

Unit 7, Part A

CD-ROM Track 01

Exercise 1: Holiday shopping

In Unit 7, Part A, haben wir über Urlaub gesprochen. Hören Sie zu und fragen Sie, wie viel diese Urlaubsartikel kosten. Fragen Sie: How much is it? für einen Gegenstand und How much are they? für mehrere Gegenstände. Machen Sie es wie in den folgenden Beispielen.

L: That's a nice beach bag.
St: How much is it?
L: How much is it? It's twenty-four euros.

L: They're nice beach towels.
St: How much are they?
L: How much are they? They're fifteen seventy-five.

Gut, versuchen wir es.

L: That's a nice beach bag.
You: _____
L: How much is it? It's twenty-four euros.

L: They're nice beach towels.
You: _____
L: How much are they? They're fifteen seventy-five.

L: It's a good guidebook.
You: _____
L: How much is it? It's twelve euros fifty.

L: That's very expensive suncream.
You: _____
L: How much is it? It's nineteen ninety-nine.

L: They're lovely sunglasses.
You: _____
L: How much are they? They're thirty euros.

L: That's a really nice camera.
You: _____
L: How much is it? It's eighty-nine euros.

Gut, lassen Sie uns jetzt zu Übung 2 gehen.

CD-ROM Track 02**Exercise 2: Talking about holidays**

*Lynda wird Ihnen etwas über ihren letzten Urlaub erzählen. Sie verwendet die einfache Form der Vergangenheit: The weather **was** good and the people **were** friendly. Hören Sie zu und sagen Sie, worüber sie spricht.*

J: 1 The food or the weather?

L: Oh, it was really great. So hot! Temperatures of 30° - fantastic. The sea was warm, too. At night it was cool, but not cold ...

J: The food or the weather?

You: _____

L: Yes, the weather - it was perfect.

J: 2 The hotel or the town?

L: There was a nice bar and a swimming pool - and there was a restaurant, too. But the rooms were very small and, well, they... they weren't very clean ...

J: The hotel or the town?

You: _____

L: Yes, the hotel – it really wasn't very nice.

J: 3 The shops or the restaurants?

L: The prices were OK. The wine wasn't expensive and the food was good – and all the waiters were very friendly...

J: The shops or the restaurants?

You: _____

L: Yes, the restaurants – there were a lot of really good restaurants in the town.

Gut gemacht. Gehen Sie nun zu Übung 3.

CD-ROM Track 3**Exercise 3: A good holiday**

Hören Sie die folgenden Kommentare über einen Urlaub an und stimmen Sie ihnen zu. Machen Sie es wie in den folgenden Beispielen.

- L:** The beaches were clean.
St: Yes, they were *very* clean.
L: Hmmm – they were very clean.
- L:** The hotel was expensive.
St: Yes, it was *very* expensive.
L: Hmmm - it was *very* expensive.

Gut, versuchen wir es.

- L:** The beaches were clean.
You: _____
L: Hmmm – they were very clean.

- L:** The hotel was expensive.
You: _____
L: Hmmm – it was very expensive.

- L:** The sea was warm.
You: _____
L: Hmmm – it was very warm.

- L:** The weather was good.
You: _____
L: Hmmm – it was very good.

- L:** The people were friendly.
You: _____
L: Hmmm – they were very friendly.

- L:** The wine was cheap.
You: _____
L: Hmmm – it was very cheap.

- L:** The markets were nice.
You: _____
L: Hmmm – they were very nice.

L: The food was good.

You: _____

L: Hmm – it was very good.

Gut, und nun die Übung 4.

CD-ROM Track 04**Exercise 4: Your last holiday**

Denken Sie an Ihren letzten Urlaub. Wiederholen Sie die Sätze, die auf Sie persönlich zutreffen. Machen Sie es wie in den folgenden Beispielen.

L: The weather was fantastic. The weather was OK. The weather was awful.

Sa: The weather was fantastic.

L: The people were friendly. The people weren't very friendly. The people were unfriendly.

Sa: The people were friendly.

Gut, versuchen wir es.

L: The weather was fantastic. The weather was OK. The weather was awful.

You: _____

L: The people were very friendly. The people weren't very friendly. The people were unfriendly.

You: _____

L: The food was great. The food was OK. The food was awful.

You: _____

L: The hotel was expensive. The hotel wasn't expensive. The hotel was cheap.

You: _____

L: We were in a city. We were in a big town. We were in a small town.

You: _____

Sehr schön, gehen Sie nun zur letzten Übung.

CD-ROM Track 05**Exercise 5: And finally...**

Beantworten Sie zum Abschluss die folgenden Fragen zu Ihrem letzten Urlaub.

L: Where were you?

You: _____

L: Was the weather good?

You: _____

L: And the food?

You: _____

L: Were the people friendly?

You: _____

L: And - was it *very* expensive?

Das ist das Ende von Unit 7, Part A.

Unit 7, Part B

CD-Track 06

Exercise 6: The past tense – regular verbs

In Unit 7, Part B, haben wir darüber gesprochen, was wir im Urlaub gemacht haben und dabei die einfache Form der Vergangenheit verwendet. Viele Zeitwörter enden in der einfachen Form der Vergangenheit auf –ed. Sagen Sie die einfache Form der Vergangenheit der folgenden Zeitwörter und Lynda wird daraus einen Satz bilden. Machen Sie es wie in den folgenden Beispielen.

L: stay
St: stayed
L: I stayed in a hotel.

L: hire
St: hired
L: I hired a car.

Gut, versuchen wir es.

L: stay
You: _____
L: I stayed in a hotel.

L: hire
You: _____
L: I hired a car.

L: talk
You: _____
L: I talked to some tourists.

L: watch
You: _____
L: I watched a film on the plane.

Passen Sie bei der Aussprache der zwei folgenden Zeitwörtern gut auf. Hören Sie genau hin, wie sie Lynda sagt.

L: visit
You: _____
L: I visited some friends.

L: want

You: _____

L: I wanted to relax.

Gut, lassen Sie uns jetzt zu Übung 7 gehen.

CD-ROM Track 07**Exercise 7: The past tense – irregular verbs**

Nicht alle Zeitwörter enden in der einfachen Form der Vergangenheit auf –ed. Es gibt einige Ausnahmen. Leider gibt es dafür keine Regeln, Sie müssen sie einfach lernen! Also machen Sie diese Übung öfter, bis Sie sich wirklich sicher fühlen. Sagen Sie die einfache Form der Vergangenheit dieser Zeitwörter. Machen Sie es wie in den folgenden Beispielen.

L: fly
St: flew
L: We flew to Turkey.

L: do
St: did
L: We did a lot of walking.

Gut, versuchen wir es.

L: fly
You: _____
L: We flew to Turkey.

L: do
You: _____
L: We did a lot of walking.

L: take
You: _____
L: We took some photos.

L: have
You: _____
L: We had a fantastic time.

L: buy
You: _____
L: We bought some souvenirs.

L: see
You: _____
L: We saw a nice church.

L: drive

You: _____

L: We drove to the sea.

L: find

You: _____

L: We found a cheap hotel.

L: come

You: _____

L: We came home last week.

So, bereit für Übung 8?

CD-ROM Track 08**Exercise 3: Last year**

Ein Freund von Lynda ist ein echtes Gewohnheitstier. Hören Sie, was dieser Mann jedes Jahr im Urlaub macht und sagen Sie, was er letztes Jahr gemacht hat. Machen Sie es wie in den folgenden Beispielen.

L: He goes to France every year.
Sa: He went to France *last year*.
L: Yes, he went to France last year.

L: He flies to Paris every year.
Sa: He flew to Paris *last year*.
L: Yes, he flew to Paris last year.

Gut, versuchen wir es.

L: He goes to France every year.
You: _____
L: Yes, he went to France last year.

L: He flies to Paris every year.
You: _____
L: Yes, he flew to Paris last year.

L: He hires a car every year.
You: _____
L: Yes, he hired a car last year.

L: He stays at a cheap hotel every year.
You: _____
L: Yes, he stayed at a cheap hotel last year.

L: He visits his friends every year.
You: _____
L: Yes, he visited his friends last year.

L: He takes a lot of photos every year.
You: _____
L: Yes, he took a lot of photos last year.

Schön, lassen Sie uns jetzt zu Übung 9 gehen.

CD-ROM Track 09**Exercise 9: When did you do that?**

In Unit 7, Part B, haben wir gelernt, über etwas in der Vergangenheit zu sprechen: yesterday, last week, last weekend, last month, last summer, last year. Sagen Sie, wann Sie die folgenden Dinge zuletzt getan haben. Machen Sie es wie in den folgenden Beispielen.

L: I phoned my best friend last week. And you?

J: I phoned my best friend yesterday.

L: I went on holiday last summer. And you?

J: I went on holiday last summer, too.

Gut, versuchen wir es.

L: I phoned my best friend last week. And you?

You: _____

L: I went on holiday last summer. And you?

You: _____

L: I visited some friends yesterday. And you?

You: _____

L: I went to a restaurant last weekend. And you?

You: _____

L: I watched a film yesterday. And you?

You: _____

Gut, lassen Sie uns jetzt die letzte Übung machen.

CD-ROM Track 10**Exercise 10: And finally...**

Denken Sie zum Abschluss an Ihren schönsten Urlaub und vervollständigen Sie die Sätze.

L: I went to ...

You: _____

L: The weather was ...

You: _____

L: I stayed ...

You: _____

L: I saw ...

You: _____

L: I really liked ...

You: _____

Das ist das Ende von Unit 7, Part B.

Unit 8, Part A

CD-ROM Track 11

Exercise 11: Do you remember?

In Unit 8 Part A haben wir über berühmte Menschen geredet. Erinnern Sie sich, wer diese Leute waren? Sagen Sie, wofür sie berühmt waren. Machen Sie es wie in den folgenden Beispielen.

L: Do you remember Rudolf Nureyev?

St: He was a dancer.

L: Yes, he was my favourite dancer.

L: Do you remember Billie Jean King?

St: She was a tennis player.

L: Yes, she was my favourite tennis player.

Gut, versuchen wir es.

L: Do you remember Rudolf Nureyev?

You: _____

L: Yes, he was my favourite dancer.

L: Do you remember Billie Jean King?

You: _____

L: Yes, she was my favourite tennis player.

L: Do you remember Pelé?

You: _____

L: Yes, he was my favourite footballer.

L: Do you remember Pavarotti?

You: _____

L: Yes, he was my favourite singer.

L: Do you remember Humphrey Bogart?

You: _____

L: Yes, he was my favourite actor.

L: Do you remember Astrid Lindgren?

You: _____

L: Yes, she was my favourite writer – when I was a child.

Gut gemacht, lassen Sie uns jetzt zu Übung 12 gehen.

CD-Track 12**Exercise 12: What year was that?**

Können Sie sich an das Todesjahr dieser Leute erinnern? Wählen Sie das richtige Jahr aus. Machen Sie es wie in den folgenden Beispielen.

L: When did the song writer John Lennon die? Was it in 1960 or in 1980?

Sa: I think he died in 1980.

L: He died in 1980.

L: When did President Kennedy die? Was it in 1936 or in 1963?

Sa: I think he died in 1963.

L: He died in 1963.

Gut, versuchen wir es.

L: When did the song writer John Lennon die? Was it in 1960 or in 1980?

You: _____

L: He died in 1980.

L: When did President Kennedy die? Was it in 1936 or in 1963?

You: _____

L: He died in 1963.

L: When did the singer Frank Sinatra die? Was it in 1968 or in 1998?

You: _____

L: He died in 1998.

L: When did Princess Diana die? Was it in 1997 or in 2001?

You: _____

L: She died in 1997.

L: When did the dancer Rudolph Nureyev die? Was it in 1929 or in 1992?

You: _____

L: He died in 1992.

Gut gemacht. Gehen Sie nun zu Übung 13.

CD-ROM Track 13**Exercise 13: Carlos Acosta**

In Unit 8 Part A haben wir von einem berühmten Balletttänzer gelesen: Carlos Acosta. Hören Sie sich die Angaben zu seiner Person an. Denken Sie daran, wenn Sie etwas auf Englisch hören, müssen Sie nicht jedes einzelne Wort verstehen, sondern nur das Wichtigste.

J: Carlos Acosta was born in Havana and he lived there when he was a child. He had ten brothers and sisters. His mother and father didn't have a lot of money but they sent Carlos to a ballet school. Carlos really wanted to be a footballer so he ran away from school twice. But his father sent him back. Carlos was a very talented dancer and he won a lot of ballet prizes. When he left school, he became a professional dancer.

Jetzt wird Ihnen Lynda falsche Informationen über Carlos geben. Sagen Sie, was nicht stimmt. Verwenden Sie didn't und die Grundform des Zeitworts um zu antworten. Machen Sie es wie in den folgenden Beispielen.

L: When he was a child, Carlos lived in Miami.

St: He didn't live in Miami.

J: No, he didn't live in Miami, he lived in Havana.

L: His mother and father had a lot of money.

St: They didn't have a lot of money.

J: No, they didn't have a lot of money – they were poor.

Gut, versuchen wir es.

L: When he was a child, Carlos lived in Miami.

You: _____

J: No, he didn't live in Miami, he lived in Havana

L: His mother and father had a lot of money.

You: _____

J: No, they didn't have a lot of money – they were poor.

L: His parents sent him to a sports school.

You: _____

J: No, they didn't send him to a sports school, they sent him to a ballet school.

L: Carlos wanted to be a singer.

You: _____

J: No, Carlos didn't want to be a singer, he wanted to be a footballer.

L: Carlos ran away three times.

You: _____

J: No, Carlos didn't run away three times, he ran away twice.

L: Carlos won an Oscar.

You: _____

J: No, Carlos didn't win an Oscar, but he won a lot of ballet prizes.

Gut, und nun die Übung 14.

CD-ROM Track 14**Exercise 14: How long ago?**

Erzählen Sie, wann Sie die folgenden Dinge zuletzt getan haben. Verwenden Sie die einfache Form der Vergangenheit und das Wort ago in Ihren Antworten. Machen Sie es wie in den folgenden Beispielen.

L: I went to the cinema six months ago. And you?

Sa: I went to the cinema three weeks ago.

L: I saw my best friend six days ago. And you?

Sa: I saw my best friend two days ago.

Gut, versuchen wir es.

L: I went to the cinema six months ago. And you?

You: _____

L: I saw my best friend six days ago. And you?

You: _____

L: I did some housework two days ago. And you?

You: _____

L: I watched a film three days ago. And you?

You: _____

L: I had a party three months ago. And you?

You: _____

L: I bought a book a long time ago. And you?

You: _____

Sehr schön. Gehen Sie nun zur letzten Übung.

CD-ROM Track 15**Exercise 15: And finally...**

Sprechen Sie zum Abschluss mit Sarah und Lynda über sich.

L: I was born in 1950.

Sa: I was born in 1978. And you?

You: _____

L: When I was a child, I lived in Manchester.

Sa: When I was a child, I lived in Sheffield. And you?

You: _____

L: I started school when I was five.

Sa: I started school when I was five, too. And you?

You: _____

L: I left school in 1968.

Sa: I left school in 1996. And you?

You: _____

L: And my first job? I was a teacher. What was your first job?

Sa: I worked in a bank. And you?

You: _____

L: I got married in 1973.

Sa: I'm not married. And you?

You: _____

L: I had my children in 1976 and 1982.

Sa: I haven't got any children. And you?

You: _____

Das ist das Ende von Unit 8, Part A.

Unit 8, Part B

CD-ROM Track 16

Exercise 16: What did you do last weekend?

In Unit 8, Part B, haben wir darüber gesprochen, was wir am Wochenende gemacht haben. Überlegen Sie, wie Sie das letzte Wochenende verbracht haben. Beantworten Sie die Fragen mit Yes, I did oder No, I didn't. Machen Sie es wie in den folgenden Beispielen.

L: Did you go to the cinema last weekend?

St: No, I didn't.

L: Did you eat in a restaurant last weekend?

St: Yes, I did.

Gut, versuchen wir es.

L: Did you go to the cinema last weekend?

You: _____

L: Did you eat in a restaurant last weekend?

You: _____

L: Did you do any housework last weekend?

You: _____

L: Did you watch television last weekend?

You: _____

L: Did you do any sport last weekend?

You: _____

L: Did you spend time with your family last weekend?

You: _____

Schön, lassen Sie uns jetzt zu Übung 17 gehen.

CD-ROM Track 17**Exercise 17: A weekend in London**

Stellen Sie Lynda Fragen über ihr Wochenende. Denken Sie daran, wenn Sie eine Frage über die Vergangenheit stellen, verwenden Sie did und die Grundform des Zeitworts, z.B. Where did you go? Machen Sie es wie im folgenden Beispiel.

- L:** Last weekend I went to ...
Sa: Where did you go?
J: Yes, where did you go?
L: Last weekend I went to the theatre and I saw ...
Sa: What did you see?
J: Yes, what did you see?
L: Last weekend I went to the theatre and I saw the new Andrew Lloyd-Webber musical.

Gut, versuchen wir es.

One

- L:** Last weekend I went to ...
You: _____
J: Yes, where did you go?
L: Last weekend I went to the theatre and I saw ...
You: _____
J: Yes, what did you see?
L: Last weekend I went to the theatre and I saw the new Andrew Lloyd-Webber musical.

Two

- L:** I had ...
You: _____
J: Yes, what did you have?
L: I had a wonderful time and I bought ...
You: _____
J: Yes, what did you buy?
L: I had a wonderful time and I bought the CD of the musical.

Three

- L:** After the theatre, I went to ...
You: _____
J: Yes, where did you go?
L: After the theatre, I went to an Indian restaurant and ate ...
You: _____
J: Yes, what did you eat?
L: After the theatre, I went to an Indian restaurant and I ate curry and I drank ...
You: _____
J: Yes, what did you drink?
L: After the theatre, I went to an Indian restaurant and I ate curry and I drank a lot of water!

Gut, lassen Sie uns zu Übung 18 weiter gehen.

CD-ROM Track 18**Exercise 18: TV programmes**

In Unit 8 Part B haben wir über Fernsehprogramme gesprochen. Hören Sie Lynda und Sarah zu und nehmen Sie an der Unterhaltung teil. Machen Sie es wie im folgenden Beispiel.

Sa: What's on TV tonight, Lynda?

L: There's a documentary about London and there's a Steven King horror film and there's an American comedy. I'd like to watch the documentary. What would you like to watch, Sarah – the documentary, the horror film or the comedy?

Sa: I'd like to watch the horror film. And you?

St: I'd like to watch the comedy.

Gut, versuchen wir es.

One

Sa: What's on TV tonight, Lynda?

L: There's a documentary about London and there's a Steven King horror film and there's an American comedy. I'd like to watch the documentary. What would you like to watch, Sarah – the documentary, the horror film or the comedy?

Sa: I'd like to watch the horror film. And you?

You: _____

Two

Sa: What's on TV tonight, Lynda?

L: There's an action film – James Bond, I think, a horror film – Dracula, and the news. I'd like to watch the news. What would you like to watch, Sarah – the action film, the horror film or the news?

Sa: I'd like to watch the action film. And you?

You: _____

Three

Sa: What's on TV tonight, Lynda?

L: There's a love story, a documentary about health and an English comedy – Mr Bean. I'd like to watch the comedy. What would you like to watch, Sarah – the love story, the documentary or the comedy?

Sa: I'd like to watch the love story. And you?

You: _____

Gut, und nun die letzte Übung.

CD-ROM Track 19**Exercise 19: And finally...**

Erzählen Sie Lynda zum Abschluss von einem Film, den Sie im Fernsehen oder im Kino gesehen haben.

L: What was the film called?

You: _____

L: What sort of film was it?

You: _____

L: Did you see it on television or at the cinema?

You: _____

L: Who were the main actors?

You: _____

L: Would you like to see it again?

You: _____

Das ist das Ende von Unit 8, Part B.

Unit 9, Part A

CD-ROM Track 20

Exercise 20: Sorry!

In Unit 9, Part A, haben wir geübt, uns zu entschuldigen. Hören Sie Lyndas Entschuldigungen an und wiederholen Sie sie. Versuchen Sie, die Sätze wie Lynda zu sagen. Machen Sie es wie im folgenden Beispiel:

L: Sorry.
St: Sorry.
J: That's OK.

Gut, versuchen wir es.

L: Sorry.
You: _____
J: That's OK.

L: I'm sorry.
You: _____
J: That's all right.

L: I'm sorry I'm late.
You: _____
J: No problem.

L: I'm sorry I'm late – I had a problem with my car.
You: _____
J: Don't worry.

Gut, gehen Sie nun zu Übung 21.

CD-ROM Track 21**Exercise 21: Adjectives**

Wenn wir eine Person oder eine Sache beschreiben, verwenden wir Eigenschaftswörter. Zum Beispiel in It's an interesting film ist interesting ein Eigenschaftswort, es beschreibt den Film. Bei He's a famous actor ist famous ein Eigenschaftswort, es beschreibt den Schauspieler. Überlegen Sie sich einige Eigenschaftswörter um folgende Dinge und Personen zu beschreiben. Sarah wird Ihnen Vorschläge machen. Machen Sie es wie in den folgenden Beispielen.

L: I bought a book.
Sa: Was it interesting, boring, German?
L: I bought an **interesting** book.

L: I watched a film.
Sa: Was it good, bad, long?
L: I watched a **good** film.

Gut, versuchen wir es.

L: I bought a book.
Sa: Was it interesting, boring, German?
You: _____

L: I watched a film.
Sa: Was it good, bad, long?
You: _____

L: I stayed at a hotel.
Sa: Was it cheap, expensive, comfortable?
You: _____

L: I met a man.
Sa: Was he friendly, nice, good-looking?
You: _____

L: I ate a meal.
Sa: Was it Chinese, Italian, Indian?
You: _____

Gut, lassen Sie uns nun zu Übung 22 gehen.

CD-ROM Track 22**Exercise 22: Adverbs**

Wenn wir darüber sprechen, wie eine Person etwas tut, verwenden wir ein Umstandswort, zum Beispiel in My teacher speaks clearly. Clearly sagt Ihnen, wie der Lehrer spricht. Es ist ein Umstandswort. Die meisten Umstandswörter enden auf -ly. Lassen Sie uns das üben. Wiederholen Sie den Satz, der auf Sie persönlich zutrifft. Machen Sie es wie in den folgenden Beispielen.

L: My teacher speaks clearly. OR My teacher doesn't speak clearly.

St: My teacher speaks clearly.

L: My best friend drives dangerously. OR My best friend doesn't drive dangerously.

St: My best friend doesn't drive dangerously.

Gut, versuchen wir es.

L: My teacher speaks clearly. OR My teacher doesn't speak clearly.

You: _____

L: My best friend drives dangerously. OR My best friend doesn't drive dangerously.

You: _____

L: I eat slowly. OR I don't eat slowly.

You: _____

L: I walk quickly. OR I don't walk quickly.

You: _____

L: I cook badly. OR I don't cook badly.

You: _____

Manche Umstandswörter enden nicht auf -ly. Zum Beispiel: I work hard. Ich arbeite hart. I work fast. Ich arbeite schnell. I work well. Ich arbeite gut. Hard, fast und well sind Umstandswörter, die nicht auf -ly enden. Wiederholen Sie den Satz, der auf Sie persönlich zutrifft.

L: I eat fast. OR I don't eat fast.

You: _____

L: I sing very well. OR I don't sing very well.

You: _____

L: I work hard in my English class. OR I don't work hard in my English class.

You: _____

L: I dance very well. OR I don't dance very well.

Gut, und nun die Übung 23.

CD-ROM Track 23**Exercise 23: Late or early?**

Wie pünktlich sind Sie? Sagen Sie, ob sie für gewöhnlich zu spät oder zu früh sind. Machen Sie es wie im folgenden Beispiel.

- L:** When you go to your English class, are you usually late or early?
St: I'm usually late.
Sa: I'm usually early.

Gut, versuchen wir es.

- L:** When you go to your English class, are you usually late or early?
You: _____

- L:** When you go to work, are you usually late or early?
You: _____

- L:** When you meet friends, are you usually late or early?
You: _____

- L:** When you go to the airport, are you usually late or early?
You: _____

- L:** When you go to the doctor's, are you usually late or early?
You: _____

Sehr schön. Gehen Sie nun zur letzten Übung.

CD-Rom Track 24**Exercise 5: And finally**

Hören Sie zum Abschluss Steffi zu, die über ihren Englischkurs spricht. Beantworten Sie ihre Fragen.

St: My English lesson starts at 7 o'clock. What time does your English lesson start?

You: _____

St: I have an English lesson once a week. How often do you have an English lesson?

You: _____

St: There are 12 people in my English class. How many people are there in your class?

You: _____

St: I go to my lesson by car. How do you go to your lesson?

You: _____

St: My English book was 20 Euros. How much was your book?

You: _____

St: I do my homework at the weekend. When do you do your homework?

You: _____

St: I listen to this Recap CD at work. Where do you listen to it?

You: _____

Das ist das Ende von Unit 9, Part A.

Unit 9, Part B

CD-ROM Track 25

Exercise 25: In Japan

In Unit 9 Part B haben wir über Verhalten und Etikette gesprochen und etwas über Bräuche in Japan gelesen. Hier sind einige Tipps, wie man sich in Japan verhalten sollte. Formen Sie sie um, indem Sie must und mustn't verwenden. Denken Sie daran: mustn't heißt nicht dürfen. Machen Sie es wie in den folgenden Beispielen.

- L:** Don't wear your shoes in the house.
Sa: You mustn't wear your shoes in the house.
L: That's right. You mustn't wear your shoes in the house.

- L:** Leave your shoes at the door.
Sa: You must leave your shoes at the door.
L: That's right. You must leave your shoes at the door.

Gut, versuchen wir es.

- L:** Don't wear your shoes in the house.
You: _____
L: That's right. You mustn't wear your shoes in the house.

- L:** Leave your shoes at the door.
You: _____
L: That's right. You must leave your shoes at the door.

- L:** Don't wash in the bath.
You: _____
L: That's right. You mustn't wash in the bath.

- L:** Wash before your bath.
You: _____
L: That's right. You must wash before your bath.

- L:** Leave your bathwater for the next person.
You: _____
L: That's right. You must leave your bathwater for the next person.

- L:** Don't mix the rice with the other food.
You: _____

L: That's right. You mustn't mix the rice with the other food.

L: Don't give white flowers.

You: _____

L: That's right. You mustn't give white flowers.

L: Give presents with both hands.

You: _____

L: That's right. You must give presents with both hands.

Sehr schön – lassen Sie uns zu Übung 26 gehen.

CD-ROM Track 26**Exercise 26: England and Germany**

Hören Sie Lynda zu, wenn sie über Verhaltensregeln spricht. Entscheiden Sie, ob sie über England oder Deutschland spricht. Wiederholen Sie, was sie sagt, und fügen Sie in England oder in Germany am Ende des Satzes hinzu. Machen Sie es wie in den folgenden Beispielen.

- L:** You mustn't give flowers with the paper on.
J: You mustn't give flowers with the paper on - in Germany.
L: Right. You mustn't give flowers with the paper on in Germany.
- L:** You must drive on the left.
J: You must drive on the left - in England.
L: Right. You must drive on the left in England.

Gut, versuchen wir es.

- L:** You mustn't give flowers with the paper on.
You: _____
L: Right. You mustn't give flowers with the paper on in Germany.

- L:** You must drive on the left.
You: _____
L: You must drive on the left in England.

- L:** When you meet someone, you must shake hands.
You: _____
L: When you meet someone, you must shake hands in Germany.

- L:** When you eat soup, your left hand must be on the table.
You: _____
L: When you eat soup, your left hand must be on the table in Germany. (In England your left hand must be *under* the table.)

Gut – lassen Sie uns nun zu Übung 27 gehen.

CD-ROM Track 27**Exercise 27: Saying the right thing**

Es gibt feste Wendungen, die man in bestimmten Situationen verwenden kann. Hören Sie zu und entscheiden Sie, welchen Ausdruck sie verwenden würden. Machen Sie es wie in den folgenden Beispielen.

L: It's my birthday.
J: *Happy birthday* OR *Have a good trip.*
St: Happy birthday.
Sa: Yes, happy birthday, Lynda.

L: I'm going on holiday next week.
J: *Have a good trip* OR *Congratulations.*
St: Have a good trip.
Sa: Yes, have a good trip, Lynda.

Gut, versuchen wir es.

L: It's my birthday.
J: *Happy birthday* OR *Have a good trip.*
You: _____
Sa: Yes, happy birthday, Lynda.

L: I'm going on holiday next week.
J: *Have a good trip* OR *Congratulations.*
You: _____
Sa: Yes, have a good trip, Lynda.

L: I've got a job interview on Monday.
J: *Merry Christmas* OR *Good luck.*
You: _____
Sa: Yes, good luck, Lynda.

L: It's December 31st.
J: *Merry Christmas* OR *Happy New Year.*
You: _____
Sa: Yes, Happy New Year, Lynda.

Gut gemacht. Nun gehen Sie zur letzten Übung.

CD-ROM Track 28**Exercise 28: And finally...**

Sprechen Sie zum Abschluss mit Lynda über besondere Tage im Jahr.

L: In England, people send a lot of cards. I send about fifty cards at Christmas. How many cards do you send at Christmas?

You: _____

L: People send cards on February 14th, Valentine's Day. I send a Valentine's card to my husband. Do you send a Valentine's card to a special friend?

You: _____

L: Do you telephone your friends on their birthdays – or do you send a card?

You: _____

L: When it's your birthday, do you have a party?

You: _____

L: When was your last party?

You: _____

Das ist das Ende von Unit 9, Part B.

Unit 10, Part A

CD-ROM Track 29

Exercise 29: Things in your home

In Unit 10, Part A, haben wir über unser Zuhause gesprochen. Erzählen Sie, was Sie in Ihrem Zuhause haben. Beginnen Sie jeden Satz mit I've got. Machen Sie es wie in den folgenden Beispielen.

L: What have you got in your kitchen? A dishwasher? A fridge?

Sa: I've got a dishwasher and a fridge in my kitchen.

St: I've got a fridge in my kitchen.

L: What have you got in your bathroom? A shower? A bath?

Sa: I've got a shower and a bath in the bathroom.

St: I've got a shower in the bathroom.

Gut, versuchen wir es.

L: What have you got in your kitchen? A dishwasher? A fridge?

You: _____

L: What have you got in your bathroom? A shower? A bath?

You: _____

L: What have you got in your living room? A sofa? Some chairs?

You: _____

L: What have you got in your bedroom? A bed? A television?

You: _____

Gut – lassen Sie uns nun zu Übung 30 gehen.

CD-ROM Track 30**Exercise 30: What have you got in your home?**

Beantworten Sie Lyndas Fragen und fragen Sie dann Jonathan, ob es auch auf sein Zuhause zutrifft. Machen Sie es wie in den folgenden Beispielen.

- L:** Have you got a garage?
St: Yes, I have. Have you got a garage, Jonathan?
L: Yes, *have* you got a garage, Jonathan?
J: No, I haven't.
- L:** Have you got a balcony?
St: No, I haven't. Have you got a balcony, Jonathan?
L: Yes, *have* you got a balcony, Jonathan?
J: Yes, I have.

Gut, versuchen wir es.

- L:** Have you got a garage?
You: _____
L: Yes, *have* you got a garage, Jonathan?
J: No, I haven't.
- L:** Have you got a balcony?
You: _____
L: Yes, *have* you got a balcony, Jonathan?
J: Yes, I have.
- L:** Have you got a garden?
You: _____
L: Yes, *have* you got a garden, Jonathan?
J: No, I haven't.
- L:** Have you got a big kitchen?
You: _____
L: Yes, *have* you got a big kitchen, Jonathan?
J: No, I haven't.
- L:** Have you got a dishwasher?
You: _____
L: Yes, *have* you got a dishwasher, Jonathan?
J: Yes, I have.
- L:** Have you got a nice living room?
You: _____
L: Yes, *have* you got a nice living room, Jonathan?
J: Yes, I have.

Sehr schön – und nun die Übung 31.

CD-ROM Track 31**Exercise 31: Bigger and better**

In Unit 10, Part A, haben wir Wohnungen und Häuser verglichen. Zum Beispiel: My flat is big but his flat is bigger than my flat. Wenn wir etwas vergleichen, und kurze Eigenschaftswörter verwenden, enden sie meistens auf –er. Wenn wir lange Eigenschaftswörter verwenden, wie interesting, comfortable, expensive, wollen wir die Wörter nicht noch länger machen. Also verwenden wir more. My flat is expensive but his flat is more expensive. Und denken Sie an die Ausnahmen: good/better gut/besser; bad/worse schlecht/schlechter. Lassen Sie uns ein paar Sätze üben. Stellen Sie Lynda Fragen mit Would you like...? und beantworten Sie ihre Gegenfragen. Machen Sie es wie in den folgenden Beispielen.

- L:** My flat isn't very big.
St: Would you like a bigger flat?
L: Yes, I would. And you? Would *you* like a bigger flat?
St: No, I wouldn't.

- L:** My sofa isn't very comfortable.
St: Would you like a more comfortable sofa?
L: Yes, I would. And you? Would *you* like a more comfortable sofa?
St: Yes, I would.

Gut, versuchen wir es.

- L:** My flat isn't very big.
You: _____
L: Yes, I would. And you? Would *you* like a bigger flat?
You: _____

- L:** My sofa isn't very comfortable.
You: _____
L: Yes, I would. And you? Would *you* like a more comfortable sofa?
You: _____

- L:** My bathroom isn't very nice.
You: _____
L: Yes, I would. And you? Would *you* like a nicer bathroom?
You: _____

- L:** My computer isn't very good.
You: _____
L: Yes, I would. And you? Would *you* like a better computer?
You: _____

- L:** My flat isn't very cheap.
You: _____
L: Yes, I would. And you? Would *you* like a cheaper flat?
You: _____

L: My flat isn't very warm.

You: _____

L: Yes, I would. And you? Would *you* like a warmer flat?

You: _____

L: My neighbours aren't very interesting.

You: _____

L: Yes, I would. And you? Would *you* like more interesting neighbours?

You: _____

L: And my neighbours aren't very friendly.

You: _____

L: Yes, I would. And you? Would *you* like friendlier neighbours?

You: _____

Sehr schön – gehen Sie nun zur letzten Übung.

CD-ROM Track 32**Exercise 32: And finally...**

Sprechen Sie zum Abschluss mit Lynda über ihr Zuhause.

L: I've got a flat. Have you got a house or a flat?

You: _____

L: I've got an old flat. I like my flat – it's very comfortable. Do you like your home?

You: _____

L: My favourite room is my bedroom. What's your favourite room in your home?

You: _____

L: I like my kitchen, too. It's big and we usually eat in the kitchen. Tell me about your kitchen.

You: _____

L: I've got a small bathroom but it's OK. It's white and a nice sort of blue-green colour. What colour is your bathroom?

You: _____

L: My flat is in town. There are a lot of shops near my flat and a bus stop and a tram stop. And the road is very busy. Where do you live?

You: _____

Das ist das Ende von Unit 10, Part A.

Unit 10, Part B

CD-ROM Track 33

Exercise 33: The best hotel

In Unit 10, Part B, haben wir über Hotels gesprochen. Sprechen Sie über das letzte Hotel, in dem Sie waren. Wiederholen Sie die Sätze, die auf das Hotel zutreffen. Machen Sie es wie in den folgenden Beispielen.

L: The hotel was cheap.
J: The hotel was expensive.
St: The hotel was cheap.

L: The rooms were small.
J: The rooms were big.
St: The rooms were small.

Gut, versuchen wir es.

L: The hotel was cheap.
J: The hotel was expensive.
You: _____

L: The rooms were small.
J: The rooms were big.
You: _____

L: The hotel had a swimming pool.
J: The hotel didn't have a swimming pool.
You: _____

L: My room had a balcony.
J: My room didn't have a balcony.
You: _____

L: The people in the hotel were very friendly.
J: The people in the hotel were not very friendly.
You: _____

L: The food was fantastic.
J: The food was awful.
You: _____

Sehr schön, lassen Sie uns nun zu Übung 34 gehen.

CD-ROM Track 34**Exercise 34: Holidays**

Sie werden über den besten, längsten und interessantesten Urlaub sprechen, den Sie erlebt haben. Die entsprechenden englischen Wörter, best, longest und most interesting, sind Superlative. Die meisten Superlative enden auf -est – the longest, the shortest, the cheapest. Bei längeren Wörtern, verwenden Sie the most: the most expensive, the most interesting, usw. Denken Sie an die Ausnahmen: the best (der/die/das beste) und the worst (der/die/das schlechteste). Sprechen Sie nun mit Lynda über die Urlaube, an die Sie sich erinnern. Machen Sie es wie in den folgenden Beispielen.

L: My best holiday was in the Sahara. Where was your best holiday?

St: My best holiday was in Tunisia.

L: My longest holiday was in Australia. Where was your longest holiday?

St: My longest holiday was in New Zealand.

Gut, versuchen wir es.

L: My best holiday was in the Sahara. Where was your best holiday?

You: _____

L: My longest holiday was in Australia. Where was your longest holiday?

You: _____

L: My worst holiday was in Scotland. Where was your worst holiday?

You: _____

L: My most interesting holiday was in Greece. Where was your most interesting holiday?

You: _____

L: My most expensive holiday was in Sweden. Where was your most expensive holiday?

You: _____

L: My cheapest holiday was at home! Where was your cheapest holiday?

You: _____

Gut, lassen sie uns zu Übung 35 gehen.

CD-ROM Track 35**Exercise 35: The biggest and best**

Bilden Sie Sätze mit Superlativen. Machen Sie es wie in den folgenden Beispielen.

L: It was a really big hotel.
St: It was the biggest hotel.
L: Yes, you're right. It was the biggest hotel.

L: It was a really good hotel.
St: It was the best hotel.
L: Yes, you're right. It was the best hotel.

Gut, versuchen wir es.

L: It was a really big hotel.
You: _____
L: Yes, you're right. It was the biggest hotel.

L: It was a really good hotel.
You: _____
L: Yes, you're right. It was the best hotel.

L: It was a really comfortable hotel.
You: _____
L: Yes, you're right. It was the most comfortable hotel.

L: It was a really old hotel.
You: _____
L: Yes, you're right. It was the oldest hotel.

L: It was a really unusual hotel.
You: _____
L: Yes, you're right. It was the most unusual hotel.

L: It was a really nice hotel.
You: _____
L: Yes, you're right. It was the nicest hotel.

L: It was a really expensive hotel.
You: _____
L: Yes, you're right. It was the most expensive hotel.

Gut, lassen Sie uns mit Übung 36 weitermachen.

CD-ROM Track 36**Exercise 36: Booking a hotel room**

Was ist für Sie wichtig in einem Hotel? Wiederholen Sie die Sätze, die Sie nützlich finden, um ein Hotelzimmer zu buchen. Machen Sie es wie in folgendem Beispiel.

L: I'd like a single room, please. I'd like a double room, please.

St: I'd like a double room, please.

Gut, versuchen wir es.

L: I'd like a single room, please. I'd like a double room, please.

You: _____

L: I'd like a room with a balcony. I'd like a room on the ground floor.

You: _____

L: I'd like to stay for five nights. I'd like to stay for two weeks.

You: _____

L: I'd like a room with a bath. I'd like a room with a shower.

You: _____

*Wiederholen Sie nun die **Fragen**, die Sie nützlich finden, um ein Hotelzimmer zu buchen. Machen Sie es wie im folgenden Beispiel.*

L: Is there a lift? Is there a car park?

St: Is there a lift?

Gut, versuchen wir es.

L: Is there a lift? Is there a car park?

You: _____

L: Is there a bar? Is there a restaurant?

You: _____

L: Is there Internet access? Is there a swimming pool?

You: _____

L: Is the price per person? Is the price per room?

You: _____

Gut gemacht – gehen Sie nun zur letzten Übung.

CD-ROM Track 37**Exercise 37: And finally...**

Sprechen Sie zum Abschluss mit Lynda über Ihr perfektes Hotel.

L: Do you like staying in hotels by the sea or hotels in the middle of town?

You: _____

L: Do you usually eat in the hotel in the evenings – or do you go out to a restaurant?

You: _____

L: I always book a double room with a bath and a balcony. What sort of room do you book?

You: _____

L: A swimming pool isn't important for me – I can't swim! But Internet access is important. And a lift is important for me, too. What's important for you?

Das ist das Ende von Unit 10, Part B.

Unit 11, Part A

CD-ROM Track 38

Exercise 38: Object pronouns

In Unit 11 Part A haben wir die Anwendung von persönlichen Fürwörtern geübt: me, you, him, her, it, us, them. Lassen Sie sie uns jetzt weiter üben. Ersetzen Sie das Ende der Sätze mit einem solchen Wort. Dann hören Sie die richtige Lösung und können Ihre Antwort überprüfen. Machen Sie es wie in den folgenden Beispielen.

L: I telephoned **my husband**.

S: I telephoned **him**.

L: I telephoned him

L: I like **Anja and Klaus**.

S: I like **them**.

L: I like them.

Gut, versuchen wir es.

L: I telephoned **my husband**.

You: _____

L: I telephoned him.

L: I like **Anja and Klaus**.

You: _____

L: I like them.

L: Can you see **the children**?

You: _____

L: Can you see them?

L: I don't like **this TV programme**.

You: _____

L: I don't like it.

L: She teaches **my friends and me**.

You: _____

L: She teaches us.

L: Do you know **my brother**?

You: _____

L: Do you know him?

L: I live near **Mr and Ms Benson**.

You: _____

L: I live near them.

L: I visited **my grandmother**.

You: _____

L: I visited her.

Gut, und nun die Übung 39.

CD-ROM Track 39**Exercise 39: How do you go there?**

In Unit 11A haben wir darüber gesprochen, wie man sich fortbewegen kann: by train, by tram, by bus, by bike, by motorbike, by taxi, by car, by underground und die Ausnahme on foot. Erzählen Sie Lynda, welches Verkehrsmittel Sie für gewöhnlich benutzen, um zu den folgenden Orte zu gelangen. Machen Sie es wie im folgenden Beispiel.

L: I usually go to the town centre by tram. And you?

Sa: I usually go to the town centre by car.

Gut, versuchen wir es.

L: I usually go to the town centre by tram. And you?

You: _____

L: I usually go to the English course by underground. And you?

You: _____

L: I usually go to the supermarket on foot. And you?

You: _____

L: I usually go to the park by bike. And you?

You: _____

L: I usually go to the airport by bus. And you?

You: _____

L: I usually go on holiday by plane. And you?

You: _____

Gut, lassen Sie uns nun zu Übung 40 gehen.

CD-ROM Track 40**Exercise 40: He goes by ...**

Auf welche Weise kommt mein Bruder an folgende Orte? Hören Sie Lynda zu und wählen Sie die richtige Aussage. Machen Sie es wie im folgenden Beispiel.

- D:** He **drives** to the station.
L: He goes by train. He goes by car.
P: He goes by car.
D: Yes, he goes by car.

Gut, versuchen wir es.

- D:** He **drives** to the station.
L: He goes by train. He goes by car.
You: _____
D: Yes, he goes by car.

- D:** He **cycles** to work.
L: He goes by bike. He goes on foot.
You: _____
D: Yes, he goes by bike.

- D:** He **flies** to England.
L: He goes by car. He goes by plane.
You: _____
D: Yes, he goes by plane.

- D:** He **walks** to the supermarket.
L: He goes on foot. He goes by bike.
You: _____
D: Yes, he goes on foot.

Gut, lassen Sie uns zu Übung 41 weitergehen.

CD-ROM Track 41**Exercise 41: How long does it take?**

*Sarah erzählt Lynda, wie lange sie von zu Hause zu verschiedenen Orten braucht. Hören Sie zu und sagen Sie dann, wie lange Sie von **Ihrem** Zuhause brauchen. Beginnen Sie die Sätze mit It takes about.... Machen Sie es wie im folgenden Beispiel.*

- L:** Sarah, how long does it take from your home to the town centre?
Sa: It takes about ten minutes. And you?
St: It takes about fifteen minutes.

Gut, versuchen wir es.

- L:** Sarah, how long does it take from your home to the town centre?
Sa: It takes about ten minutes. And you?
You: _____

- L:** Sarah, how long does it take from your home to your best friend's home?
Sa: It takes about twenty minutes. And you?
You: _____

- L:** How long does it take from your home to the airport?
Sa: It takes about an hour. And you?
You: _____

- L:** How long does it take from your home to your favourite restaurant?
Sa: It takes about twenty minutes. And you?
You: _____

- L:** How long does it take from your home to the English course?
Sa: It takes about fifteen minutes. And you?
You: _____

- L:** How long does it take from your home to the supermarket?
Sa: It takes about five minutes. And you?
You: _____

Sehr schön, gehen Sie nun zur letzten Übung.

CD-ROM Track 42**Exercise 42: And finally**

Sprechen Sie zum Abschluss mit Lynda darüber, wie Sie von zu Hause zum Flughafen kommen.

L: I fly about twice a year. How often do you fly?

You: _____

L: I usually go to the airport by bus. How do you go to the airport?

You: _____

L: It takes about an hour. How long does it take from your home to the airport?

You: _____

L: I usually fly from Munich airport. Where do you fly from?

You: _____

Das ist das Ende von Unit 11, Part A.

Unit 11, Part B

CD-ROM Track 43

Exercise 43: Imperatives

In Unit 11 Part B haben wir geübt, Leuten zu sagen, dass sie etwas tun oder nicht tun sollen: Do this. / Don't do this. Formen Sie die Sätze um. Machen Sie es wie in den folgenden Beispielen.

L: You mustn't drink and drive.
St: Don't drink and drive.
J: That's right, don't drink and drive.

L: You must drive slowly.
St: Drive slowly.
J: That's right, drive slowly.

Gut, versuchen wir es.

L: You mustn't drink and drive
You: _____
J: That's right, don't drink and drive.

L: You must drive slowly.
You: _____
J: That's right, drive slowly.

L: You mustn't park here.
You: _____
J: That's right, don't park here.

L: You must go left here.
You: _____
J: That's right, go left here.

L: You must look at the road signs.
You: _____
J: That's right, look at the road signs.

L: You must use your sat nav.
You: _____
J: That's right, use your sat nav.

L: You mustn't park on the yellow lines.

You: _____

J: That's right, don't park on the yellow lines.

Gut, und nun zu Übung 44.

CD-ROM Track 44**Exercise 44: Say the opposite**

Hören Sie sich die folgenden Anweisungen an und widersprechen Sie ihnen, indem Sie das Gegenteil sagen. Machen Sie es wie in den folgenden Beispielen.

L: Go **left**.

Sa: Don't go left, go right.

J: Yes – don't go left, go right.

L: Drive **fast**.

Sa: Don't drive fast, drive slowly.

J: Yes - don't drive fast, drive slowly.

Gut, versuchen wir es.

L: Go **left**.

You: _____

J: Yes – don't go left, go right.

L: Drive **fast**.

You: _____

J: Yes - don't drive fast, drive slowly.

L: Go **right**.

You: _____

J: Yes - don't go right, go left.

L: Walk on the **left**.

You: _____

J: Yes - don't walk on the left, walk on the right.

L: Walk **slowly**.

You: _____

J: Yes - don't walk slowly, walk fast.

L: Stand on the **right**.

You: _____

J: Yes - don't stand on the right, stand on the left.

Sehr schön, gehen Sie nun zu Übung 45.

CD-ROM Track 45**Exercise 45: Excuse me, can you tell me the way ...?**

Wenn Sie die Aufmerksamkeit auf sich wollen, zum Beispiel um die Rechnung in einem Restaurant zu zahlen, eine Frage im Unterricht zu stellen oder jemanden nach dem Weg zu fragen, beginnen Sie mit: Excuse me... .

Machen Sie auf sich aufmerksam und fragen Sie nach dem Weg. Wiederholen Sie zunächst die Sätze und versuchen Sie, diese Sätze wie Lynda zu sagen.

L: Excuse me.

You: _____

L: Excuse me, can you tell me the way, please?

You: _____

L: Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the bank, please?

You: _____

Fragen Sie nun nach dem Weg. Wenn Sie geantwortet haben, können Sie ihre Antwort mit Jonathans Antwort vergleichen. Machen Sie es wie im folgenden Beispiel.

L: You want to go to the bank.

Sa: Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the bank, please?

J: Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the bank, please?

L: You want to go to the station.

Sa: Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the station, please?

J: Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the station, please?

Gut, versuchen wir es.

L: You want to go to the bank.

You: _____

J: Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the bank, please?

L: You want to go to the station.

You: _____

J: Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the station, please?

L: You want to go to the bus stop.

You: _____

J: Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the bus stop, please?

L: You want to go to the post office.

You: _____

J: Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the post office, please?

Sehr schön, gehen Sie nun zur letzten Übung.

CD-ROM Track 46**Exercise 46: And finally...**

Sprechen Sie zum Abschluss mit Lynda über ihre Stadt.

L: I live in Munich. Where do you live?

You: _____

L: There's a bus stop near my flat. Is there a bus stop or a station or an underground station near your home?

You: _____

L: How do you travel to the town centre? I usually go by tram.

You: _____

L: And what about shopping? Is there a supermarket near your home?

You: _____

L: Has your town got any good sports facilities – a football stadium or a leisure centre?

You: _____

L: And where's the nearest hospital?

You: _____

Das ist das Ende von Unit 11, Part B.

Unit 12, Part A

CD-ROM Track 47

Exercise 47: The seasons

In Unit 12 Part A, haben wir über die Jahreszeiten gesprochen. Die vier Jahreszeiten sind: spring, summer, autumn, winter. Wiederholen Sie die Jahreszeiten.

L: spring

You: _____

L: summer

You: _____

L: autumn

You: _____

L: winter

Beantworten Sie diese Fragen. Machen Sie es wie im folgenden Beispiel.

L: When does it usually snow a lot?

St: In winter.

J: Right - in winter.

Gut, versuchen wir es.

L: When does it usually snow a lot?

You: _____

J: Right - in winter.

L: When is Easter?

You: _____

J: Right - in spring.

L: When do a lot of people go on holiday?

You: _____

J: Right - in summer.

L: When is the Oktoberfest?

You: _____

J: Right - in autumn.

L: When is New Year's Day?

You: _____

J: Right - in winter.

L: And when is your birthday?

You: _____

Gut gemacht, und nun die Übung 48.

CD-ROM Track 48**Exercise 48: What's the weather like?**

In Unit 12 Part A haben wir über das Wetter gesprochen. Wiederholen Sie den Ihrem Fall passenden Satz. Machen Sie es wie in den folgenden Beispielen.

- L:** What's the weather like in winter?
J: It snows a lot. OR It's usually sunny.
St: It snows a lot.
L: Yes, it snows a lot in winter.
- L:** What's the weather like in summer?
J: It's always cloudy. OR It's usually hot.
St: It's usually hot.
L: Yes, it's usually hot in summer.

Gut, versuchen wir es.

- L:** What's the weather like in winter?
J: It snows a lot. OR It's usually sunny.
You: _____
L: Yes, it snows a lot in winter.
- L:** What's the weather like in summer?
J: It's always cloudy. OR It's usually hot.
You: _____
L: Yes, it's usually hot in summer.
- L:** What's the weather like in autumn?
J: It's often cloudy. OR It snows every day.
You: _____
L: Yes, it's often cloudy in autumn.
- L:** What's the weather like in spring?
J: It sometimes rains. OR It's always cold.
You: _____
L: Yes, it sometimes rains.
- L:** What's the weather like in autumn?
J: It's very hot. OR It's often windy.
You: _____
L: Yes, it's often windy in autumn.

Gut, lassen Sie uns jetzt zu Übung 49 gehen.

CD-ROM Track 49**Exercise 49: Future plans ...**

In Unit 12 Part A haben wir gelernt darüber zu sprechen, was wir in der Zukunft vorhaben. Verwenden Sie going to für Ihre Pläne, z.B. I'm going to stay at home next weekend. Vervollständigen Sie die folgenden Sätze über Ihre Pläne für das nächste Wochenende. Machen Sie es wie in den folgenden Beispielen.

L: Next weekend I'm going to buy ...

Sa: I'm going to buy some food.

L: And television? I'm going to watch ...

Sa: I'm going to watch a film.

Gut, versuchen wir es.

L: Next weekend I'm going to buy ...

You: _____

L: And television? I'm going to watch ...

You: _____

L: And clothes? I'm going to wear ...

You: _____

L: And food? I'm going to eat ...

You: _____

L: And friends? I'm going to talk to ...

You: _____

L: And in my free time? I'm going to ...

You: _____

Gut gemacht, lassen Sie uns jetzt zu Übung 50 gehen.

CD-ROM Track 50**Exercise 50: Where are you going tomorrow?**

Wenn wir planen irgendwohin zu gehen und darüber sprechen, klingt es seltsam, wenn wir sagen: I'm going to go to a party tomorrow. Es klingt besser, wenn man sagt: I'm going to a party tomorrow. Sagen Sie, wohin die Leute morgen gehen. Machen Sie es wie in den folgenden Beispielen.

L: She's got cinema tickets. Where is she going tomorrow?

Sa: She's going to the cinema tomorrow.

L: Yes, she's going to the cinema tomorrow.

L: They've got tickets for the big football game. Where are they going tomorrow?

Sa: They're going to the stadium tomorrow.

L: Yes, they're going to the stadium tomorrow.

Gut, versuchen wir es.

L: She's got cinema tickets. Where is she going tomorrow?

You: _____

L: Yes, she's going to the cinema tomorrow.

L: They've got tickets for the big football game. Where are they going tomorrow?

You: _____

L: Yes, they're going to the stadium tomorrow.

L: He wants some stamps. Where is he going tomorrow?

You: _____

L: Yes, he's going to the post office tomorrow.

L: Their books and homework are in their schoolbags. Where are they going tomorrow?

You: _____

L: Yes, they're going to school tomorrow.

L: They've got theatre tickets. Where are they going tomorrow?

You: _____

L: Yes, they're going to the theatre tomorrow.

L: They want to eat Indian food. Where are they going tomorrow?

You: _____

L: Yes, they're going to an Indian restaurant tomorrow.

Sehr schön, gehen Sie jetzt zur letzten Übung.

CD-ROM Track 51**Exercise 51: And finally...**

Zum Abschluss ist es wieder Zeit, mit Lynda zu plaudern.

L: Is it warm today?

You: _____

L: Is that normal for this time of year?

You: _____

L: I don't like very hot weather, do you?

You: _____

L: What was the weather like last weekend?

You: _____

L: What are you going to do next weekend?

Das ist das Ende von Unit 12 Part A.

Unit 12, Part B

CD-ROM Track 52

Exercise 52: Next weekend

In Unit 12 Part B haben wir über unsere Pläne für die Zukunft geredet, also darüber, was wir vorhaben, z.B. I'm going to read a book and relax on Sunday. Hören Sie zu und wiederholen Sie dann den Satz, der auf Sie zutrifft. Machen Sie es wie in den folgenden Beispielen.

L: I'm going to visit friends at the weekend. OR I'm not going to visit friends at the weekend.

St: I'm going to visit friends at the weekend.

L: I'm going to the cinema at the weekend. OR I'm not going to the cinema at the weekend.

St: I'm not going to the cinema at the weekend.

Gut, versuchen wir es.

L: I'm going to visit friends at the weekend. OR I'm not going to visit friends at the weekend.

You: _____

L: I'm going to the cinema at the weekend. OR I'm not going to the cinema at the weekend.

You: _____

L: I'm going to do the housework at the weekend. OR I'm not going to do the housework at the weekend.

You: _____

L: I'm going to watch television at the weekend. OR I'm not going to watch television at the weekend.

You: _____

L: I'm going shopping at the weekend. OR I'm not going shopping at the weekend.

You: _____

L: I'm going to have a party at the weekend. OR I'm not going to have a party at the weekend.

You: _____

L: I'm going to write emails at the weekend. OR I'm not going to write emails at the weekend.

You: _____

Sehr schön. Jetzt zu Übung 53.

CD-Track 53**Exercise 53: Repeat the sentences**

Hören Sie Lynda zu und wiederholen Sie dann diese going-to-Sätze. Versuchen Sie die Sätze so zu sagen, wie Lynda es tut.

One

L: She's going to visit Sarah.

You: _____

L: She's going to visit Sarah and her mother.

You: _____

L: She's going to visit Sarah and her mother in Berlin.

You: _____

L: She's going to visit Sarah and her mother in Berlin next weekend.

You: _____

Two

L: They're going to read.

You: _____

L: They're going to read a short story.

You: _____

L: They're going to read a short story in English.

You: _____

L: They're going to read a short story in English next weekend.

You: _____

Three

L: No, he isn't.

You: _____

L: No, he isn't going to the cinema.

You: _____

L: No, he isn't going to the cinema with David.

You: _____

L: No, he isn't going to the cinema with David next weekend.

You: _____

Four

L: Are you going to phone?

You: _____

L: Are you going to phone your boss?

You: _____

L: Are you going to phone your boss from home?

You: _____

L: Are you going to phone your boss from home next weekend?

You: _____

Sehr gut. Machen wir jetzt die Übung 54.

CD-ROM Track 54**Exercise 54: What are you going to do?**

Wir verwenden going to um zu fragen, was jemand plant. Lassen Sie uns das üben. Beantworten Sie Lyndas Fragen mit Yes, I am oder No, I'm not. Fragen Sie dann Jonathan nach seinen Plänen für das Wochenende. Machen Sie es wie in den folgenden Beispielen.

L: Are you going do sports at the weekend?
St: No, I'm not. Are *you* going to play tennis at the weekend?
J: No, I'm not.

L: Are you going to see your friends at the weekend?
St: Yes, I am. Are *you* going to see your friends at the weekend?
J: Yes, I am.

Gut, versuchen wir es.

L: Are you going to do sports at the weekend?
You: _____
J: No, I'm not.

L: Are you going to see your friends at the weekend?
You: _____
J: No, I'm not.

L: Are you going to cook at the weekend?
You: _____
J: No, I'm not.

L: Are you going to play computer games at the weekend?
You: _____
J: Yes, I am.

L: Are you going to watch TV at the weekend?
You: _____
J: Yes, I am.

L: Are you going to phone a friend at the weekend?
You: _____
J: Yes, I am.

Gut, lassen Sie uns nun zu Übung 55 gehen.

CD-ROM Track 55**Exercise 55: On the phone**

In Unit 12 Part B haben wir einige Ausdrücke gelernt, die Sie am Telefon benutzen können. Hören Sie die folgenden Ausdrücke an und wiederholen Sie sie.

L: Hello.

You: _____

L: Hello. It's Lynda here.

You: _____

L: Hello. It's Lynda here, from the English course.

You: _____

L: Hello, It's Lynda here, from the English course. Is Alan there?

You: _____

L: Hello, It's Lynda here, from the English course. Is Alan there, please?

You: _____

Gut, gehen Sie nun zur letzten Übung.

CD-ROM Track 56**Exercise 56: And finally...**

Führen Sie zum Abschluss ein Telefongespräch mit Lynda.

L: Hi, it's Lynda here.

You: _____

L: Your English course is finished now. How are you going to practise your English?

You: _____

L: Are you going to speak some English next weekend?

You: _____

L: Are you going to do the Compass A2 course?

You: _____

L: Well, good luck – and I hope to talk to you again soon. Bye.

You: _____

Das ist das Ende von Unit 12 Part B und damit von English Compass A1. Wir hoffen, dass Ihnen Ihr Englischkurs Spaß gemacht hat und wünschen Ihnen weiterhin viel Vergnügen und Erfolg beim Englischlernen. Wir treffen uns wieder bei English Compass A2. Good Bye!