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Numbers in English



0 zero	10 ten	20 twenty	30 thirty
1 one	11 eleven	21 twenty-one	31 thirty-one
2 two	12 twelve	22 twenty-two	32 thirty-two
3 three	13 thirteen	23 twenty-three	33 thirty-three
4 four	14 fourteen	24 twenty-four	34 thirty-four
5 five	15 fifteen	25 twenty-five	35 thirty-five
6 six	16 sixteen	26 twenty-six	36 thirty-six
7 seven	17 seventeen	27 twenty-seven	37 thirty-seven
8 eight	18 eighteen	28 twenty-eight	38 thirty-eight
9 nine	19 nineteen	29 twenty-nine	39 thirty-nine
40 forty	50 fifty	60 sixty	70 seventy
41 forty-one	51 fifty-one	61 sixty-one	71 seventy-one
42 forty-two	52 fifty-two	62 sixty-two	72 seventy-two
43 forty-three	53 fifty-three	63 sixty-three	73 seventy-three
44 forty-four	54 fifty-four	64 sixty-four	74 seventy-four
45 forty-five	55 fifty-five	65 sixty-five	75 seventy-five
46 forty-six	56 fifty-six	66 sixty-six	76 seventy-six
47 forty-seven	57 fifty-seven	67 sixty-seven	77 seventy-seven
48 forty-eight	58 fifty-eight	68 sixty-eight	78 seventy-eight
49 forty-nine	59 fifty-nine	69 sixty-nine	79 seventy-nine
80 eighty	90 ninety	LARGE NUMBERS © Woodward English 100 one hundred 1,000 one thousand 101 one hundred and one 2,000 two thousand 200 two hundred 10,000 ten thousand 300 three hundred 100,000 one hundred thousand 400 four hundred 1,000,000 one million 500 five hundred 10,000,000 ten million 600 six hundred 123,456,789 700 seven hundred one hundred and twenty-three million, 800 eight hundred four hundred and fifty-six thousand, 900 nine hundred seven hundred and eighty-nine.	
81 eighty-one	91 ninety-one		
82 eighty-two	92 ninety-two		
83 eighty-three	93 ninety-three		
84 eighty-four	94 ninety-four		
85 eighty-five	95 ninety-five		
86 eighty-six	96 ninety-six		
87 eighty-seven	97 ninety-seven		
88 eighty-eight	98 ninety-eight		
89 eighty-nine	99 ninety-nine		

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● *Right or wrong?*

Eight plus two equals ten.

→ Right!

Ten minus three equals eight.

→ Wrong... Seven!

We normally add a TH to the end of a cardinal number to make it an ordinal number. Be careful of the spelling exceptions below:

1 st first	11 th eleventh	21 st twenty-first
2 nd second	12 th twelfth	22 nd twenty-second
3 rd third	13 th thirteenth	23 rd twenty-third
4 th fourth	14 th fourteenth	24 th twenty-fourth
5 th fifth	15 th fifteenth	25 th twenty-fifth
6 th sixth	16 th sixteenth	26 th twenty-sixth
7 th seventh	17 th seventeenth	27 th twenty-seventh
8 th eighth	18 th eighteenth	28 th twenty-eighth
9 th ninth	19 th nineteenth	29 th twenty-ninth
10 th tenth	20 th twentieth	30 th thirtieth
		31 st thirty-first
		40 th fortieth
		41 st forty-first
		50 th fiftieth
		51 st fifty-first

USES OF ORDINAL NUMBERS

DATES: Her birthday is on the *29th*.

CENTURIES: Shakespeare was born in the *16th* century.

SEQUENCE/ORDER: My team came *second* in the league.

FLOORS OF A BUILDING: His office is on the *tenth* floor.

There are two ways of saying the date in English.

Written English

Spoken English

Numbers



March 7

MONTH + DAY

March seventh

Even if the *-th* isn't written, an ordinal number is still said.

3 / 7 / 17

MONTH / DAY / YEAR



7th March

DAY + MONTH

The seventh of March

7 / 3 / 17

DAY / MONTH / YEAR

Days

We always use **ordinal numbers** for the date in spoken English.

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

Months

Months always start with capital letters.

august ✗

August ✓

What day is this?

3 / 5 / 18

March 5, 2018

3rd May 2018

Big difference!

Years

Years are normally divided into two parts.*

1984

nineteen eighty-four

1652 sixteen fifty-two

1941 nineteen forty-one

2017 twenty seventeen

* **Exception:** For the years from 2000 to 2010, we normally say *two thousand and + number*.

2006 two thousand and six

Question words...

How many?



How much?



How often?



THE ALPHABET



Who?



What?



Where?



When?



Why?



Which?



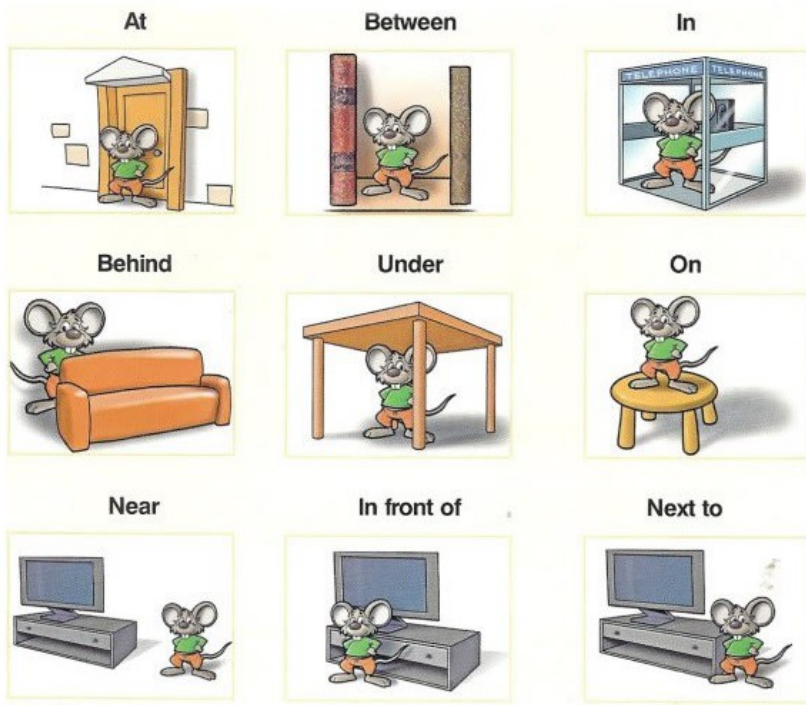
How?



How old?

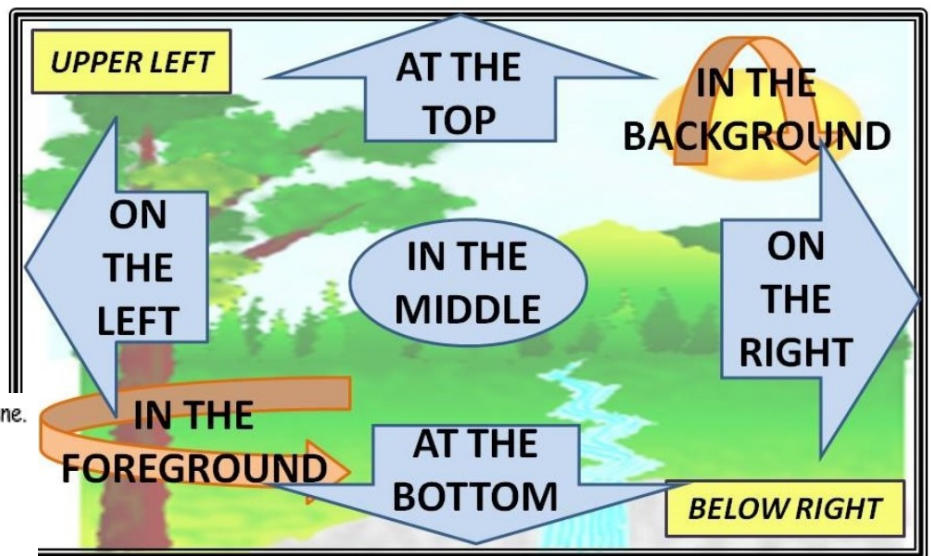


Describing a picture



Prepositions
of place

Where ?



We use 'There is ...' and 'There are ...' to explain a scene.



Pour dire *il y a*, on utilise **there is (there's)** ou **there are (there're)**.

• **There is** est suivi d'un singulier :

There is a bird on the window. *Il y a un oiseau sur la fenêtre.*

mot au singulier

• **There are** est suivi d'un pluriel :

There are three birds on the window. *Il y a trois oiseaux sur la fenêtre.*

mot au pluriel

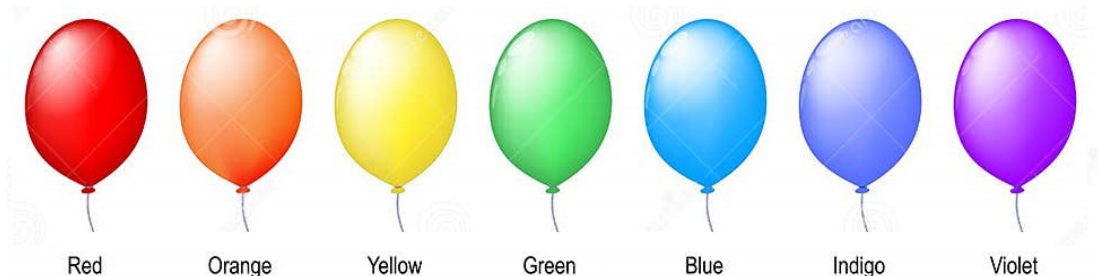
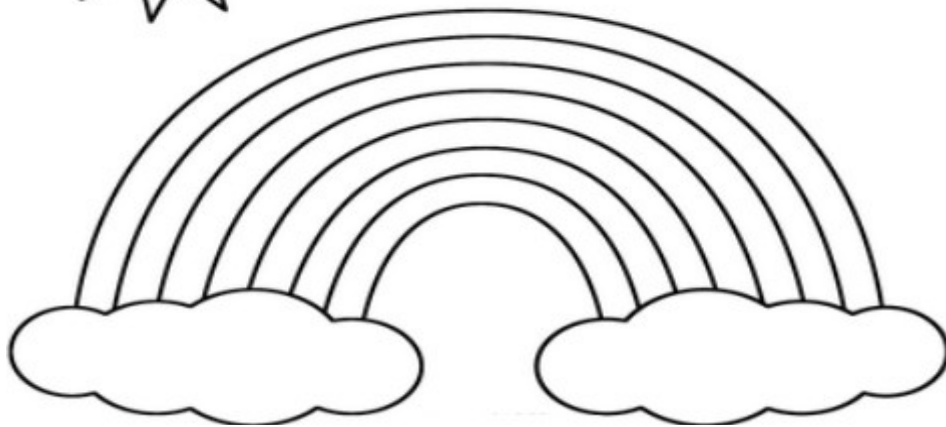
What colour is it? It's...

green - red - light blue - dark blue

orange - yellow - black - white

purple - grey - pink - brown

A rainbow



Red

Orange

Yellow

Green

Blue

Indigo

Violet

«Richard **O**f **Y**ork **G**ave **B**attle **I**n **V**ain»

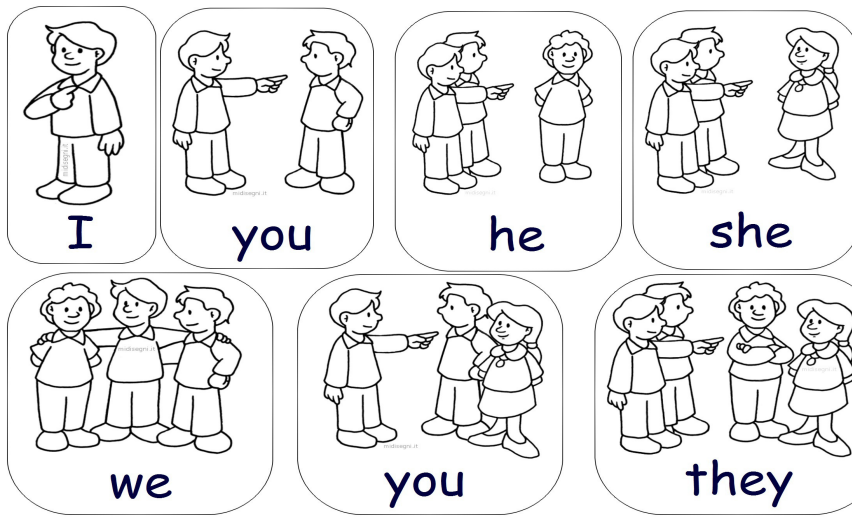
- Je sais comparer une couleur avec un objet ou un animal.

Blue like the sea.

White like the snow.

Green like the grass.

Red like a tomato.











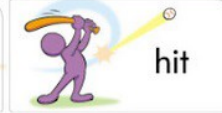








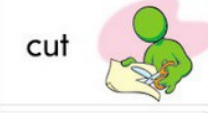









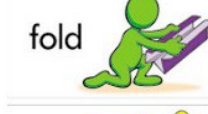





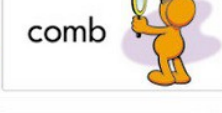


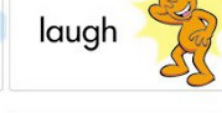


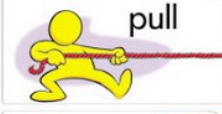





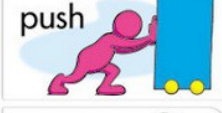
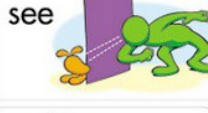











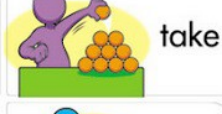


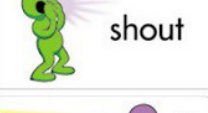
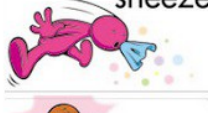


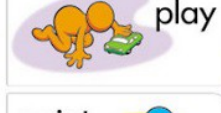

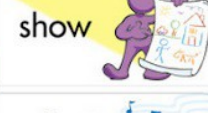




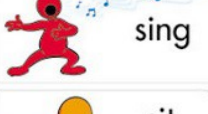

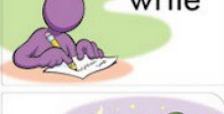




to be : am, is, are être

Forme affirmative		Forme négative		Forme interrogative
Forme pleine	Forme contractée	Forme pleine	Forme contractée	
I <u>am</u> ...	I'm ...	I am not...	I'm not ...	<u>Am</u> I ... ?
You <u>are</u> ...	You're ...	You are not...	You aren't ...	<u>Are</u> you ... ?
He <u>is</u> ...	He's ...	He is not...	He isn't ...	<u>Is</u> he ... ?
She <u>is</u> ...	She's ...	She is not...	She isn't ...	<u>Is</u> she ... ?
It <u>is</u> ...	It's ...	It is not ...	It isn't ...	<u>Is</u> it ... ?
We <u>are</u> ...	We're	We are not...	We aren't ...	<u>Are</u> we ... ?
You <u>are</u> ...	You're	You are not...	You aren't ...	<u>Are</u> you ... ?
They <u>are</u> ...	They're	They are not...	They aren't ...	<u>Are</u> they ... ?

have - has got avoir, posséder (au présent)

Forme affirmative		Forme négative	Forme interrogative
Forme pleine	Forme contractée	Forme contractée	
I have got ...	I've got ...	I haven't got ...	Have I got... ?
You have got ...	You've got ...	You haven't got ...	Have you got ... ?
He has got ...	He's got ...	He hasn't got ...	Has he got ... ?
She has got ...	She's got ...	She hasn't got ...	Has she got ... ?
It has got ...	It's got ...	It hasn't got	Has it got ... ?
We have got ...	We've got ...	We haven't got ...	Have we got ... ?
You have got ...	You've got ...	You haven't got ...	Have you got... ?
They have got	They've got ...	They haven't got ..	Have they got... ?

Verbs

 carry	 come	 drink	 go	 lead	
 ask	 catch	 cook	 drive	 hit	 lift
 bake	 clap	 cry	 eat	 hop	 lock
 bite	 clean	 cut	 float	 juggle	 look
 bounce	 climb	 dance	 fly	 jump	 march
 brush	 close	 dig	 fold	 kick	 mix
 build	 color	 draw	 follow	 knock	 mop
 call	 comb	 dream	 give	 laugh	 open
 pack	 pull	 scrub	 skate	 sweep	 turn
 paint	 push	 see	 skip	 swim	 walk
 paste	 rake	 set	 sleep	 swing	 wash
 pick	 read	 sew	 slide	 take	 wave
 plant	 ride	 shout	 sneeze	 talk	 wipe
 play	 row	 show	 spin	 tell	 work
 point	 run	 sing	 stand	 throw	 write
 pour	 sail	 sit	 stop	 tie	 yawn

Who are you ? Present yourself !



a boy a girl



- Je sais demander à quelqu'un qui il est. Je sais répondre à ces questions.

Who are you ? I am... David.

What's your name ? It's... Serena.

- Je sais demander à quelqu'un d'où il vient. Je sais répondre à ces questions.

Where do you come from ?

I come from... Cardiff / London / Trégunc...

I come from England / France / Australia / Scotland / Wales / Brittany...

- Je sais demander à quelqu'un des informations sur son âge ou sa date de naissance et répondre à ces questions.

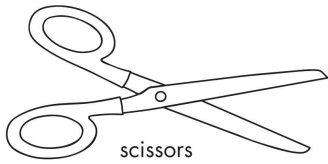
When is your birthday ? My birthday is in June.

How old are you ? I'm (I am) 4 (years old).

How old is she ? She's (She is) 10 (years old).

How old is he ? He's (He is) 8 (years old).

At school



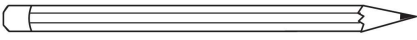
scissors



glue



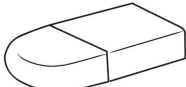
ruler



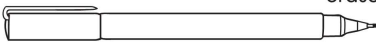
pencil



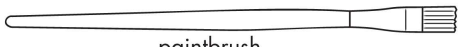
crayon



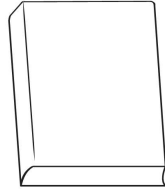
eraser



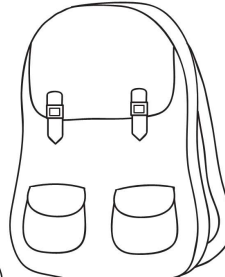
pen



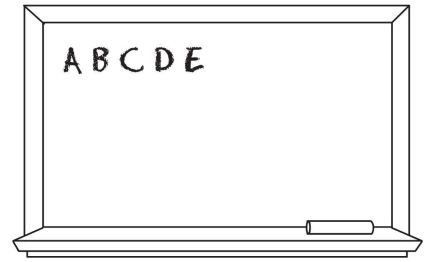
paintbrush



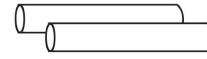
book



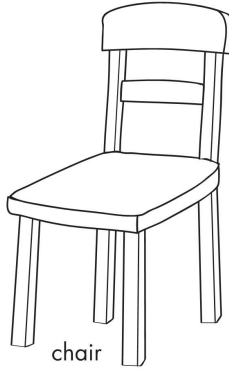
backpack



board



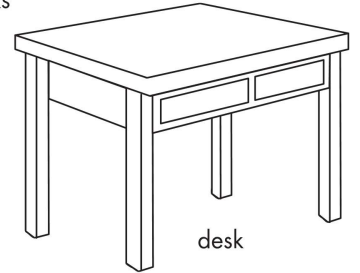
chalks



chair



globe



desk



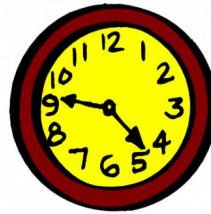
pencil case



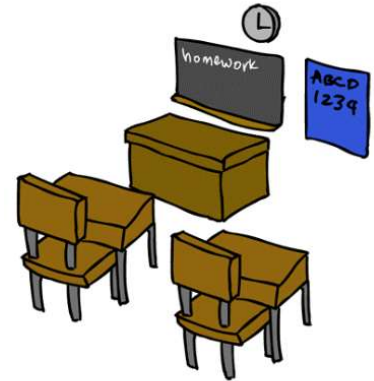
notebook



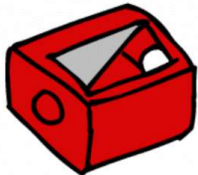
computer



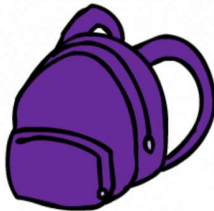
clock



classroom



pencil sharpener



schoolbag



students



teacher

answer a question



A class answering a question.

ask a question



A student asking a question.

correct



A teacher correcting an assignment.

do homework



A student doing homework.

erase



A student erasing the blackboard.

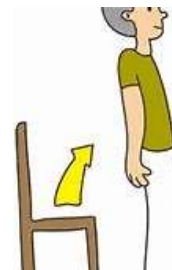
bring to show and tell



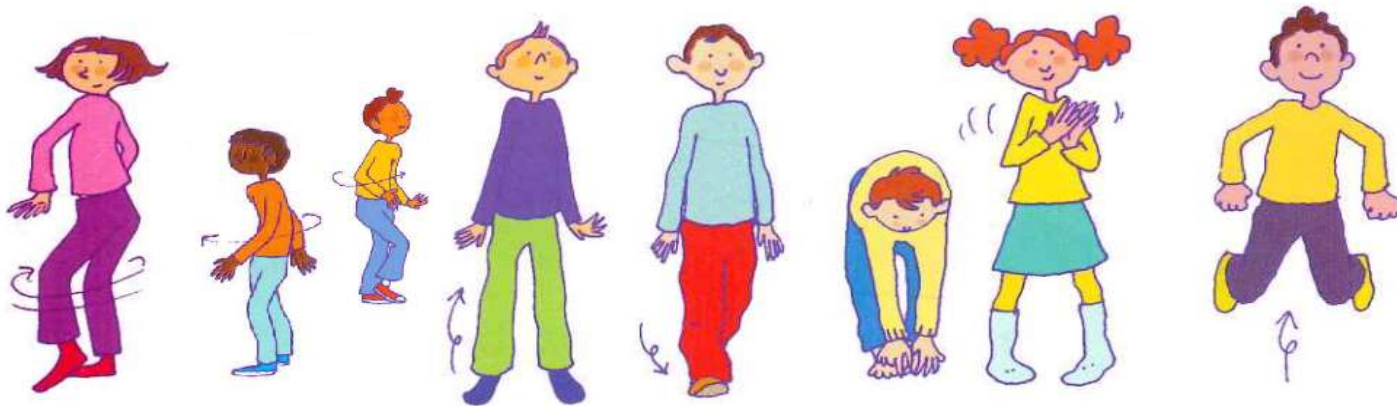
A student bringing a snake to show and tell.



Sit down



Stand up



Turn around

Turn to the right/left

Move backward

Move forward

Touch your toes

Clap your hands

Jump up

Timetable of a typical day

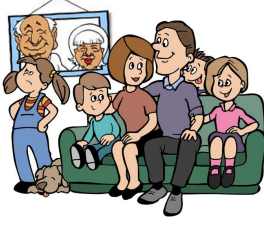











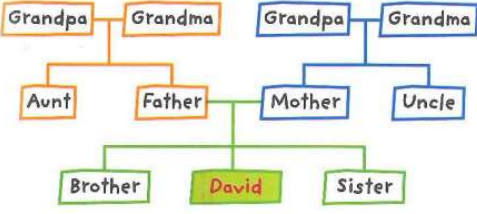


Schools do not all have the same timetable, but most schools will follow a similar routine of a typical day at school.

8:50 – 9:00 Registration 	9:00 – 10:15 Literacy (English) 	10:15 – 10:30 Assembly 	10:30 – 10:50 Break 	10:50 – 12:00 Numeracy (Maths)
12:00 – 1:00 Lunch & break 	1:00 – 2:00 PE 	2:00 – 2:30 Music 	2:30 – 2:45 Break 	2:45 – 3:00 Story

School subjects in primary school :

- Assembly: meeting of teachers and children at a set time during the day. In some schools, this includes prayers and religious songs.
 - Literacy (English) , Numeracy (Maths), Physical Education (PE)
 - History, Geography, Science, Art, French, Civic Education, Technology...
- Je sais interroger quelqu'un à propos des matières scolaires et je sais répondre à ces questions.
- What is your favourite school subject? *It's Maths / English...*
- Do you like Art? *Yes, I do. / No, I don't.*

Family

			
A family	Mum / the mother	Dad / the father	The parents
			
The sister	The brother	The twins	Big sister and little brother
			
Mother and daughter	Father and son	The baby	The grandparents : grandfather & grandmother
			
A family tree		The uncle and the aunt(y)	The cousins

- Je sais demander à quelqu'un des informations sur sa famille et répondre à ces questions.

Have you got brothers and sisters ?

Yes I have. I've got a sister...

No, I haven't.

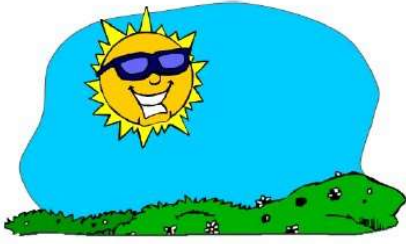
How many brothers and sisters have you got ?

I've got two brothers but I don't have any sisters.

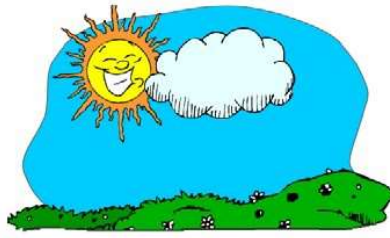
What's your brother's name ?

It's David.

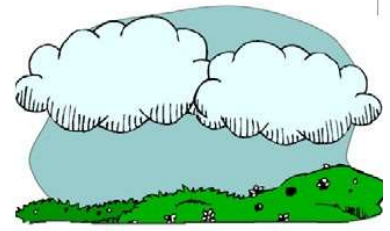
What's the weather like today ?



sunny
It's sunny.



partly cloudy
It's partly cloudy.



cloudy
It's cloudy.



perfect/beautiful
It's beautiful.



hot
It's hot.



cold
It's cold.



hailing
It's hailing.



rainy
It's raining.



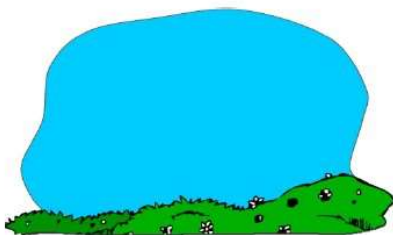
snowy
It's snowing.



windy
It's windy.



stormy
It's stormy.



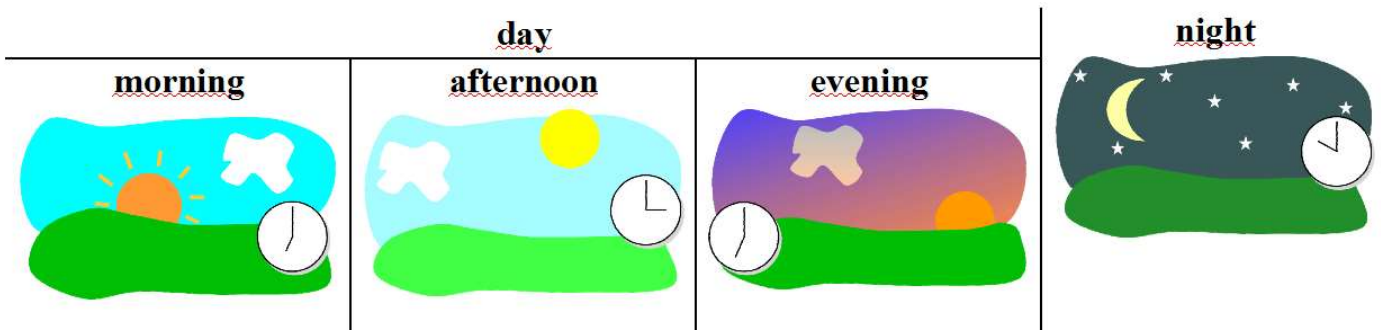
clear
It's clear.



foggy
It's foggy.

*

Time



Je sais dire bonjour et au revoir, souhaiter à quelqu'un une bonne journée...

Good morning. Good afternoon. Good evening.

Goodbye.



- Je sais demander à quelqu'un des informations sur son âge ou sa date de naissance et répondre à ces questions.

*When is your birthday? My birthday is in June.
How old are you? I'm (I am) nine (years old).
How old is she? She's (She is) ten (years old).
How old is he? He's (He is) eight (years old).*

- Je sais dire à quelqu'un qu'il doit se dépêcher, qu'il est en retard.

Hurry up! You're late.

Telling the time



2:00 - It's two o'clock .	2:30 - It's half past two.
2:05 - It's five past two.	2:35 - It's twenty-five to three.
2:10 - It's ten past two.	2:40 - It's twenty to three.
2:15 - It's quarter past two.	2:45 - It's quarter to three.
2:20 - It's twenty past two.	2:50 - It's ten to three.
2:25 - It's twenty-five past two.	2:55 - It's five to three.

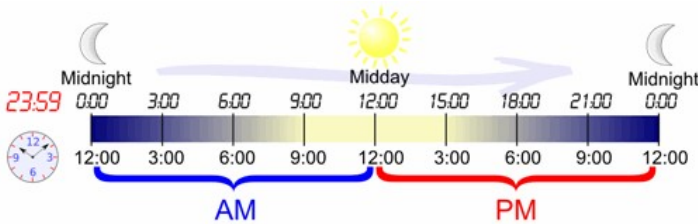
We use **AT + TIME** when giving the time of a specific event.

- The class starts at nine o'clock.
- The flight leaves at ten to three.

We use **IT IS** or **IT'S** to answer a question that asks for the time right now.

What time is it? - It is half past four.
What's the time? - It's twenty to five.

AM / PM ?



A est avant M dans l'ordre alphabétique.

Le MATin est avant l'aPrès-Midi.

Ante Meridiem, en latin, signifie Avant Midi = AM

Post Meridiem, en latin, signifie aPrès-Midi = PM

What time is it?
It's time to get up!
What time is it?
It's time for school!
What time is it?
It's lunch time!
What time is it?
It's homework time!
What time is it?
It's weekend!
It's time to leave!
It's time to live!



Animals



- Je sais demander à quelqu'un s'il a un animal de compagnie et répondre à cette question.

Have you got a pet? Yes I have. / Non, I haven't.

- Je sais faire la différence entre les « types » d'animaux.

Dogs, cats, guinea pigs and goldfish are pets.

Pigs, cows and rabbits are farm animals.

Snakes and tigers live in the jungle.

Clothes



• Je sais dire à quelqu'un de s'habiller...

Put on your... shirt, trousers, hat, socks, shoes...

• Je sais me demander ce que je vais porter...

What shall I wear ? What shall I put on ?

It's cold. I put on my blue trousers, my green jumper and my orange hat

It's hot. I put on my pink skirt and my pink and yellow tee-shirt

• Je sais dire ce que je porte sur moi, ou ce que quelqu'un porte.

- What are you wearing today ?

- I'm wearing a white shirt and blue jeans.

- What is Gilanna wearing ?

- She is wearing a green skirt, a blue blazer and dark shoes.



Put on



Try on



Take off

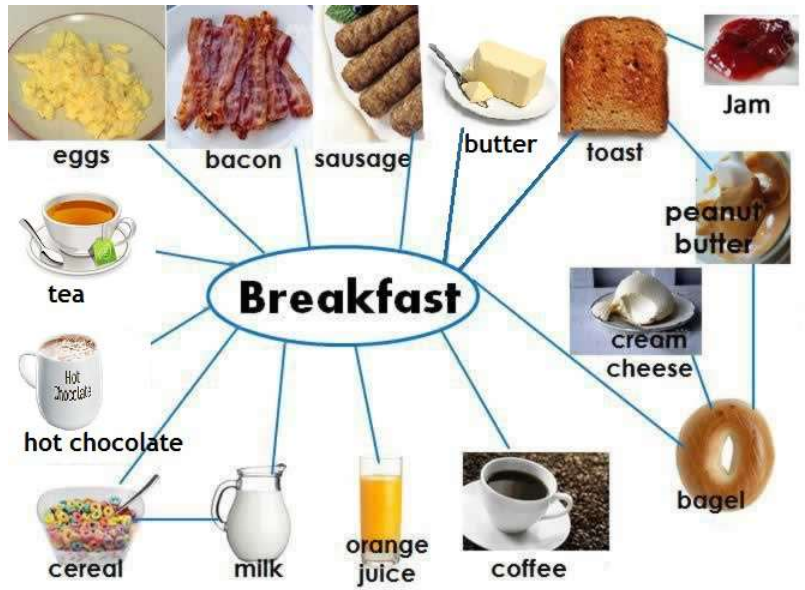
1 Listen to the chant



Shirt, blazer and pullover,
Put it on, take it off!
Shoes and socks and school trousers,
Put them on, take them off!

A uniform of many colours
To go to school for many hours.
Something of course you can't deny,
You really really need a tie!

Food

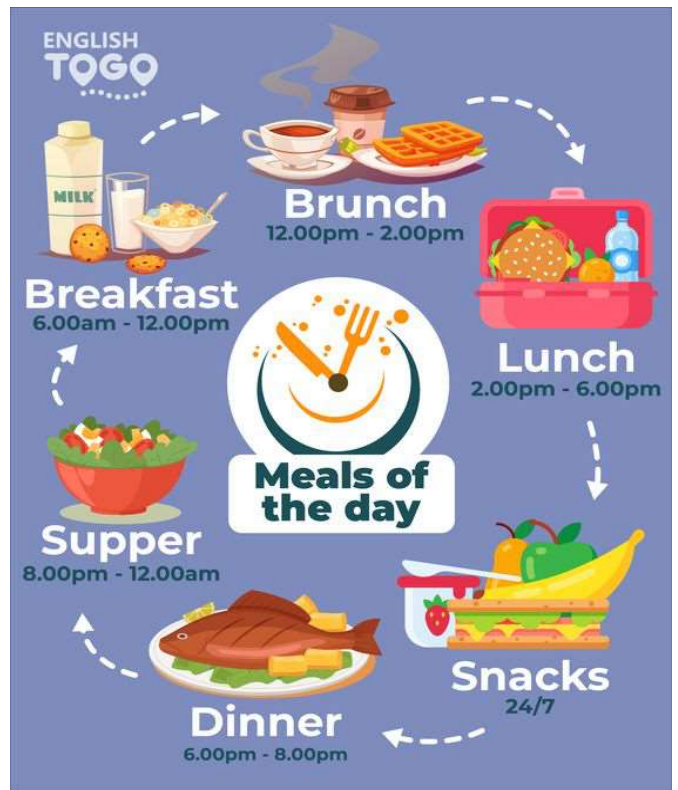


• Je sais demander à quelqu'un ce qu'il veut pour le petit déjeuner. Je sais répondre à cette question.

What would you like for breakfast? I would like hot chocolate, a toast with jam.

What would you like to drink?

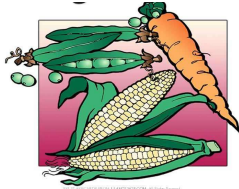
 Milk	 Hot Chocolate	 Water
 Tea	 Soda	 Juice
 Coffee	 Beer	 Wine



What would you like to eat?

I'd like to eat some...

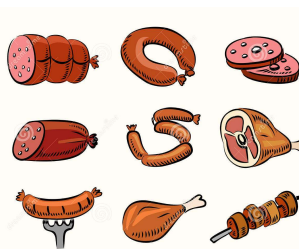
vegetables



fruits



meat



I'm thirsty !

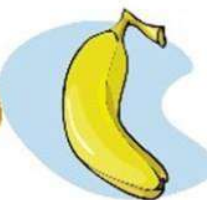
I'm hungry !



an apple



bread



a banana



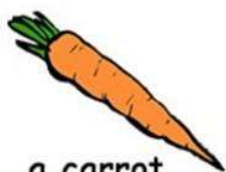
a hamburger



broccoli



cabbage



a carrot



cauliflower



cheese



cherries



pineapple



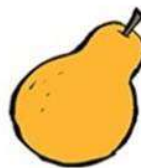
a kiwi



chicken



an onion



a pear



pizza



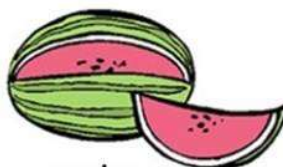
egg plant



sausage



strawberries



melon



milk



a mushroom



grapes



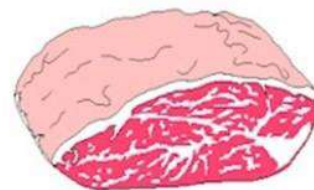
fruit



ice cream



a lemon



meat



coffee



an egg



fish



beans



a sandwich

Feelings

How are you ? (What's up?)

I'm... glad !



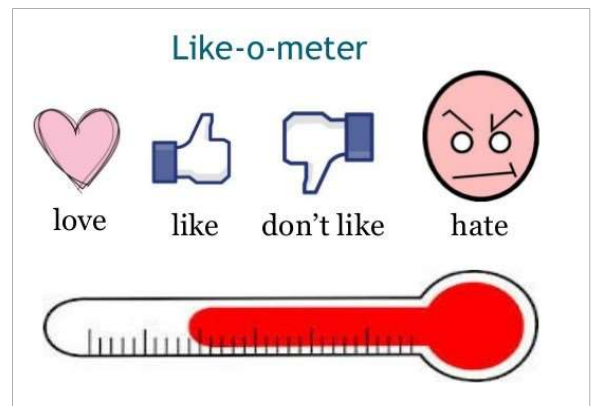
- Je sais demander à quelqu'un s'il aime ou non les matières d'école.

What lesson do you like? What lesson do you hate?

I like / don't like / hate maths, history, french, geography...

What's your favourite lesson?

It's english, music, science, art...

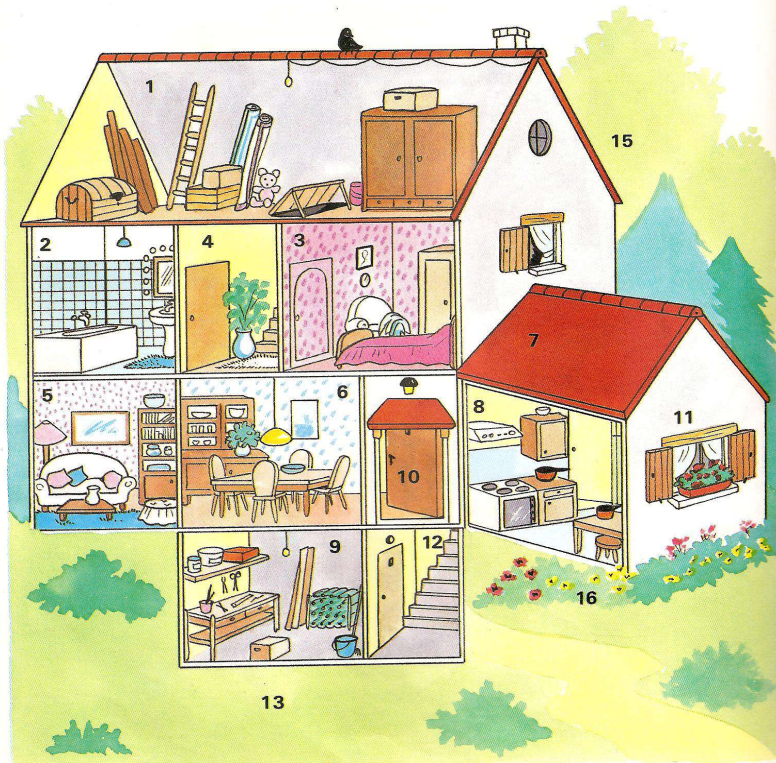


- Je sais demander à quelqu'un pourquoi... et répondre à cette question.

Why are you worried? I'm worried because I've got a maths test.

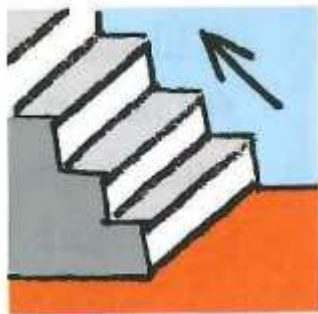
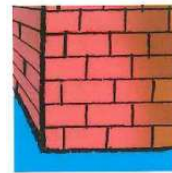
Why are you scared? I'm scared because I forgot my history homework.

A house and a garden

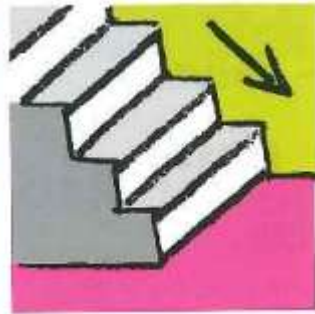


- 2 : the bathroom (+ a toilet)
- 3 : the bedroom
- 5 : the living room
- 6 : the dining room
- 8 : the kitchen
- 10 : a door
- 11 : a window
- 12 : the stairs
- 13 : the garden
- 15 : a tree
- 16 : flowers
- 17 : a bush

the wall :



to go upstairs

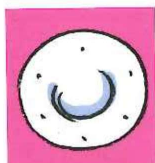


to go downstairs

• Je sais jouer à cache-cache : Hide and seek !

« one, two, three [...] eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty. Ready or not, here I come ! »

Let's set the table... Crockery and cutlery



A plate



A knife



3 knives



A fork



A spoon



A glass



3 glasses

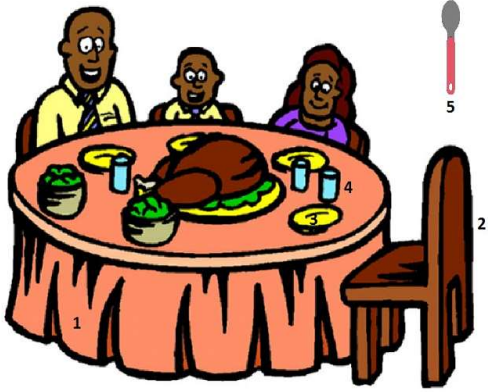


A bottle

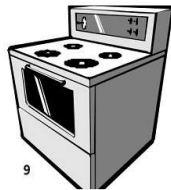
Five plates, Kate!
Some glasses, Bart!
We need some knives,
Some forks
And some spoons.
Uh huh...
Oh yeaaa!
Let's have a drink!
Cheers!



In the kitchen



1. table
2. chair
3. plate
4. glass
5. spoon
6. knife
7. fork
8. fridge
9. cooker



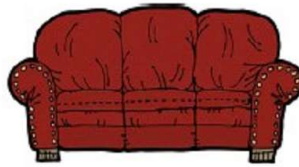
In the living room



a television (TV)



a lamp



a sofa

In the bedroom



a bed



a wardrobe

Be careful !

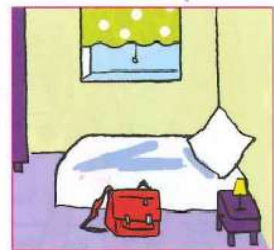
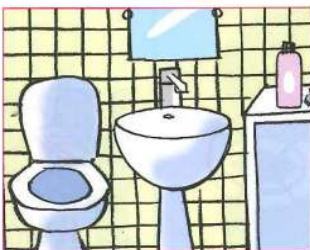
- Don't play with knives.
- Don't go near the oven.
- Don't touch the electrics.
- Don't go too close to the fire.
- Don't play in the bathroom.

Chant :

Be careful, be careful!
Knives cut,
Fire burns,
Electricity shocks,
Poison makes you ill,
Gas can kill.
Be careful, be careful!

Places and actions.

- Kitchen is for **cooking**.
- Bedroom is for **sleeping**.
- Bathroom is for **washing**.
- Living room is for **reading, watching TV...**
- Dining room is for **eating**.
- Garden is for **gardening, playing...**



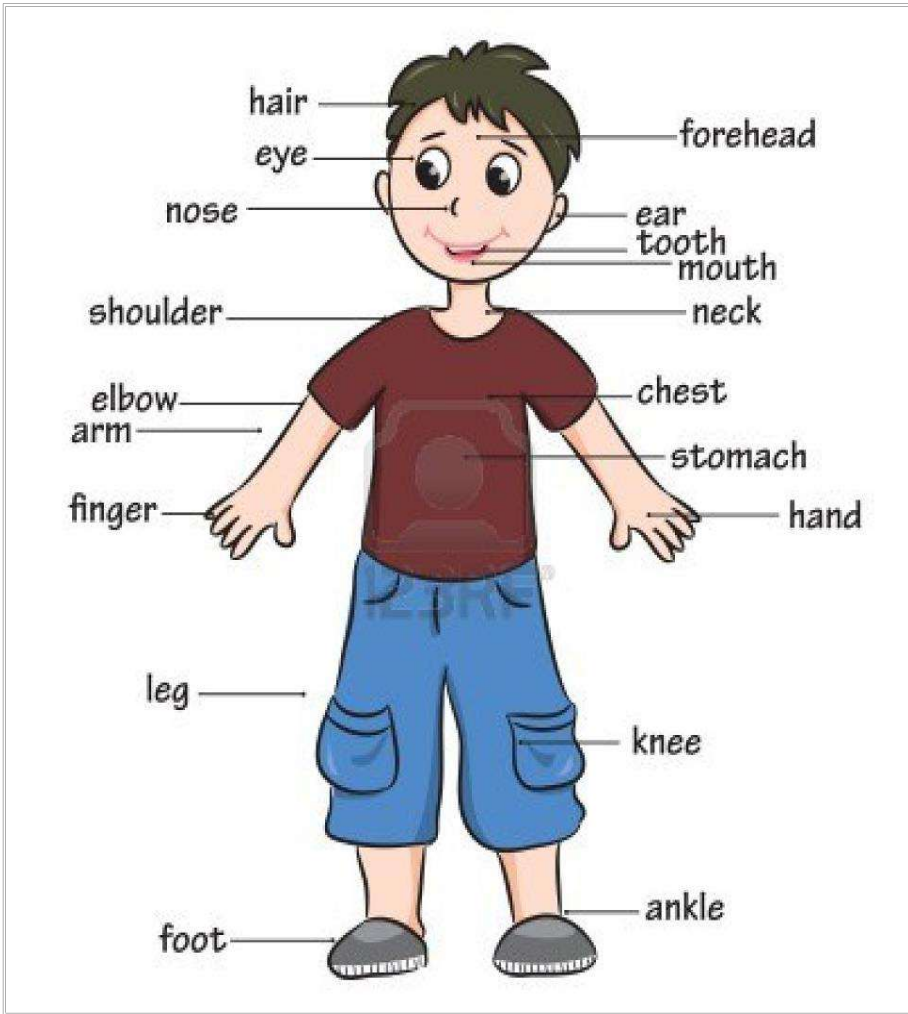
The dogs are in the living room.

The toilet is in the bathroom.

The lamp is on the table.

The flowers are on the table.

The body



Are you alright ?

I'm fine.

I'm sick. I'm not well.

Where does it hurt ?

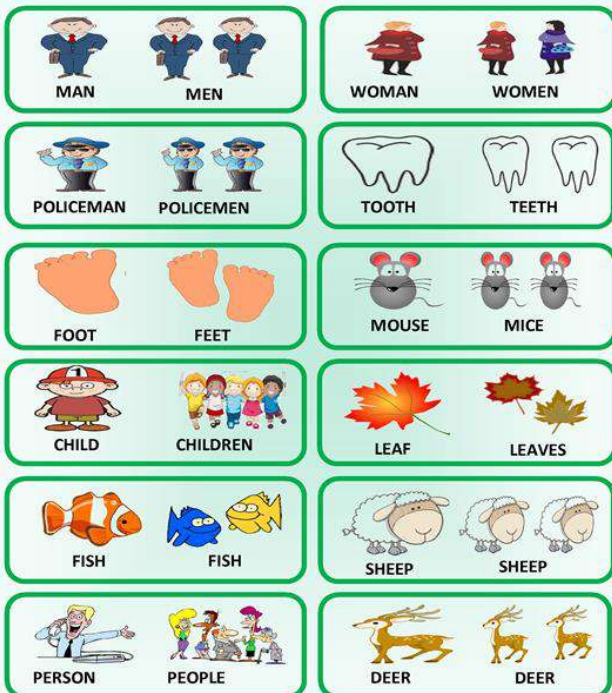


My feet hurt.



My knee hurts.

IRREGULAR PLURALS - Pictionary



Chant

9 9 9

Call the fireman
To put out the flame.

9 9 9

Bring a policeman
This man's to blame.

9 9 9

Call a doctor
To stop the pain.

9 9 9

Bring a nurse
It won't get worse.



Physical description

What does he / she look like ?

He's (= is) very tall and slim.



He's slim. He's small. She's tall. She's old. He's big. She's young.

fat / slim

tall / small

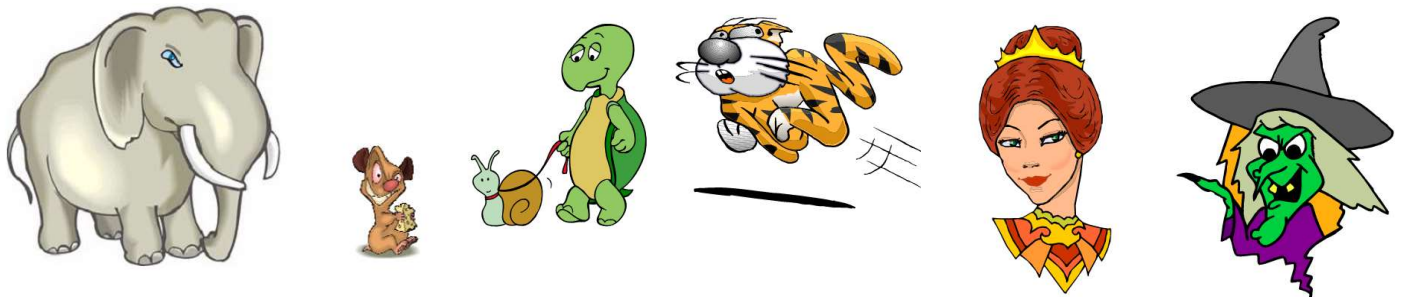
old / young



big / little

slow / fast

beautiful / ugly



HEIGHT



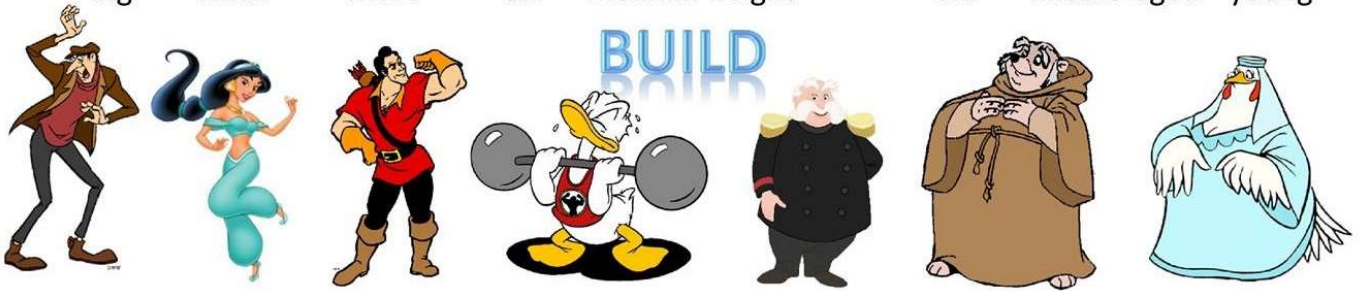
big small short tall medium height

AGE



old middle-aged young

BUILD



skinny slim/thin muscular stocky chubby obese/overweight fat

General appearance



pretty handsome cute attractive funny elegant beautiful/gorgeous ugly

Physical description : details

HAIR



long shoulder-length short



straight frizzy curly wavy



black brown blond(e)/fair red grey white

OTHER FEATURES



beard moustache beauty spot freckles



glasses tattoo piercing

Writing to a pen pal

Ask information or give information about yourself :



Kate

9

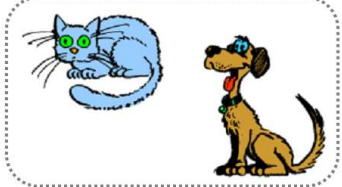


Who are you ? I'm a girl / a boy.
 What's your name ? My name is Kate.
 How old are you ? I'm nine (years old).

London (England)

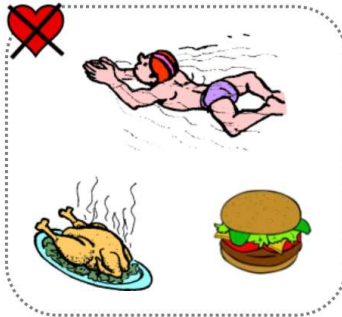
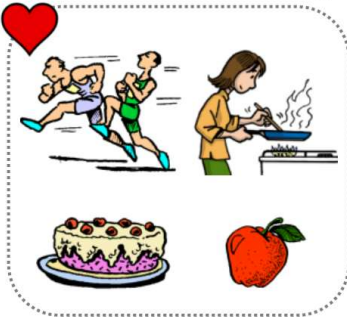


What's your favourite colour ? It's red.



Where do you live ? I live in London (in a flat / in a house).

Where do you come from ? I come from England. (I'm English.)



Have you got brothers and sisters ? Yes, I've got one sister and one brother. / No, I haven't got any (sisters/brothers).

Have you got a pet ? Yes I've got a dog and a cat.

What's your favourite sport/hobby ? It's running and cooking. I don't like swimming.

What do you like to eat ? I like/love cake and apple but I don't like/dislike chicken and hamburger

Date of birth :
MAR 05 01

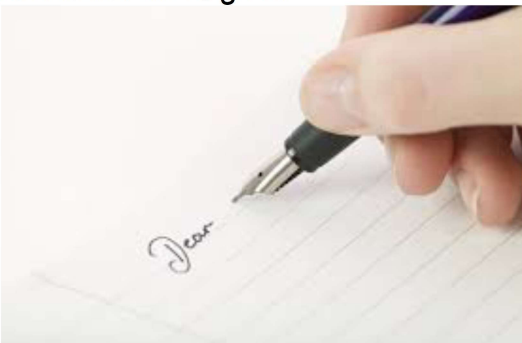
☎ : 020-5794-6681

When is your birthday ? It's the fifth of March two thousand and one

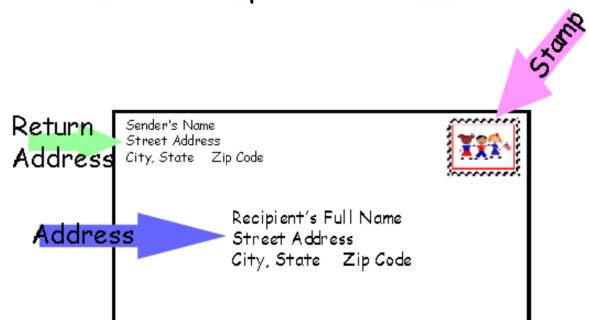
What's your phone number ? It's oh two oh, five seven nine four, **double six eight one.**

How to send a letter :

1) Write a letter and sign it.



2) Put it into an envelope and address it.



3) Go to the post office to buy stamps.



The Penny Black stamp, 1850.

4) Put your letter into the letter box.



An English letter box.








Hobbies

What are your favourite hobbies ? What activities do you dislike ?

 dance	 painting	 cooking	 camping	 cycling	 photography
 fishkeeping	 playing an instrument	 singing	 running	 surfing	 swimming
 reading	 playing computer games	 listening to music	 playing soccer	 fishing	 skateboarding

Music instruments

What can you play ? I can play the violin

						
cymbals	drums	triangle	piano	violin	trumpet	clarinet

Sport vocabulary



English speaking countries



United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland



England



Scotland



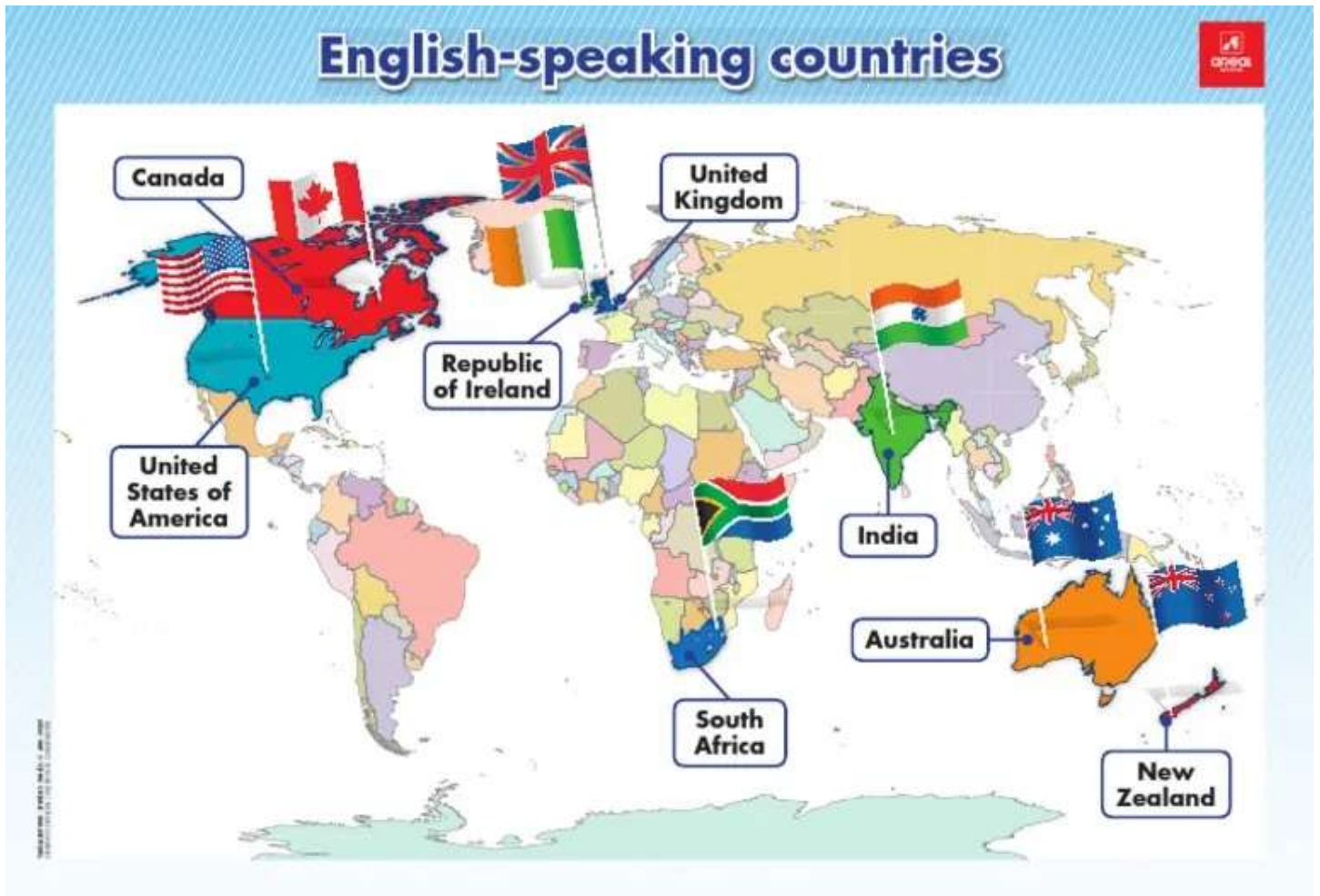
Wales



Northern Ireland



Where do you come from? I come from... Cardiff / England / France / Germany / Australia...



Visiting London

Se déplacer à Londres

Comme Londres est une très grande ville, les anglais utilisent différents moyens de transport pour se déplacer dans la capitale :

- les "Double deckers" : ce sont des bus rouges à deux étages. Certains ont un étage fermé, d'autres une plateforme ouverte. On monte dans les double deckers par l'arrière.
- le "cab" : c'est le nom que les londoniens donnent à leurs taxis. Ce sont d'anciennes voitures noires avec un marchepied pour monter. L'intérieur est très spacieux et une vitre sépare les passagers du chauffeur. Sur le toit de ces élégants taxis, il y a une lanterne jaune qui est allumée lorsqu'ils sont libres, et à l'arrière, il y a un panneau indiquant "For hire", ce qui signifie « à louer ».
- le "tube" : c'est de cette façon que les londoniens appellent le métro. C'est le plus ancien du monde ; il comprend plus de 270 stations réparties sur 12 lignes... à chaque arrêt, un haut-parleur répète la phrase "Mind the gap" (attention au trou) pour rappeler aux usagers qu'il y a un espace important entre la rame du métro et le quai...



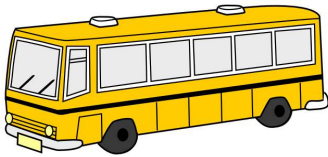
Double decker



Cab

tube : métro londonien

Prendre le bus :



a bus



a double decker bus

What bus number do we take ?
a 47 (a forty-seven) bus
a 136 (a one three six) bus

Transportation :



La monnaie britannique

Au Royaume-Uni, on n'utilise pas l'Euro. Leur monnaie s'appelle la Livre Sterling dit Pound Sterling en anglais. Son signe est £ pour pound et p pour penny (pence au pluriel). C'est la monnaie en circulation la plus ancienne.

Aujourd'hui, en avril 2016, 1€ = 0,78814 GBP

On place le signe avec les chiffres et la virgule est remplacée par un point.

Ainsi 100 pence = 1 pound \Rightarrow p 100 = £ 1

The coins :



The bank note : sur chaque billet figure le visage de la Reine Elizabeth II bientôt remplacé par celui de Charles III



Parler du prix (the fare) de quelque chose :

How much is the fare ? It's ...£ 3.65 = « three pounds sixty-five ».

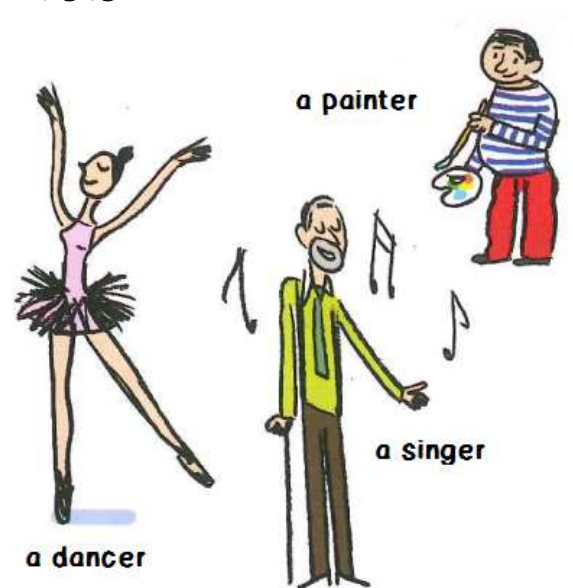
It's 89 p. = « eighty-nine pence »

How much is the museum ? It's free.

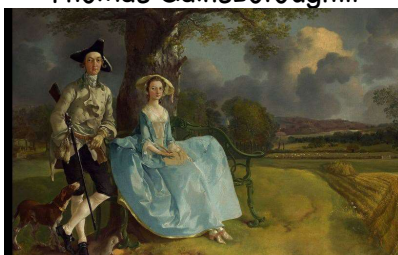
Going to the museum

In an art gallery :

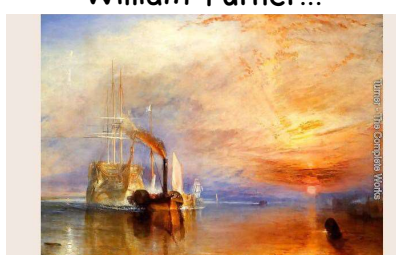
Artists :



Thomas Gainsborough...



William Turner...



« Little words »

Handwriting practice grid with horizontal lines on both sides of a central vertical line.

