



SCRAPBOOK

MY TRIP TO
ENGLAND

From May 25th to May 31st 2015

PROGRAMME OF THE WEEK

Monday 25th May 2015

4:40am at SCHOOL (Collège de Gerstheim) ; **5:00am DEPARTURE FOR COQUELLES**

DON'T FORGET YOUR PACKED LUNCH!

3pm : EUROTUNNEL / 3:50pm DEPARTURE FOR FOLKESTONE

3:25pm ARRIVAL IN FOLKESTONE (British time)

6:30pm Meeting with your host family

Tuesday 26th May 2015

9:45am: Discovery of London by bus: The Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, Whitehall, Trafalgar Square, The Mall, Buckingham Palace

Lunch in St James's Park

1pm: mini cruise on the Thames from Westminster Pier to Greenwich

2:30pm: Visit of the "Old Royal Observatory"

4:30pm: Planetarium (Show: The sky tonight)



Wednesday 27th May 2015

8:15am Departure for Cambridge

10am: Guided tour and quiz on the city

1pm: Visit of "King's College"

3pm: Punting tour on the Cam River

Thursday 28th May 2015

10am: visit of the "British Museum"

Discovery of "Covent Garden"; lunch + shopping

2:30pm: Musical in the Theatre District ("Billy Elliot")



Friday 29th May 2015

8:15am: Departure

11:30am: Visit of the "Warner Bros Studios" / discovery of « Harry Potter »'s making of

3:30pm: Visit of the "Science Museum"

Saturday 30th May 2015

8:00am: Departure

10:15am: Visit of "Shakespeare's Globe Theatre"

Lunch along the Thames

2:30pm: Visit of the "Tower of London"

6pm: "Fish and chips" dinner in the pub "The Minories"

7pm: Departure for Dover

10:30pm: Boarding



Sunday 31st May 2015

12:30am: Departure of the ferry

3:00am: Arrival in Calais (French time)

Breakfast offered

1pm ARRIVAL IN GERSTHEIM AT SCHOOL (LUNCH NOT INCLUDED)

SURVIVAL KIT

GREETINGS / SALUTATIONS

- **Hello!** (bonjour) / **good morning** (bonjour (le matin)) / **good afternoon** (bonjour (l'après-midi)) / **good evening** (bonsoir) / **good night!** (bonne nuit)
- **Nice / Pleased to meet you! / How do you do.:** Enchanté(e)!
- **How are you? -I'm fine / great / very well, thanks!** (Comment allez-vous? / Je vais bien / très bien)
- **How was your trip?** (Comment s'est passé ton voyage?) / **Did you have a good journey?** (As-tu fait bon voyage?)
- **rough sea** (mer agitée) / **calm sea** (mer calme) / **The trip was pleasant** (le voyage était agréable).
- **It was tiring** (c'était fatigant) / **I'm tired** (je suis fatigué(e)) / **it was boring** (c'était ennuyeux)
- **Here is a small present from Alsace for you...**(Voici un petit cadeau d'Alsace pour vous)
- **Thank you very much** (Merci beaucoup) / **Thank you / Thanks / Thanks for everything** (Merci pour tout) / **You're welcome** (De rien)
- **Goodbye! / Bye!** (Au-revoir)

THE HOUSE

- **Here is your room!** (voici ta chambre!)
- **Do you want to call your parents?** (Veux-tu appeler tes parents?)
- **Where are the toilets, please/ where's the loo?** (Où sont les toilettes?)
- **Can I take a shower?** (Puis-je prendre une douche?)
- **How does it work?** (Comment ça fonctionne?)
- **The flush** (la chasse d'eau)
- **Have you got a hair-drier, please?** (Avez-vous un sèche-cheveux, SVP ?)
- **Where can I dry / hang my towel?** (Où puis-je faire sécher / accrocher ma serviette ?)
- **I need an extra blanket / pillow** (J'ai besoin d'une couverture / un oreiller supplémentaire.)
- **I'm cold.** (J'ai froid)

FOOD and DRINKS

- **Enjoy your meal!** (Bon appétit!)
- **The meal is ready soon/ we're eating in a minute** (on mange bientôt)
- **I'm hungry/ I'm starving / I'm not (very) hungry** (j'ai faim, très faim, pas vraiment faim)
- **I'm thirsty!** (j'ai soif!)

- **What do you want to drink?** (Que veux tu boire?) / **What would you like to eat?** (Qu'aimerais-tu manger?)

- **I'd like some water, please!** (J'aimerais de l'eau, SVP!) / **Can / Could I have some jam?** (Puis-je / pourrais-je avoir de la confiture ?

- **Help yourself!** (Sers-toi!)

- **Do you want some more?** (Tu en veux encore?) / **Can I have some more, please?** (Puis-je en avoir encore, SVP ?)

- **Sorry, I don't really like it. I'm not used to it.** (Désolé(e), je n'aime pas trop. Je n'ai pas l'habitude.)

- **Just a little bit, please!** (Juste un peu, SVP !)

- **It's good/ It's delicious** (c'est bon / délicieux)

- **I'm full/ I've had enough** (J'en ai eu assez)

- **Can I help you?** (Puis je vous aider?)

- **Would you like me to** set / clear the table? (Voudriez-vous que je mette / débarrasse la table?)

- **Do you want me to** ... (Voulez-vous que je...?)

HEALTH / SANTE

- **I don't feel very well!** (Je ne me sens pas très bien.)

- **Have you got a fever/a temperature?** (As-tu de la température?)

- **Where does it hurt?** (Où as-tu mal?)

- **I have a headache [eik]/ stomach ache/ tooth ache** (J'ai mal à la tête, au ventre, aux dents)

- **I have a sore throat.** (J'ai mal à la gorge.)

- **My period has started** (Je viens juste d'avoir mes règles.) / **Would you have a sanitary towel for me?** (Auriez-vous une serviette hygiénique pour moi?)

- **I'm allergic to penicillin.** (Je suis allergique à la pénicilline.)

UNDERSTANDING

- **I can't' speak English very well.** (Je ne sais pas très bien parler anglais)

- **Did you get it/ did you understand?** (As-tu compris?)

- **I didn't understand/ I didn't get it.** (Je n'ai pas compris.)

- **Can you repeat please?** (Pouvez-vous répéter?)

- **Can you speak slower?** (Pouvez-vous parler plus lentement?)

SHOPPING

- **How much is it? / How much does it cost?** (Combien ça coûte?)
- **Ok, I'll take it.** (D'accord, je le prends.)
- **It is £50.78** (fifty pounds and seventy-eight pence / p.)
- **No thanks, it's too expensive for me/ I can't afford it** (non merci, c'est trop cher pour moi / je ne peux pas me le permettre)
- **I'd like three stamps for France please!** (J'aimerais 3 timbres pour la France, SVP!)
- **1 pound (£):** 1 livre sterling (= 1,27 €)/ 1€: **£ 0.80**
Change: de la monnaie
- **Coins** (des pièces) / **Banknotes** (des billets)
- **The changing rooms** (les cabines d'essayage)
- **I don't know my size** (Je ne connais pas ma taille.)
- **Can I try this?** -Puis-je essayer ceci ?
- **This is for a gift. Can you wrap it up, please?** (Ceci est pour offrir. Pouvez-vous l'emballer, SVP?)

DIRECTIONS

- **How can I go to...?** (Comment puis-je aller à...) / **Can you tell me the way to...?** (Pouvez-vous m'indiquer le chemin pour aller à ...?)
- **I'm lost** (Je suis perdu(e).)

OTHER VOCABULARY

- **Can we watch TV?** (Peut-on regarder la télé?)
- **Can / May I come with you?** (Puis-je venir avec vous?)
- **Can you give me your phone number?** (Pouvez-vous me donner votre numéro de téléphone?)
- **Can you wake me up at 7am?** (Pouvez-vous me réveiller à 7h ?)
- **What time do we have to leave?** (A quelle heure doit-on partir?)
- **Sleep tight** (dors bien)
- **See you tomorrow!** (à demain!) / **Have a nice day!** (Bonne journée!)
- **Have a safe trip home!** (rentrez bien!)
- **It is (very) nice / kind of you.** (C'est très gentil de votre part.)
- **I'm (awfully) sorry.** (Je suis vraiment désolé(e).)
- **I'd like to apologize.** (J'aimerais m'excuser.)



ENGLAND at a glance



Windsor Castle

1- Colour the flag according to the indications.

2- Fill in the blanks with the appropriate name.

The London Eye

Piccadilly Circus



1

3

Westminster Abbey



4

Buckingham Palace

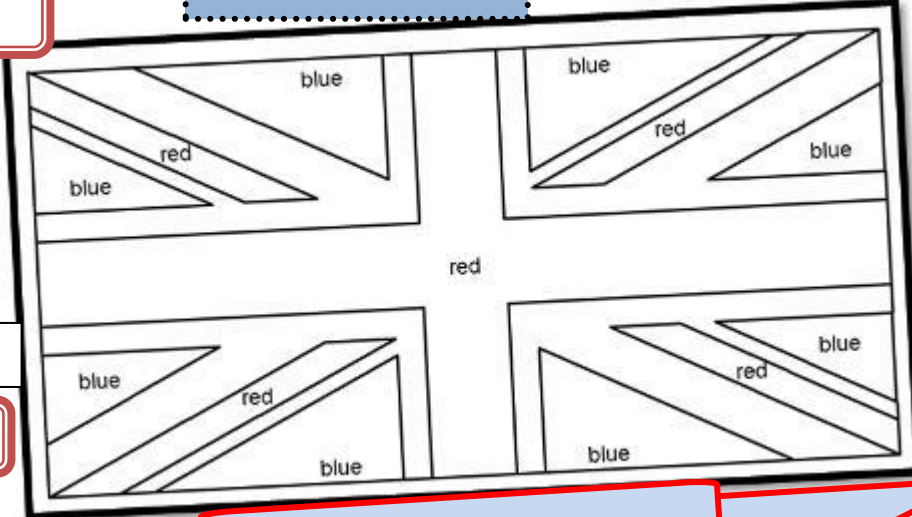


2

The Houses of Parliament



5



6

The Tower of London



7



Tower Bridge

Elisabeth II
Queen of England

The Globe Theatre



8

11



9



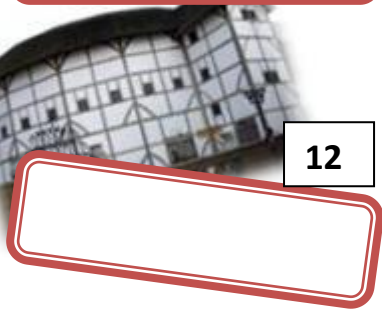
Big Ben

10

The Thames

12

The Union Jack



ENGLAND FACTS AND MAP

Capital city:

Surface area:

Number of inhabitants:

Language spoken:

Currency:

What countries are Great Britain and the United Kingdom composed of?

* Circle in red the cities you've been to:



* Write in green on the map the two countries surrounding England and composing Great Britain.

THE TRIP

DEPARTURE

Date:

Time of departure:

Time of arrival:

What was the weather like? Write all the vocabulary and circle the weather:

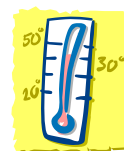
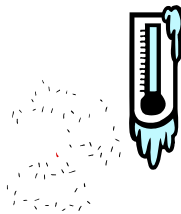


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RETURN

Date:

Time of departure:

Time of arrival:

HOW DID YOU TRAVEL?

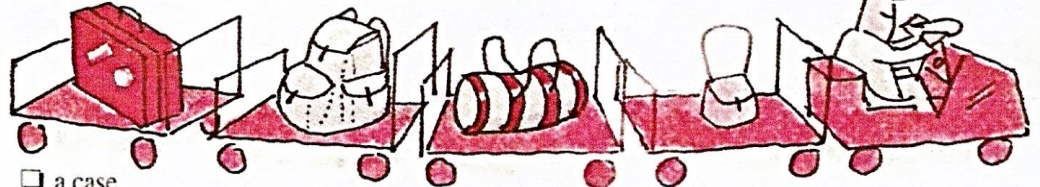
We travelled by..... and.....

VOCABULARY

Tick what you have brought with you!

PACKING

Checklist



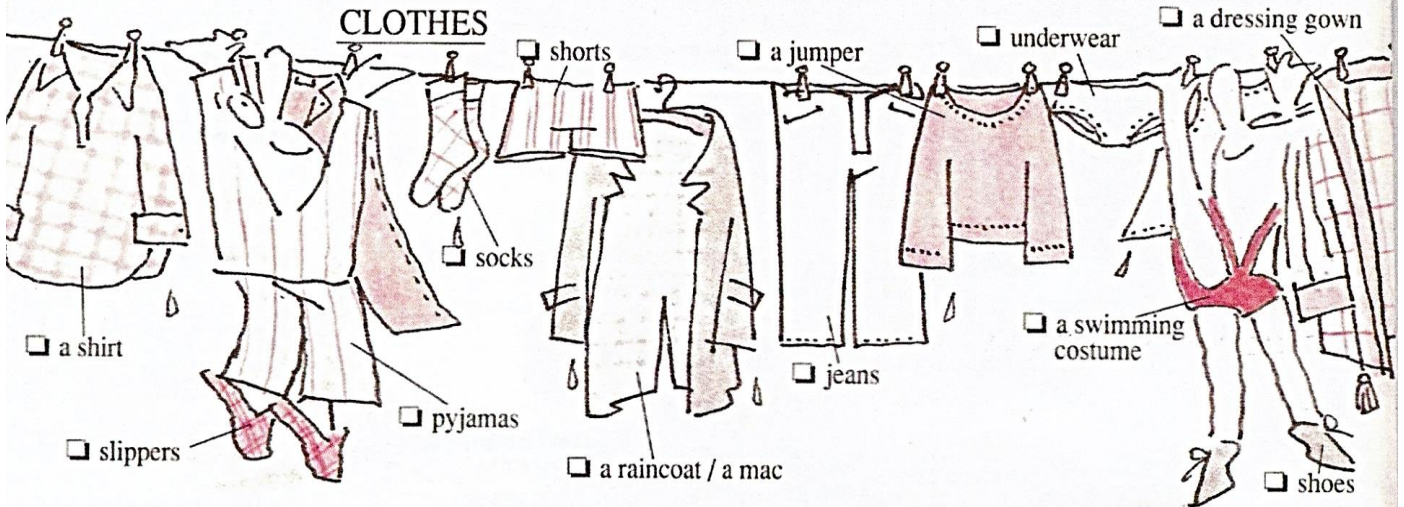
a case

a rucksack
(backpack)

a bag

a handbag

CLOTHES



a shirt

slippers

pyjamas

socks

shorts

a raincoat / a mac

jeans

a jumper

underwear

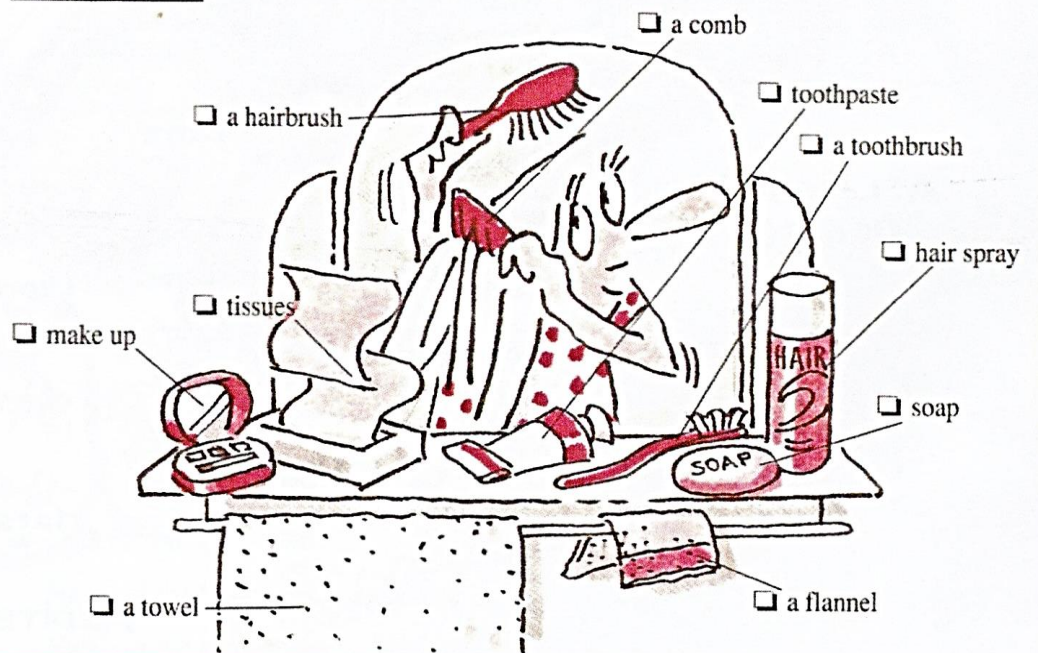
a swimming
costume

a dressing gown

shoes

Travel light !

TOILETRIES



a comb

a hairbrush

toothpaste

a toothbrush

hair spray

soap

a flannel

a towel

make up

tissues

HISTORICAL DATES AND EVENTS

Julius Caesar invaded Britain in.....

The Spanish Armada defeated in.....

Pilgrim Fathers off to America.....

Great Fire in London:.....

Gunpowder Plot.....

Churchill Prime Minister in.....

Mrs Thatcher Prime Minister in.....

Head of State?.....

Who's the present Prime Minister?.....

THE CITY

Where do the British go shopping?

Complete the grid.

Name of the shop	What we can buy in it
WHSmith	
Boots	
Woolworths	

You may find these expressions on shop windows. Translate them.

Sale:

bargains:

Open until 9 pm:

MY HOST FAMILY

Ask your host family as many questions as possible to complete the family tree and answer the questions.

Family name:

Address:

ACCOMODATION:

HOUSE or FLAT?

Type of house? (circle the correct answer)

* A block of flats * a bungalow * a detached house * a cottage * a semi-detached house

How many rooms are there?

Type of heating? (circle the correct answer)

* Central heating * gas heating * electric heating

FAMILY TREE

Write down the first name of the parents and children.

Draw your host family's family tree (including first names, birthdays, jobs and pictures of each member of the family - pets included!)



ENGLISH FOOD



Describe the best meals you had in your host family!

Breakfast:

.....

.....

.....

Packed lunch:

.....

.....

.....

Dinner:

.....

.....

.....

Write examples of menus you can have in restaurants or pubs (look at the menus written outside the restaurants or pubs):

<u>Starter:</u>	<u>Main dish:</u>	<u>Dessert:</u>



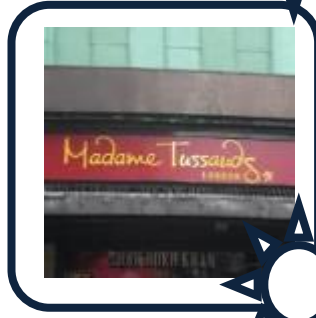
LONDON



Find the names of these London landmarks.
Write the names on the lines and the numbers in the circles.



1 The Queen lives here and you can watch the changing of the guards: _____
2 You can look at waxworks here:



3 Another word for underground is _____
4 The _____ Museum is one of the finest in the world. There are Egyptian mummies.
5 They are red and useful to call someone:



6 _____ Column is in Trafalgar Square.
7 It can open when a ship wants to pass:



8 They live in Trafalgar Square: _____
9 Speaker's Corner is in _____
10 This statue is a meeting point in the heart of London: _____



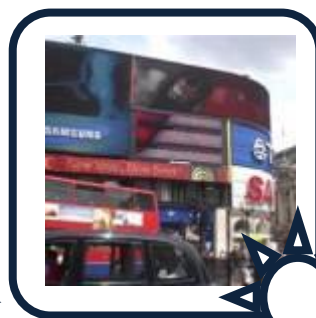
11 The Prime Meridian and the Royal Observatory are here: _____
12 From here, you can look at London from above:



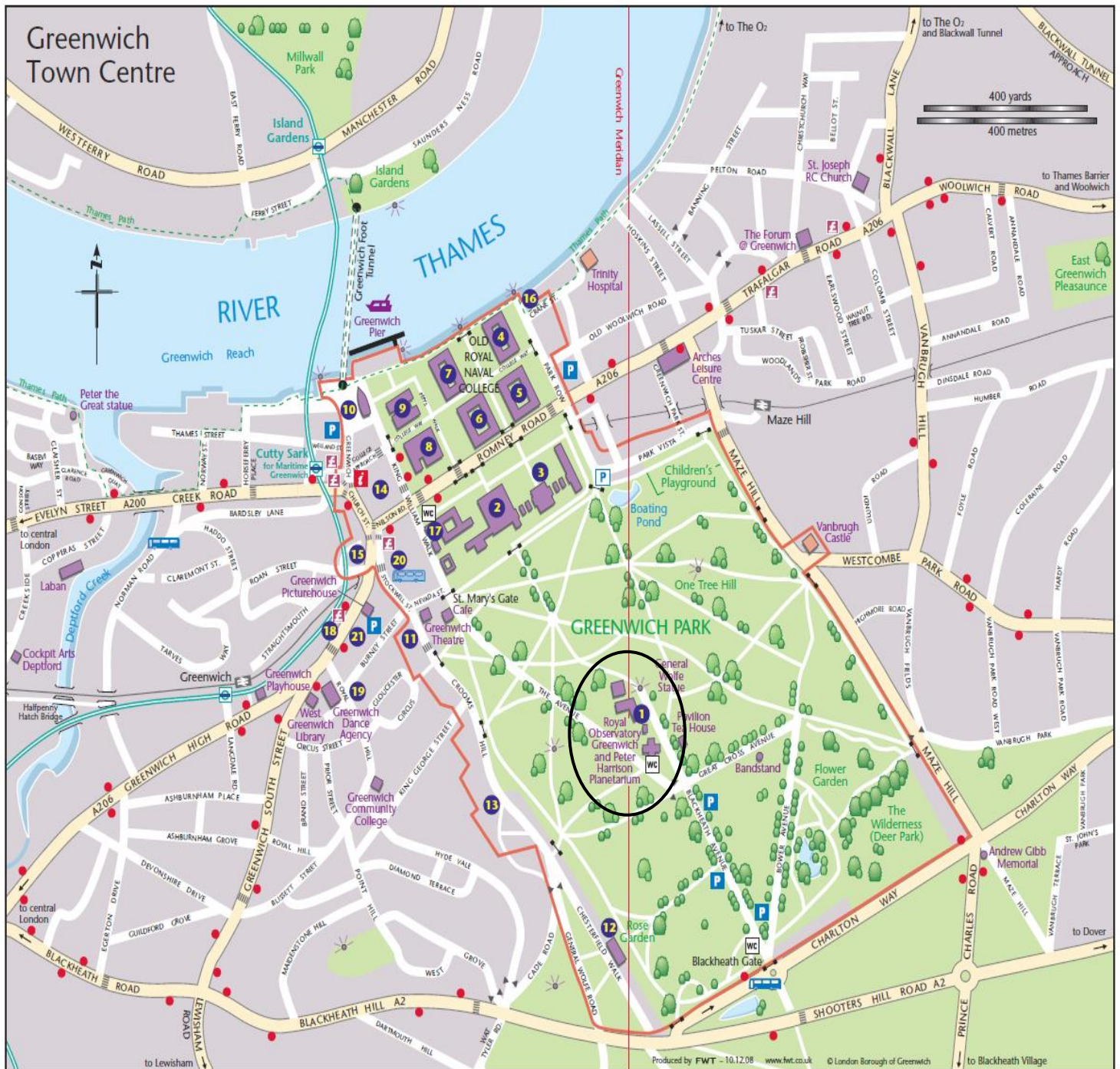
13 There aren't any clowns: _____
14 It's the name of the bell, not the name of the tower: _____
15 Famous Kings were crowned here:



16 Here you can look at the crown jewels: _____



GREENWICH MAP



World Heritage Site boundary	Coach parking	1 Royal Observatory Greenwich and Peter Harrison Planetarium	7 Trinity College of Music and Jernwood Library of Performing Arts	14 Greenwich Market
Thames Path	Coach set-down points	2 National Maritime Museum	8 Dreadnought Library University of Greenwich	15 St. Alege Church
Tourist Information Centre	Railway line and station	3 The Queen's House	9 Discover Greenwich (opens 2010)	16 Trafalgar Tavern
Car park	Docklands Light Railway line and station	4 Stephen Lawrence Gallery and University of Greenwich	10 Cutty Sark (reopens to public in 2010)	17 Devonport House Conference Centre
Car park (weekends only)	Width restriction	5 Chapel and University of Greenwich	11 The Fan Museum	18 Post Office
Toilets	Viewpoint	6 Painted Hall and University of Greenwich	12 Wernher Collection at Ranger's House	19 Police Station
Cash point	Park gates		13 Church of Our Lady Star of the Sea	20 Village Market
Bus stop	Place of Interest			21 Clock Tower Market
Passenger boats	Place of Interest (no public access)			

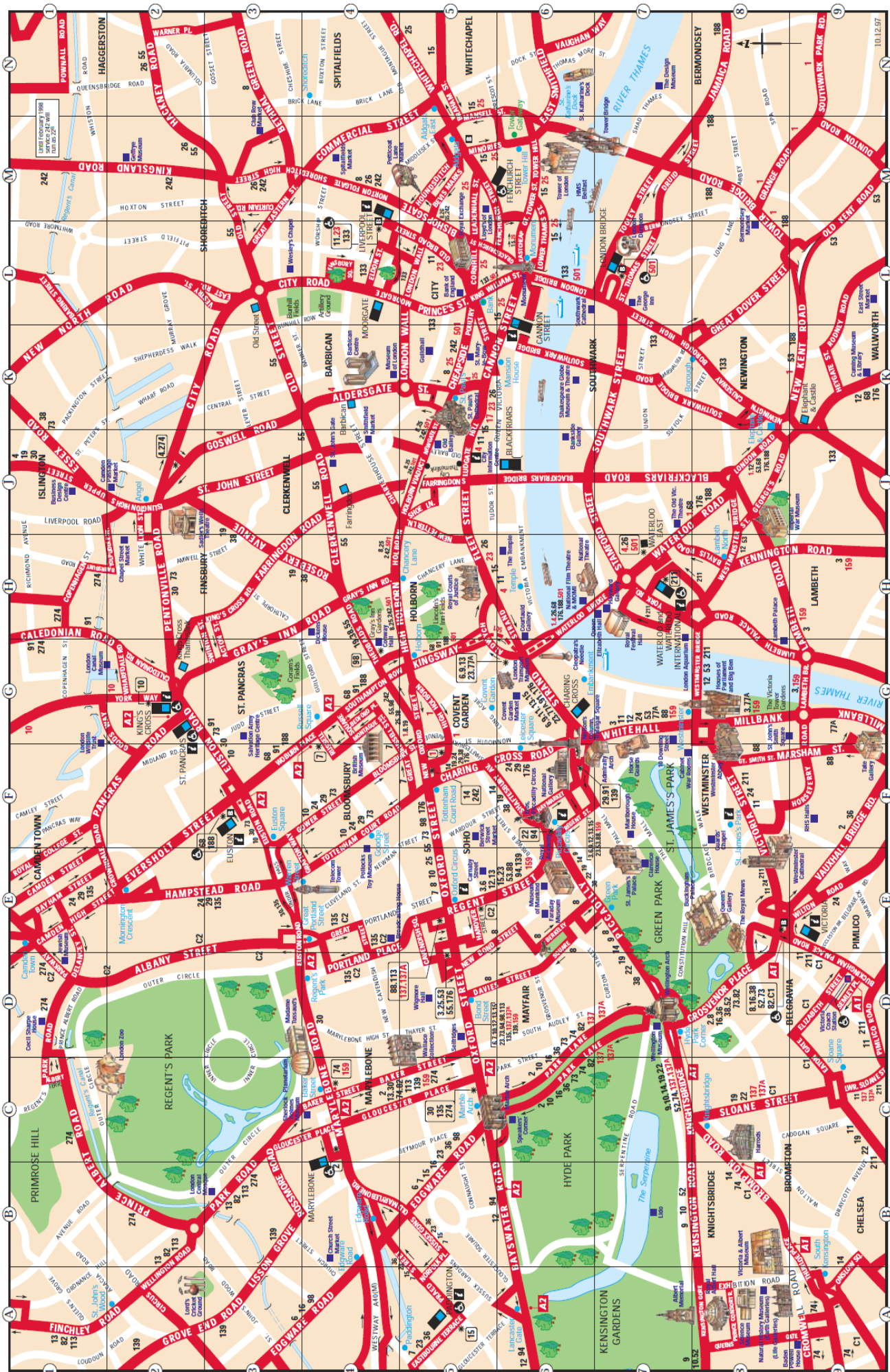
CAMBRIDGE MAP



CAMBRIDGE

*What did you learn about Cambridge?
Stick some photos!*

LONDON MAP



Key

- Road served by bus
- Other road
- National Railways main line terminus
- Interchange station
- Bus Station
- Place of interest
- Underground station
- Docklands Light Railway station
- National Railways station
- Route terminus
- Route operating every day
- Route operating less often (for information call 0171-222 1234)
- Airbus stops & (for information call 0181-400 6655)

THE BRITISH MUSEUM

The top 12 exhibits you MUST see!



1) [The Rosetta Stone](#)

This famous granite slab, which dates from 196BC, has a message carved into it in three different scripts: Greek, hieroglyphs and demotic Egyptian. The stone was found in el-Rashid (Rosetta) in Egypt in 1799 by French soldiers of Napoleon Bonaparte and it came into the possession of the British in 1802. Its discovery allowed scholars to read hieroglyphics for the first time.



2) [The Elgin Marbles](#)

These are a collection of intricately carved friezes and statues which once adorned the Parthenon in Athens, Greece. They came into the possession of the British Museum in 1816 after they were purchased from a man called Thomas Bruce for the sum of £35,000. Bruce, the 7 Earl of Elgin, removed 56 friezes and 19 statues from the Parthenon over a 10 year period. For many years, the Greek Government has demanded that the marbles be returned to Athens, so far to no avail.

3) [The Sutton Hoo Ship Burial Helmet](#)

This Anglo-Saxon warrior's helmet was discovered by archaeologist Basil Brown in 1939. It was found alongside coins, gold, jewels and leather inside a ship burial at Sutton Hoo, near Woodbridge, Suffolk. When it was found, the iron helmet had been crushed into 500 pieces but it was painstakingly restored, first in 1947 and then again in 1968.



4) [Colossal granite head of Amenhotep III](#)

This gigantic head is about nine and a half feet tall and weighs four tons. It is a likeness of Amenhotep III, a pharaoh who ruled Egypt between 1390 and 1325 BC. The features were later recarved for Ramses II (1279-1213 BC). The head was discovered sometime before 1817 and purchased by the museum in 1823 from British archaeologist Henry Salt, who discovered it in Cairo warehouse.

5) [Hoa Hakananai'a - The Easter Island Statue](#)

This basalt stone was carved around AD 1200 on Easter Island in the Pacific Ocean. Its name, Hoa Hakanania'a, means Stolen or Hidden Friend. It was acquired by Commodore Richard Ashmore Powell, Captain of the HMS Topaz during an expedition in 1869. The Lords of the Admiralty presented it to Queen Victoria who then gave it to the British Museum.

6) The Lewis Chessmen



This large chess set was carved from walrus ivory and whale bone sometime during the 12 century. The craftsmanship has been attributed variously to Icelandic, English, Scottish and Norse artisans. The pieces were found buried near Uig on the Isle of Lewis in the Outer Hebrides in 1831. Of the 93 pieces found, 82 are in the British Museum and 11 are in the National Museum of Scotland in Edinburgh.

7) Aztec Double-headed serpent

This wooden double-headed snake is an example of Mexica or Aztec art. Covered with turquoise mosaics and decorated with oyster and conch shell, it is about 17 inches wide and eight inches high. Experts believe the object, which dates from the 15 or 16 century, would have been worn as a ceremonial breast plate. The snake came into the possession of the museum from a private collector in 1894.

8) The Vindolanda Tablets

These wooden tablets were found at Vindolanda, a Roman fort settlement near Hadrian's Wall. They are letters home written by Roman soldiers and they carry stories of ordinary life at the fort. The tablets were preserved because they were water-logged and thus protected from the air. They came into the possession of the museum in 1986.



9) The Cat Mummies

The museum has several examples of these mummies, thought to date from the first century AD. In Ancient Egypt, cats were linked to the goddess Bastet and experts believe young felines were culled to provide the corpses needed for mummification. Cat mummies are quit common – indeed, in the 19th century, a shipment of 180,000 of them were sent to Britain to be processed into fertilizer.

10) The Portland Vase

This is a glass vessel believed to have been made in Rome between AD5 and AD25. It was found in the collection of a cardinal in 1601 and then belonged to an Italian noble family for 150 years. In 1778, Sir William Hamilton bought the vase and brought it back to England. He then sold it to the Dowager Duchess of Portland. It was loaned to the museum in 1810 and purchased in 1945.



11) The Lindow Man

This man is the most convincing evidence for human sacrifice in Iron Age Britain. Aged about 25, he met a horrific death in a bog in north-west England at about the time of the Roman Conquest of England. Before he was killed he had eaten unleaven bread made from wheat and barley, and had drunk a drink. He was taken to the bog. First, a couple of blows from a heavy object to his head smashed his skull. His throat was then cut and he was allowed to bleed for a time. Finally, he was placed face down in a pond in the bog. This horrific and elaborate sequence strongly suggests that he was sacrificed as part of a ritual. The drink contained mistletoe, which was sacred to the Druids, and it is recorded that Druids carried out human sacrifices.

12) Hokusai's "Great Wave"

Shakespeare's Globe Theatre quiz

1) When was the original Globe theatre built?

1601 1210 1956 1599

2) The original Globe theatre was made up of a wooden frame and a plastered outside. It formed a shape, what was this shape?

Triangle square hexagon circle

3) How many galleries did the Globe have?

1 2 3 4

4) How many people could be SEATED in the Globe?

5) How much did it cost to have a seat?

6) What was the area where the poor people could stand called?

7) Did a roof cover the area where the poor people could stand?

Yes No

8) How many people did this standing area hold?

9) How much did it cost to stand?

10) What is a modern day 'Tiring House'?

Dressing room bedroom canteen shed

11) What was the main rival of the Globe theatre called?

The Old Vic the Bull Theatre the Roundhouse Fortune Theatre

12) All characters in Shakespeare's time were played by men. Is this true or false?

True False

13) When did the original Globe burn down?

14) What caused the original Globe to catch fire?

- Poor people set fire to the Globe after a rubbish performance of Macbeth
- A cannon that was being used as a prop misfired and set the theatre on fire
- Candles used to light the Globe caught the wooden frame on fire
- Shakespeare burnt it down because he wanted to build a better one

15) When was the 2nd Globe destroyed?

16) The type of play being shown was indicated by the colour of the flag flying above the theatre. What colour flag indicated a tragedy?

- black blue red white

17) What disease were many Londoners worried about?

- Flu small pox the Plague colds

18) When was the modern day Globe built?

- 1991 1995 1997 2007

19) What is special about the modern day Globe?

- It is the first building to be built since the Great Fire of London that has a thatched roof.
- It has heating.
- It has heated seats.
- It is built on stilts.

What did you think about the Globe Theatre? Write a few lines.

.....

.....

.....

The Tower of London quiz

ENVIRONMENT

- 1) What is the name of the river bordering the Tower of London?
- 2) What's the name of the blue bridge next to the Tower of London?



THE TOWER OF LONDON



- 3) What's the name of the gate *Anne Boleyn* and *Sir Thomas More* used when they arrived by boat?
.....

- 4) Give 3 famous people who were imprisoned in the Tower (except those written in Question 3):
- - -

- 5) What happened in the « Bloody Tower »?
.....
.....

- 6) What are the two names of the guardians of the Tower of London?

the..... more popular : the.....

- 7) What does « EIIR » mean?
.....

- 8) What's the name of the *Norman Tower*, situated in the centre of the Tower of London?
.....

- 9) Who built it ? When ?

Name : Year :

- 10) How many ravens (=corbeaux) are there?

- 11) Complete the legend about the ravens :

If the ravens ever leave the Tower,will.....

- 12) Why can't these ravens fly away?

- 13) Why were the ravens kept indoors between February and July 2006?
.....
.....

- 14) What can you find in the « Jewel House »?

DIARY

Write what you did each day (complete sentences) and your feelings. Don't write when you got up, when you ate and had dinner every day, but the activities you had, if you liked them and why, and some anecdotes (with your friends, teachers etc.)

Monday, May 25th

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Tuesday, May 26th

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Wednesday, May 27th

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Thursday, May 28th

Friday, May 29th

Saturday, May 30th

Sunday, May 31st

What did you like the most during the trip? Why?

What didn't you like during the trip? Why?

PHOTOS

Put some photos or objects and write down your comments!