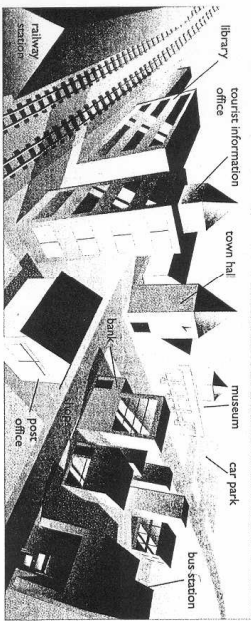


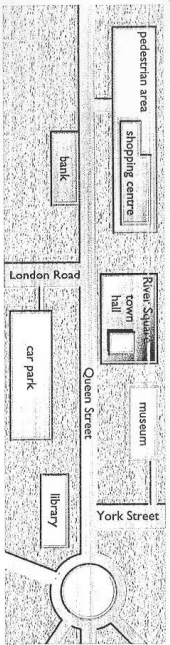
# 38 In the town

## A The town centre



You can get a train at the railway station.  
 You can change money at the bank.  
 You can read books and newspapers at the library.  
 You can park your car in at the car park.

## B Streets and roads



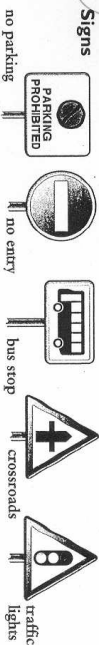
## Asking for help

Where is the main square? /skweɪ/ How do I get to X street? /s tɪrɪt/ Is there a pedestrian area here? /pɛs dɪstɪrɪn/ Can I park here? /kæn aɪ pɑːk hɪə/ Excuse me, I'm looking for the museum.

## C People in the town



## D Signs



## Exercises

### 38.1 Answer the questions.

- 1 Where can I get a bus to London? At the bus station.
- 2 Where can I get information about hotels?
- 3 Where can I change money?
- 4 Where can I park?
- 5 Where can I see very old things?
- 6 Where can I post a letter?

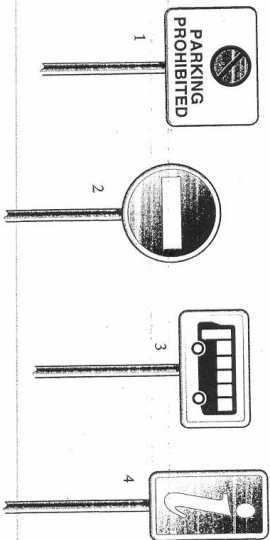
### 38.2 Look at the map on the opposite page. Ask questions.

- 1 Where's the library? Near the roundabout. In the square.
- 2 Go left at York Street.
- 3 In the pedestrian area.
- 4 London Road car park is best.
- 5 There's a bank in Queen Street.
- 6

### 38.3 What words are these?

- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 summum mʊsɪəm | 5 yrwlhai ntroisa |
| 2 nouw hlal     | 6 dɪtsepsɪn raae  |
| 3 brlylra       | 7 fɪrɪfɪ dɪcaarw  |
| 4 tae prak      |                   |

### 38.4 What are these signs?



### 38.5 Write a paragraph about your town. Use the words opposite.

# 50 Town and country

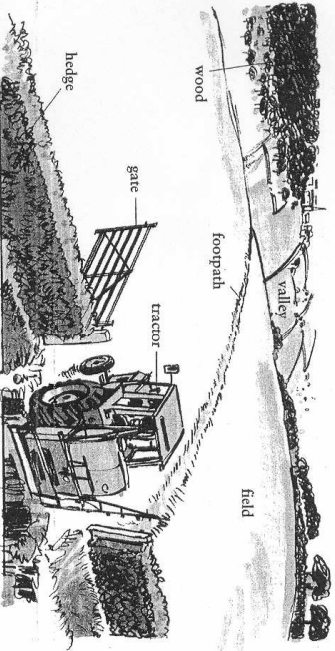
## A Towns

Here are some of the things you will find in most big towns.

**commercial centre:** an area with lots of banks and company offices  
**shopping centres:** places with many shops, either indoors or outdoors  
**car parks:** places to leave many cars  
**factories:** buildings where you make/manufacture things, e.g. cars  
**suburbs:** areas outside the centre of town where people live  
**libraries:** places where you can borrow books  
**pollution:** dirty air because of smoke and petrol fumes  
**night-life:** places to go at night, e.g. bars, restaurants, cinemas, theatres, discos, etc.

## B The country

Here are some of the things you will find in the countryside.



## C Advantages and disadvantages

People who prefer the countryside to big towns, often say this:

**Towns:**

- are noisy
- are dirty and polluted
- are stressful
- are crowded (= full of people)
- are dangerous

**In towns:**

- there are plenty (= lots) of things to do
- it's exciting
- there's a wide range of shops (= many different shops)
- there's lots of night-life, e.g. bars, cinemas, discos

**The countryside:**

- is quiet and peaceful
- is clean
- is calm and relaxing
- has lots of open space
- is safe

**In the countryside:**

- there's nothing to do
- it's boring
- there are only a few shops
- there's no night-life

## Exercises

### 60.1

Complete this table of opposites.

*Big towns and cities*

*Village life and the countryside*

quiet and peaceful	exciting	strenuous	lots of open space
clean air	stressful	nothing to do in the evening	dangerous

Do you agree with everything in the table above? Put a tick (✓) beside each answer you do, and a (X) beside each answer you don't. If possible compare and discuss your answers with someone else.

### 60.2

Organise the words in the box into three groups: things that you usually find in towns (in your country), things you usually find in the country, and things you often find in both town and country.

fields	factories	gates	car parks
libraries	tractors	suburbs	villages
traffic	Town Hall	shopping centres	footpaths
pollution	valleys	night-life	woods

Town

Country

Town and country

### 60.3

Look at the picture on the opposite page for one minute, then cover it and complete this text based on the picture.

We opened the (1) ..... said hello to the man on the (2) ..... and then followed the (3) ..... across the (4) ..... and down into the (5) ..... We stopped and had a picnic by the river and then walked up through the (6) ..... on the other side of the (7) ..... A bit later we came to a (8) ..... where we stopped and bought some bread.

### 60.4

Think of your journey to school, college or work. How many of these things do you see or pass?

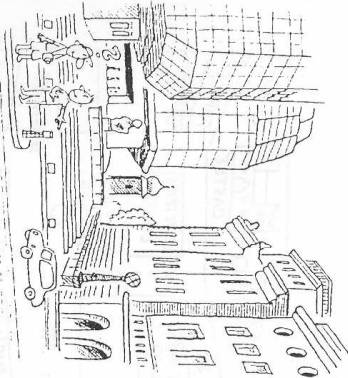
a car park	factories	woods	a library	a museum	parking meters
lots of traffic	commuters	a night club	fields	suburbs	a railway station

# Lesson Seven

## 7. lekcce

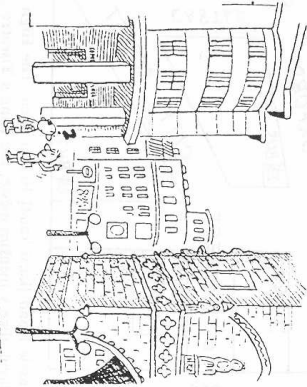
### Can you tell me the way?

A foreign visitor in Prague



- Excuse me, how can I get to the Castle?
- It's a long way from here. You can take the Metro. The Metro station's over there. Or you can go by tram.
- What number tram?
- A twenty-two. The tram stop's opposite the National Theatre.
- Thank you very much.

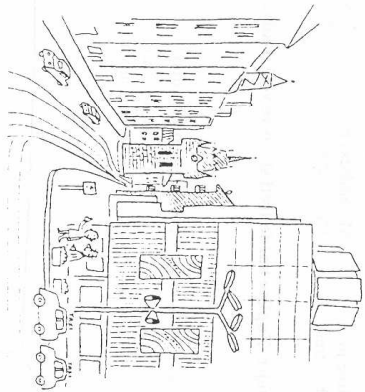
- Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the Old Town Square?
- Yes. It's that way.
- Is it far from here?
- No. Walk along this street and turn left into Celestná Street. The square's at the end of the street. It's a short street.
- Thank you.



- Excuse me, is there a post office near here?
- Yes. There's a post office in Jindřišská Street. Turn right at the traffic lights. It's a big building on a corner. You can't miss it.

- \* Excuse me, is there a bus stop in this street?
- No, there isn't. It's round the corner.

- Excuse me, what church is that?
- It's St George's Church.



Výstavnost vlastníků jmen: the Old Town Square [Dě: auld taun 'skweɪ] Staroměstské náměstí; St George's Church [snt v'žo:rdžiz 'tʃɜ:ʃ] kostel Sv. Jiří

- along [ə'lɒŋ] podél, podle
- a, the street po ulici
- building [ˈbɪldɪŋ] budova
- bus [bʌs] autobus
- by [baɪ] při, vedle, u
- go by bus jet autobusem
- castle [kæsl] hrad
- corner [kɔ:rnə] roh
- at (on) the corner na rohu;
- round [raʊnd] the e-za rohem
- church [tʃɜ:ʃ] kostel
- end [end] konec; končí
- excuse [ɪkskjuz] omluvit; prominout
- e-me promíche, pardon (ostlovant)
- nezřetelné oslovby)
- far [fɑ:] daleko (ačťak se zjmenit v zájmové vědě a v odřazce)
- foreign [fɔ:rn] cizí
- get [get] dostat, dostat se (někam)
- into [ɪntə] do, dovnitř
- left [left] levý; doleva, vlevo

- light [laɪt] světlý; světy
- lights [laɪts] = traffic [traefɪk] l.
- dopravní světlá; semafor
- long [lɒŋ] dlouhý; dlouho
- a, I, way daleko (v kladné vědě)
- Metro [ˈmetrəʊ] metro; podzemní dráha (u nás);
- go on the M., go by the M. jet metrem
- miss [mɪs] minout; zmeškat
- much [mʌtʃ] hodně
- national [næʃənəl] národní
- near [nɪə] blízko
- number [ˈnʌmbə] číslo
- opposite [ə'pɒzɪt] naproti; opak
- post office [ˈpəʊst ɒfɪs] poštovní úřad, pošta
- right [raɪt] pravý; správný; vpravo;
- go to the R. jet doprava
- short [ʃɔ:t] krátký; malý (postarant)
- square [ˈskweɪ] náměstí; čtverec

# 5.1

## UNIT 5 In the town, in the city Finding places

Level

Time

30-35 minutes

Aim

To practise saying where you can do different things in a town and explaining where places are using prepositional phrases

Materials

One copy of map A and one copy of map B for each pair of students

Key vocabulary

- bank
- car park
- chemist
- Chinese restaurant
- cinema
- cinema shop
- football stadium
- health centre
- hotel
- internet café
- library
- newsagent
- park
- petrol station
- post office
- pub
- sandwich shop
- school
- shoe shop
- supermarket
- swimming pool
- train station
- travel agency
- between
- next to
- near
- on
- opposite

### Warm-up

- Ask students which places they go to in town and elicit the words from the key vocabulary. Ask students to explain where a particular place is in their town, e.g. the cinema.
- Draw a very simple street map with two or three places labelled and elicit prepositions of place from students, e.g. next to, between.

### Main activity

- Divide students into pairs. Student A and Student B, and ask students to sit facing each other.
- Give Student A a copy of map A and give Student B a copy of map B. Tell students not to look at each other's maps. Explain that the maps are the same, but each student has information about places that their partner is looking for. Tell them that the places marked in bold are on both maps. Tell students to look at the list of things that they need to do in town. Then students take turns to ask their partner 'Where can I go to buy...?' and their partner explains, e.g. *The sandwich bar is on Oak Avenue next to the pub, opposite the supermarket.* Students label the correct places on their maps.
- When students have found all the places, tell them to compare their maps and check their answers.

### Follow-up

- In their pairs, students look at the maps together and take turns to say where places are.
- After a few minutes one student turns their map over and their partner tests their memory by asking them where places are. Students win one point for each correct answer. After Student A has asked six questions, they turn over their map and Student B can ask Student A six questions.

### Homework

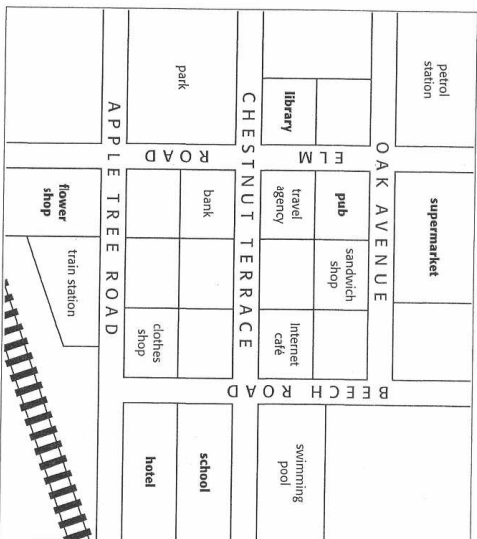
- Choose six facilities in your town and write sentences to describe their location using expressions of place.
- Write a paragraph about some of the places you visited in a town recently and what you did there.

## Finding places 5.1

A

Where can I go to:

- buy some shoes?
- park my car?
- eat a Chinese meal?
- buy some medicine?
- see a film?
- watch a football match?
- send a letter?
- see a doctor?
- buy a newspaper?



B

Where can I go to:

- book a holiday?
- buy a sandwich?
- go swimming?
- get travellers' cheques?
- buy some clothes?
- take my dog for a walk?
- catch a train?
- get some petrol?
- check my emails?

