierno
history	historia	nearly	casi

Task 2/ Tarea 2
Complete the text with appropriate words. Use the glossary to help you.
Completar el texto con las palabras apropiadas. Usar el glosrio para ayudarte.

city	community	capital	cathedral
pilgrimage	designated	shrine	century

Santiago de Compostela is the _____ of the autonomous _____ of Galicia in north-western 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	origen	route	ruta
shrine	santuario	originated	originó
leading	lider	designated	designado
pilgrimage	peregrinación	heritage	patrimonio

Task 3/ Tarea 3
Put the sentences in a logical order. Use the glossary to help you.
Poner las frases en un orden lógico. Usar el glosario para ayudarte.

__ Canterbury is a popular tourist destination: one of the most-visited cities in the United Kingdom.
__ There are 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	histórico	city wall	muralla de la ciudad
district	distrito	remain	permanecer
lie	mentir	including	incluso
part	parte	built	construido
rebuilt	reconstrido	local	local
destination	destino	tourist	turistico
a lot of	mucho	relatively	relativamente
abbey	abadía	ruins	ruinas

Task 4/ Tarea 4

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Go to Wikipedia to find out information about your region, city, town. Read the information in English and in your language.
Ir a Wikipedia para obtener información sobre su región, ciudad o población. Leer la información en Inglés y en su idioma.

Lesson 11
Reporting past historical events

Task 1/ Tarea 1
Read the text about Florence. Try to translate it into Spanish using the glossary.
Leer el testo sobre Florencia. Tratar de traducir al español usando el glosario.

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	considerando	claim	reclamar
outstanding	excepcional	throne	trono
peninsula	península	financial services	servicios financieros

founded	fundado	bombed	bombardeo
settlement	colonia	destroying	destruyendo
former	antigüa	retreating	retirada
soldiers	soldados	cross	cruzar
military camp	campamanto militar	troops	tropas
conquered	conquistado	blow up	volar
commerce	comercio	flooded	inundado
were united	se unieron	art treasures	tesoros artísticos
doubled	duplicado	exploded	explotó
tripled	triplicado	authorities	autoridades
attributed	atribuido	warning	advertencia

Task 2/ Tarea 2
Read the text again. Underline all proper names.
Leer el texto de nuevo. Subrayar todos los nombres propios.

Task 3/ Tarea 3
Write short sentences using the verbs given in the past tense (active or passive voice). Add any necessary information.
Escribir frases cortas utilizando los verbos dados en el pasado (voz activa o pasiva). Agregar la información necesaria.

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/ Tarea 4
Study the rules. Then make sentences.
Estudiar las reglas. A continuación hacer frases.

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/ Tarea 5
Visit *Wikipedia* website. Read about the history of your region, city or town in English and inSpanish.
Visitar el sitio web Wikipedia. Leer sobre la historia de su región, ciudad o pueblo en Inglés y en español.

Lesson 12
Giving directions

Task 1/ Tarea 1
Read the dialogues. Try to translate it using the glossary
Leer los diálogos. Tratar de traducir utilizando el glosario.

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…?	¿Como llego a..?
It's easy.	Es muy fácil.
go straight on	siga recto
turn left	girar a la izquierda
turn right	girar a la derecha
You can't miss it.	Usted no puede perderse
tourist information centre	centro de información turistica
How far is it from here?	¿Está muy lejos de aquí?
the Underground	El metro
It's far from here.	Está lejos de aquí.
Where is the station?	¿Dónde está la estación?
It's over there.	Se acabó alli.
take the first street on your right	tomar la primera calle a la derecha
take the second street on your left	tomar la primera calle a la izquierda
go over the bridge	pasar el puente
go past the church	pasar la iglesia

Task 2a/ Tarea 2a
Match the sentences from column A with the sentences from column B.
Relacionar las frases de la columna A con las frases de la columna 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/ Tarea 2b

Complete the lines of the dialogues with the missing lines from part (a).
Completar las líneas de los diálogos con las líneas que faltan de la parte (a).
1. A: Excuse me, _____ Piccadilly Circus?
   B: You should change at the next stop.
   A: OK, thanks.
2. A: Excuse me.
   B: Yes?

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  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/ Tarea 3
Choose three routes in the region where you live. Practice how to tell directions from place A to place B.
Elijir tres rutas en la región donde usted vive. Practicar cómo decir direcciones de un lugar A al lugar B.

THE KEY

Lesson 1
Introductions

Task 2

Hello / Hi	Hola
Good morning	Buenos días
Good afternoon	Buenas tardes
Good evening	Buenas noches
Goodbye	Adios
Good night	Buenas noches
Hello, how are you today?	Hola, ¿Cómo está hoy?
I'm fine, thanks, and you?	Bien, gracias, ¿y usted?
I'm OK.	Bien

I'm afraid I have to go.	Me temo que tengo que ir.
Have a nice day.	Tenga un buen día.
How is it going?	¿cómo te va?
Fine, thanks.	Bien, gracias.
See you soon.	Os vemos pronto.
It was nice to meet you.	Fue un placer conocerte.
too	tambien
What's your name?	Como te llamas?
What's your first name?	¿Cúal es tu nombre de pila?
What's your surname?	¿Cúal es tu apellido?

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.	Hola, mi nombre es Jack.
2.	What's your name?	¿Cómo te llamas?
3.	My name is Sue.	Mi nombre es Sue.
4.	Nice to meet you	Mucho gusto
5.	It was nice to meet you.	Fue un placer conocerte
6.	Goodbye.	Adios.
7.	See you soon.	Nos vemos pronto.
8.	I'm afraid I have to go.	Me temo que tengo que ir.
9.	Have a nice day.	Tenga un buen día.
10.	How are you today?	¿Cómo estás hoy?
11.	What's your surname?	¿Cúal es su apellido?
12.	It's so hot today.	Hace mucho calor hoy.
13.	a glass of mineral water	un vaso de agua mineral.
14.	something to drink	algo para beber.
15.	Can I offer you?	¿ Te puedo ofrecer....?

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	Austria	Austrian	austriaco
Belgium	Bélgica	Belgian	belga
Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgarian	búlgaro
Canada	Canadá	Canadian	canadiense
China	China	Chinese	chino
Czech Republic	República Checa	Czech	checo
Denmark	Dinamarca	Danish	danés
England	Inglaterra	English	inglés
Estonia	Estonia	Estonian	estonio
Finland	Finlandia	Finnish	finés- finlandés
France	Francia	French	francés
Germany	Alemania	German	alemán
Greece	Grecia	Greek	griego
Holland	Holanda	Dutch	holandés
Hungary	Hungría	Hungarian	húngaro
Italy	Italia	Italian	italiano
Japan	Japón	Japanese	japonés
Latvia	Letonia	Latvian	leton
Lithuania	Lituania	Lithuanian	lituano
Luxembourg	Luxemburgo	Luxembourg	luxemburgo
Mexico	Méjico	Mexican	mejicano
Norway	Noruega	Norwegian	noruego
Poland	Polonia	Polish	polaco
Portugal	Portugal	Portuguese	portugués
Romania	Rumanía	Romanian	rumano
Russia	Rusia	Russian	ruso
Slovakia	Eslovaquia	Slovak	eslovaco
Spain	España	Spanish	español
Sweden	Suecia	Swedish	sueco
the USA	Estados Unidos	American	americano
Turkey	Turquia	Turkish	turco

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?

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 *Charles' Bridge*?　　It's in **Prague.**
2. Where is *Versaille*?　　It's in **France.**
3. Where is *Milan Cathedral*?　　It's in **Milan.**
4. Where is *Manneken Pis*?　　It's in **Brussels.**
5. Where is *Vasco da Gama Bridge*?　It's in **Lisbon.**
6. Where is *St. Peter's Basilica*?　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 Canterbury?
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.

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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' **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?   Te gusta Londres?
2.   It's a very romantic city.   Es una ciudad muy romántica
3.   That's a good idea.   Esa es una buena idea.
4.   It's very hot today.   Hace mucho calor hoy

5. It's in the south-east of Italy.   Está en el sureste de Italia
6. Enjoy your stay.   Disfrute de su estancia
7. I haven't seen the bridge yet.   No he visto el puente todavía
8. I have been to the museum.   He estado en el museo

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-eigh**t
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 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

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	hecho a mano
hand-painted	pintado a mano
silver-plated	plateado
gold-plated	dorado
embroidered	bordado
embroidered with silk	bordado con seda
made of…	hecho de …
porcelain	porcelana
wool	lana
cotton	algodón
silk	seda
bronze	bronce
steel	acero
clay	arcilla
amber	ambar
stone	piedra
brass	latón
plastic	plástico

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 north-western 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.

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 19th century.

8. triple   The population **tripled** in the 20th 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 or rare books **were damaged**...
14. explode   Car bomb **exploded**...
15. injure   Many people **were injured**...
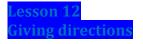
Task 4

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	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...	Next stop
How many stops are there to...?	About 3 stops.
Please take me to the bus station	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.