

Language to go

The all-in-one course

You will find in this Phrasebook:

- Essential phrases for use in real-life situations
- Checklists of useful vocabulary items
- Culture notes explaining how language is used in the English-speaking world
- Signs and abbreviations
- How to write letters and e-mails
- British and American English wordlist
- Irregular verb list
- Conversion charts (distances, weight etc)

Pearson
Education

Language to go

PRE-INTERMEDIATE



Phrasebook

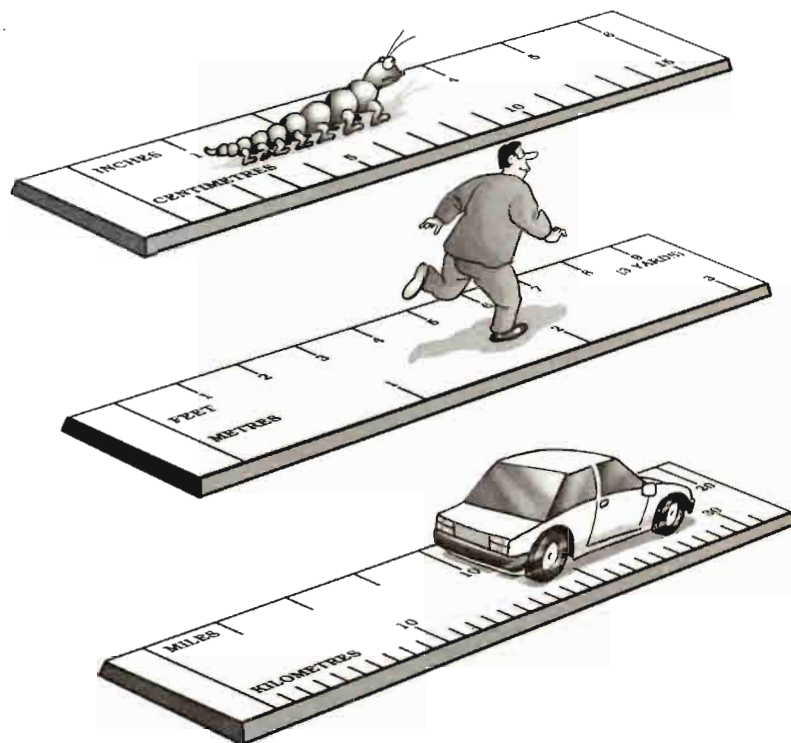
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www.longman.com

Measurements

Length and Distance



Welcome to the Language to go phrasebook. It contains many words and expressions which you have seen and used in your **Language to go** Students' Book, and many more which you can use in similar **Language to go** situations.

How to use this phrasebook

There are two ways to get the most out of this book. First, you can go through it and find words and phrases you've studied. You may want to note down a translation or how to pronounce it.

Secondly, you can use it to find words and expressions when you need them in real-life situations. Use the Contents list on the next two pages to help you find the word or phrase you're looking for.

World English

Many countries around the world speak English as a mother tongue: the USA, Canada, South Africa, Britain, Ireland, Australia and New Zealand, for example. Many other countries, such as India, Nigeria and Singapore, use English as the language of government, education and trade. English is also used in many countries for tourism, international business, academic conferences, entertainment, broadcasting and the Internet. There are sometimes variations in vocabulary, grammar, spelling and pronunciation, but the language people use is still English, and is understood by every other English speaker around the world. In this phrasebook, differences between British and American English are shown by *(UK)* and *(US)* respectively.

As a learner of English, you may speak a variation of English, but you are still a member of the World English-speaking community. English doesn't just belong to the English, it also belongs to you.



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Basic phrases

yes no sorry
please thank you
Excuse me, ... (to attract someone's attention)

CULTURE NOTE

In UK and US English, people usually say *please* and *thank you* very often. If you don't use it as often as they do, you may seem rude.

Greeting and meeting people

Saying hello

Informal	Formal
Hello.	Good morning.
Hi.	Good afternoon.
	Good evening.

CULTURE NOTE

You say *Good morning* until 12 noon, *Good afternoon* until about 6 p.m. and *Good evening* until midnight. You only use *Good night* to say *goodbye* at night.

A: How are you? B: Fine thanks.
Nice to meet you

CULTURE NOTE

How are you? is a general greeting. You don't have to give details!

Making introductions

A: Juan, this is Helen. B: Nice to meet you, Juan.

Welcoming people

Come in.

Forms of address

You write	You say
Mr	Mister
Mrs	Missis
Miss	Miss
Ms	Mizz
Dr	Doctor
Prof.	Professor

CULTURE NOTE

You can use these forms of address to introduce someone or refer to them:

This is Mr Brown.

Helen is talking to Dr Green.

You don't often use them when you talk to someone.

Hello, (Mr Brown).

People such as waiters and policeman might say *sir* or *madam* to you, but you don't reply with *sir* or *madam*.

Thanking

Thanks.
Thank you.

Responding to thanks

You're welcome.

CULTURE NOTE

In UK English, people often don't say anything in reply to *thank you*.

Common expressions

Agreeing

OK.
Sure.
Great!

Saying goodbye

Informal

Let's go.
See you (soon)!
See you tomorrow.
Have a nice day. (US)
Have a good trip.
Have a good weekend.

Formal

Goodbye!



Learning a language

Language problems

I'm sorry, I don't understand.
Could you repeat that, please?
Could you speak more slowly?
Do you speak Italian?
What does *forecast* mean?

What's this in English?
How do you say *Buch* in English?
How do you spell *evening*?
How do you pronounce this word?

Parts of speech

noun verb adjective pronoun
preposition adverb infinitive participle

Irregular verbs

Verbs with the same infinitive, past simple and past participle

infinitive	past simple	past participle
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
hit	hit	hit
let	let	let
put	put	put
read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/
shut	shut	shut

Verbs with the same infinitive and past simple, but with different past participle

infinitive	past simple	past participle
beat	beat	beaten

Verbs with the same past simple and past participle, but with different infinitive

infinitive	past simple	past participle
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
get	got	got
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
keep	kept	kept
learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met

pay	paid	paid
say	said	said
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
shine	shone	shone
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
spend	spent	spent
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
understand	understood	understood
win	won	won

Verbs with the same infinitive and past participle but a different past simple

infinitive	past simple	past participle
become	became	become
come	came	come
run	ran	run

Verbs with a different infinitive, past simple and past participle

infinitive	past simple	past participle
be	was/were	been
begin	began	begun
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
choose	chose	chosen
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
know	knew	known
lie	lay	lain

ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
see	saw	seen
show	showed	shown
sing	sang	sung
speak	spoke	spoken
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
throw	threw	thrown
wear	wore	worn
write	wrote	written

Numbers

Cardinal numbers

11–90

11 eleven	16 sixteen	21 twenty-one
12 twelve	17 seventeen	22 twenty-two
13 thirteen	18 eighteen	23 twenty-three
14 fourteen	19 nineteen	24 twenty-four
15 fifteen	20 twenty	25 twenty-five
30 thirty	50 fifty	80 eighty
40 forty	60 sixty	90 ninety
	70 seventy	

100–1100

100 a/one hundred	700 seven hundred
101 a hundred and one	800 eight hundred
102 a hundred and two	900 nine hundred
103 a hundred and three	1,000 a/one thousand
200 two hundred	1,001 a/one thousand and one (UK)
300 three hundred	a/one thousand one (US)
400 four hundred	1100 one thousand one hundred (UK)
500 five hundred	eleven hundred (US)
600 six hundred	

CULTURE NOTE

For the figure 0, you usually say: *oh* for things like telephone numbers
nought, *zero* and *oh* for sums and digits
nil for football scores (UK)

Ordinal numbers

1st first
2nd second
3rd third
4th fourth
5th fifth
6th sixth
7th seventh
8th eighth
9th ninth
10th tenth

Fractions

$\frac{1}{2}$ a half
$\frac{1}{3}$ a third
$\frac{1}{4}$ a quarter
$\frac{2}{3}$ two-thirds
$\frac{3}{4}$ three-quarters

Decimals

1.1 one point one
2.4 two point four
3.6 three point six
0.1 nought/zero/oh point one
3.02 three point nought/zero/oh two

CULTURE NOTE

In Britain, the USA and Australia, you use the decimal point to separate decimal numbers: 1.1
NOT 1,1

You use a comma to separate hundreds from thousands, and hundred thousands from millions.
1,100,275 NOT 1100,275 OR 1.100.275

You write

7.5 (= 7 $\frac{1}{2}$)
7,5
7,500

You say

seven point five ✓
~~seven comma five~~ X
seven thousand five hundred ✓

Times and dates

Telling the time

1 a.m.	one o'clock in the morning
1 p.m.	one o'clock in the afternoon
6 a.m.	six o'clock in the morning
6 p.m.	six o'clock in the evening
11 p.m.	eleven o'clock at night
12 p.m.	twelve (o'clock) noon
12 a.m.	twelve (o'clock) midnight



It's six o'clock in the morning.



It's eleven o'clock at night.

You write	You say	You write	You say
1 o'clock	one o'clock	7.30	half past seven
2.05	five past two		seven thirty
3.10	ten past three (UK)	8.35	eight thirty-five
	ten after three (US)		twenty-five to nine
	three ten	9.40	nine forty
4.15	a quarter past four (UK)		twenty to ten
	a quarter after four (US)	10.45	ten forty-five
	four fifteen		a quarter to eleven (UK)
5.20	twenty past five		a quarter of eleven (US)
	five twenty	11.50	eleven fifty
6.25	twenty-five past six		ten to twelve
	six twenty-five	12.55	twelve fifty-five
			five to one

Times of the day

morning	until 12 noon
afternoon	until 6 p.m.
evening	until 10/11 p.m.
night	until 6 a.m.

CULTURE NOTE

In Australia and Britain, you can use the twelve-hour clock for most times; but you usually use the twenty-four hour clock for timetables.

In the USA, you use the twelve-hour clock for nearly everything, even for timetables.

When does the plane leave? At 6 p.m. NOT ~~At 18h.~~
What time does the tour start? At 7.15 in the evening. NOT ~~At 19h15.~~

Days of the week

Monday	Friday
Tuesday	Saturday
Wednesday	Sunday
Thursday	

Months

January	July
February	August
March	September
April	October
May	November
June	December



Dates

You write	You say (UK)	You say (US)
1st January	the first of January	January first
2nd February	the second of February	February second
3rd March	the third of March	March third
4th April	the fourth of April	April fourth
5th May	the fifth of May	May fifth
21st June	the twenty-first of June	June twenty-first
30th July	the thirtieth of July	July thirtieth

Remember: on Monday on 3rd May in July in 2004

You can write the date in different ways:

1st January 2003
1 January 2003
1 Jan 03
1/1/03

Years

1845 eighteen forty-five
1972 nineteen seventy-two
2001 two thousand and one
2010 two thousand and ten

CULTURE NOTE

In UK English, people write the date like this:

day-month-year
13 May 2003 = 13/5/03

In US English, people write the date like this:

month-day-year
May 13 2003 = 5/13/03

At the moment, people say 2010 as *two thousand and ten*, but maybe in the future it will be *twenty ten*, to follow the normal pattern.

Seasons

spring	summer	autumn (UK) fall (US)	winter
--------	--------	--------------------------	--------

Festivals

New Year's Day	1st January
Independence Day (US)	4th July
Labor Day (US)	first Monday in September
Halloween	31st October
Thanksgiving	fourth Thursday in November
Christmas Eve	24th December
Christmas Day	25th December
New Year's Eve	31st December
Bank Holiday (UK)	
Public Holiday (US)	

CULTURE NOTE

In many English-speaking countries, Christmas and New Year are the most important festivals, but where there are people of many different cultures, they celebrate many different festivals.

Expressions of time

It's Monday today.
 It was Sunday yesterday.
 It was Saturday the day before yesterday.
 It will be Tuesday tomorrow.
 It will be Wednesday the day after tomorrow.
 This morning, I went to work.
 This evening, I'll be late.
 Last night, I stayed in.
 Next week, I'm going away.
 I'm going to a football match on Saturday.

I'm away for a fortnight. (UK)
 I'm away for two weeks.
 Saturday and Sunday are the weekend.
 We usually see friends at the weekend. (UK)
 We usually see friends over the weekend. (US)
 I'm late.
 I'm in a hurry.

Making polite conversation

Making suggestions and invitations

Would you like to come to a party next Saturday?
 How about going to the cinema?
 Let's go out.

Accepting suggestions and invitations

OK.
 Sure.
 Good idea.

CULTURE NOTE

If you refuse an invitation, try to say why you can't accept. It's rude just to say *No*.

Refusing suggestions and invitations

I'm sorry, I can't. I'm busy.
 I'm afraid I'm doing something else on Saturday.

Complimenting

You look great!
 What a lovely coat/dress!

Responding to compliments

Thank you.

Starting a conversation

A: Is this your first time here?

B: Yes, this is my first time.
 No, I've been here three times before.

Do you know anyone here?

Talking about the weather

Nice day, isn't it? Lovely/Terrible weather!

Small talk

Excuse me. Pardon me. What a surprise!
 What a shame! That's great! Never mind.
 How fantastic!

Asking for permission

Is it all right/OK if I smoke?
 Do you mind if I open the window?

Giving permission

Yes, sure./Yes, of course.
 Not at all. (= I don't mind.)

Refusing permission

I'm sorry, but ...

Making, accepting and refusing offers

A: Would you like me to open the window?
 Shall I do that for you?
 B: Yes, thanks.
 That would be great!
 No, it's OK, thanks.

Making, accepting and refusing requests

A: Could you turn the music down, please?
 B: Sure.
 OK.
 Of course.
 Right.
 I'm afraid ...

Showing you're listening

I see. Really?
 Uh-huh. How interesting!

CULTURE NOTE

In Britain and the USA, people often nod their head and make noises, like *yes* and *uh-huh*, to show they're listening during a conversation.

Celebrating

Happy Birthday! Happy/Merry Christmas! Happy New Year!
 Congratulations! Happy Thanksgiving!

Apologising

Sorry.
I'm so/very sorry.
Excuse me. (UK)
Pardon me. (US)

Replying to apologies

That's OK.
Don't worry about it.

Getting around**Asking about places in a town**

Excuse me, where's the library/main square/market/museum/old town/opera house?
Excuse me, how do I get to the art gallery/church/castle/cathedral?
I'm looking for a hotel/restaurant/public toilet/bank.
Could you tell me where the park/police station/post office/stadium/tourist information centre/zoo is?
What time does it open/close?

Giving directions

Go up/down/along this street. It's in Park Lane. (UK)
Go straight ahead. It's on Park Avenue. (US)
Go to the end of the street. Turn left./Turn right.
It's in Trafalgar Square. Make a left./Make a right. (US)
Take the first (street on the) left.

Parts of the town

Fifth Avenue
Oxford Street
Times Square
Woodstock is a village near Oxford.
Sears Tower is in downtown Chicago. (US)
Piccadilly Circus is in the city centre. (UK)

Banks

I'd like to deposit/withdraw some money.
I'd like to transfer some money/change some money/change some traveler's checks (US)/traveller's cheques (UK), please.
I'm waiting for the bank to transfer some money.
What's the exchange rate/commission?
I'd like to open an account/close my account.

Can/Could I have cash/ten-dollar bills/ten-pound notes, please?
Can/Could I pay by credit card/debit card?
Can/Could you sign here, please?
Can/Could I have your signature, please?
Please take this to the cashier.

Currency

There are 100 pence in a pound.	a nickel = 25 cents
There are 100 cents in a dollar.	£1.25 one pound twenty-five (UK)
a ten-pound note	\$1.25 a dollar twenty-five (US)
a ten-dollar bill	How much does it cost?
a dime = 10 cents	How much is it?

Asking for travel information

Is there a taxi stand/metro station/underground station (UK)/subway station (US) near here?
Where can I buy a ticket?
I'd like a one-way ticket (US)/single (UK) to Oxford, please.
a round trip (US)/return (UK) to Cambridge, please.
What platform is the train to ... ?
What gate is the plane to ... ?
How long does it take to get to Paris by plane?
Where do I get the connection to Darwin?
What's the quickest way to get to Brisbane?
How far is it from London to Edinburgh?
How much is a round trip to Seattle?
What time is the next train to ... ?
Does this bus go to ... ?

Air travel

JFK airport is in New York.
Domestic flights are from Terminal One.
International flights are from Terminal Two.
Where's the check-in desk?
Window or aisle?
Your flight leaves from Gate 36.
Can I see your boarding card, please?
Show your boarding card and go into Departures.
You collect your baggage at the baggage reclaim.
Go through customs and into Arrivals.



Rail travel

I'm in Seat 22 in Carriage/Coach H.
There are six seats in the compartment.
There's a buffet car if you're hungry, but no dining car.
You can take the sleeper overnight to Scotland.
Show your ticket to the ticket collector.

Car hire and taxis

Where's the nearest cab stand (US)/taxi rank (UK)?
Carnegie Hall, please.

Accommodation

Hotel phrases

Do you have any rooms free?
I'd like a single room/single bed/room with a shower/
room with a bath/room with a view.
How much is the room per night/per person?
Could I have the key for room , please?
Could I have a wake-up call?
Do you have room service?
When is check-out time?
Can I leave my luggage here?
Is there a pool/garage/restaurant?
Could you call a taxi, please?
Could I have your passport, please?
Sorry, we're full.
Take the elevator (US)/lift (UK) to the first floor.
The porter will take your bags to your room.
Please leave your key with the receptionist/at reception.

Going out

What are you doing tonight/tomorrow night/at the weekend (UK) /
over the weekend (US)?
What's on at the cinema (UK)/movie theater (US)/opera/theatre?
I'd like to go to a restaurant/bar/café/club/concert.
How much is it?
Is it expensive?
What time does it close?

Personal information

Name _____ Address _____
Date of birth _____ Place of birth _____
Marital status single ☐ married ☐ separated ☐ divorced ☐ widowed ☐
Occupation _____
Passport _____ Passport number _____
Sex male ☐ female ☐
Visa _____ Signature _____

What do you do? What's your job?
Where do you live? How long are you staying here?

Business

Arriving for an appointment

I have an appointment with the manager at 3 p.m.
Here's my business card with all my details.
My colleague spoke to you last week.
Could I speak to someone in the sales department?

CULTURE NOTE

In Britain and the USA, people usually arrive on time for appointments.
However, it's not so important for most social engagements.

Business small talk

How's your family/wife/
husband/partner?
Do you have an office
in Melbourne?

CULTURE NOTE

People in Britain and the USA often use first names, even in business situations and with more senior colleagues.

CULTURE NOTE

Even in business meetings, British and American people usually spend some time on small talk. But most meetings will have a result or agreement so that everybody knows what happens next. You usually make small talk during a meal and you often only discuss business after you have eaten.

Computers

CD-ROM	hardware	monitor	computer	software
mouse	disk	laptop	screen	fax
modem	printer	scanner		

Telephoning

Making a personal call

Hi, it's Pete.	Can I speak to Frank?	It's engaged. (UK)
Could I leave a message?	It's ringing.	It's busy. (US)

Answering a personal call

Hi, this is Frank Green.
 Hello, Frank Green speaking.
 Who's this (US)/that (UK)?
 I'm sorry, Mary's out at the moment.
 Can I take a message?
 Sorry, you've got the wrong number.
 You've reached Frank Green's voice mail.
 Please leave a message.



Making a business call

Could I have the sales department?
 Can you ask him/her to call me back, please?
 Could I speak to Ms Howe, please?

Answering a business call

Can I help you?	Thank you, goodbye.
Can I take a message?	I'm sorry, there's no answer.
Can you hold, please?	I'm sorry, the line's busy.
I'm sorry, the line's busy.	Who's calling, please?
Sorry, you've got the wrong number.	

CULTURE NOTE

In Britain and the USA, people usually give the reason for their call first and make small talk afterwards.

Making a call from a payphone

I'd like to make a collect call (US)/reverse-charge call (UK), please.
 Pick up the receiver, listen for the dial tone, dial your number, wait for the ringing tone.
 If the line is busy, you'll hear the engaged tone.
 If you can't get through, call the operator.
 If you want a number, phone information (US)/directory inquiries (UK).
 The emergency number is 911 (US)/999 (UK).
 There's a phone booth (US)/phone box (UK) over there.
 You can use coins, a credit card or a phone card in a payphone.
 The line's faulty.
 The area code for London is 020.
 Jane's telephone number is 223 4652.
 Call us on Freephone 0800 010 1000 (UK).
 Call us Toll-free on 1-800 234-5678 (US).
 Press hash/the hash key (#).
 Press star/the star key (*).
 Please use your telephone keypad.

CULTURE NOTE

You say the numbers in a phone number individually, and not in pairs. In the UK, where two consecutive numbers are the same, you can say *double*.

You write	You say
0378 015 030	oh-three-seven-eight oh-one-five oh-three-oh
628821	six-two-double eight-two-one

Sending text messages

CULTURE NOTE

You can send text messages from your mobile phone to people you know well, although they can be sent to business colleagues, provided you have met them before. The messages are usually very short and informal, and often use abbreviations which sound like the full forms of the words.

B	be	R	are	4	for
C	see	U	you	B4	before
EZ	easy	Y	why	8	ate
NE	any	2	to; too	L8	late
Q	queue	2DAY	today	L8R	later
PC	please call	2MORO	tomorrow		

It's also common to leave out letters in words:

WOT what SPK speak CLD could
HW how WNT want THX thanks PLS please

Here are some examples of how you use these abbreviations:

CU L8R See you later.
RU OK? Are you OK?
PC 2MORO Please call tomorrow.
THX 4 GR8 PARTY Thanks for a great party.

Shopping

Essential groceries

I'm going shopping for some bread/butter/chocolate.

I need some coffee/fruit juice.

Have you got any matches/milk/mineral water?

Could I have some rice/sugar/tea?

I'd like (to buy) some toothpaste/shampoo/toilet paper.

Snacks

a sandwich
a bag/packet of crisps (UK)
a bar of chocolate
a bottle of water
a can of coke
a piece of fruit



Shops

Where's the nearest baker's/bank/bookshop/chemist's/delicatessen?

What's the nearest form of transport?

Is there a newsagent's (UK)/news stand (US)/optician's/shoe shop/
shopping centre (UK)/shopping mall (US)/supermarket/travel agent's
near here?

What time do you open/close?

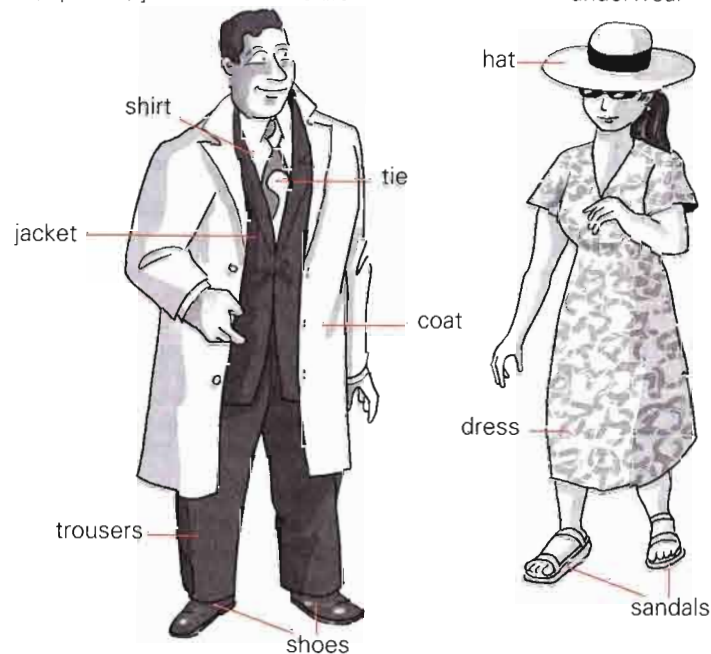
You can buy alcohol at the liquor store (US)/off-licence (UK).

CULTURE NOTE

In Britain and the USA, you don't usually bargain for goods in shops or markets. In shops, you usually pay by credit card or cheque, but you usually pay cash in markets.

Clothing

belt	hat	(a pair of) socks
(a pair of) boots	(a pair of) pants	sweater
clothes, clothing	(a pair of) sandals	swimsuit
coat	shirt	tie
dress	shorts	T-shirt
jacket	a pair of shoes	(a pair of) trousers
(a pair of) jeans	skirt	underwear



Can/Could I try it on?

My size is ...

It's/They're not long/tight/loose enough.

Can I look at it, please?

Can I have a receipt, please?

I'll try them on.

It's/They're too big/small/short.

How much is this?

Do you have any others?

Colours

dark	light	brown	orange	red	green	pink	white	black
grey	purple	yellow	blue					

Books and stationery

dictionary envelope map newspaper novel paper pen postcard
scissors

Talking about meals

Meals

breakfast	first course
lunch	second course
dinner	dessert

CULTURE NOTE

In Britain and the USA, lunch is between 12 noon and 2 p.m. and dinner is usually between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. There are usually two courses, one of meat and vegetables and another, called dessert, of fruit or something sweet. Sometimes there is also a starter (UK)/appetizer (US), such as soup.

Could you pass the oil/pepper/salt, please?

Food preferences

I love poultry/chicken/fish.
I don't eat seafood/meat/pork.
I'm a vegetarian.
Has it got nuts in it?

CULTURE NOTE

Being vegetarian is very common in Britain and the USA. Vegetarians don't eat meat or fish, and vegans don't eat meat, fish or dairy produce.

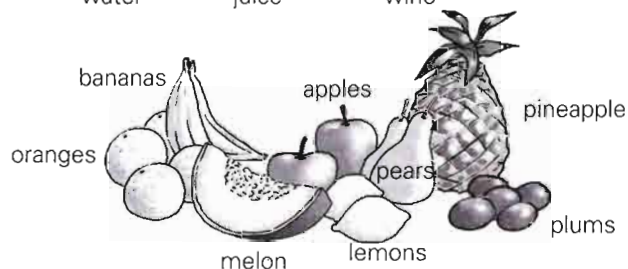
Dairy produce

butter ice cream cheese milk egg yoghurt

Drinks

Hot	Cold	Soft	Alcoholic
coffee	milk	cola	beer
tea	water	juice	wine

Fruit



Meat

beef (steak)
pork (sausage, chop); ham; bacon
lamb (chop)
chicken
fish

Vegetables

cabbage carrot garlic lettuce
mushroom onion potato tomato



Restaurants

Could I book a table for two, please?
Can I see the menu?
Smoking or non-smoking?
Could you tell me what Mississippi Mud Pie is?
I'll have a pizza, please.
Do you have any vegetarian food?
I'm sorry, but I don't eat meat.
I'd like some fish, please.
Can you pass the salt, please?

This is delicious/great/excellent.
Would you like some more?
Thank you, that was delicious.
It was delicious, but I've had enough.

CULTURE NOTE

In English, there's no expression like *Bon appetit* (French), *Guten Appetit* (German) or *Smaczno* (Polish). Many visitors think it's strange to say nothing when they begin their meal.

CULTURE NOTE

Before having an alcoholic drink, people often say *Cheers*. But in Britain, people also use *Cheers* informally to say *Thank you* and *Goodbye*.

Can I have the check (US)/the bill (UK), please?

CULTURE NOTE

In Britain and the USA, people often share the restaurant bill, unless it's very clear that one of them is the guest. If it's not clear, people usually offer to pay part of the bill.

Family members

husband	wife
father	mother
dad	mom (US)/mum (UK)
son	daughter
grandfather	grandmother
grandpa (informal)	gran, granny (informal)
grandson	granddaughter
uncle	aunt
nephew	niece
	cousin
father-in-law	mother-in-law
son-in-law	daughter-in-law
	partner
boyfriend	girlfriend
fiancé	fiancée



Leisure activities

Expressing likes and dislikes

What do you like doing in your spare time?

What's your favourite shop/food/book?

I (quite) like reading/going to the cinema/listening to music.

I (really) like running/seeing my friends/dancing.

I don't like gardening very much.

I hate cooking.

Sport

athletics	baseball	basketball	boxing	cycling
diving	fishing	football	golf	hockey
swimming	tennis	volleyball	running	skiing
soccer	horse racing	horse(back) riding		

What sport do you like?

What sport do you do/play?

Do you like playing tennis?

What's your favourite team?

Who's winning?

Do you enjoy doing sport?

Have you ever played lacrosse?

Are you good at football?

Who's playing?

A: What's the score? B: It's one nil. (1-0)
It's two one. (2-1)
It's three all. (3-3)

A: Who won? B: It was a draw.

Music

pop rock folk
soul classical jazz

U2 is a band.

Robbie Williams is a singer.

There's an Oasis concert on TV tonight.

Are they playing live or it is recorded?

The performance begins at 7.30 p.m.

There were about 3,000 in the audience.

Musical instruments

Do you play an instrument?

Yes, I play the piano/guitar/flute/cello/violin/trumpet.

Do you play the keyboards/the drums?

Health

At the doctor's

A: How can I help?

What's the matter?

Does this hurt?

Where does it hurt?

B: I feel ill/sick/hot.

I've been sick.

My shoulder/arm/leg hurts.

I've hurt my arm.

It hurts here.

I have a bite/a bruise/a cold/
a cough/a headache/a sore
throat/a rash/a stomach
ache/sunburn.

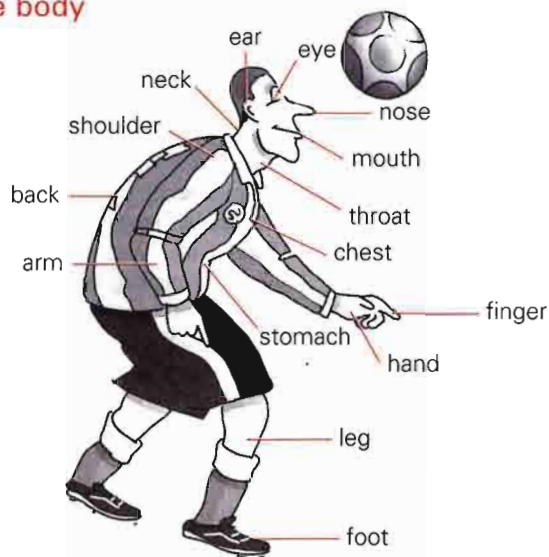
CULTURE NOTE

If you're ill in Britain or the USA, you go to a doctor, who will give you a **prescription**. You then go to a **chemist's** (UK) or a **pharmacy/drugstore** (US) to collect your prescription. In emergencies, you go to **casualty** or **accident and emergency** (UK) or the **emergency room** (US).

At the chemist's

aspirin medicine contraceptives tablets cream

Parts of the body



Signs



Asking for assistance

Where are the toilets? I'm lost! Could you help me, please?
I've lost my passport. Help!

Dealing with problems

How can I help you? No problem.
My watch is broken. I'll fix it for you.
The phone doesn't work. We'll exchange it.
Can I speak to the manager?

Abbreviations

Ave. avenue
Dr doctor (medical and academic)
number
Rd road
RSVP Please reply (French: *Répondez, s'il vous plaît.*)
St street (Union St = Union Street)
St saint (St Paul's = Saint Paul's)
Tel. telephone number

CULTURE NOTE

Many abbreviations are followed by a full stop, so it's clear that they're short versions of a word. But in British English, you often leave out the full stop if the last letter of the abbreviation is also the last letter of the full word.

UK	US	full word
Rd	Rd.	Road
Tel.	Tel.	Telephone

Note that although *Mr* and *Mrs* are abbreviations, they are almost never used in their full forms.

Writing letters and e-mails

mail (US)/post (UK) You put your letter in an envelope.
Put a stamp on the envelope. Put the letter in the mailbox (US)/
What's your postcode (UK) / postbox (UK).
zip code (US)?
How much is a postcard to Europe?
I need two first-class stamps.

Writing e-mails

to send
from receive

CULTURE NOTE

People are often more informal when sending e-mail messages. But be careful that your messages are still quite formal when writing to business people.

Writing an informal letter

Sender's address → 1007 7th Avenue
New York
NY 23300
USA

Date → Wednesday, 7 February

Greeting → Dear Frank

Opening → How are you? I haven't written to you
for such a long time.

Main part of letter → XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Final comment → Anyway, I must go now.
Best wishes

Signature → James

Addressing an envelope

Person sending the letter (or on back of envelope) → Mr James A. Davies
1007 7th Avenue
New York
NY 23300
USA

Name and address of person receiving the letter → Mr Frank Phillips
98 Cator Road
London
SE49 7LS
Great Britain

stamp →

Writing a formal letter

Sender's address → 1007 7th Avenue
New York
NY 23300
USA

Person or company receiving the letter → New York City Council
City Hall
New York

Date → Wednesday, 7 February

Greeting → Gentlemen (US)/Dear Sir/Madam (UK)

Opening → I am writing about ...

Main part of letter → XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Final comment → I look forward to hearing from you.
Yours truly (US)/Yours faithfully (UK)

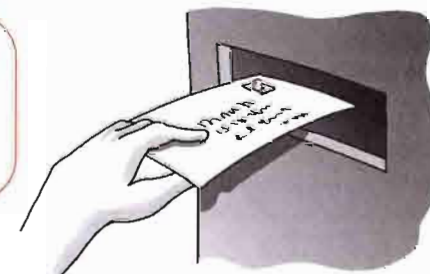
Signature → James A Davies

Name → James A Davies

Position → Managing Director

CULTURE NOTE

In British English, you write *Yours faithfully* at the end of a formal letter if you don't know the name of the person you are writing to. If you do, you end your letter *Yours sincerely*.



US and UK English

US

apartment
bathtub
bill
call collect
candy
cellphone
check
chips
cookie
downtown
elevator
fall
first floor
freeway
French fries
garbage / trash
gas
line
movie
one-way ticket
pants / slacks
parking lot
period
principal
purse / pocket book
round-trip ticket
sidewalk
subway
vacation
zip code

UK

flat
bath
(bank) note
reverse the charges
sweets / chocolate
mobile (phone)
bill
crisps
biscuit
city centre
lift
autumn
ground floor
motorway
chips
rubbish
petrol
queue
film / movie
single ticket
trousers
car park
full stop
head teacher
handbag
return ticket
pavement
underground
holiday
postcode

CULTURE NOTE

American and British English are just variations of the same language. The main differences are small changes in grammar, spelling, pronunciation and vocabulary. But you will usually be able to understand!



There are some words in the list on the left which look the same but have different meanings in British and American English. These are the ones most likely to cause confusion!

	in the US means	in the UK means
bill	a piece of paper money	the demand for payment
chips	crisp pieces of potato served cold	fried potatoes served hot
first floor	the floor where you enter a building	the floor above the one where you enter
gas	fuel for vehicles; fuel for cooking and heating	fuel for cooking and heating
pants	trousers	clothing worn under trousers
subway	a railway under a city	a passage under a road for pedestrians
vest	clothing men wear under their jacket and over their shirt	clothing men wear under their shirt

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Designed by Steve Pitcher

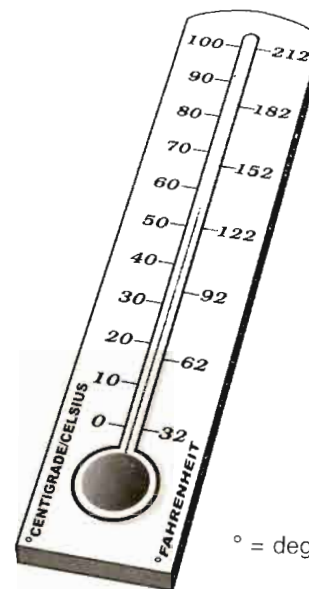
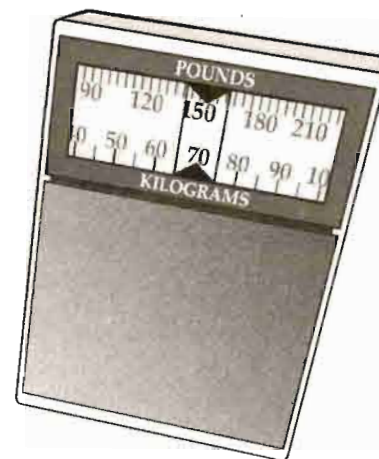
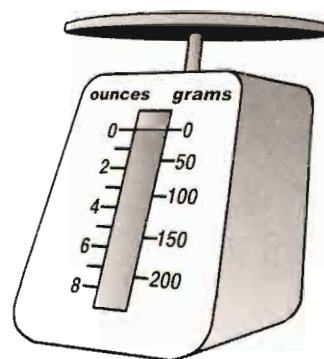
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Measurements

Weight and Temperature



° = degrees