

Real Talk #055 – How to order flowers in English

Episode description

A beautiful flower arrangement can help to change the whole look of a room. But how do you order flowers at a flower shop in English? Don't worry! In this Real Talk episode, hosts Andrew and Kassy walk you through the expressions and vocabulary you will need when buying flowers to decorate your home or give to a loved one.

Real Talk is the Culips series for beginner and intermediate English learners, which teaches you practical English expressions for real-world situations.

Fun fact

If you like big flower arrangements, you might like one at the Dubai Miracle Garden. At roughly 72,000 square meters, and shaped like an Airbus A380, it holds the record for biggest flower arrangement in the world.

Expressions included in the study guide

- Florist
- Bouquet/arrangement
- I'd like to buy
- I can help you with that
- Did you have anything particular in mind?
- What are you thinking for the budget?
- [Something] would be fine
- To ring [someone] up



Transcript

Note: The words and expressions that appear in **bold text** within the transcript are discussed in more detail in the Detailed Explanations section that follows the transcript. The transcript has been edited for clarity.

Andrew: Hello there, everyone. My name's Andrew.

Kassy: And I'm Kassy.

Andrew: And this is the Culips English Podcast.

Welcome back to Culips, everyone. You are listening to Real Talk, which is our series for beginner and intermediate English learners, where we teach you the English expressions that you need to know for real world situations. Joining me today is my cohost, Kassy. Hello, Kassy.

Kassy: Hey, Andrew, and hi listeners! Guys, today we'll be teaching you about how to use English to order flowers at a flower shop, which is a perfect topic for spring. So, we'll teach you some of the special vocabulary that you'll use and hear at a flower shop.

Andrew: Yeah, that's right. And everyone, just before we start, I want to let you know that we offer a full transcript and study guide for this episode, and all of our episodes, actually, for Culips Members. So, if you would like to become a member and get the study guide, just visit our website, Culips.com. C-U-L-I-P-S.com. So, Kassy, can you let us know what the plan for this episode is?

Kassy: Sure! Today, we're gonna start by teaching everyone some vocabulary related to flower shops and buying and ordering flowers. After we learned some of the vocabulary, we're going to listen to an example conversation where we can hear a customer visiting a flower shop and ordering flowers. And finally, after we listen to that conversation, then Andrew and I are going to walk through this dialogue and break it down piece by piece.

Andrew: All right, sounds great. So, let's get started by talking about some of the key vocabulary that we use when we're talking about flowers and flower shops and ordering flowers. All of these situations. Kassy, I think there are some specific words and phrases that are good for our listeners to know. And why don't we start with the word **florist**, **florist**. What kind of person is a **florist**?

Kassy: Well, a **florist** is a person who sells flowers for a living for their job.

Andrew: So, when you go to a flower shop, the person who is working at the flower shop, and who does the flower arranging and makes bouquets and all of these things—that person we call a **florist**. Now, there's a very similar word, which is **the florists** or **florists**. So, listeners, can you hear how I add that extra S sound at the end of this word? I say florists. Kassy, what do I mean when I say **florists**?

Kassy: That is another name for a flower shop. Kind of like saying, “I'm going to the barber shop,” or “I'm going to the barbers to get a haircut”. You can do the same thing when talking about a **florist** and going to the **florists**.

Andrew: Yes. So, it can be confusing. So, you want to buy flowers from the **florist** at the **florists**, right? Now, when we talk about flowers, we use it in two specific ways. We use it in a general way to talk about any gift that is composed of flowers, right? You might give flowers to your friend on their birthday, or you might give flowers to someone who has lost a loved one. Or you might give flowers to your boyfriend or girlfriend or husband or wife or whatever, your partner, on Valentine's Day, for example. But flowers also refers to the specific name of each individual species of flowers. And some common flowers in English—of course, there are many, many, many—but and I'm not an expert about this by any means, but some flowers that I know the names of include roses, tulips and my favourite flower name, baby's breath. I think that's a cute flower name.

Kassy: Those are like the little bluish-purple ones, right?

Andrew: Yeah, it's a very small little flower and it's exactly, it's usually white or a very light blue colour. And, you know, describing flowers is kind of hard on an audio podcast. So, if anybody wants to see this specific image, they could just google “baby's breath” and a picture will come up. So, I guess why it's important to know about that is because if you go to the **florist**, and you just say, “I want to buy some flowers.” Then they are going to want to sell you just one kind of flower, right? So, if you say, “I want to buy some flowers.” They will say, “OK, what kind? Do you want roses? Do you want tulips?” And actually, most times, when we're giving a gift of flowers, we don't want to give just one kind, right? We want the **florist** to make some kind of mixture, or **arrangement** or **bouquet**. And that's what we want to purchase, in fact. So, I just mentioned two different words. And, guys, if you have never heard of these words, or if you don't know the difference between them, that's fine because until today, when I was preparing for this episode, I didn't know them either. Those two words are **bouquet** and **arrangement**. Kassy, skill testing question for you. Do you know the difference between a **bouquet** and an **arrangement**?

Kassy: I couldn't say the exact definition. But when I think of a **bouquet**, I think of something you can hold. And when I think of an arrangement, I think of a bigger bunch of flowers that you might stick on a table.

Andrew: All right, you nailed it. That's exactly right. A **bouquet** is a group of flowers. And it's something that you can usually hold in your hand. So, it doesn't come in a container. However, an **arrangement** is a grouping of different flowers, that is placed into some kind of container. So maybe a basket, or a vase, or something like that, a flowerpot, even that that kind of thing is called an **arrangement**. And one of the most popular kinds of **arrangements** is called a *centerpiece*. And a centerpiece is a kind of flower **arrangement** that you put on your dining room table—in the middle of the table, in the center of the table—so that everybody can see it. It's kind of the showcase of the table setting for a dinner party, for example. So, if you're having a dinner party and you want to buy flowers for that specific occasion, then you might want to order a centerpiece.

Kassy: Andrew, have you ever ordered a centerpiece?

Andrew: You know, flowers are something that I buy occasionally, but not very often. And I don't host too many dinner parties, especially over the last couple of years with the pandemic. So, no, I can't say that I ever have. But maybe after this episode, I'll be inspired, and I'll go out and buy or make my own centerpiece.

Kassy: Nice. Andrew, do we have any other remaining vocabulary before we move to the example conversation?

Andrew: Yeah, we got a few more and one that I just mentioned a second ago is *vase*. Kassy, I'm curious about how you say that word because there is a lot of variation on the pronunciation of this word depending on the part of the English-speaking world that you come from. I say vase most of the time. And by the way, listeners the spelling of this word is V-A-S-E. Kassy, what do you say?

Kassy: I say vase with S sound, but I hear it pronounced fancily, like my fancy speak vase.

Andrew: Yes! So, there are three different ways to pronounce this word, guys. Vase, like Kassy said, which I believe is the UK English pronunciation and kind of sounds a little bit fancy to our North American English ears, I think, saying it vase. And then you can say it with an S sound, vase, which is how you pronounce it Kassy, and then me I say it vase with more of a Z sound, a buzzing sound. So, there's three different ways to say it. But, Kassy, maybe we should say what it is. What is a vase exactly?

Kassy: A container. Usually, I think of a glass one, but it could be plastic or something else that holds flowers. Cut flowers.

Andrew: And one final thing that we should mention before we listen to the example conversation is the way that we can talk about the colours of flowers. And I think there are two key words that are nice to know for this situation. Those two words are *primary* and *pastel*. Primary colours. Pastel colours. Primary colours are like the original colours like kind of very dark and vibrant colours. I'm thinking of red and blue and yellow when I think of the word primary and primary colours, Kassy, what are pastel colours?

Kassy: Pastel colours are lighter and more cute kind of, when you think of like, baby colours or spring. So, it's like a light pink, a peach, a cream, a light creamy yellow colour, those are pastel.

Andrew: Maybe a baby blue.

Kassy: Yeah, baby blue.

Andrew: Right. So primary colours are darker and richer, whereas pastel colours are brighter and softer. Great. Well, I think now that we have that vocabulary under our belts, we can get to the main example conversation for this episode. And guys, in this example conversation, you are going to hear a customer visit a flower shop and order some flowers for her mom's birthday. So why don't we take a listen to that example conversation right now?

Kassy: Let's do it.

Florist: Hello, there.

Customer: Hi. How's it going?

Florist: I'm good. Thanks. How can I help you?

Customer: Well, **I'd like to buy** some flowers for my mom's birthday.

Florist: OK, yeah, no problem. **I can help you with that. Did you have anything particular in mind?**

Customer: I'm not exactly sure. Do you have any recommendations?

Florist: Well, first off, **what are you thinking for the budget?**

Customer: Around \$40.00 to \$50.00 or so.

Florist: OK, great. And would you like a **bouquet** or an **arrangement**?

Customer: I think a **bouquet** would be fine.

Florist: OK, yeah, absolutely. And do you have any idea what kind of flowers your mom likes?

Customer: Actually, I have no idea.

Florist: No idea, eh? OK. Well, do you know if she likes stronger, darker primary colours or lighter, softer pastel ones?

Customer: Definitely some softer colours.

Florist: Softer colours. OK. So, I'm thinking that a medium sized traditional bouquet with some carnations, chrysanthemums, lavender, and baby's breath would work great, it would include around eight stems. Would that work for you?

Customer: Yeah, that sounds lovely.

Florist: OK, excellent. So, it'll cost \$45.00 and take me about 25 minutes to prepare.

Customer: Perfect. Can I pay now? And then I'll go grab a coffee or something and come back in a bit.

Florist: Yeah, sure. That's no problem. So, **I'll just ring you up now**. And then I'll get started on the bouquet.

Customer: Great, thanks.

Andrew: So, we just heard an example conversation where a customer comes into a **florist's** and orders a **bouquet** to give to her mom for her mother's birthday. And, Kassy, now I think we should walk through this conversation one more time and break it down and explain some of the interesting language and vocabulary and expressions that we heard the two speakers use. So, Kassy, what jumped out at you in this conversation?

Kassy: The first sentence that jumped out to me was how the customer first approached the clerk and asked for what she wanted. She said, "**I'd like to buy** some flowers for my mom's birthday." And I think this sentence is simple and it gets the point across, and it tells all the key information that you need.

Andrew: Yeah, exactly. So, you can just modify this sentence depending on the occasion that you want to buy the flowers for, right? So, for example, you could say, "**I'd like to buy** some flowers for my girlfriend." "**I'd like to buy** some flowers for my daughter's graduation." Et cetera, et cetera. So, whatever the occasion that you're buying flowers for, you can just insert it into that sentence. And I think this is a really nice way to approach this situation because most people are not really too knowledgeable about flowers, right Kassy? We don't exactly know the names of flowers or how to arrange them or what colours to include. So, by telling who you want to give the flowers to, and for which occasion you want to buy the flowers for that will give the **florist** some idea about what to do make for you.

Kassy: Exactly. Yeah. If you are going to just say, "Hi, **I'd like to buy** some flowers." The first question that **florist** is going to ask you is, "Well, what do you want to buy them for? Who is it for? Where are you going?"

Andrew: Exactly. So, it's just nice to state that upfront. Now, what we heard the **florist** say in response to this is, "**Did you have anything particular in mind?**" OK, so, the customer says, "**I'd like to buy** some flowers for my mom's birthday." And the **florist** responds with a question "**Did you have anything particular in mind?**" So, this question is interesting. Let's break it down. The first thing that I think is interesting is that it's in the past tense, "**Did you have anything in particular in mind?**" And as we've mentioned on Real Talk, in the past, English speakers will often put a question like this into the past tense, to make it sound softer, and more polite. So, in this kind of situation, when someone is talking to a customer, it's nice to be polite, and soft and gentle. And so, this is why the question is in the past tense. Kassy, what does it mean, *in mind*? "**Did you have anything in particular in mind?**" Can you break this question down for us? What does it mean exactly?

Kassy: It means that before you came to this store, did you have any ideas about what kind of **arrangement** you would like? Like were there any specific colours you wanted? Any specific flowers? Any specific style? Have you started brainstorming what kind of flowers you wanted yet?

Andrew: Exactly. So, "**Did you have anything particular in mind?**" means like, do you know the kind of **bouquet** that you want to buy? Do you know the flowers, the size, the colours? Or do you have no idea? Do we need to start from the very beginning from scratch with brainstorming what kind of flower **bouquet** to make? Kassy, are there any other things that jumped out at you in this conversation?

Kassy: Well, the next thing that jumped out to me in this conversation was that the **florist's** next question to the customer was, "Would you like a **bouquet** or an

arrangement?" Which are two vocabulary words that we talked about at the beginning of the episode. These are the two most common types of flowers that you're going to order, a **bouquet** or an **arrangement**.

Andrew: Kassy, I also noticed that we pronounced **bouquet** differently. I say **bouquet** and you say **bouquet**. So that's interesting. That's another flower related word where there's some variation in the pronunciation. Interesting. **Bouquet, bouquet**, both are OK.

Kassy: That rhymes.

Andrew: Yes. Now when the two are collaborating—the **florist** and the customer, about what kind of **bouquet** to arrange and to prepare for the mother's birthday—the **florist** suggests a medium sized, traditional **bouquet** with some different kinds of flowers. Some carnations, chrysanthemums, lavender, baby's breath; these are all very popular flower kinds. And he also said that it would include around eight *stems*, eight stems. Now Kassy, I know that a stem means the parts of a plant where the flowers branch off from, right? If you think of a rose, for example, a rose is at the top, and then there's a long stem, and that stem usually has some thorns on it, and it's very prickly. And you have to be careful when you are picking the rose and holding the stem. But I think in this situation, the **florist** is actually talking about something a little bit different when he said, "It will include around eight stems." What does that mean in this context?

Kassy: Well, Andrew, in this case, stems refers to mostly how big the **bouquet** is. So, if you were to order a smaller **bouquet**, you know, it might only have a count of four or five stems. And a medium **bouquet** would be, you know, eight or nine, and then a larger one could be like, all the way up to 20 stems.

Andrew: Yeah, so it's just a way to count the number of flowers for whatever reason the **florists** don't say there are 20 flowers, they say there are 20 stems in the **bouquet**. I wonder if that is because as one stem might have two flowers on it, perhaps. That could be—I'm not exactly sure, but what I do know is that this is the counter word that **florists** use to talk about the size of the **bouquet**. So, a medium **bouquet** will probably have, you know, eight to 12 stems inside of it.

Kassy: And we're almost done with this example conversation. But there was one more interesting phrase that I think we should mention. And that was when the customer was about to pay. The clerk says, "Sure, I'll just **ring you up** now." And why does he say, "I'll just **ring you up**?" Well, a cash register, usually makes this kind of dingy sound when you, you know, open up the register and get the money out. And I mean, if you pay in credit card, you're not going to hear this ring. But in the past, when people paid with cash,

you always heard that ding when you open the register, so I think that's why we use that phrase.

Andrew: Yeah, absolutely. So, it's kind of an ancient, antiquated phrase these days, but we still use it for sure all of the time. And **to ring somebody up** means to process their order—to make the payment, to pay for the item at the cash register.

Kassy: Well, we're almost at the end of today's episode. But before we go, let's summarize what we've covered today.

Andrew: So, today, we learned about how to buy flowers at a flower shop.

Kassy: Yes. And we talked about some of the expressions and vocabulary you'll hear and use when doing that, such as the differences between **bouquet** and **arrangements** and centerpieces.

Andrew: Yeah. And we also learned about the word stem, and how it's used to count flowers. So, for example, a bouquet with 12 stems means that 12 flowers are included.

So, everyone that is going to bring us to the end of the episode, thank you for listening. We hope you learned a lot with us today. So now you can go out and buy some flowers for your friend or loved one and practice what you learned here. I think your friends or loved ones would enjoy that if you did that.

Kassy: Good idea. Don't forget our website is Culips.com. If you want to get the study guide, including the transcript and practice exercises for this episode, check out the website to download it.

Andrew: Becoming a Culips Member is a great way to support us. But it's not the only way. You can also support us by leaving us a five-star rating and a nice review on your podcast app, telling your friends about Culips or by following us on social media. In particular, we are most active on Instagram and YouTube.

Kassy: Also, if you'd like to contact us, our email address is contact@culips.com. You can send us a message or ask us a question. We'd love to hear from you. We'll be back soon with another brand-new episode. Talk to you then.

Andrew: Bye.

Detailed Explanations

Florist

Noun

In this episode's example conversation, a woman walks into a flower shop. The person who works there and arranges the flowers is called a **florist**.

The florist's is also another name for a flower shop. So, when you visit a flower shop, you can say that you are going to **the florist's**.

Here's an example with **florist**:

Mike: I'm going to the opening of my friend Rita's new shop this afternoon. Do you want to come?

Vicky: What kind of store is it?

Mike: It's a flower shop.

Vicky: I didn't know Rita was a **florist**. Wow! I'd love to come and check it out.

Bouquet/arrangement

Nouns

In this episode, our hosts talk about the difference between a **bouquet** and an **arrangement** when buying flowers at a florist's shop. A **bouquet** is a bundle of flowers meant to be carried. A flower **arrangement** is a group of flowers placed in a vase or some other indoor container. You can also have a flower **arrangement** outside in your garden. Botanical garden displays are also called flower **arrangements** or floral designs.

Here's one more example with **bouquet/arrangement**:

Florist: What kind of vase would you like me to put the flowers in?

Mandy: Actually, I was thinking of getting a **bouquet**. I'm going to present her the flowers at a restaurant, so the **bouquet** needs to be light.

Florist: I see. I can do that for you.

Mandy: Thanks!

I'd like to buy

Phrase

One of the first things the customer says in this episode's example conversation is, "**I'd like to buy** some flowers". When ordering flowers, after saying polite greetings, you should say why you are there and what you want. **I'd like to buy** is a good phrase to use to begin purchasing flowers.

I'd like to buy is a polite way of expressing your intention to buy something in a store.

Here's an example with **I'd like to buy**:

Salesclerk: Welcome! Good afternoon. How can I help you?

Benjamin: Do you sell vintage vinyl records?

Salesclerk: Yes, we do.

Benjamin: Great. **I'd like to buy** some records from the 1960s. Do you have many of those?

Salesclerk: Follow me. I'll show you what we have!

I can help you with that

Sentence

In this episode's example conversation, we hear the florist say, "**I can help you with that.**" This is a polite way for the florist to say that he can take care of what the customer wants to order. This is a very common expression that service workers say when helping their customers.

Here's one more example with **I can help you with that**:

Harriet: Excuse me. It's a bit of a strange request, but I was wondering if you could help me with something.

Salesman: OK. What is it exactly?

Harriet: I know you only sell power tools here, but I need to borrow an electric drill for just about 20 minutes. Is it possible to rent one?

Salesman: I think **I can help you with that.** What kind of drill do you need?

Did you have anything particular in mind?

Question

At the beginning of the example conversation, the customer is not very specific about what she wants. So, the florist asks, “**Did you have anything particular in mind?**” The florist wants to know what ideas the customer has about the flower arrangement before coming to the flower shop. He can start to assemble the flowers using the customer’s expectations for the bouquet or arrangement.

When someone asks you this question, you can either give the salesperson a detailed answer or a general answer. It is up to you and how well you have made up your mind.

Did you have anything particular in mind? is a question meant to make your interaction smooth and friendly.

Although our hosts said it is more polite to ask this question in the past tense, it is very common for salespeople to also ask **do you have anything particular in mind?** No matter what tense is used, both questions have the same meaning and are both polite.

Here are a couple more examples with **did you have anything particular in mind**:

Saleswoman: Good afternoon, sir.

Leonard: Good afternoon.

Saleswoman: What can I do for you?

Leonard: I’m interested at looking at the watches you have for sale.

Saleswoman: Please come right over here. **Did you have anything particular in mind?**

Leonard: Not really. I decided I would make up my mind once I got here. This blue one is nice.

Ingrid: Hey. Can we talk about our summer trip? We need to make some plans.

Sally: Sure. **Do you have anything particular in mind?**

Ingrid: I was thinking of a nice trip along the coast. Maybe we can go camping too.

Sally: That sounds great. I know a few spots we can look at.

What are you thinking for the budget?

Question

Another interesting question the florist asks in this episode is, **what are you thinking for the budget?** Choosing flowers by colour and size is one thing, but your budget is also important. When the florist asks, “**what are you thinking for the budget?**” he is asking the customer how much money she is wants to spend on the flowers.

By asking in a polite way, the florist is not trying to push you into buying something expensive. The salesperson is leaving the amount you will spend up to you. They just want to help you find something you can afford. In this situation, don't be afraid to be honest and give the actual price range that you feel comfortable with spending.

Here are a couple examples with **what are you thinking for the budget:**

George: Hi! I'm going trekking in the Appalachian Mountains next weekend. Can you help me find some good hiking shoes?

Clerk: Indeed, I can help you. How many days will you be trekking?

George: We're planning on being out for a good week or so.

Clerk: I see. **What are you thinking for the budget** for your shoes?

George: The \$150 to \$200 range seems reasonable. I don't hike too often, but I would like a good pair of footwear.

Kelly: So, you're looking for a used car?

Ivan: Yes, I am.

Kelly: **What are you thinking for the budget?**

Ivan: I really don't know how much they cost. I was hoping you could help me with that.

Kelly: No problem. I've bought quite a lot of used cars over the years.

[Something] would be fine Phrase

When the florist asks the customer if they would prefer a bouquet or an arrangement, the customer says that “a **bouquet would be fine.**” **[Something] would be fine** is an expression you can use when you want to say that you would like something.

[Something] would be fine is not a strong expression. Rather, it simply communicates that you would like something that is offered to you, but in a soft and unexcited way.

Later, in the conversation, the customer says she wants softer colours for the flowers. The customer uses the word *want* because she is certain about that choice. *Want* is a much stronger word than **[Something] would be fine.**

When the florist describes the bouquet, the customer says that it sounds lovely. That is also a stronger and happier way of approving than saying **[something] would be fine.** It is up to you to show your level of excitement for something, by using stronger (lovely) or weaker (fine) adjectives.

Here are a couple more examples with **[something] would be fine:**

Waiter: I’m sorry, ma’am, but did you order the chicken tacos?

Renee: I did.

Waiter: I see. Unfortunately, the chef informed me that we have run out of chicken. Would it be alright if we served you beef tacos instead? We can also offer you a free drink on the side.

Renee: I don’t usually eat beef, but I guess **that would be fine.**

Waiter: OK. Thank you for your understanding.

Olivia: I don’t really know which restaurant to choose for your brother’s birthday party. Do you have any ideas?

Nick: **Anything would be fine,** really. Everyone going will have fun anywhere.

Olivia: OK. So how about the sushi restaurant down the street?

Nick: Yeah. I’m sure that will be good.

To ring [somebody] up

Phrasal verb

In the example conversation, the customer wants to pay before the bouquet is finished. The florist says OK and that he'll **ring her up** now. **To ring [somebody] up** means to charge someone for their purchase. After that, the customer has to pay. The word "ring" refers to the bell sound cash registers used to make in the past.

You can also say **to ring [something] up**. In this version of the expression, the cashier focuses on the things being bought. For example, if a shopper is buying some apples, the cashier might say, "I'll ring those apples up for you."

It is common to add "for you" at the end of the expression. For example, cashiers often say things like, "Let me ring your groceries up for you." This means that the cashier is going to start calculating the grocery items that the customer is planning to buy.

Here are a couple examples with **to ring [someone] up**:

Cashier: OK. I will read your order back to you now. One cheeseburger, one side of potato wedges, and a tall glass of iced cola.

Eddie: That's it. I'll be over at that table.

Cashier: One second, please. I need **to ring you up first**.

Eddie: Why is that?

Cashier: It's the restaurant's policy. Everyone pays before the meal.

Clerk: Have you made a choice?

Bill: I'll go with the green shirt.

Clerk: Good choice, sir.

Bill: I'm sorry. My phone is ringing. I need to take this call. Can you **ring this up for me** in the meantime? Here's my card. I'll be back.

Quiz

1. Which of the following is meant to be handheld?

- a) an arrangement
- b) a centerpiece
- c) a bouquet
- d) a flowerpot

2. What does a person mean when they tell you I can help you with that?

- a) they can help you but don't really want to
- b) they are politely telling you that they will help you

3. Based on this episode, what does it mean to ring [someone] up?

- a) to call them on the phone
- b) to process a purchase at a cash register
- c) to ring a bell, like a doorbell
- d) to play your phone's ringtone for someone

4. What does it mean if the salesperson asks you if you have anything particular in mind? Choose the most appropriate answer.

- a) they want to know what you are thinking
- b) they want to know how you feel
- c) they want to know if there's something specific you want
- d) they want to know if you are a particular person

5. What would a salesperson ask you if they want to know how much you are willing to spend?

- a) What are you thinking for the budget?
- b) Can I help you with that?
- c) Do you want me to ring it up?
- d) Which one do you have in mind?

Writing and Discussion Questions

1. Are you more the type of person who buys flowers for others or wants to receive flowers?
2. How much research do you do before going shopping? Do you usually walk into a store with something particular in mind?
3. How often do you buy flowers or plants?
4. How much does your budget influence your purchases?
5. Describe the ideal **bouquet** for you.

Quiz Answers

1. c 2. b 3. b 4. c 5. a

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