

SPEAKING TEST - 03



(fonte: Mariana Gasparin)

HOW TO ORDER FOOD

Warm Up

What kind of coffee do you like to drink?

Conversation #1 - Practice with a partner.

Scene: Tom is ordering at a coffee shop.

Jenny Good morning! Can I take your order?

Tom Yes. Could I have a caffè latte?

Jenny Sure. What size would you like?

Tom Er...tall please. And I'll have a chocolate muffin.

Jenny OK. That'll be \$6.30 in total.

Tom Here's \$7.

Jenny And here's your change. You can pick up your order over there.

Practice the conversation again, using the cues below.

Role Play Card #1

- a caffè mocha (s)
- a slice of apple pie
- \$7.00

Role Play Card #2

- a caffè latte (s) & a cappuccino (t)
- a muffin
- \$11.90

Role Play Card #3

- an espresso (double)
- a caramel slice
- \$6.90

Role Play Card #4

- an iced coffee (g)
- a cinnamon roll
- \$8.10

Function: We can use “Would like” for making offers and requests in a more polite way. “Can” is used in a more casual way.

Making offers:

- Can I help you?
- Would you like to have a starter?
- Would you like anything to drink?
- Can I bring you anything else?

Making requests:

- I'd like to have the set lunch.
- I'd like to have a bowl of chicken soup, please.
- I'd like to have a glass of Coke.
- I'd like to have a grilled cheese sandwich.
- I'd like to have the bill.

Conversation #2 - Practice with a partner.

Read the following dialogue carefully to see how Kitty orders her food:

Waiter: Hello. Can I help you?

Kitty: Yes. I'd like to have lunch.

Waiter: Would you like to have a starter?

Kitty: Yes, I'd like to have a bowl of chicken soup, please.

Waiter: And what would you like to have for the main course?

Kitty: I'd like to have cheese burger.

Waiter: Would you like anything to drink?

Kitty: Yes, I'd like to have a glass of Coke.

Waiter (After Kitty having her lunch): Can I bring you anything else?

Kitty: No thank you. But I'd like to have the bill, please.

Waiter: Certainly. (After a moment)

Waiter: That's \$34. Kitty: Here you are. Thank you very much.

Waiter: You're welcome. Have a nice day.

Kitty: Thank you, same to you.

Questions to Order Food in English

1. Would you like to start with a drink?
2. Would you like to taste the wine?
3. Can I take your order?
4. Are you ready to order?
5. Can I get you a drink?
6. Can I get a drink for you all?
7. Would you all like to order a drink now?
8. What drinks would you like?
9. Do you have question about the menu?
10. Do you want the combo meal?
11. How would you like your meat cooked?
12. How would you like your eggs cooked

Questions Made by the People who Go to the Restaurant

1. What would you recommend?
2. What are the specialities?
3. What are today's specials?
4. Can we have the bill, please?
5. Can we have the check, please?
6. What do you have?
7. Can we have a table for two?

Sentences useful to Order Food in English

1. Hi, Welcome to Applebee's
2. **I'd like** a cheese pizza, please.
3. **I'm going to have the** eggs and toast.
4. **I'll get the** coconut ice cream.
5. **I'll take the** burger
6. **I'm going to take the** hot chocolate
7. That will be \$8

Making offers: Making requests:

- Can I help you? I'd like to have the set lunch.
- Would you like to have a starter? I'd like to have a bowl of chicken soup, please.
- Would you like anything to drink? I'd like to have a glass of Coke.
- Can I bring you anything else? I'd like to have a grilled cheese sandwich.
- I'd like to have the bill.

Questions your server may ask:

- Do you have a reservation? (Did you call ahead of time?)
- How many? (How many seats do you need?)
- Table for two?
- Are you ready to order?
- Do you need some more time?
- Can I start you off with a drink?
- Would you like to hear the specials?
- What can I get for you? (Place your order.)
- What would you like with that? (Choose your side dish)
- Would you like an appetizer to start?
- How is everything? (Does it taste good?)
- Can I get you anything else? (Are you ready for the bill?)
- Did you enjoy everything?
- Did you save room for dessert? (Would you like dessert?)

Questions you may need to ask:

- May I see the menu/dessert menu/wine list?
- What do you recommend?
- Is it spicy?
- Is it enough to share?
- Can I have it without...(butter)?

- Can I substitute the ...(chicken) for ... (beef)?
- Can I get this to-go?
- Can we get the bill, please?
- Can I have a refill, please?

Showing Gratitude:

- Thank you it was delicious.
- I really enjoyed it.
- I'm full, thank you.
- Thank you for the recommendation.
- We'll come again.
- I'm afraid I didn't save any room for dessert.

Concerns and complaints:

To get a server's attention, make eye contact with him or her. Say "excuse me" when she is nearby (wait until she is finished talking with other guests). Smile and explain your problem or concern. Here are some concerns you may have:

- We've been waiting quite a while.
- Would you mind heating this up?
- This isn't what I ordered.
- This tastes a bit off. (It doesn't taste right.)
- You gave us the wrong bill.

Words that mean the same thing in a restaurant:

- server/waiter (male)/waitress (female)
- the bill/the receipt/the check
- appetizer/starter
- entree/main event/dinner

- to-go/take-out/doggie-bag/leftovers
- hot/spicy
- beverage/drink
- right this way/follow me/your table is ready

TAKING A TAXI

If you are travelling to an English speaking country for business or pleasure, you will likely use a taxi. Here are some useful words and phrases to help you enjoy a *smooth ride*:

Pegando um Táxi

Se você estiver viajando para um país de língua inglesa a negócios ou lazer, provavelmente usará um táxi. Aqui estão algumas palavras e frases úteis para ajudá-lo a desfrutar de um passeio tranquilo:

Asking someone to call you a taxi

Would you call me a taxi, please? I'm going to _____ (your destination).

OR

Could you give me the number for a taxi service?

Pedindo a alguém para chamar um táxi para você

Você poderia me chamar um táxi, por favor? Eu estou indo para _____ (seu destino).

OU

Você poderia me dar o número de um serviço de táxi?

Calling a taxi yourself

When the dispatch operator answers you will hear something like "Circle Taxi. How can I help you?" or "Yellow Taxi. Where are you located?"

You will need to provide the address of where you are (your location) and where you are going (your destination).

For example:

Can I get a taxi to the airport? I'm at the Crown Hotel.

Chamando um táxi você mesmo

Quando o operador de despacho atender, você ouvirá algo como “Circle Taxi. Como posso ajudá-lo?” ou “Yellow Taxi. Onde você está localizado?”

Você precisará fornecer o endereço de onde está (sua localização) e para onde está indo (seu destino).

Por exemplo:

Posso pegar um táxi para o aeroporto? Estou no Crown Hotel.

- **Questions for a taxi dispatch operator:**

Can I schedule a taxi pick up for 5am tomorrow?

Is there a flat rate to the airport from here?

What will it cost me to go from *my hotel* to *the airport*?

How long is the wait for a taxi right now?

Perguntas para um operador de despacho de táxi:

Posso agendar uma coleta de táxi para as 5 da manhã de amanhã?

Existe uma taxa fixa para o aeroporto a partir daqui?

Quanto vai me custar ir do meu hotel ao aeroporto?

Quanto tempo demora a espera por um táxi agora?

- **Flagging down a taxi**

In some locations you don't need to call a taxi. You can just wave your hands at one as it drives close to you. This is called “flagging” or “hailing” a taxi down. Stand close to the road and wave your arm out. An empty taxi will pull over for you. Many people get in the back of a taxi instead of the front passenger seat. A taxi without its light on is likely already on a taxi run for someone else.

Sinalizando para um táxi

Em alguns locais, você não precisa chamar um táxi. Você pode apenas acenar com as mãos enquanto ele se aproxima de você. Isso é chamado de “sinalizar” ou “chamar” um táxi para baixo. Fique perto da estrada e acene com o braço. Um táxi vazio irá parar para você. Muitas pessoas entram no banco de trás de um táxi em vez de sentar no banco do passageiro. Um táxi sem a luz acesa provavelmente já está em uma corrida de táxi para outra pessoa.

- **Questions the driver may ask you**

Where are you heading?

How will you be paying? (cash, credit card, debit, foreign exchange)

Do you want a flat fee?

Do you need a receipt?

Perguntas que o motorista pode fazer a você

Onde você está indo?

Como você estará pagando? (dinheiro, cartão de crédito, débito, câmbio)

Você quer uma taxa fixa?

Você precisa de um recibo?

- **Telling the driver your destination**

Can you take me to the airport, please.

I'm going to the Star Motel downtown.

Do you know where the Brick St. Pub is?

I'm going to 501 Main St. please.

Dizer ao motorista o seu destino

Você pode me levar ao aeroporto, por favor.

Eu estou indo para o Star Motel no centro.

Você sabe onde fica o Brick St. Pub?

Eu estou indo para 501 Main St., por favor.

- **Questions for your taxi driver**

Would you mind making a quick stop? (if you need to pick someone or something up on the way-the driver will likely keep the meter running even if you are not in the car)

What's your exchange rate? (if you have foreign money)

Do you have a flat fee to the airport?

Do you accept debit?

Do you accept credit cards?

What do I owe you?

Perguntas para o seu motorista de táxi

Você se importaria de fazer uma parada rápida? (se você precisar pegar alguém ou algo no caminho - o motorista provavelmente manterá o medidor funcionando, mesmo se você não estiver no carro)

Qual é a sua taxa de câmbio? (se você tem dinheiro estrangeiro)

Você tem uma taxa fixa para o aeroporto?

Você aceita débito?

Você aceita cartões de crédito?

Quanto devo a você?

- **What to say when leaving the cab**

Keep the change. (if you are offering a tip)

May I have a receipt please? (if you need it for business purposes)

Thanks for the ride.

Enjoy the rest of your day.

O que dizer ao sair do táxi

Fique com o troco. (se você estiver oferecendo uma gorjeta)

Pode dar me um recibo, por favor? (se você precisar para fins comerciais)

Obrigado pela corrida.

Aproveite o resto do seu dia.

- **Words you may need to know**

location: *your current place*

destination: *where you are going*

metre: *the machine that reads the distance and calculates the cost*

fare: *the amount you must pay*

tip: *the extra money you offer for safe, friendly, and prompt service*

car seat: *a seat for a child*

luggage: *your bags and suitcases*

cab: *short form for a taxi cab*

flag or flag down: *to indicate that you want a taxi or bus to stop*

pick up: *the taxi picks you up at your current location*

drop off: *the taxi drops you off at your destination*

van: *a larger taxi that has more seats*

Palavras que você pode precisar saber

localização: seu lugar atual

destino: para onde você está indo

medidor: a máquina que lê a distância e calcula o custo

tarifa: o valor que você deve pagar

dica: o dinheiro extra que você oferece por um serviço seguro, amigável e rápido

cadeira de carro: uma cadeira para uma criança

bagagem: suas malas e malas

táxi: forma abreviada de um táxi

sinalizar ou sinalizar: para indicar que você deseja que um táxi ou ônibus pare

pegar: o táxi pega você no local atual

desembarque: o táxi deixa você no seu destino

van: um táxi maior que tem mais assentos

Tip: Making small talk with a friendly taxi driver is a great way to practise your English.

Dica: Conversar com um motorista de táxi amigável é uma ótima maneira de praticar o seu inglês.

EXTRA IDEAS

- ARE WE GETTING CLOSE? (ESTAMOS PERTO? / CHEGANDO?)
- WE´RE ALMOST THERE (ESTAMOS QUASE LÁ)
- END OF THE LINE (CHEGAMOS)
- WE´RE LEAVE IMMEDIATELY (PARTIREMOS IMEDIATAMENTE)
- DON´T WORRY, I KNOW THE PLACE / ADDRESS (NÃO SE PREOCUPE, EU CONHEÇO O LOCAL. ENDEREÇO)
- I´LL TRY TO FIND THE LOCATION ON MY MOBILE (VOU TENTAR ENCONTRAR A LOCALIZAÇÃO NO MEU CELULAR)
- CAN I OPEN THE WINDOW? (POSSO ABRIR A JANELA?)
- COULD YOU TURN ON THE RADIO? (VOCÊ PODERIA LIGAR O RÁDIO?)
- COULD YOU TURN OFF THE RADIO? VOCÊ PODERIA DESLIGAR O RÁDIO?)
- WE ARRIVED (CHEGAMOS)
- DO YOU HAVE SOME CANDIES? (VOCÊ TEM BALAS?)
- SURE! PICK UP SOME AT THE BACK OF THE SEAT! (CLARO! PEGUE ALGUMAS NA PARTE DE TRÁS DO ASSENTO)
- FEEL FREE TO GET SOME! (FIQUE À VONTADE PARA PEGAR ALGUMAS)
- PUT ON YOUR SEATBELT PLEASE! (COLOQUE O CINTO DE SEGURANÇA POR FAVOR!)
- DO NOT STOP UNTIL WE GET THERE, PLEASE! (NÃO PARE ATÉ CHEGAR LÁ, POR FAVOR!)
- SURE (CERTO/CLARO)

- EXACTLY (EXATAMENTE)
 - NOT A CHANCE (NEGATIVO)
 - LET'S FIND OUT! (VAMOS DESCOBRIR)
- SO, WHAT DO YOU SAY? (ENTÃO O QUE VOCÊ ACHA?) ALL RIGHT THEN...(TUDO BEM ENTÃO...)
 - YOU CAN MAKE THE WAY OF YOUR PREFERENCE (PODE FAZER O CAMINHO DE SUA PREFERENCIA)

TAKING THE BUS

Are you worried about taking the bus in a foreign country? Which bus will you take? How much does it cost? Will you have to change buses?

These are all questions that go through your mind at the bus stop. Don't worry! Bus drivers will help you find your way. Other passengers will too. All you have to do is ask!

Questions to ask at the bus stop

- Which bus goes to the airport?
- How often does bus number 301 come?
- Does the downtown bus stop here?
- Where do I catch the bus to the hospital/airport/mall/library/university?
- Is this the bus that goes down Main Street? (when you see one coming)

Responses you may hear

- I'm sorry, I'm not from here.
- The bus comes every fifteen minutes.
- The bus comes once an hour.
- You need bus #14.
- Any bus will take you to the airport.
- It will be here any minute. (very soon)

Talking to the bus driver

- Is this an express bus? (a bus that makes very few stops)
- How much is the fare to ...?
- What is the child's fare?
- Is there a student fare?
- Do I need a transfer?
- May I have a transfer, please?
- I need to get off at ...

- Can you tell me when we get to ...?
- Which is the closest stop to ...?
- How far is it to the ...?

Show some courtesy to other passengers

- May I sit here?
- Would you like my seat?
- I'll stand.
- I can move over for you.
- Excuse me, this is my stop. (If someone is sitting beside you or blocking the door.)

Useful Vocabulary

- transfer (verb): to go from one bus to another using the same ticket
- transfer (noun): a piece of paper that shows you paid for a bus and lets you get on another bus going another way
- bus fare: the amount of money to pay the driver
- bus route: the way the bus goes; usually associated with a # or place name
- get off: leave the bus
- get on/board: enter the bus
- rear seats: seating at the back of the bus
- aisle: the long hall you walk down
- courtesy/reserved/handicapped seating: to be used by those who need extra time or help to get on or off the bus
- public transit: transportation that anyone can use (buses, subways, trains)

Tip: On some buses you are supposed to get off at the back of the bus. Sit or stand near the rear doors to avoid missing your stop. In some countries you pull a chain or ring a bell before your stop. Many drivers will only stop at official bus stops. Express buses do not stop at all stops.

At the station - Taking the train - Conversations for Taking a Train - Buying a Ticket to the City

Lisa: I'd like a ticket to Central station please.

Ticket Seller: Single or return?

Lisa: Return please.

Ticket Seller: That's \$7.50

Ticket Seller: Here's your ticket.

Lisa: What platform is it?

Ticket Seller: Platform 2.

Lisa: What time is the train?

Ticket Seller: There's one every 20 minutes.

Lisa: Thank you.



(fonte: Londonist)

Buying tickets | sample conversation

Here are some important phrases you may hear or use while you are traveling.

Tickets, please.

Can you show me your tickets, please?

Could I see your tickets, please?

Next stop...

This is the 6.30 train to Mumbai.

A return ticket to Sydney, please.

A single ticket to Tokyo, please.
 You need to change at Mangalore.
 The train for Hyderabad leaves from platform six.
 Would you move a bit?
 Do you mind if I sit here?
 Carry on down this road.
 Go straight on until you get to the traffic lights.
 The library is opposite the church.
 The railway station is very near.
 It is only 5 minutes' walk from here.
 The airport is a long way away. You will have to hire a taxi.
 You can walk there.
 It will take you 30 minutes to get there.
 It will take you ten minutes to walk there.
 Is the beach far from here?

Asking a favour

If you are a manager, you probably ask people to do things all the time! But if you ask a friend to do something out of kindness or generosity, you are asking a favour. This is quite easy to do in English, but it's complicated slightly by the fact that we tend to be very polite when we're asking favours.

Asking a favour

Note that we tend to be very polite when we are asking favours, using longer sentence structures:

Can I ask

Could you do me

Could you possibly do me

Could I ask you to do me

a favour?

I was wondering if I could ask you to do me

Exaggerate the favour

We do this to make our friend feel important:

<i>Could you do me</i>	<i>a really big</i>	<i>favour?</i>
	<i>a massive</i>	
	<i>a huge</i>	

Thanking your friend

Don't forget to thank your friend for offering to do you a favour!

Thank you so much

Add emphasis to your words by showing how important the favour is:

You're an absolute life-saver! or

You've saved my life

After you've thanked your friend, you can say that you owe him / her a favour...

I really owe you (one)

... or you can promise a reward...

I'll buy you a drink sometime (to say thanks)...

...or you can promise to do the same favour for your friend: *I'll return the favour sometime or I'll do the same for you one day... I promise!*

EXTRA VOCABULARY

Traveling by bus – train

- How much is the round-trip (one-way) ticket?
Qual o custo da passagem de ida e volta (de ida)?

- What's the fare to Chicago?
Qual o custo da passagem para Chicago?
- What time does the bus (train) leave (arrive)?
A que horas é a saída (chegada) do ônibus (trem)?
- From what platform does the bus (train) leave?
Qual a plataforma de embarque do ônibus (trem)?
- How long does it take from here to Chicago?
Quanto tempo demora desde aqui até Chicago?
- Is this the bus to New York?
O ônibus para New York é este?
- Will I have to change buses (trains)?
Terei que pegar outros ônibus (trens)?
- Could you show me the route (schedule) please?
Poderia me mostrar o roteiro (horário), por favor?
- Is the bus (train) delayed (on schedule)?
O ônibus (trem) está atrasado (em tempo)?
- Can I buy a map here?
Posso comprar um mapa aqui?
- I missed the bus (train)
Perdi o ônibus (trem)
- Excuse me, but you are sitting in my seat
Desculpe, mas o senhor está sentado na minha cadeira
- Where are you heading for?
Aonde o senhor está se dirigindo?
- Must we change buses at this terminal?
Devo trocar de ônibus nesta rodoviária?
- How long does the bus (train) stop here?
Quanto tempo fica o ônibus (trem) aqui?
- What's the next stop?
Qual é a próxima parada?
- How many more stops before we arrive?
Há mais quantas paradas antes de chegarmos?
- I can't find my baggage! It is missing

Não posso achar a minha bagagem! Está faltando

- Do I have to get off here?

Tenho que descer aqui?

- Is there a bus stop around here?

Tem algum ponto de ônibus aqui por perto?

Onde posso achar um táxi?

- Is there a subway entrance nearby?

Tem alguma entrada ao subterrâneo aqui por perto?

- How often do the buses run?

Qual a frequência dos ônibus?

- I think every 10 minutes.

Acho que cada 10 minutos.

- I need to take the subway (a bus, a taxi-cab).

Preciso de pegar o subterrâneo (um ônibus, um táxi).

- How much is the bus fare?

Qual é o preço do bilhete do ônibus?

- Can you give me a transfer please?

Poderia me dar um bilhete de transbordo, por favor?

- How many passengers can you take in this cab?

Quantos passageiros você pode levar neste táxi?

- I want to go to ...

Quero ir a ...

- Please take me to...

Por favor, leve-me a...

- I need to get to the airport as quick as possible.

Preciso chegar ao aeroporto o mais rápido possível.

- Could you drive faster please?

O senhor poderia dirigir mais rápido por favor?

- Do you mind if I open the window?

Tem problema se abro a janela?

- I get off here.

Desço aqui.

- What is the next stop?

Qual é o próximo ponto?

- How much is it?
Quanto vale?
- Thanks. Keep the change!
Obrigado/a. Fique com o troco!

Tasks

- vocabulary review tasks
- dialogue reading
- useful expressions

Vocabulary (1)

- fare
- ID
- bus stop
- depot
- express
- out of service
- route
- driver
- passenger

Vocabulary (2)

1. motorbike

small motorcycle with a low frame and small wheels and elevated handlebars

2. bus

a vehicle carrying many passengers

3. train

public transport provided by a line of railway cars

4. tram

a vehicle that runs on rails and is propelled by electricity

5. taxi

a car that is hired to take passengers where they want to go

6. cab

a car whose driver is paid to take you to a particular place

7. plane

a fixed-wing aircraft that is powered by propellers or jets

8. car

a motor vehicle with four wheels

9. ship

a vessel that carries passengers or freight

10. scooter

a wheeled vehicle with small wheels and a low-powered gasoline engine geared to the rear wheel

11. ferry

a boat transporting people or vehicles over a body of water

12. bicycle

a vehicle that has two wheels and is moved by foot pedals

13. underground

an electric railway operating below the surface of the ground (usually in a city)

14. subway

a rail system operating below the surface of the ground

15. wait

stay in one place and anticipate or expect something

16. passenger

a traveler riding in a vehicle but not operating it

17. rush hour

the times at the beginning and end of the working day when many people are traveling to or from work

18. pedestrian

a person who travels by foot

19. crowded

overfilled or compacted or concentrated

20. fast

acting or moving or capable of acting or moving quickly

21. slowly

without speed

22. traffic

vehicles or pedestrians traveling in a particular locality

23. traffic jam

a number of vehicles blocking one another until they can scarcely move

24. left

being or located on or directed toward the side of the body to the west when facing north

25. right

free from error; especially conforming to fact or truth

26. drive

operate or control a vehicle

27. ride

sit and travel on the back of animal, usually while controlling its motions

28. get off

leave a vehicle, aircraft, etc.

29. get on

get on board of (trains, buses, ships, aircraft, etc.)

30. journey

the act of traveling from one place to another

31. take

get into one's hands

32. queue

a line of people or vehicles waiting for something

33. transit

a journey

34. check in

announce one's arrival, e.g. at hotels or airports

35. pay cash

pay (for something) with cash

36. credit card

a card (usually plastic) that assures a seller that the person using it has a satisfactory credit rating and that the issuer will see to it that the seller receives payment for the merchandise delivered

37. walk

use one's feet to advance; advance by steps

38. departure

the act of leaving

39. arrival

the act of coming to a certain place

40. arrive

reach a destination

41. single

existing alone or consisting of one entity or part or aspect or individual

42. return

go or come back to place, condition, or activity where one has been before

43. ticket

a commercial document showing that the holder is entitled to something (as to ride on public transportation or to enter a public entertainment)

44. luggage

cases used to carry belongings when traveling

45. baggage

cases used to carry belongings when traveling

46. passport

a document allowing a citizen to travel abroad

47. security

the state of being free from danger or injury

48. flight

an instance of traveling by air

49. gate

a movable barrier in a fence or wall

50. boarding pass

a pass that allows you to board a ship or plane

51. boarding

the act of passengers and crew getting aboard a ship or aircraft

52. delayed

not as far along as normal in development

53. aisle

a long narrow passage (as in a cave or woods)

54. departure lounge

lounge where passengers can await departure

55. airport

an airfield equipped with control tower and hangars as well as accommodations for passengers and cargo

56. station

a facility equipped with special equipment and personnel

57. railway station

terminal where trains load or unload passengers or goods

58. bus stop

a place on a bus route where buses stop to discharge and take on passengers

Are you worried about taking the bus in a foreign country? Which bus will you take? How much does it cost? Will you have to change buses?

These are all questions that go through your mind at the bus stop. Don't worry! Bus drivers will help you find your way. Other passengers will too. All you have to do is ask!

THE TUBE

The Tube carries more than a billion passengers each year - four million journeys each day and growing. Every single one of these journeys matters to us. Network delays are down and reliability has improved. And we're committed to making it even better.

FARES

How much it costs and how to pay to travel around London

Find out what's the best ticket for you and how to use contactless and Oyster cards, view fares, check if you can get a refund or replacement and see if you're eligible for free and discounted travel.

(Portuguese Version)

Descubra qual é o melhor bilhete para você e como usar cartões Oyster e sem contato, veja tarifas, verifique se você pode obter um reembolso ou substituição e se você é elegível para viagens gratuitas e com desconto.

Contactless and mobile pay as you go

Use a contactless card or mobile device for adult rate pay as you go travel on all our transport services.

Contactless cards

If your bank card shows the contactless payment symbol, you can use it to pay as you go straight away. You'll pay an adult rate fare. Many contactless cards issued outside the UK can be used to pay as you go for travel (overseas transaction fees may apply):

- American Express (AMEX)
- MasterCard and Maestro (some cards issued in the USA, Canada and the Netherlands aren't accepted)
- Visa and V PAY (some cards issued outside the UK aren't accepted)

If you have a prepaid card, it may be accepted on our transport services. Check with your card issuer if you're not sure if your card is contactless or if it's rejected.

Mobile payments

Using a mobile payment to pay as you go is the same as using a contactless card. You can make mobile payments with devices such as phones, watches, key fobs, stickers or wristbands.

Usar um pagamento móvel para pagar conforme o uso é o mesmo que usar um cartão sem contato. Você pode fazer pagamentos móveis com dispositivos como telefones, relógios, porta-chaves, adesivos ou pulseiras

You can use different mobile payments to travel on our transport services: (Você pode usar diferentes pagamentos móveis para viajar em nossos serviços de transporte:)

- [Apple Pay](#)
- [Barclaycard Contactless Mobile](#)

- [bPay](#)
- [Fitbit Pay](#)
- [Garmin Pay](#)
- [Google Pay](#)
- [Samsung Pay](#)

If you use a mobile payment associated with a non-UK bank card, your card may not work or you may be charged overseas transaction fees. Check with your card issuer.

How to use

[Touch in](#) at the start of your journey and [touch out](#) at the end on yellow card readers using contactless (card or device). Only touch in on buses and trams. You can pay for someone else's travel with your contactless card or device if they're travelling with you. You need to pay for your own travel with a different card or device. If you have a joint bank account, you can usually both use your contactless cards to travel as each card will be charged separately.

Pay the right fare

- **Always use the same device or contactless card to [touch in and out](#)** to pay the right fare for your journey. If you don't, we won't be able to cap your fares. For example, don't touch in with an iPhone and touch out with an Apple Watch or contactless card.
- **Make sure you have enough battery** otherwise you'll pay the maximum fare or might get a penalty fare
- **Watch out for [card clash](#)** by keeping your contactless and Oyster cards away from your device when touching in and out so you pay for your travel with the right card or device

How much does it cost?

You can check your fare on our [single fare finder](#).

Travel as much as you like in one day or week (Monday to Sunday) and we'll [cap your fares](#) so you don't pay more. You might see your payment on your bank statement as:

- Travel charges

- Travel refunds
- Unpaid fares
- tfl.gov.uk/cp

Create an account - Create a contactless and Oyster account to:



- Check your payment and journey history
- Get email alerts if there's an issue with your contactless card which might stop you from travelling
- Apply for refunds
- Pay unpaid fares

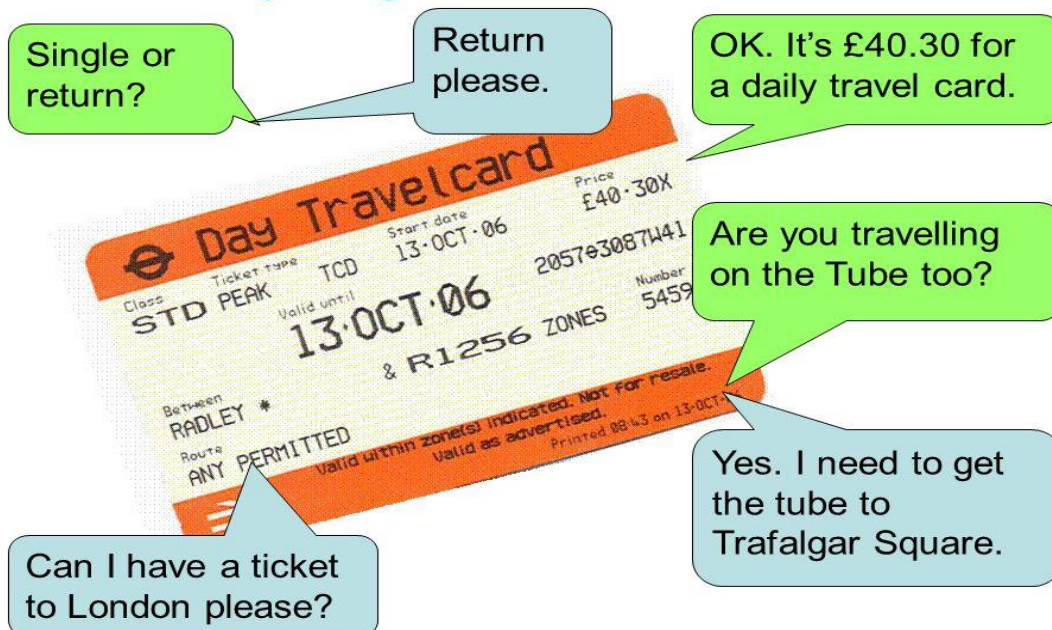
If you're adding contactless cards for a joint bank account to your contactless and Oyster account, you need to either:

- Sign up for one account if the cards have the same long card number and expiry date
- Sign up for separate accounts for each card if they have different long card numbers and/or expiry dates

Single and return tickets

You can buy a paper ticket for single and return Tube and rail journeys.

Buying a train ticket



Why buy this ticket?

You can buy a single and return ticket if you don't travel regularly, you're making a one-off journey, or want the ticket for expenses. However, it's cheaper to pay as you go for your travel using contactless (card or device) or an Oyster card. For expenses, it's easy to use an Oyster and contactless account.

How much does it cost?

Find the price for a single journey on our [single fare finder](#). A return fare is double the price of a single fare. You'll be given a [Day Travelcard](#) if it's cheaper.

Where can I use it?

You can buy single and return tickets for travel on Tube, DLR, London Overground, TfL Rail and National Rail services.

Where to buy



You can buy single and return tickets from ticket machines at Tube, DLR, London Overground, TfL Rail and National Rail stations.

Pay as you go (Pague conforme o uso)



Using contactless or an Oyster card to pay as you go for your travel is easy and flexible. You can add money to an Oyster card or use contactless (card or device) straight away.

You only pay for the journeys you make and it's cheaper than buying a [paper single or return ticket](#) (train companies may offer special deals on some

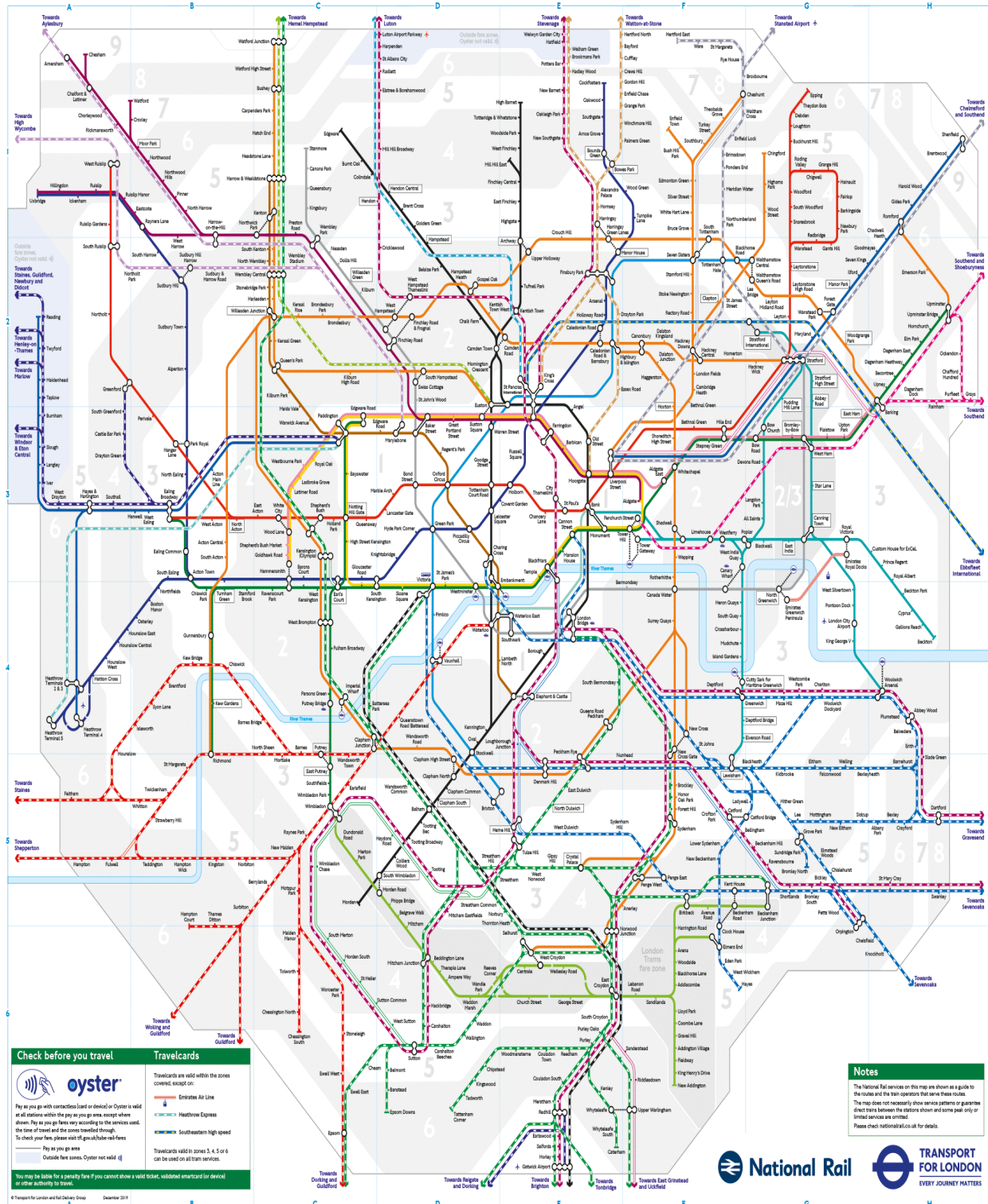
journeys).

In Zones 1-9, your fare is capped so you can travel as much as you like in one day or week (Monday to Sunday), without paying more. Only contactless can be used to pay as you go on TfL Rail services between Reading and Iver. Oyster cards are not accepted.

London's Rail & Tube services

Key to lines and symbols

- Bakerloo
 - Central
 - Circle
 - District
 - Hammersmith & City
 - Jubilee
 - Metropolitan
 - Northern
 - Piccadilly
 - Victoria
 - Waterloo & City
 - DLR
 - London Overground
 - London Trams
 - TfL Rail
 - Emirates Air Line cable car
- Interchange stations**
- Chiltern Railways
 - c2c
 - East Midlands Railway
 - Gatwick Express
 - Great Northern
 - Great Western Railway
 - Greater Anglia
 - Heathrow Express
 - London Northwestern Railway
 - South Western Railway
 - Southeastern
 - Southeastern high speed
 - Southern
 - Thameslink
- Other symbols**
- Interchange stations
 - Internal interchange
 - Under a 10 minute walk between stations
 - Airport
 - Bus transfer to Airport
 - River services interchange
 - Victoria Coach Station
 - Station in both fare zones
 - Outside fare zones, Oyster not valid



tfl.gov.uk

nationalrail.co.uk

National Rail

TRANSPORT FOR LONDON
EVERY JOURNEY MATTERS

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Don't Pretend to Understand

Many English learners say “OK” even when they don't understand. If you don't understand directions, instructions, suggestions, or questions, use one of these phrases:

- Could you repeat that?
- Sorry, what's your question?
- Pardon?
- Sorry, I didn't catch that.
- I missed that.
- Would you mind repeating that?
- Could you slow down, please? My English is not that strong.
- Could you run that by me again?
- I don't get it. (I don't understand how to do it.)
- Would you mind spelling that for me?
- I'm confused.
- Sorry, I still didn't catch that. (use after a repeated statement or question)
- That went right over my head. (the language or concept was too difficult)
- You lost me.(informal)
- Say again? (very informal)

Excuses you can use:

- I don't speak English.
- English is my second language.
- I'm not from here.

Don't Assume they Understand you - Is the bus driver looking at you funny? Does the waitress look puzzled? Native English listeners sometimes pretend to understand too! Here are some phrases to use if you think your response, question, or statement was not understood:

- Did you catch that?
- Does that make sense?
- Let me try that again...
- Let me clarify...
- What I mean is...
- That's not what I meant.
- Let me put it a different way.
- Sorry, my pronunciation may not be correct.

Gestures to Show you (or they) Don't Understand:

- Shake your head slowly from side to side.
- Lift your shoulders up.
- Lift your shoulders up and put your arms out with your palms facing up to the sky.
- Tip your head slightly towards the speaker. (to show you are listening carefully)
- Wrinkle your forehead.

Tip: Don't “nod” your head up and down and smile when you don't understand. This will make others think you do understand. (Native speakers do this too.)

Remember: Listening is the first of the four language skills, which are: 1. Listening 2. Speaking 3. Reading 4. Writing

CRÉDITOS

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TRANSPORT FOR LONDON

ESPRESSO ENGLISH

FREEPIK

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