



Tickets!

[@ROZGADANI WWW.ROZGADANI.ORG](https://www.rozgadani.org)
KATARZYNA PIETRZAK & SANDRA MAŁECKA-SZYMANIAK



Lead-in



1. What do we need to buy tickets for? List situations / places / events where you have to have a ticket.

2. What is the price for these tickets in your city?

- A. a bus ticket -
- B. a train ticket -
- C. a concert ticket -
- D. a theatre ticket -
- E. a cinema ticket -

3. In your opinion, is it expensive? Is it cheap?

4. How do you buy tickets? Online or at the ticket office?

5. Do you like ticket applications, why, why not?



Answer Ideas:

useful
easy to use
pricey
buy it from home
wait in a queue or a line
get discounts
have online version
have a paper version

Vocabulary

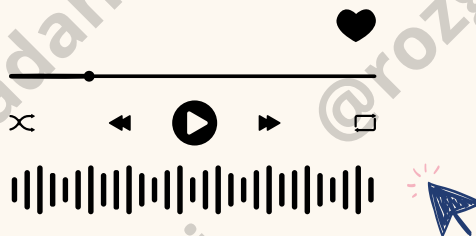
Fill in these questions with the missing words:

return / discount / accept / advance / ask / options / much / leave

- 1. I wanted to _____ about - Chciałam zapytać o ...
- 2. How _____ is a ticket? - Ile kosztuje bilet?
- 3. Can I get a _____? - Czy mogę dostać zniżkę?
- 4. What are the _____? - Jakie są opcje?
- 5. Do you _____ cards? - Czy akceptują Państwo karty?
- 6. How often do the buses _____? - Jak często autobusy odjeżdżają?
- 7. Can I buy a ticket in _____? - Czy mogę kupić bilet z wyprzedzeniem?
- 8. Single or _____? - W jedną czy w dwie strony?

Listening

Listen to the conversation (you can listen to it at a normal or a slower speed) and decide true or false . Have a look at the transcript if you need.



Buying Bus Tickets – exercise 1

Write **T** or **F** in each answer space.

1. There will be a bus to Manchester at 12.30 on Saturday.
2. The journey never takes more than four hours.
3. The woman does not want to arrive in Manchester very late.
4. Tickets can only be bought from the bus driver.
5. The woman also buys a ticket to come back from Manchester on the bus.

source: <https://www.oxfordonlineenglish.com/buying-bus-tickets>

Extra speaking and listening activity:



Reading



Look at the ticket and do the exercises:



1. Check your understanding: true or false

Circle *True* or *False* for these sentences.

- | | | |
|---|------|-------|
| 1. This is a single ticket. | True | False |
| 2. This is a child's ticket. | True | False |
| 3. This ticket costs £16.50. | True | False |
| 4. This ticket is for trains to London. | True | False |
| 5. This ticket is for trains leaving Liverpool. | True | False |

2. Check your understanding: matching

Match the first part of the sentence with the second part and write a–e next to the numbers 1–5.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1..... The train is going | a. from Manchester. |
| 2..... The train is leaving | b. £16.50. |
| 3..... This is | c. 10 July 2014. |
| 4..... This train ticket costs | d. an adult ticket. |
| 5..... The date on this ticket is | e. to Liverpool. |

source: <https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/reading/a1-reading/train-station>

Groups these words into categories

- Guided tour
- Wheelchair access
- Student ticket
- Special offer
- Pay by phone
- Family ticket
- Discount
- Half price
- Audio guide ticket
- Locker
- Child ticket
- Cloakroom
- Contactless payment
- Multi-day pass
- Fast track/Skip-the-line ticket
- Opening hours
- Debit card
- Photography allowed
- Souvenirs
- High / Low Season pass
- Audio guide
- Exhibit
- Payment terminal
- Return ticket
- Card
- Single ticket
- Map
- Senior ticket
- Exact change
- Group ticket
- Day pass
- Credit card
- Free entry
- Regular ticket

Types of Tickets:	Prices:
Ways of payment:	Other words:

Dialogue



Read the dialogue:

Customer: Hello! I'd like to buy a ticket to the museum, please.

Cashier: Sure! Is it just for you?

Customer: Yes, just one ticket.

Cashier: Would you like the regular ticket or the audio guide ticket?

Customer: What's the difference?

Cashier: The regular ticket is \$10, and the ticket with the audio guide is \$15. The audio guide explains everything about the exhibits.

Customer: I'll take the audio guide ticket, please.

Cashier: Great! That will be \$15. How would you like to pay—cash, card, or contactless?

Customer: I'll pay by card.

Cashier: Alright, please insert or tap your card here. (Customer makes payment)

Cashier: Thank you. Here's your ticket and the audio guide. Enjoy your visit!

Customer: Thank you!

Translate these sentences:

1. Zapłacę kartą.

2. Miłej wizyty!

3. Chciałabym kupić bilet.

4. Przyłóż tutaj kartę.

5. Wezmę z przewodnikiem audio.

6. To będzie 15 dolarów.

Speaking

All around the group dialogue!

Now try to role play a similar dialogue with your friends. One person starts and the next one continues the dialogue until everyone has their part in the dialogue.

Cinema Ticket Role Play

Scenario: A couple is buying two cinema tickets.

Hints for dialogue:

- **Prices:** Two types of tickets (normal and 3D).
- **Extra options:** Offer small snacks.
- It starts at 6pm

Bus Ticket Role Play

Scenario: A mum is buying tickets for herself and her child.

Hints for dialogue:

- **Prices:** One adult ticket and one child ticket.
- **Extra options:** Offer return tickets.
- Ask if they want to reserve a seat.

Fun Park Role Play

Scenario: A family of five (two parents and three children) is buying tickets to a fun park.

Hints for dialogue:

- **Prices:** Family ticket.
- **Extra options:** food.
- No extra rules, keep it simple.

PRICES

Reading Prices Aloud

Let's see how to say prices in English, focusing on both currency and pronunciation.

Liczby całkowite: Jeśli cena to liczba całkowita, możesz po prostu powiedzieć liczbę, a potem nazwę waluty (np. \$10 = „ten dollars”).

Ceny dziesiętne: Jeśli cena zawiera centy/grosze, możesz po prostu powiedzieć liczbę dolarów, dodać „i”, a potem liczbę centów (np. \$10.50 = “ten dollars and fifty cents”).

Symbol walut i wymowa:

- \$ = dollars (USD)
- £ = pounds (GBP)
- € = euros (EUR)
- ¥ = yen (JPY)

For example:

- \$5.25 = “five dollars and twenty-five cents”
- £8.99 = “eight pounds and ninety-nine pence”
- €3.50 = “three euros and fifty cents”

Umiejscowienie symbolu: Zazwyczaj symbol waluty umieszcza się przed liczbą (np. \$15, £12), ale możesz po prostu pamiętać, że w niektórych krajach symbol może być napisany po liczbie (np. 15€).

Użycie przecinka dziesiętnego: Możesz po prostu pamiętać, że centy/grosze zapisuje się po przecinku dziesiętnym (np. \$7.50). Jeśli nie ma centów, warto zrozumieć, że \$7.00 to nie to samo, co \$7 (w drugim przypadku całkowicie pomija się centy).

Exercise

- Your tutor will read prices for you and your task is to write them down.
- Now each of you write a price and say it to the rest of the group, they need to write it down.