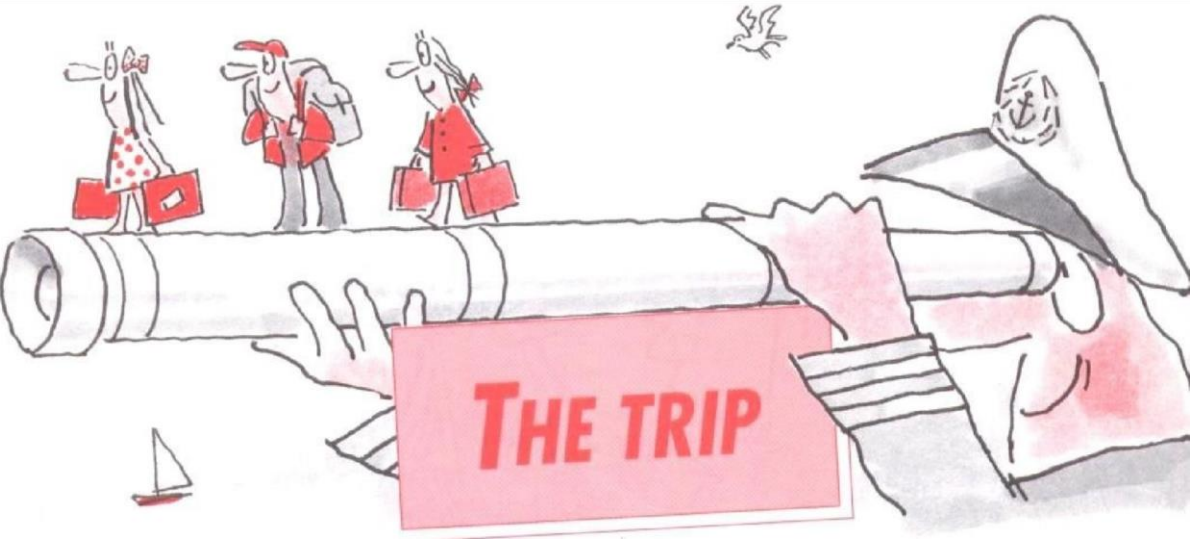


MY TRIP TO ENGLAND



MAY 2013

NAME:.....

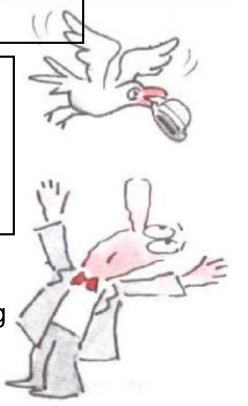


THE FERRY

- Name of the boat : -----• She started from ----- at -----• She landed in ----- at -----
 - Company :-----• Number of decks :-----
 - Number of funnels (chimneys) :-----
 - Activities on board :-----
 - Name of the sea you crossed :-----
 - Did you have a nice crossing? Was the sea rough or calm?
-
- What's the first thing you saw in England?
-

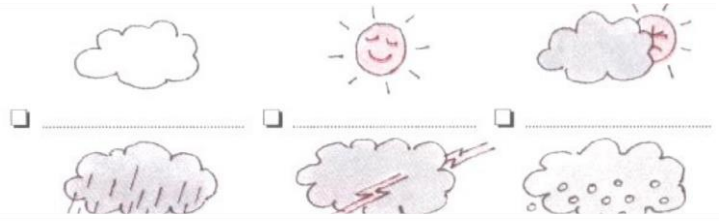
Write down in the boxes as many notices as you can see on

the boat:

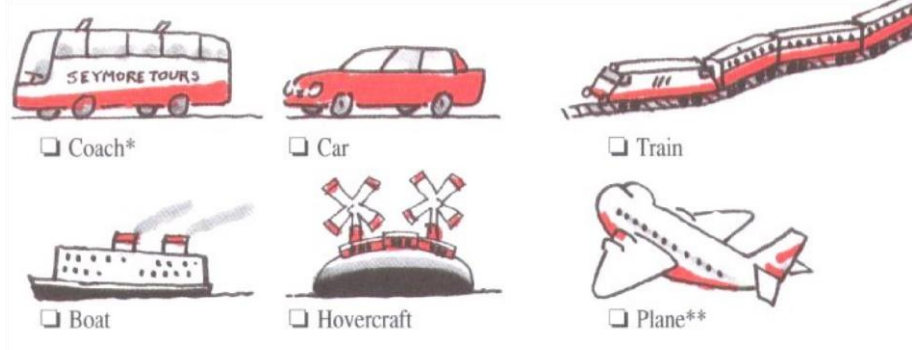


DEPARTURE

Date :-----
 Time of departure-----Time of arrival -----
 Weather:



TRANSPORT



- Coach*
- Car
- Train
- Boat
- Hovercraft
- Plane**

* Name of the coach driver

** Airline

INCIDENTS DURING THE TRIP:

Note if anyone was sick, if you were late, if anything happened during the trip:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

YOUR SURVIVAL KIT IN ENGLAND

(All the expressions in italics are expressions you may hear during your stay. The rest is all the expressions you may need.)

Soyez toujours poli(e)s et ils vous adoreront!

- Please / Thank you (very much)
- To accept: Yes, please
- To refuse: No, thank you
- After hearing *'thank you'*: You're welcome! / Don't mention it! / It's all right! / That's okay!
- Hello / Good morning / Good afternoon / Good evening / Good night / Goodbye
- Excuse me (before) / I'm sorry (after)

Si vous ne comprenez pas:

- (I beg your) pardon? / Can you repeat please? / Can you speak more slowly please?
- I don't understand / I didn't understand / I didn't catch that / I didn't hear you
- How do you spell it? Can you write it down for me please?

Premiers contacts sur le parking du car:

- Nice to meet you.
- Pleased to meet you.
- I'm _____ / This is _____
- This is my luggage. Where shall I put it? (*In the boot!*)

En route vers la maison de votre famille d'accueil:

- Your seatbelt!
- *How are you?* (I'm fine, thank you / I'm tired) - *You must be tired.* (Yes, I am / It's okay, I'm fine) - *Where are you from?*
- (I am / We are from _____, in the _____ of France) - *Is this your first visit to England / your first time in _____?*
- (Yes, it is / No, I've been to England before. I last visited England in 19__)

- *Have you been to England before?* (Yes I have / No, never)
- *How was your trip?* I had a nice trip / crossing, thank you. / The sea was calm (=/= rough) / I was/wasn't sick on the boat / I'm a bit tired / I'm very tired.
- *How is your English?* (It's okay / It's so-so / I get by / It's poor / It's terrible)
- *How long have you studied English?* (I have learnt English for ___ years) - *Your English is very good / you speak English very well.*

Dans la famille d'accueil, le premier soir :

- *Follow me / this is your room / your room is upstairs / you will have to share.*
- *The rules: Please don't eat or smoke in your room. / You mustn't _____ / you can't _____ in your room.*
- *This is the bathroom / the toilet.*
- *You can wash / have a bath / have a shower in the evening / in the morning.*
- *Don't forget to flush the toilet!*
- *Are you hungry? Would you like something to eat? A snack or something hot?*
- *Are you thirsty? Would you like something to drink?*
- *Is there any food you don't like?*

Vous pourriez avoir besoin de dire:

- I've brought you a little present from home.
- May I use the bathroom/ toilet? / Where can I wash my hands? - *Is it okay if I have a shower? / Do you mind if I have a shower?*
- Could I have a towel, please?
- Do you think I could have another blanket / pillow, please?
- Do you think I could have a few more coat hangers, please?
- Where shall I put my coat / my shoes?
- Where do I put the rubbish?
- How do you switch on / off the light? / How does it work?
- Can I borrow an iron / a hairdryer / an adaptor?
- The ___ is broken / the ___ doesn't work.

- May I watch television (with you)?
- I am hungry; may I have something to eat?
- I'm tired; may I go to bed now?
- Would you excuse me/us, I'm going to my room.
- What time do I have to get up? / What time are we getting up / leaving the house tomorrow?
- Could you please call me at six thirty / seven / seven thirty?
- We are meeting at _____ tomorrow morning.
- Good night! Sleep well!
- There is no hot water in the bathroom / no toilet paper.
- May I phone the group leader? / I need to speak to my teacher / can I ring Mr ___ / Mrs ___?

La santé

- I don't feel very well / I feel a bit sick / I have a headache / I have a bad stomach /
- I have toothache / I have a sore throat / my ___ (body part) _ ache(s) / I'm ill.
- I feel sick / I have been sick.
- I am allergic to cats / smoke / penicillin /etc.
- I'm asthmatic / I need my inhaler.
- My period has started / I need some tampons/towels.

Le matin, vous pourriez entendre:

- *Good morning*
- *How are you today?* (Fine / very well thank you / so-so. And you?)
- *Did you sleep well?* (Yes, thank you, very well) - *Were you cold / okay? Is your room warm enough?*
- *Do you need an extra blanket / pillow?*
- *What would you like for breakfast? Tea / coffee / cereals?*
- *This is your packed lunch.*
- *I'm going to take you to the meeting point.*
- *See you later / tonight. Have a nice day*

De retour à la fin de la première journée

- I'm back / we're back!

- I had a lovely day / I enjoyed myself a lot today / We went to ___ / We visited ___
- It was great, exciting \neq It was boring - Hello / Good evening - *How was your day?*
- *Where did you go today? What did you visit? Did you enjoy yourself?*
- *Your parents phoned. You have to phone them back.*
- *Where are you going tomorrow?*

Les repas dans la famille :

- What time is breakfast / dinner?
- Shall I lay the table?
- May I have a little of this please? / I have a sweet tooth
- *Would you like some ___?* (Yes, please / No, thank you, I'm not very keen on ___)
- May I have some more please?
- I don't particularly like ___, I'd prefer ___ if you don't mind.
- I'm a vegetarian / I can only eat Kosher / Muslim / Halal food.
- Can I help you with the washing up?
- That was nice / delicious / super / excellent. / I really enjoyed that.
- *Would you like some more ___?* (Yes, please, but only a little / No, thank you, it was very nice)

SHOPPING

- Push / Pull / Open / Closed / Cash desk
- *Can I help you?* No, thank you, I'm just looking! / We are together. - Do you have ___? / I would like ___ / I'm looking for ___
- How much is it? / It's too expensive. Sorry, I haven't got enough money - It's a gift; could you wrap it up please?
- I don't know my size.
- Shoes: *What is your shoe size?* I take size ___ shoe / they're too big/small.
- (2 = 35, 3 = 36, 4 = 37, 5 = 38, 6 = 39, 7 = 41, 8 = 42, 9 = 43, 10 = 44, 11 = 45, 12 = 46)

- Clothes: I take size ____ / can I try this on? Where are the changing rooms?
- For women 8 = 36, 10 = 38, 12 = 40, 14 = 42, 16 = 44
For men 36 = 46, 38 = 48, 40 = 50, 42 = 52, 44 = 54, 46 = 56 - *Your change! Your receipt!*

Demander son chemin:

- Toujours commencer par: 'Excuse me, please' - Could you tell me the way to _____?
- How do I get to the the _____ / post office / ...?
- Excuse me, where is the nearest _____?
- I am lost / I am looking for ____ / can you show me on the map?

On peut vous répondre:

- *Keep going straight ahead / Straight on*
- *You have to turn round*
- *Turn right / turn left*
- *Keep going as far as ____*
- *Cross the street / Take the first/second on the right*
- *It's after/past the traffic lights - Go past the church.*
- *Follow the ____ signs / It's opposite the ____*

Dire au revoir :

- Will you drive me/us to the coach park? I've really enjoyed my stay.
- Thank you for your hospitality / Thanks for everything.



HOW MUCH IS IT, PLEASE?

MONEY IN ENGLAND

The currency is the **pound sterling**. The sign for the pound is **£**

GBP = Great British Pound (£)

The pound (£) is made up of 100 pence (p) exactly like the euro is divided into 100 cents.

COINS



1P



2p



5p



10p



20p



50p



£1
(1 pound)



£2
(2 pounds)

BANKNOTES



HOW TO READ ENGLISH PRICES:

- Examples:
- 23p = twenty-three p
 - £1.20 = one pound twenty
 - £3.60 = three pounds sixty

CALCULATION AID: (Live rates at 2013.04.01)
 1.00 EUR = 0.84 GBP
 1 GBP = 1.19 EUR

So...

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 10p ≈ 0.12 € | 50p ≈ 0.60 € | £2 ≈ 2,40 € |
| 20p ≈ 0.24 € | 80p ≈ 0.96 € | £5 ≈ 6 € |
| | | £10 ≈ 12 € |

Le tableau ci-contre donne le coût, à peu près, de certains articles en Angleterre, en mars 2013.

Item	Cost (pounds £)	Convert to euros
Newspapers	0.50	
Drinks (in a cafe or bar)	Coffee - 1.20 Soft drinks - 1.00 Tea - 0.70	
Petrol (gasoline)	1.37 per litre	
Shampoo (400ml)	2.96	
Toothpaste (100ml)	1.76	
Kit Kat chocolate bar	0.48	
Can of Pepsi	0.60	
Sandwiches	2.50	
McDonalds Meal	4.50	
Fish and chips	6.00	

WEATHER REPORT

Indicate the keys to these symbols.



Put these words back in order:

cold – very warm – cool – boiling hot – warm – freezing – hot – very cold

	WEATHER	TEMPERATURE
Day 1:		
Day 2:		
Day 3:		
Day 4:		
Day 5:		

The most pleasant day was

FOOD

Write what you eat each day, and indicate how you like it. And don't forget to write what you found interesting, new, and different...

DATE	BREAKFAST				LUNCH				DINNER			
Day 1												
Day 2												
Day 3												
Day 4												
Day 5												

<i>Tick if these statements are right or wrong, and correct when necessary.</i>		R	W
Meal times	They sometimes start eating dinner at 6:30.		
Table manners	When you're a guest, you can start eating first, when you are served.		
breakfast	A typical English breakfast consists of eggs, bacon, sausages, fried bread, mushrooms and baked beans		
lunch	A typical packed lunch consists of a sandwich, a packet of crisps, a piece of fruit and a drink.		
School dinner	Children may have a school meal or bring a packed lunch.		
Afternoon tea	Most ordinary British families have time for afternoon tea at home at 4 o'clock		
dinner	Most people in England eat curry for dinner, and they also like to have rice or pasta.		
Pies	A steak and kidney pie consists of beef, kidneys, onions and mushrooms covered with a pastry crust.		
pudding	The basic ingredients of pudding are milk, salt, eggs, pepper and butter.		
Cakes and puddings	The French name for custard is <i>crème anglaise</i> .		
Fish and chips	They cover their fish and chips with vinegar.		
Cheese	Only 10 varieties of cheese are produced in England		
Tea	They drink 165 million cups of tea every day.		
Coffee	Coffee isn't as popular as tea in Britain.		

DAY 1: MY VISIT TO CANTERBURY

Breakfast

1. Name of the restaurant :

Circle what you had for breakfast:



1



2



3



4

Did you like this English breakfast?

Entoure les monuments que tu as vus et écris le nom de la rue où ils se trouvent.



House of Agnes: A familiar sight in Canterbury are these 14th century timbered medieval houses with three roofs. This house features in Dickens' *David Copperfield*.



The city's **West Gate**



City Walls: Three quarters of the city wall still survive and seven out of the original 21 towers can still be seen.



Marlowe Theatre is named after Christopher Marlowe, the 16th century playwright who was born in Canterbury. Look out for his statue outside.



The River Stour: One of the city's two rivers. This picture shows Weaver House as seen from the 11th century King's Bridge.



Formerly **Sun's Inn** on Palace Street



Medieval shopfront: Built in 1390 to serve the many visiting pilgrims. The original adjoining shop was destroyed in the 1950's



Christ's Church Gate overlooks the Buttermarket Square and the Memorial Statue. A statue of Christ in the central niche was reinstalled in 1990



The ruins of Canterbury Castle.



Canterbury Cathedral: This is where the Archbishops of Canterbury are enthroned. It was originally founded by St Augustine and largely rebuilt in the 11th century.



Canterbury's **oldest house** has been lived in since 1250 AD

DAY 2: LONDON

Number of inhabitants in London metropolitan area:



- Name.....
- London residence of.....
- Her name.....
- Name:.....
- weight:.....
- you can listen to the bell on the Radio.
- you can visit the tower:
 - yes no
- Name:.....
- other name:
-
- Parliament consists in the House of
elected: yes no
- the House of
elected: yes no
- Name:.....
- Built to commemorate
-’s victory atagainst
-
- Column’s dimension
-
- Name of the museum on the north side:
-
- Name:.....
- At the junction of
-
- statue’s nickname
-
- it is in fact
-

Underline the names of the places we visited or saw.

Big Ben / Buckingham Palace / Camden Town / Churchill Statue / Covent Garden / Harrods / HMS Belfast / Horse Guards Parade / Leicester Square / London Bridge / London Eye / London Zoo / Madame Tussaud’s / Nelson Column / River Thames / Shakespeare’s Globe Theatre / St James’ Park / St Katherine’s Dock / St Paul’s Cathedral / Tate Britain / Ten Downing Street / The British Museum / The Changing of the Guard / The Houses of Parliament / The London Millennium Bridge / The Monument / The National Gallery / The National Maritime Museum / The Natural History Museum / The Royal Albert Hall / The Science Museum / The Tower of London / The Tube / Tower Bridge / Trafalgar Square / Westminster Abbey

On the next page, highlight our trip in London on the map



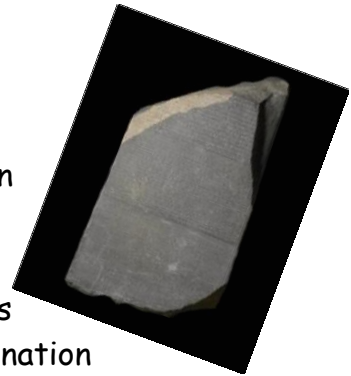
The British Museum

« Un musée chargé d'histoire »



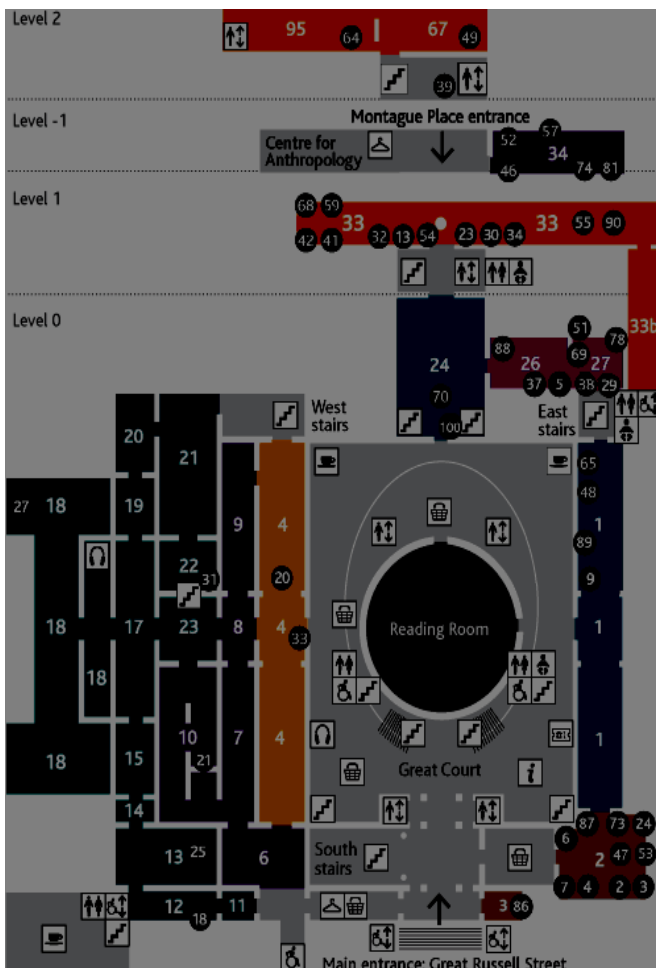
Le British Museum a ouvert ses portes en 1759, c'est donc l'un des plus anciens musées du monde.

Au départ, c'est le médecin Hans Sloane qui a légué sa collection à la nation anglaise, puis cette collection a été enrichie. Aujourd'hui le British Museum abrite plus de huit millions d'objets provenant de la plupart des civilisations, ils recouvrent l'Histoire de l'art de l'origine de l'humanité à nos jours.

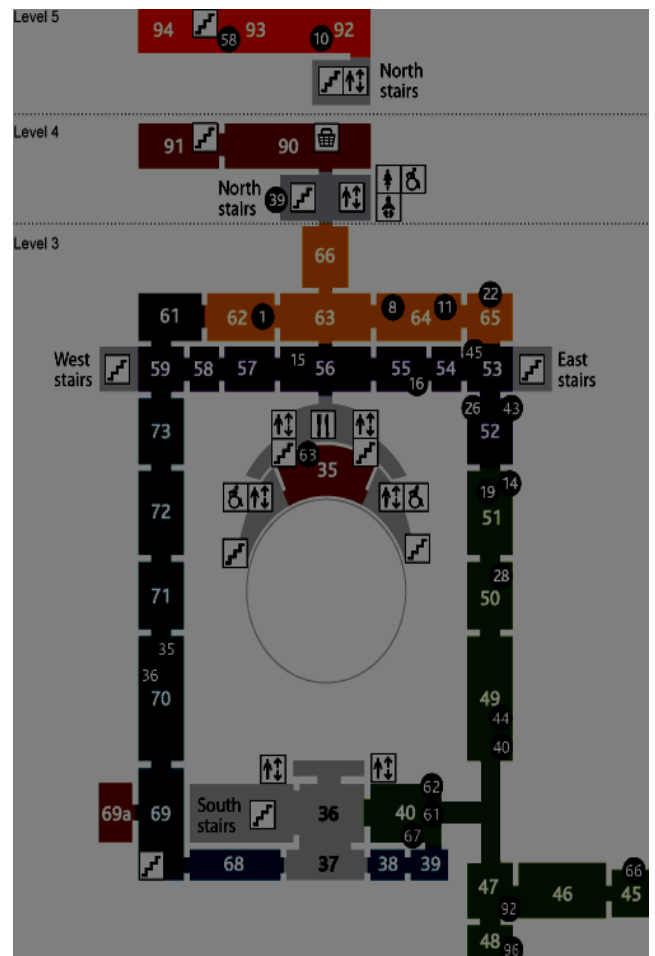


L'objectif pour nous au musée est de voir le maximum d'objets emblématiques en 2h !

Pour vous repérer :



Ground Floor (Rez de chaussée)



Upper floor (étage)

Entrez calmement dans le musée par l'entrée principale sur *Great Russel Street*

1. British Museum Dome

Montez les marches de l'entrée, passez le petit hall et vous accédez à la grande cour centrale (Great Court), la plus grande cour ouverte d'Europe.

Repérez la phrase célèbre d'un poète anglais
« *And let thy feet millenniums hence be set
in midst of knowledge* »

Complétez cette traduction : « Que tes pieds, pour
les millénaires à venir, soient placés au milieu de la
..... »

Si vos pieds sont correctement placés, vous pourrez
répondre à cette question : Qui est l'auteur de cette
citation ?



2. The Rosetta Stone

Allons à présent visiter le temps des pharaons et des hiéroglyphes. De la grande cour, accédez sur votre droite à la **Room 4 : Egyptian Sculpture**, recherchez le morceau de roche extrêmement connu : **La Pierre de Rosette**. Cette pierre a été trouvée en Égypte à Rosette.

Gravée en 196 av JC, le même texte y est inscrit en 3 écritures différentes. Ceci a permis de déchiffrer les hiéroglyphes, une des écritures les plus anciennes de l'histoire, jusqu'alors impossible à lire. Mais, quelle est cette personne qui a réussi à déchiffrer ces textes ?

.....

Hiéroglyphes

Version démotique

Version grecque

Deux grands bustes observent cette célèbre pierre, ce sont deux grands pharaons. Qui sont-ils ?

.....
.....



3. Assyrian Lion Hunt reliefs

Passez par la **Room 10 : Assyria : Lion hunts, Siege of Lachish and Khorsabad**, vous y découvrirez des scènes de chasse sculptées, pleines de réalisme. Ces œuvres se classent parmi les plus belles réalisations de l'art assyrien.

Dans l'ancienne Assyrie, la chasse au lion était considérée comme le sport des rois, symbolique du devoir du monarque qui devait protéger et défendre son peuple.

Pourriez-vous d'ailleurs retrouver le nom du dernier grand roi assyrien (668-631 avant JC) ?
.....

4. Parthenon sculptures

Dirigez-vous vers la **Room 18 : Greece : Parthenon Sculptures**. Cette pièce est entièrement consacrée aux marbres et aux sculptures prélevés au Parthénon, un temple de l'antiquité grecque consacré à Athéna, déesse de la guerre et de la sagesse, et construit au milieu du 5^e siècle av JC. L'une des plus célèbres pièces du Parthénon est une tête d'animal appartenant à Séléné, la déesse de la Lune. Quel est cet animal ?

5. Marble statue of ... (1250 av JC)



Accédez à la **Room 23 : Greek and roman sculpture**. Rome ayant conquis la Grèce au premier siècle avant JC, l'art romain a été influencé par le style grec. La plupart des sculptures exposées dans cette pièce 23 sont des versions romaines d'originaux grecs.

Repérez cette statue dans la salle, quel est le nom du dieu qui est représenté ici ?

Dans cette même pièce, vous trouverez une **statue de Vénus**, elle semble effrayée par les **taureaux ailés** du palais du roi assyrien Sargon II, ils devaient sûrement garder l'entrée du palais. Les gardes accompagnant ces taureaux devaient s'ennuyer également et ont dessiné une grille de jeu étrange entre la 4^e et la 5^e patte du taureau de droite (un des jeux de société les plus anciens du monde). Vous devrez à présent

trouver la version « de luxe » de ce jeu dans une autre salle à l'étage.

De quelle salle s'agit-il? (Lisez les informations près des statues pour trouver l'information)

Ce jeu appelé le « jeu des vingt cases » vient du sud de l'Irak et date d'environ 2600 / 2400 av JC. Il s'agit d'un des jeux les plus populaires du monde antique, pourrez-vous trouver l'autre nom de ce jeu ?



6. Mummies



Vous pouvez à présent passer dans la **Room 63 : Egyptian Death and afterlife : mummies**.

La mort et l'au-delà avaient une signification particulière dans l'Égypte ancienne. Les préparations funéraires et les rites étaient censés assurer la transition de l'individu de l'existence terrestre à l'immortalité.

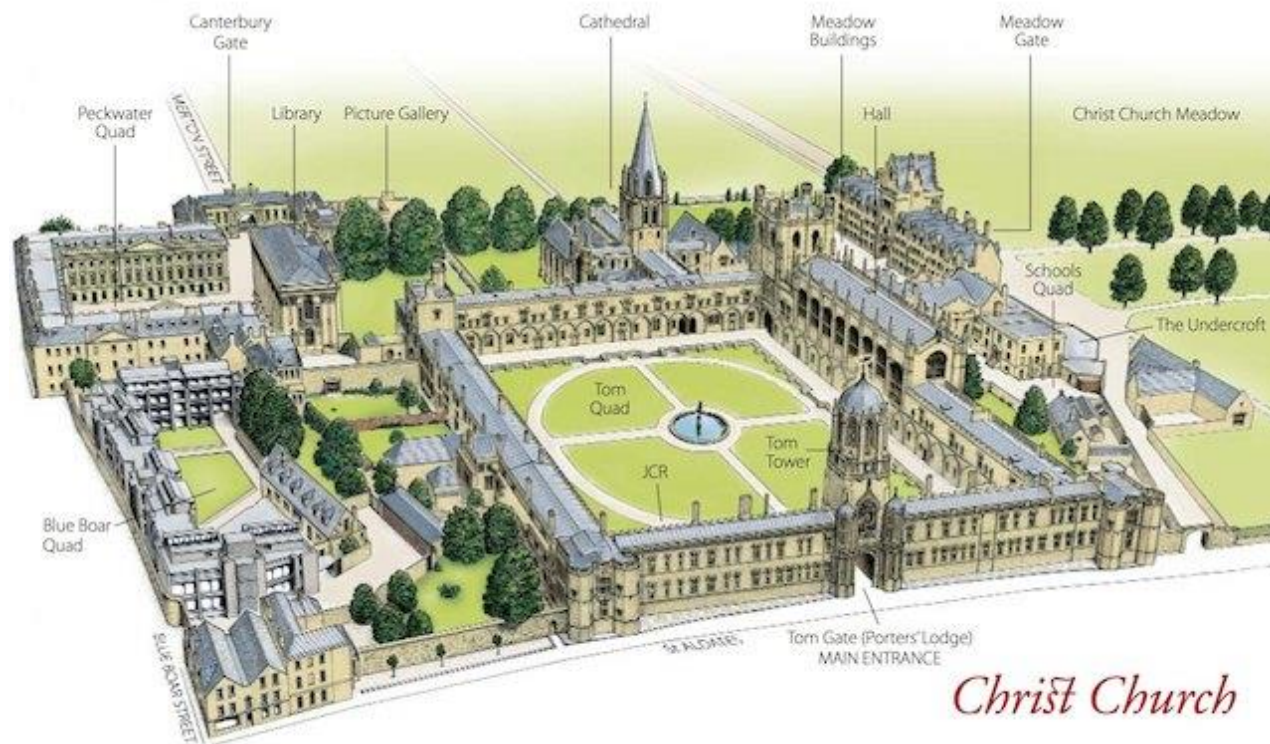
Retrouvez le nom de cette momie (attention elles se ressemblent toutes!) :

7. Double-headed serpent

Descendez au rez-de-chaussée et allez dans la **Room 27 : Mexico**. Vous y trouverez des objets aztèques impressionnants. Ce serpent a probablement été porté comme pectoral (ornement porté sur la poitrine) lors de cérémonies. Le serpent est associé à des divinités. Il est sculpté dans le bois mais de quoi est-il recouvert ?



DAY 3: OXFORD



Au cours de ta découverte de ce collège universitaire, imagine que tu pourrais toi aussi y vivre, comme des centaines d'étudiants depuis sa création. Songe à ce qui te plairait, ou te déplairait si c'était ton univers quotidien. Note en dernière page tes remarques et tes questions.

Ce questionnaire va te guider dans ta visite, mais n'oublie pas de regarder au-delà de ce qui saute aux yeux, d'observer, et de prendre plaisir à cette visite !



Le crayon à la main... Let's go!

The Dining Hall:

- Combien de convives peuvent y manger? _____
- Quelle reine d'Angleterre y a aussi son portrait? Décris son visage et sa coiffure.
- _____
- _____
- Que représente le portrait sur fond blanc?
- _____
- Choisis un objet le long d'un mur: qu'est-ce que c'est? Couleur? Matière?
- _____
- _____
- Quelle enfant célèbre de la littérature anglaise a vécu à Christ Church? Quel est le nom du livre dont elle est l'héroïne?
- _____
- _____
- Que vois-tu d'autre sur le vitrail où elle figure?
- _____

The Cathedral

- Quelles sont les couleurs du dallage? _____
- Estime la longueur de la nef de la cathédrale: _____
- Sur quoi les fidèles peuvent-ils s'asseoir? _____
- Combien de tuyaux comptes-tu sur les orgues? _____
- Shrine of Saint Frideswide: combien de visages voit-on sur le monument?





- Un vitrail montre la sainte se cachant dans une porcherie: quels animaux et quelles fleurs se trouvent dans le même vitrail?

- Le vitrail 16 comporte un objet qui ne pouvait pas exister au Moyen Age: qu'est-ce que c'est?

- Tombeau de Lady Elizabeth Montacute

- Qui tient les coussins? _____

- Que voit-on à ses pieds? _____

- Ses enfants sont représentés sur le tombeau: combien en avait-elle?

- Bell Altar: en quoi cet autel est-il très différent du reste de la cathédrale?

- Que commémore cet autel?

- _____

- Becket Window: décris la scène.

- Demander où se trouve la porte secrète du plafond, "the secret door on the ceiling."



Cloisters and Chapter House:

- Choisis des armoiries: décris l'écusson et dessine le sur cette page.

.....
.....

Note tes observations ou commentaires personnels sur ce que tu as remarqué, ce qui t'a intéressé ou surpris.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Bonus:

Tous les étudiants de Christ Church jouissent d'un privilège qui leur permet de boire du lait frais tous les matins. De quelle tradition s'agit-il?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

DAY 4 : London

THE GLOBE THEATRE

History



Construit en par une compagnie de théâtre.
 Quel écrivain célèbre a fait partie de cette compagnie?

June 29, 1613:

1997:

In Shakespeare's days

(Tick "Right" or "Wrong")

- | | R | W |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Seuls les gens riches pouvaient aller au théâtre. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Il était permis de manger et boire dans le théâtre. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| On jouait les pièces la nuit. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Les spectateurs étaient souvent grossiers avec les acteurs. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Les femmes étaient jouées par des acteurs hommes. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Comment s'appelait le monarque de l'époque ?.....

Give the titles of:

- a Shakespeare tragedy:.....
- a Shakespeare comedy:.....

THE GLOBE TODAY:

Imagine you want to go and see a play at the Globe.

How much is a ticket for a seat in the galleries, opposite the stage:

How much is a ticket in the yard?

Why is it so cheap?

La saison 2013 va seulement de

..... à parce que

.....



Il y a aussi des expositions dans le Globe. Que peut-on y voir?

.....

Your host family

Dear host family, we would appreciate if you could spare a few minutes to answer the questions on this sheet. Please don't simply fill in this questionnaire; our students are supposed to do this orally, to ask you the questions and to write down your answers. The only purpose of this 'exercise' is to get our students to communicate and to keep them out of their rooms to enjoy a bit of conversation, limited though it may be. Should you find some of the questions too embarrassing, just ignore them. Thank you very much for your help!

The French Group Leaders

Mrs _____, thank you so much for answering these questions:

1. What is your first name? _____
2. What is Mr _____'s first name? _____
3. What's your job / your husband's job? _____

4. Were you born in London? _____
5. Do you have any children? _____
6. How old are they? _____
7. Are they married? _____
8. Do you have grandchildren? _____
9. How old are they? _____
10. Do you have any pets? _____

11. How many TV sets do you have? _____
12. How many TV channels do you have? _____
13. What are your two favourite TV programmes at the moment?

14. Do you have any hobbies? _____
15. Do you like football? _____
16. What is your favourite English team? _____
17. What are your favourite places in London? _____
18. Do you know any French celebrities? _____

Thank you very much for answering my questions.

Your family's house:

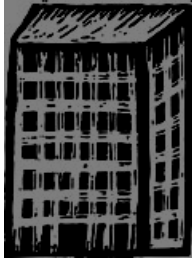
A terraced house



A semi-detached house

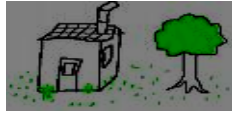


A detached house



A flat/
an apartment

A cottage



A manor



What is your family's address?

First night in your bedroom:



Description:

There is _____

Name of the friend(s) you share it with: _____

Draw your bedroom

A large empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for drawing a bedroom.

What food did you discover in England?

I loved

And I liked.....

But I didn't like

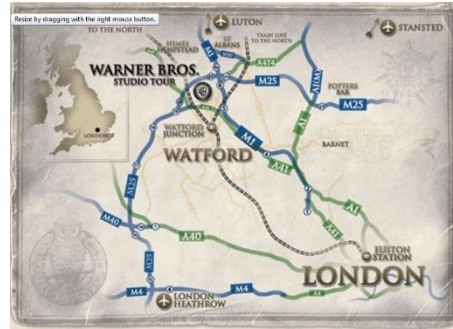
Link the English words below with the correct French words

- | | | |
|---------|---|--------------|
| fried | ☞ | farci |
| boiled | ☞ | cuit au four |
| steamed | ☞ | en purée |
| poached | ☞ | frit |
| grilled | ☞ | grille |
| baked | ☞ | bouilli |
| stuffed | ☞ | à la vapeur |
| mashed | ☞ | poché |

Spot the differences!

En Angleterre, les gens ...	En France, nous ...
mangent le fromage avec des biscuits.	mangeons le fromage avec du pain.

DAY 5: Leavesden, Warner Bros. Studio Tour.



The three-hour tour features original sets (*décors / plateaux*), costumes, props (*accessoires*) and effects used in all eight movies

Name the places below



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GOING BACK TO FRANCE



Time of departure from Folkestone:

Time of arrival at Coquelles:

- British time:
- French time:

How long was the crossing?
.....hours.

What time did you arrive in Ouzouer-le-Marché?

.....



Memories

Mes meilleurs moments

Mes pires moments

Ma meilleure expérience culinaire

Ma pire expérience culinaire
