

- Adjectives to describe cities, including understanding which ones are positive and negative (“congested”, “lively”, “frantic”, etc)
- Language for comparing and contrasting (e.g. “It’s a bit like London, but more...” and “It’s near London but totally different”)
- Describing positions of cities (“near the sea”, “in the Northwest”, etc)
- Parts of cities (“downtown”, “suburbs”, “outskirts”, etc)
- Things in cities (“town hall”, “underground”, etc)
- Describing changes in the city and parts of it (“becoming more cosmopolitan”, “expanding”, “gentrifying”)
- Language of generalisation (“most people are commuters”, “generally locals don’t like...”, etc)

## Urban and architecture Dimensions

Useful phrases

Dimensions

It weighs...

It is ... high/ wide/ tall/ long/ thick.

It’s dimension are... by ... (by...)

Its surface area/ volume/ radius/ height/ width/ length is...

Its biggest/ smallest/ most important part is...

The biggest/ heaviest/ smallest/ lightest example of this is...

It weighs/ costs twice/ three times/ four times as much as...

Other properties

It costs...

It lasts for...

You need... to use it/ make it./ It’s made of (more or less)... parts.

You can draw one with... circles/ squares/ rectangles/ triangles.

Other numbers

There are... in this office/ building/ street/ area/ town.

It was invented in.../ The first one in this city/ country.../ It has been around for...

I see/ use/ pass this ... a day/ week/ month/ year.

It's usually... above the ground/ from the door.

Approximating

Approximately/ About/ Around/ More or less

Between ... and...

(Just) under/ Less than/ Up to – (Just) over/ More than

(Almost) exactly...

Almost...

On average...

I imagine/ estimate/ think...