



PODCAST TRANSCRIPT

Episode 59:

Title: British Slang: Money

Duration: 13:17

How to use this transcript:

1. Print this transcript:

We try to reduce our paper consumption, but we really recommend that you print out this document.

2. Write on it and take notes:

Circle, highlight and note anything that you want. We have even provided space for you to do so!

3. Listen first **without** the transcript:

Don't worry about understanding every single word. Just focus on training your ears to the sound of English.

4. Listen again **with** the transcript:

Listen a second time with the transcript, pausing whenever you want to

<p>00:00</p>	<p>Welcome to <i>The Déclic Anglais Podcast</i>, THE podcast for intermediate, French-speaking learners of English. If you would like to improve your English comprehension skills, you have come to the right place. This podcast is like a steppingstone (<i>un tremplin</i>) which will help you understand more advanced materials in English. There is a transcript (<i>une transcription</i>) available for this and every episode of this podcast. You can download the transcript in the description of this episode, or go to www.declicananglais.com/podcast.</p> <p><i>(Ecrivez vos notes ici).</i></p>
<p>01:03</p>	<p>Hello there dear listeners, this is Tom, your teacher from Déclic Anglais. Welcome to another episode of <i>The Déclic Anglais Podcast</i>. Today's episode is all about money and slang (<i>argot</i>)!</p> <p>Every language has a lot of slang words for money. In French you say things like: <i>du fric, du pognon, de la thune...</i> just to name a few. The English language also has tons of slang words for money, but remember, English is a big, big, BIG language – around 350 million native speakers across the entire world. The slang changes enormously from one place to another. For those of you who don't know already, I come from the United Kingdom (<i>le Royaume-Uni</i>). I therefore feel more qualified to talk about British slang than say, American or Australian slang.</p> <p><i>(Ecrivez vos notes ici).</i></p>
<p>02:23</p>	<p>So, let's explore some British slang around money. First things first, what is the name of the British currency (<i>la monnaie britannique</i>) what do we call the British currency? It is the Pound, of course! The Pound Sterling.</p> <p><i>(Ecrivez vos notes ici).</i></p>

02:49 Ok, so in France you have the Euro. One Euro is comprised of 100 cents (*des centimes*) cents, 100 cents in one Euro. The word “cent” comes from Latin, meaning “one hundred”. Totally logical! And this is followed by currencies around the world. Go to America, and the US dollar is also made of 100 cents. But, let’s imagine that you visit the United Kingdom, you want to buy a coffee. (*Imaginons que le café coûte £1,50*). We DO NOT say, “one pound and fifty CENTS”. Oh no! The British pound does not use “cents”. The pound uses pence. We start with “one penny”, that’s the singular. Then the plural is “two pence, three pence, four pence” etc.

(Ecrivez vos notes ici).

04:14 Alright, are you with me so far? (*Vous me suivez toujours ?*) Good! Now then, this brings us to our first bit of British slang.

So, in France you have the Euro. And French people don’t always say, for example: “dix euros, vingt euros, cent euros”, do they? Sometimes, French people say: “dix balles, vingt balles, cent balles”. (*“balles” – c’est de l’argot*).

In British English, the equivalent to “balles” is “quid” (*écrit Q U I D*), “quid”. Let’s look at that in a sentence:

“Le vélo coûte 100 balles.” – “The bike costs 100 quid.”

Let’s try another example:

“Les réparations m’ont coûté 500 balles.” – “The repairs cost me 500 quid.”

So, all good, dear listeners? Quid is just an informal way of saying pounds (*les livres sterling*).

(Ecrivez vos notes ici).

05:42 Alright, good stuff! Let's keep going, shall we? Now, let's talk about cash! Not paying contactless (*sans contact*), but when we need to pay using cold, hard cash (*en espèces sonnantes et trébuchantes*).

So, the British Pound Sterling has four denominations (*quatre coupures*) four denominations of banknotes (*les billets d'argent*), ok? Four denominations of banknotes. We have the £5 note, the £10 note, the £20 note, and the £50 note. You have these in Euros, too, of course. But in the Euro you also have the €100 note, the €200 note and even the €500 note. Well, not with the Pound Sterling. We have fives, tens, twenties and fifties. But let me also say, that it is very rare to find a £50 note. I think that I have only seen a £50 about 3 or 4 times in my life. The British much prefer having smaller banknotes. I remember once being given a €200 note. At that time, I didn't know that €200 notes existed. I was *very* sceptical, I thought it was maybe counterfeit, a fake!

(Ecrivez vos notes ici).

07:42 But anyway, back to our slang. So, the £5 note and the £10 note both have nicknames (*des surnoms*). Ready?

The £5 note is called: a fiver.

The £10 note is called: a tenner.

One more time:

The £5 note is called: a fiver.

The £10 note is called: a tenner.

(Ecrivez vos notes ici).

08:19	<p><i>(Mais quoi ? Vraiment Tom? C'est tout ? J'ai attendu à un surnom plus intéressant quand même !)</i></p> <p>Ah-hah, sorry to disappoint you. But it really is that simple. "A fiver" for a £5 note and "a tenner" for a £10 note.</p> <p>And now, I hear you asking: <i>"Et un billet de £20, ça s'appelle un "twentyer" alors ?"</i></p> <p>No, it doesn't actually. A £20 note as well as a £50 note, do not have any nicknames. It's strange, isn't it? We have fiver, tenner. Why not "a twentyer"? I'm afraid that I just don't have an answer for you, sorry everyone!</p> <p><i>(Ecrivez vos notes ici).</i></p>
09:15	<p>Alright then, dear listeners. To end this episode, I thought that I would share another piece of interesting information.</p> <p>Let me ask you a question: Have you visited the United Kingdom in the last, ooh, 6 or 7 years? If you have, you might have noticed something strange about the Pound Sterling banknotes.</p> <p><i>(Ecrivez vos notes ici).</i></p>
09:43	<p>Currently, in Europe, 19 countries use the Euro. And what are the Euro banknotes <i>(les billets de banque)</i> made from?</p> <p><i>(Ben, ils sont fait en papier, non ?)</i></p> <p>**Buzzer noise** Wrong, that's incorrect! The Euro banknotes that you might have in your pocket right now, are actually made of pure cotton fibre. They are not made of paper, like the stuff you write on. Oh no, they are made out of the same basic material that some of your clothes are made out of. This is because cotton fibre is more resistant, it endures damage better than paper.</p> <p><i>(Ecrivez vos notes ici).</i></p>

10:31	<p>Now, this was also the case in the United Kingdom until a few years ago. Today, the British pound is made out of... Plastic! Yes, that's right. Over the past 7 years or so, the United Kingdom has slowly been replacing all of the old banknotes, and replacing them with new ones. These new banknotes are made of a kind of plastic called polymer (<i>le polymère</i>), and are designed to be ultra-durable, and very difficult for criminals to reproduce.</p> <p><i>(Ecrivez vos notes ici).</i></p>
11:16	<p>So, how do British people feel about these polymer banknotes? Well, when you first see one of these banknotes you do think to yourself: "Huh? Is that even real money? It looks like Monopoly money!" But then you get used to it, (<i>on s'habitue</i>) and it becomes normal. And many people have confirmed that it is actually quite water resistant. That doesn't mean you can take them to the swimming pool, or put it in the washing machine! But it means that if you accidentally drop a polymer banknote in water, well it will usually survive.</p> <p><i>(Ecrivez vos notes ici).</i></p>
12:05	<p>So, what do you think? Do you think that having polymer banknotes are a good thing? Or should we forget about banknotes entirely, and become a totally cashless society (<i>sans argent liquide</i>) totally cashless? Time will tell!</p> <p><i>(Ecrivez vos notes ici).</i></p>

12:29 Alright then, dear listeners. If you are interested in learning some interesting phrasal verbs relating to money this month, then join the Déclic Anglais Club. Every month we create video classes that teach you great expressions for your everyday English. This month, we will be learning new phrasal verbs that will help you sound more like a native speaker. And don't forget our online group conversation classes, where you can practice speaking with other motivated learners of English. Have a great week, everyone. And I look forward to seeing you next time. Bye for now!

(Ecrivez vos notes ici).

How did it go?

Take a moment to revisit the notes that you took.

List here 3 words or expressions (minimum) that you would like to remember from this podcast. We recommend that you consult a free, online dictionary like www.wordreference.com to ensure that you have the correct definition and context.

WORDS/EXPRESSIONS THAT I WANT TO REMEMBER:

1.

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