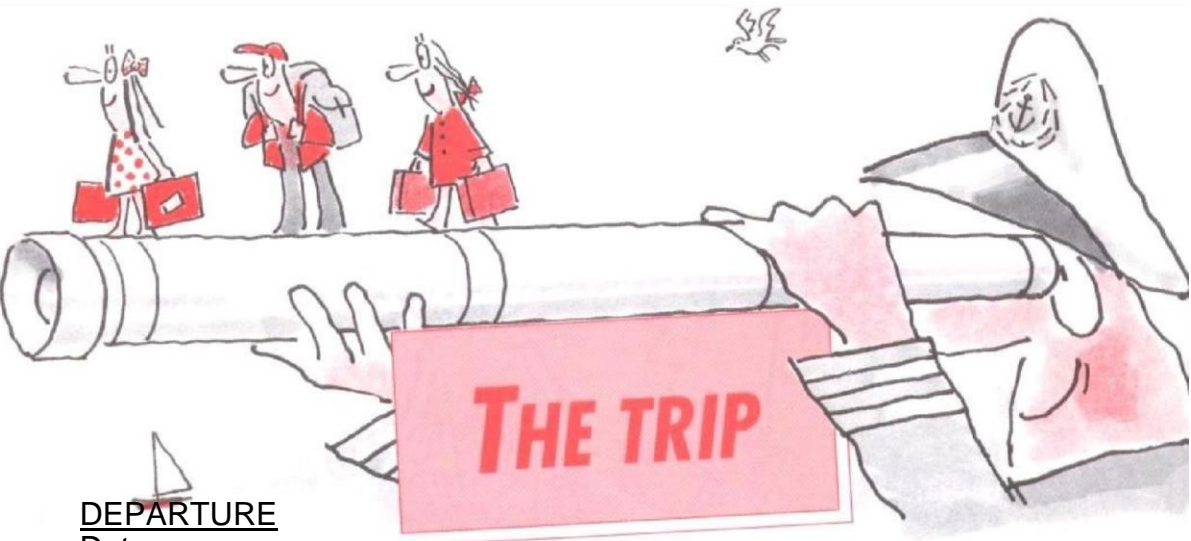


# MY TRIP TO ENGLAND



MAY 2015

NAME:.....



**THE CHUNNEL**

Time of departure from Coquelles: \_\_\_\_\_

Time of arrival at Folkestone:

• British time: \_\_\_\_\_

• French time: \_\_\_\_\_

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

What time did you arrive in Hastings? \_\_\_\_\_

• Name of the sea you crossed: \_\_\_\_\_

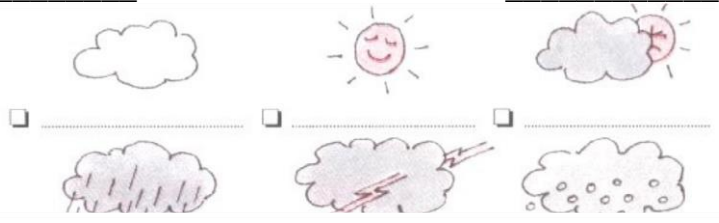
• What's the first thing you saw in England?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**DEPARTURE**

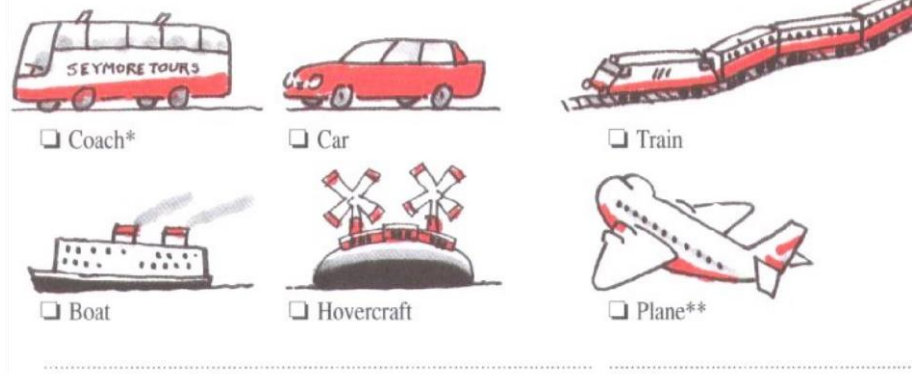
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Time of departure : \_\_\_\_\_ Time of arrival in Oxford : \_\_\_\_\_

Weather:



**TRANSPORT**



Coach\*

Car

Train

Boat

Hovercraft

Plane\*\*

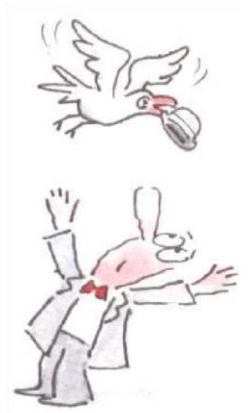
.....  
\* Name of the coach driver

.....  
\*\* 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! / It's all right!
- 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 hear you
- How do you spell it? Can you write it down for me please?

## Premiers contacts sur le parking du car:

- 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 / you 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 ( $\neq$  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.

## De retour dans la famille d'accueil, à la fin de la première journée :

- *Follow me / this is your room / your room is upstairs.*
- *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? - Do you mind if I have a shower?
- Do you think I could have another blanket / pillow, 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?
- 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 / We are going to my /our room.
- 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 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?*
- *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.
- 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 Britain Pound (£)

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

## BANKNOTES



## COINS



1P



2p



5p



10p



20p



50p



£1  
(1 pound)



£2  
(2 pounds)

## 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 2015.05.08)

1.00 EUR = 0.75 GBP

1 GBP = 1.35 EUR

So...

10p ≈ 0.13 €

20p ≈ 0.26 €

50p ≈ 0.65 €

80p ≈ 1.04 €

£2 ≈ 2.70 €

£5 ≈ 6.75 €

£10 ≈ 13.5 €

Below is a rough estimate of how much things cost in England.  
(In March 2015)

Item	Cost (pounds £)	Convert to euros
Newspapers	0.70	
Drinks (in a cafe or bar)	Coffee - 1.20 Soft drinks - 1.00 Tea - 0.80	
Petrol (gasoline)	1.20 per litre	
Shampoo (400ml)	3.00	
Toothpaste (100ml)	1.80	
Kit Kat chocolate bar	0.50	
Can of Pepsi	0.80	
Sandwiches	3.50	
McDonalds Meal	5.50	
Fish and chips	8.00	

# 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 pm.		
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.		
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: DAY 1: MY VISIT TO HASTINGS

## 1- Breakfast:

Name of the restaurant: .....

Circle what you had for breakfast:



1



2



3



4

Did you like this English Breakfast ? .....

## 2- Hastings:



Circle on the map the following places you're going to see:

- Hastings Castle
- Smugglers adventure
- Hastings Pier

According to the map and what you see, circle the right definition of a pier:

- A platform on pillars projecting into the sea, typically incorporating entertainment arcades and places to eat.
- The hard, solid substance found in the ground that is often used for building.

### 3- Smugglers Adventure:

Is Smugglers Adventure in the West or the East Hill? .....

What's the name of the caves?

*St Patrick's Caves*      *St Andrew's Caves*      *St Jack's Caves*      *St Clement's Caves*

When did the smugglers hide here?

*The 16<sup>th</sup> century*      *The 17<sup>th</sup> Century*      *The 18<sup>th</sup> century*      *The 19<sup>th</sup> century*

Name the notorious smuggler we joined in this adventure: .....

How many life-sized characters (=mannequins à taille réelle) did you see? .....

Who or what is "Brown Bess"?    *A ghost*      *A shot-gun / rifle*      *A ship*      *A female Captain*

How many barrels are there at the Midnight Landing (=débarcadère)? .....

How much tea is being smuggled under the man's coat? .....kg

How much money does a Tubman earn (=gagne) in one night? .....

What was the name of the largest and most dangerous gang? .....

What is the ballroom used for now?      *The gift shop*      *A restaurant*      *A theatre*      *A pub*



What did you think about this visit? Here are some adjectives to help you express yourself:

*Great – Exciting – Scary – Funny – Dangerous – Amazing – Sad – (un)interesting – boring*

Sum up your opinion here: .....

.....

.....



# 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 at .....against .....
- Column's dimension .....
- Name of the museum on the north side: .....
- .....



- Name:.....
- At the junction of .....
- .....
- statue's nickname .....
- .....
- it is in fact .....
- .....

**Underline or highlight the places we 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**







« Un musée chargé d'histoire »



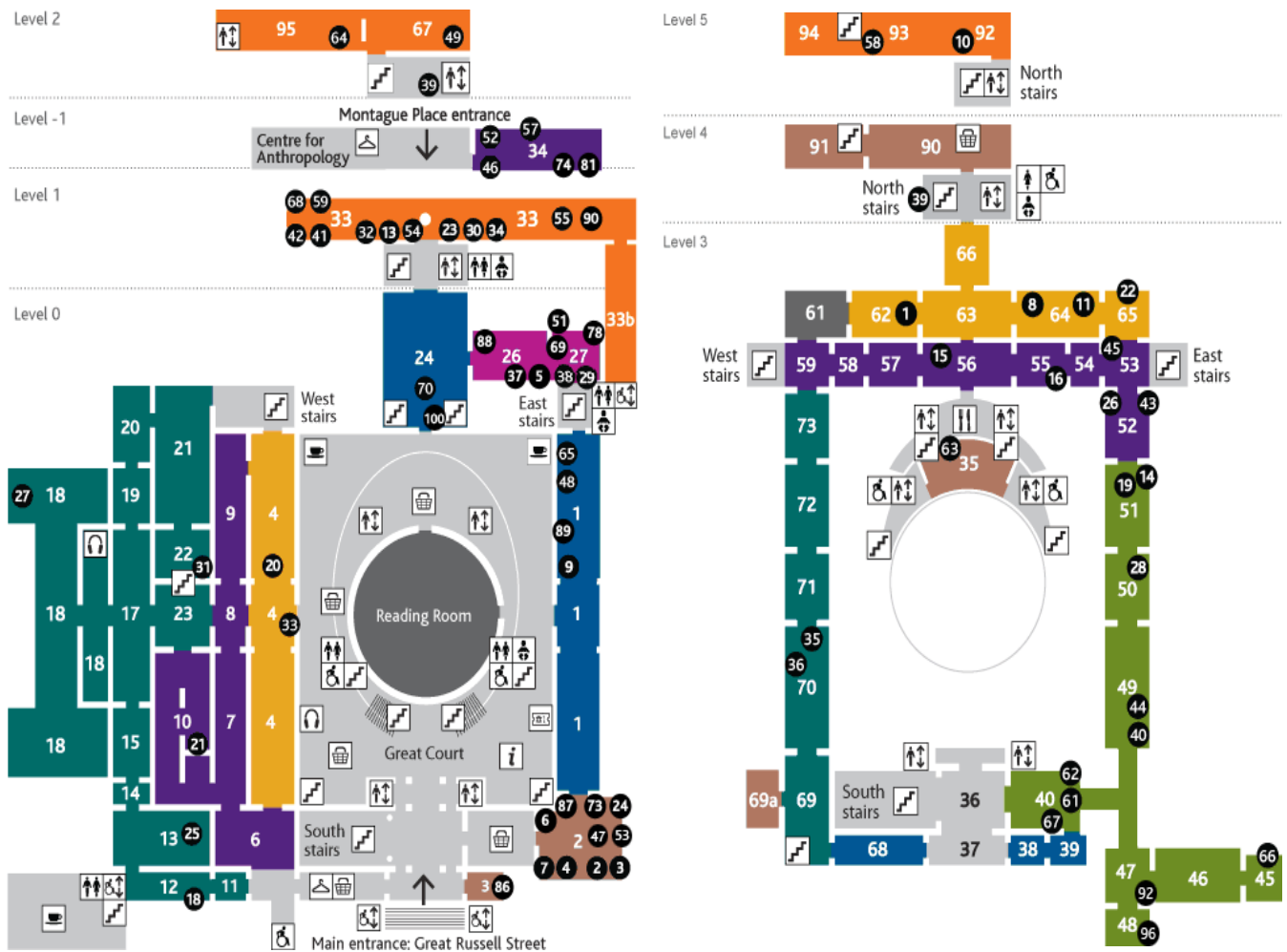
## The British Museum

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 couverte 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

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

.....

Version grecque



## 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<sup>e</sup> 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<sup>e</sup> et la 5<sup>e</sup> 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, pourriez-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!) : .....

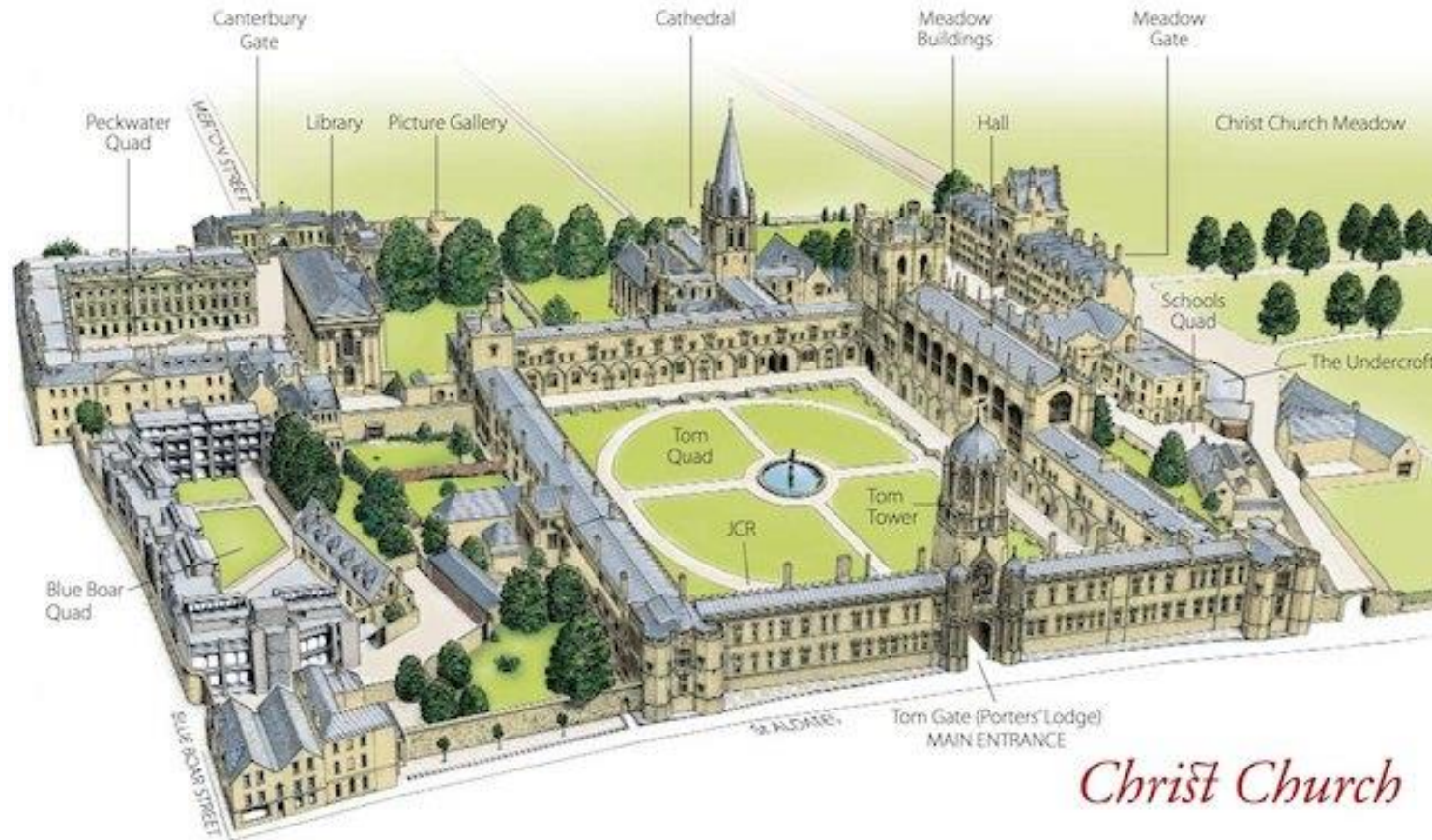
## 7. Double-headed serpent

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



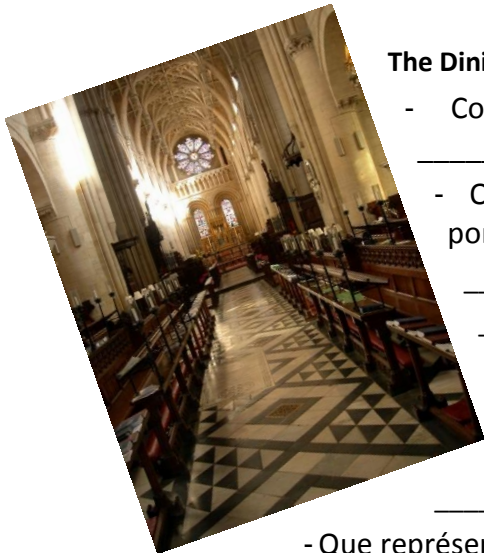
*Christ Church*

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?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

- Que représente le portrait sur fond blanc?

---

---

---

- 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:

---

- 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?

---

