

# *Welcome to the World !*

*Basic Global English (BGE) – Do-It-Yourself*

*by*  
**Joachim Grzega**

*with the assistance of*  
**Marion Schöner**



Publications by the Academy for SocioEconomic Linguistics 4.1

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# 1 Letters + Internationalisms

## 1.1 Letters



### A, N, I, S, D, C

ANNA, IAN, NINA, SINA, IS, DAD, DAN, CANADA, IS, ANNA IS IN CANADA, NINA IS IN INDIA

a, A, n, Anna, N, I, Ian, i, Nina, S, Sina, is, d, dad, D, Dad, Dan, c, C, Canada, is, Anna is in Canada, Nina is in India

*a, A, n, Anna, N, I, Ian, i, Nina, S, Sina, is, d, dad, D, Dad, Dan, c, C, Canada, is, Anna is in Canada, Nina is in India*

### M, K, O, R, L, T, H

MAM, SAM, KID, KISS, SKI, KIM, MOM, OSAKA, SOS, STAR, SARA, ROD, DALLAS, LISA, TIM, TOM, TOD, HILL, HANNA, HANNAH, TOM HANKS IS A STAR, SAM IS IN OSAKA

m, mam, Mam, Sam, k, kid, kiss, ski, K, Kim, o, O, mom, Osaka, SOS, r, R, star, Sara, Rod, l, L, Dallas, Lisa, t, T, Tim, Tom, Tod, h, H, hill, Hanna, Hannah, Tom Hanks is a star, Sam is in Osaka

*m, mam, Mam, Sam, k, kid, kiss, ski, K, Kim, o, O, mom, Osaka, SOS, r, R, star, Sara, Rod, l, L, Dallas, Lisa, t, T, Tim, Tom, Tod, h, H, hill, Hanna, Hannah, Tom Hanks is a star, Sam is in Osaka*

### E, B, P, F, U, G, J

TED, DELL, TENNIS, CAMERA, SOCCER, EDNA, DANIEL, INTERNET, BOB, BARBARA, BATMAN, LABRADOR, POP, RAP, LAPTOP, SPORT, OPERA, METROPOLITAN OPERA, MISSISSIPPI, PARIS, PAMELA, HIP HOP, TOP, FILM, FILM STAR, AFRICA, CALIFORNIA, FRED, FRED IS IN SAN FRANCISCO, SUPER, SUPERMAN, ECUADOR, CUBA, USA, PING PONG, SING A SONG IN HONG KONG, GRANADA, JOB, JIM, JAPAN, TED IS A TENNIS STAR, PAMELA IS A PING PONG STAR.

e, E, Ted, Dell, tennis, camera, soccer, Edna, Daniel, internet, b, B, Bob, Barbara, batman, labrador, p, P, pop, rap, laptop, sport, opera, Metropolitan Opera, Mississippi, Paris, Pamela, hip hop, top, f, F, film, film star, Africa, California, Fred, Fred is in San Francisco, u, U, super, superman, Ecuador, Cuba, USA, g, G, ping pong, Sing a song in Hong Kong, Granada, j, J, job, Jim, Japan, Ted is a tennis star, Pamela is a ping pong star.

*e, E, Ted, Dell, tennis, camera, soccer, Edna, Daniel, internet, b, B, Bob, Barbara, batman, labrador, p, P, pop, rap, laptop, sport, opera, Metropolitan Opera, Mississippi, Paris, Pamela, hip hop, top, f, F, film, film star, Africa, California, Fred, Fred is in San Francisco, u, U, super, superman, Ecuador, Cuba, USA, g, G, ping pong, Sing a song in Hong Kong, Granada, j, J, job, Jim, Japan, Ted is a tennis star, Pamela is a ping pong star.*



## **V, W, X, Y, Z, Q**

VODKA, VIETNAM, LAS VEGAS, WIN, WINNER, SWIMMING, WILLIAM, TEXAS, EXTRA, BOX, S, M, L, XL, DALLAS IS IN TEXAS, ANNY, DADDY, MOMMY, FREDDY, TEDDY, JERRY, GARY, HARRY AND SALLY, BRAZIL, JAZZ, ZAGREB, ZEPPELIN, QUIZ, QUEBEC

v, V, vodka, Vietnam, Las Vegas, w, W, win, winner, swimming, William, x, X, Texas, extra, box, S, M, L, XL, Dallas is in Texas, y, Y, Anny, Daddy, Mommy, Freddy, Teddy, Jerry, Gary, Harry and Sally, z, Z, Brazil, jazz, Zagreb, Zeppelin, q, Q, quiz, Quebec

*v, V, vodka, Vietnam, Las Vegas, w, W, win, winner, swimming, William, x, X, Texas, extra, box, S, M, L, XL, Dallas is in Texas, y, Y, Anny, Daddy, Mommy, Freddy, Teddy, Jerry, Gary, Harry and Sally, z, Z, Brazil, jazz, Zagreb, Zeppelin, q, Q, quiz, Quebec*

## 1.2 Internationalisms (1) 1

English words around  the world 

= English words around the globe 



+



hamburger, cheeseburger, chickenburger, whisky, brunch,  
lunch, dinner, ketchup, sandwich, steak, hotdog



song, hit, Rap, DJ, Hip-Hop, star, open-air, keyboard, rock, pop



comedy, daily soap



T-shirt, jeans, sneaker



sport, skateboard, inliner, team, ticket, baseball, football, jogging,  
trainer, coach



computer, Internet, homepage, file, link, airbag, chatroom,  
cookies, download, joystick, online, scanner, program

....:

recycling, company, shop, shopping, cash, Champions League,  
camping, city, center, cartoon, jeep, piercing, quiz, test,  
swimming-pool, manager, bodyguard, babysitter, boss, cheerleader

+:

international·ism, pluralism  
glob·al, internationalal, social  
n·ation, variation  
mathemat·ical, logical, philosophical, political  
philosoph·y, biology, economy, empathy, melody  
polit·ics, mathematics, physics  
univers·ity, quality, quantity

## 1.3 Internationalisms (2) 2

### The world in English words



China:

chop suey, tofu, wok, kung fu ...



India:

pyjamas, mango, bungalow ...



Japan:

sushi, sake, tsunami, karate ...



Brazil:

samba ...



Indonesia:

bamboo, amok ...



Germany:

lager, pretzel ...



Russia:

vodka, kefir, balalayka ...



France:

hotel, metro ...



Italy:

piano, tempo, pizza, pasta, spaghetti ...



Arab languages:

coffee, sofa ...



Amerindian languages:

chocolate, papaya, piranha, puma ...



African languages:

banana, cola, safari, mamba, jazz, mambo ...



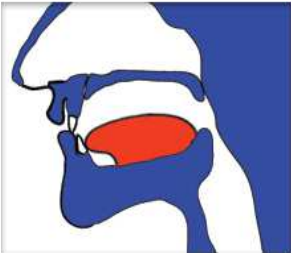

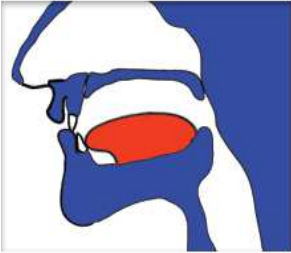
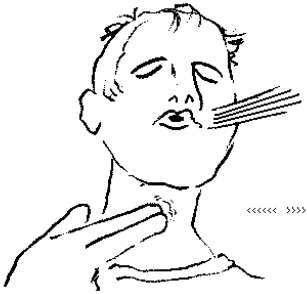



Polynesian languages:




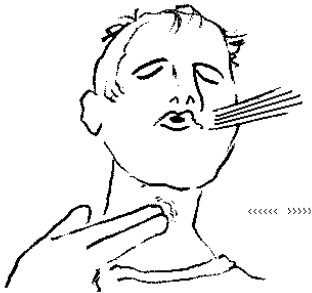
taboo...

# 2 Sounds and Letters


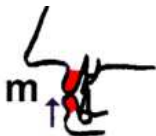
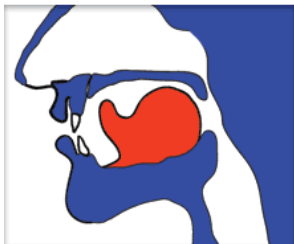

## 2.1 Sounds [saundz] 3

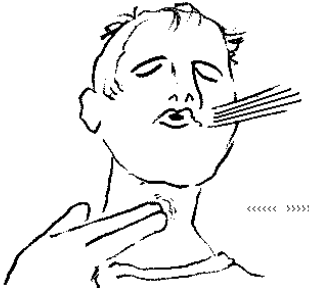



			
[f]		<u>f</u> ootball 	
	[f] ≠ [v]	<u>f</u> an ≠ <u>y</u> an	
	[f] ≠ [h]	<u>f</u> it ≠ <u>h</u> it	
[v]	 	<u>v</u> ideo	
	[v] ≠ [w]	<u>V</u> in (< Vincent) ≠ <u>w</u> in	




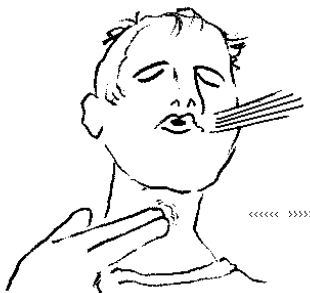

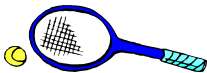
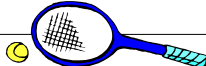
[s]		<u>S</u> ue  <u>s</u> ong		
[s] ≠ [z]				Sue ≠ zoo
[s] ≠ [ʃ]		Sue ≠ shoe		
[z]	  	<u>z</u> oo,  <u>z</u> ero = 0		
[ʃ]		<u>s</u> how, <u>s</u> hirt, <u>s</u> herry		
[tʃ]	[tʃ] ≠ [ʃ]	<u>ch</u> ip ≠ <u>sh</u> ip  <u>ch</u> erry ≠ <u>sh</u> erry		



[ʒ]			
[dʒ]	[dʒ] ≠ [tʃ]	<i><u>J</u>erry ≠ <u>ch</u>erry</i>	
[θ]		<i><u>T</u>hank you.</i>	
	[θ] ≠ [ð]		
[ð]	 	<i><u>T</u>hat is it.</i>	





[n]		<u>n</u> o	
	[-n] ≠ [-ŋ] [-n] ≠ [-m]	<u>Lynn</u> ≠ <u>Ling</u> <u>gin</u> ≠ <u>Jim</u> 	
[m]		<u>m</u> om <u>m</u> am	
[ŋ]		<u>son</u> g <u>singer</u>	
[r]		<u>r</u> un	
	[r] ≠ [l]	✓ <u>right</u> ≠ <u>light</u> 💡	
[l]		internet <u>l</u> ink, <u>Dell</u>	
[h]		<u>h</u> amburger <u>h</u> ot dog	
	[h] ≠ [f]	<u>hit</u> ≠ <u>fit</u>	




[b]		<u>ball</u> , foot <u>ball</u>  <u>Bob</u> 	
	[b] ≠ [p]      ball ≠ 'Paul'  [b] ≠ [w]      ball ≠ wall	<u>ball</u> ≠ <u>Paul</u>   <u>ball</u> ≠ <u>wall</u>	
[p]		<u>ping-pong</u> 	

	[p] ≠ [f]	 <i><u>P</u>aul ≠ <u>f</u>all</i>	
	[p] ≠ [h]	 <i><u>P</u>aul ≠ <u>h</u>all</i>  <i>π      pi ≠ <u>h</u>i!</i> 	
[d]		<i><u>d</u>addy</i>	
	[d] ≠ [t]	<i>Dennis ≠ tennis</i>  	
	[d] ≠ [ð]	<i>day ≠ they</i>	
	[d] ≠ [dʒ]	<i>deep ≠ jeep</i>	
	[-d] ≠ [-l]	<i>kid ≠ kill</i>	
[t]		<i><u>t</u>ennis</i> 	

	[t] ≠ [θ]	<i>team ≠ theme</i>	
	[t] ≠ [tʃ]	<i>tip ≠ chip</i>	
[g]		<i>girl</i>	
	[g] ≠ [k]	<i>gold ≠ cold</i>	
		 <i>dog ≠ dock</i>	
[k]		 <i><u>K</u>irk, <u>K</u>im</i>	
		<i><u>c</u>ool, <u>C</u>oca-<u>C</u>ola <u>c</u>omputer</i>	
	[k] ≠ [h]	<i>OK = okay ≠ O, hey!!</i> <i>call ≠ hall</i>	
[j]		<i><u>y</u>es, <u>y</u>ear</i>	
[w]		<i><u>W</u>alt Disney, <u>w</u>ater, <u>w</u>all, <u>w</u>orld, <u>W</u>att</i>	
	[w] ≠ [ð]	<i><u>W</u>here? 🗑️👉👈 ? -- <u>T</u>here! 🗑️</i>	

## 2.2 4

[i:]		<i>te<u>a</u>m</i>	
	[i:] ≠ [ɪ]	<i>te<u>a</u>m ≠ T<u>i</u>m</i>	
[u:]		<i>co<u>o</u>l, po<u>o</u>l, Lu<u>k</u>e</i>	
	[u:] ≠ [ʊ]	<i>po<u>o</u>l ≠ pu<u>l</u>l</i>	
[ə]		<i>wa<u>t</u>er, lo<u>v</u>er, Ame<u>r</u>ican</i>	
[ɪ]		<i>K<u>i</u>m, T<u>i</u>m</i>	
[ʊ]		<i>pu<u>t</u>, go<u>o</u>d</i>	
[ɒ]	[ɒ] ~ [ɔ] ~ [ɑ]	<i>ho<u>t</u>-do<u>g</u>, mo<u>m</u></i>	
[ɑ:]		<i>fa<u>t</u>her; da<u>n</u>ce, la<u>s</u>t</i>	
[aɪ]		<i>ti<u>m</u>e, hi<u>g</u>h, Hi<u>!</u></i>	
[aʊ]		<i>ho<u>u</u>se</i>	
[ɪə]		<i>pie<u>r</u>, chee<u>r</u> leader</i>	
[eə]		<i>fa<u>i</u>r</i>	

[ɔ:]		<i>Ge<u>o</u>rge Bern<u>a</u>rd Sh<u>a</u>w</i>	
[æ(:)]		<i>d<u>a</u>d, m<u>a</u>m, h<u>a</u>mburger</i>	
	[æ(:)] ≠ [e]	<i>b<u>a</u>d :: b<u>e</u>d</i>	
[e]		<i>int<u>e</u>rnet, w<u>e</u>bsite</i>	
	[e] ≠ [ɜ:]	<i>b<u>e</u>d ≠ b<u>i</u>rd </i>	
[ɜ:]		<i>s<u>i</u>r, w<u>o</u>rd, b<u>u</u>rger</i>	
	[ɜ:] ≠ [ʌ] [ʌ] ≠ [v] ~ [ɔ] ~ [ɑ]	<i>b<u>i</u>rdy  ≠ b<u>u</u>ddy  g<u>u</u>n ≠ g<u>o</u>ne</i>	
[ʌ]		<i>cl<u>u</u>b, p<u>u</u>b, l<u>o</u>ve</i>	
[eɪ]		<i>d<u>a</u>y, n<u>a</u>me, h<u>e</u>y</i>	
[oʊ]		<i>st<u>o</u>ne, sh<u>o</u>w</i>	

Xx:     football                   football ~ FOOTball ['fʊtbɔ:l]  
 xX:     police                     police ~ poLICE       [pou'li:s]  
 xXx:    September               September ~ SepTEMber   [sep'tembər]  
 xxXx:   mathematics             mathematics ~ mathMAtics [mæθə'mætɪks]

## 2.3 Letters (Alphabet) 5

		... as in...
<i>A</i>	[eɪ]	<i>Alfa</i>
<i>B</i>	[bi:]	<i>Bravo</i>
<i>C</i>	[si:]	<i>Charly</i>
<i>D</i>	[di:]	<i>Delta</i>
<i>E</i>	[i:]	<i>Edna</i>
<i>F</i>	[ef]	<i>Foxtrot</i>
<i>G</i>	[dʒi:]	<i>Golf</i>
<i>H</i>	[eɪtʃ]	<i>Hotel</i>
<i>I</i>	[aɪ]	<i>India</i>
<i>J</i>	[dʒeɪ]	<i>Julia</i>
<i>K</i>	[keɪ]	<i>Kilo</i>
<i>L</i>	[el]	<i>Lima</i>
<i>M</i>	[em]	<i>Mike</i>
<i>N</i>	[en]	<i>November</i>
<i>O</i>	[oʊ]	<i>Oscar</i>
<i>P</i>	[pi:]	<i>Papa</i>
<i>Q</i>	[kju:]	<i>Quebec</i>
<i>R</i>	[ɑ:r]	<i>Romeo</i>
<i>S</i>	[es]	<i>Sierra</i>
<i>T</i>	[ti:]	<i>Tango</i>
<i>U</i>	[ju:]	<i>Uniform</i>
<i>V</i>	[vi:]	<i>Victor</i>
<i>W</i>	['dʌbl ju:]	<i>Whisky</i>
<i>X</i>	[eks]	<i>X-ray</i>
<i>Y</i>	[waɪ ]	<i>Yankee</i>
<i>Z</i>	[zed ~ zi:]	<i>Zulu</i>

### 3 Small Talk [smɔ:l tɔ:k]

#### 3.1 Conversation (+3.2)

##### Small Talk (1) 6



Hello. [he'lou]  
Do you speak English?  
[du: ju: spi:k 'ɪŋɡlɪʃ]



May I sit down here?  
[meɪ aɪ sɪt 'daʊn hiə]

Thank you. [θæŋk ju:]  
My name is Charles. [maɪ 'neɪm ɪz ʃɑ:l]  
The weather is beautiful today, isn't it?  
[ðə 'weðə ɪz 'bju:tɪfʊl tu'deɪ 'ɪznt ɪt]

I am from France.  
[aɪ æm frɒm 'fræns]  
Where are you from?  
[weə ɑːr 'ju: frɒm]



Are you on holiday or on a business trip?  
[ɑːr ju: ɒn 'hɒlɪdeɪ ɔːr ɒn ə 'bɪznəs trɪp]



What is your job? [dʒɒb]

I am a doctor.  
[aɪ æm ə 'dɒktə]



I have a meeting in 5 minute-s.  
[aɪ hæv ə 'mi:tɪŋ ɪn faɪv 'mɪnɪts]  
So I have to go now. I am sorry.  
[soʊ aɪ hæv tu 'ɡoʊ naʊ aɪ æm 'sɒri]

Bye.

Yes, a little.  
[jes ə 'lɪtl]

Yes.

Oh yes, it is really nice. - My name is Ivana.  
[oʊ 'jes ɪt ɪz 'ri:li 'naɪs] [ɪ'vɑ:nə]

I am from Russia.  
[aɪ æm frɒm 'rʌʃə]



I am on a business trip.

I am a photograph-er.  
[aɪ æm ə fə'tɒɡrəfər]



That is OK.  
[ðæt ɪz oʊ'keɪ]


Bye.







### 3.2 Word-List “Small Talk (1)”



small talk »	[ˈsmɔ:l tɔ:k]		“bla bla bla”	
« small	[smɔ:l]		small ≠ big	
« talk	[tɔ:k]		1: “...” - 2: “...” - 1: “...” - 2: “...”...	
Do you speak English? »	[du: ju: spi:k ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ]			
« do	[du:]			
« you	[ju:]			
« speak	[spi:k]			
« English	[ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ]		Basic Global English (BGE) [ˈbeɪsɪk ˈɡləʊbl ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ]	
yes	[jes]		yes ≠ no yes: English ✓ no: <del>English</del>	
a little	[ə ˈlɪtəl]		yes ← → no ↑ a little	
May I sit down here? »	[meɪ aɪ sɪt ˈdaʊn hɪr]		 <b>OK?</b>	
« may	[meɪ]		OK?	
« I	[aɪ]			

« sit	[sɪt]		 ≠ stand 	
« down	[daʊn]		↓ ≠ up ↑	
« here	[hɪr]		♂ ↙ ≠ there ♀ →	
The weather is beautiful today, isn't it. »	[ðə 'weðər ɪz 'bju:tɪfəl tʊ'deɪ 'ɪznt ɪt]			
« the weather	[ðə 'weðər]		☔ ☀ ☁ ☂ ☔	
« is	[ɪz]		=	
« beautiful	['bju:tɪfəl]		+++ A Miss World is beautiful.	
« today	[tʊ'deɪ]		 today ≠  yesterday ≠  tomorrow	
« isn't it?	['ɪznt ɪt]		= ..., no? = ..., correct?	
really	['ri:lɪ]		x? → Yes, x✓	
nice	[naɪs]		(The weather is) nice. = (The weather is) beautiful.	
I am from France.	[aɪ æm frɒm 'fræns]		  	
Where are you from?	[wer ɑːr juː 'frɒm]		  	

Are you on holiday or on a business trip? »	[aɪ ju ɒn 'hɒlɪdeɪ ɔːr ɒn ə 'bɪznəs trɪp]			
« holiday	['hɒlɪdeɪ]		≠ business day	
« business	['bɪznəs]			
« business trip	['bɪznəs trɪp]		business + trip	
What is your job?	[wɒt ɪz jɔːr 'dʒɒb]			
I am a photographer.	[aɪ æm ə fə'tɒɡrəfər]			
I am a doctor.	['dɒktər]			
I have a meeting in 5 minute·s. »	[aɪ hæv ə 'mi:tɪŋ ɪn faɪv 'mɪnɪts]			
« have	[hæv]			
« meeting	['mi:tɪŋ]			
« minute	['mɪnɪt]		1 minute = 60 seconds 1 hour = 60 minutes 1 day = 24 hours	
so	[sou]		⇒⇒⇒	
I am sorry.	[aɪ æm 'sɒri]		= Sorry ['sɒri]	
I have to go now.»	[aɪ hæv tu 'ɡou naʊ]		 ≠ come	
« have to	[hæv tu]		You have to stop! = Stop! 	
« go	[ɡou]			
« now	[naʊ]		... in 3 minutes (= later), in 2 minutes (= later), in 1 minute (= later), now!	
That is OK.	[ðæt ɪz ou'keɪ]		= OK	

### 3.3 Countries / States [ˈkʌntriːz steɪts]



	Country	[ˈkʌntri]	👤👤👤👤👤	
	China	[tʃaɪnə]	~ 1,400,000,000	
	India	[ˈɪndiə]	~ 1,200,000,000	
	the United States of America / the US	[ðə jʊˈnaɪtɪd ˈsteɪts ɒv əˈmerɪkə] / [ðə juː ˈes]	~ 300,000,000	
	Indonesia	[ɪndouˈniːziə]	~ 240,000,000	
	Brazil	[brəˈzɪl]	~ 190,000,000	
	Pakistan	[ˈpɑːkɪstɑːn]	~ 165,000,000	
	Bangladesh	[bæŋgləˈdeʃ]	~ 160,000,000	
	Nigeria	[naɪˈdʒɪriə]	~ 150,000,000	
	Russia	[ˈrʌʃə]	~ 142,000,000	
	Japan	[dʒəˈpæn]	~ 128,000,000	
	Mexico	[ˈmeksɪkəʊ]	~ 110,000,000	
	The Philippines	[ðə ˈfɪlɪpiːnz]	~ 90,000,000	
	Vietnam	[vjetˈnæm]	~ 90,000,000	
	Germany	[ˈdʒɜːrməni]	~ 83,000,000	
	Ethiopia	[iːθiˈoʊpiə]	~ 78,000,000	
	Egypt	[ˈiːdʒɪpt]	~ 75,000,000	
....				
	Italy	[ˈɪtəli]	~ 60,000,000	
	France	[fræns]	~ 65,000,000	

I am from Germany, Charles is from France, Ivana is from Russia, Antonio is from Italy.



Where are you from? .....

### 3.4 Jobs (1) [dʒɒbz] (+3.6)

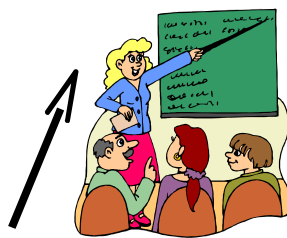
I work (alone ♀ ≠ in a team ♀ ♀ ♀ = with partners ) as a ...  
 [ə'ləʊn] [ɪn ə 'ti:m] [wɪð 'pɑ:tnərz]



cook  
[kʊk]



doctor  
['dɒktər]



teacher  
['ti:tʃər]

student  
['st(j)u:dənt]

X + -er

teach [ti:tʃ] teacher [ti:tʃər]

bake [beɪk] baker [ˈbeɪkər]

drive (taxis) [draɪv] (taxi-)driver [ˈdraɪvər]



write [raɪt] writer [ˈraɪtər]

paint [peɪnt] painter [ˈpeɪntər]



clean [kli:n] cleaner [ˈkli:nər]



hunt [hʌnt] hunter [ˈhʌntər]



fish [fɪʃ] fisher / fisherman [ˈfɪʃərmæn]



farm [fɑ:rm] farmer [ˈfɑ:rmər]



lead [li:d] leader [ˈli:dər]  
(= boss)

(work [wɜ:rk] worker [ˈwɜ:rkər])

I work for a  
bank [bæŋk]

I am a  
banker ['bæŋkər]



I work in a  
garden ['gɑ:rdən]

I am a  
gardener ['gɑ:rdənər]



X + man

police [pou'li:s]

police man [pou'li:s mæn]

post [poust]

postman ['poustmæn]



fire [faɪər]

fire man ['faɪər mæn]



business ['biznəs]

business man ['biznəs mæn]



I am the boss. = I am the head.  
[bas] [hed]

My job is to x	→	I work as a x-er I am a x-er.
= My work is to x		
= I x		

### 3.5 Jobs (2) (+3.6)

Kati:

I manage the house: [aɪ 'mænədʒ ðə 'haʊs]

I clean, I cook, .....

> for my family: I am a home·make·r.

[ˈhəʊmmeɪkər]

> as my job: I am a house·keep·er.

[ˈhaʊski:pər]



Paul: I work at ABC Company. = I work for ABC Company.

[aɪ wɜːk æt ði eɪbi'si 'kʌmpəni] [... fɔːr ...]

Dan: I am a painter. = I paint picture·s.

[ˈpɪktʃərz]

= I make pictures

(= my product: pictures)



Wahid: I make jeans.

[dʒiːnz]

Fumiko: I buy jeans



and + I sell jeans



[aɪ 'baɪ dʒiːnz]

[ænd] [aɪ 'sel dʒiːnz]

Aki: I buy and sell computers. I work for a company that buys and sells computers.

Ali: I fix (= I correct = I make OK) computers that do not work. ☐OK ! → ☐OK !

= My job is to fix computers. = My work is to fix computers. = My task is to fix computers.

= My job is fix·ing computers. = My work is fixing computers. = My task is fixing computers.

= I am responsible for fixing computers.

Bobo: At the moment (= now), I have no job. ~~JOB~~—[æt ðə 'məʊmənt aɪ hæv 'nəʊ 'dʒɒb]

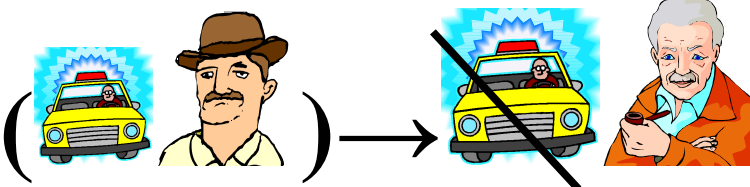
= At the moment, I do not have a job.

[aɪ duː 'nɒt hæv ə 'dʒɒb æt ðə 'məʊmənt]

Tom: I was a driver. Now I am retired.

[wɒz]

[rɪ'taɪərd]



And what is your job? (Work with a dictionary for English = a book with English word-lists)




## 3.6 Word-List “Jobs”



work	[wɜːrk]			
alone	[ə'loʊn]			
in a team	[ɪn ə 'tiːm]			
with a partner	[wɪð ə 'pɑːtnər]			
cook	[kʊk]			
doctor	['dɒktər]			
boss	[bɒs]			
student	[stuːdənt] ~ [stjuːdənt]			
teach – teacher	[tiːtʃ 'tiːtʃər]			
bake – baker	[beɪk 'beɪkər]			
drive – driver	[draɪv 'draɪvər]			
taxi	['tæksɪ]			
write – writer	[raɪt 'raɪtər]			
paint – painter	[peɪnt 'peɪntər]			
clean – cleaner	[kliːn 'kliːnər]			
hunt – hunter	[hʌnt 'hʌntər]			
fish	[fɪʃ]			
fisher = fisherman	['fɪʃərmæn]			
farm	[fɑːrm]			
farmer	['fɑːrmər]			
lead – leader	[liːd 'liːdər]			
bank	[bæŋk]			
garden	['gɑːrdən]			
gardener	['gɑːrdənər]			
man	[mæn]			
police	[pə'liːs]			
post	[pəʊst]			



I manage ...	[aɪ 'mænədʒ]			
the house	[ðə haʊs]			
my family	[maɪ 'fæmɪli]			
homemaker	['həʊmmeɪkər]			
housekeeper	['haʊski:pər]			
for	[fɔ:r]			
at	[æt]			
make	[meɪk]			
buy	[baɪ]			
sell	[sel]			
fix	[fiks]			
I was...	[aɪ wɒz]			
retired	[rɪ'taɪərd]			
at the moment	[æt ðə 'məʊmənt]			

### 3.7 Create a Dialog



+ you

Hello.  
Do you speak English?  
[du: ju: spi:k 'ɪŋɡlɪʃ]

Hi! My name is Charles.  
The weather is beautiful today, isn't it.

I am from France.  
['aɪ æm frɒm 'fræns]  
Where are you from?  
[wer ɑ: ju: frɒm]

Are you on holiday or on a business trip?  
[ɑ: ju: ɒn 'hɒlɪdeɪ ɔ: ɒn ə 'bɪznəs trɪp]



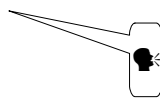
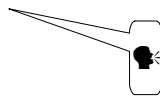
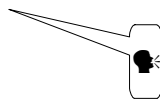
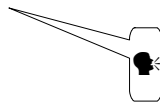
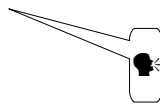
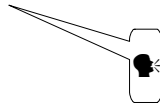
What is your job? [dʒɒb]

I am a doctor.  
[aɪ æm ə 'dɒktər]

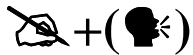



I have a conference in 5 minutes.  
[aɪ hæv ə 'kɒnfərəns ɪn faɪv 'mɪnɪts]  
So I am sorry. I have to go now.  
[səʊ aɪ æm 'sɒri aɪ hæv tə 'ɡoʊ naʊ]

Bye.



### 3.8 Quiz 10



(Listen  to the questions ?? on the CD and  $\cap$  / or  $\cup$  read the questions and mark ✓ the answer (??) → ... that makes sense (= the answer that is logical). With the CD you can practice listening: Do not read the questions, only listen to the questions on the CD and mark the answer that makes sense.)

#### Example:

1. Do you speak English?

- ☒ 1a. A little.
- ☐ 1b. No, thanks.
- ☐ 1c. I am on a business trip.

2. What is your job?

- ☐ 2a. I am from Russia.
- ☐ 2b. I sell fish.
- ☐ 2c. I am on a business trip.

3. Are you on holiday?

- ☐ 3a. I am from France.
- ☐ 3b. No, today.
- ☐ 3c. I am on a business trip.

4. I am a photographer.

- ☐ 4a. I am a teacher.
- ☐ 4b. The weather is beautiful.
- ☐ 4c. I am on a business trip.

5. What is your name?

- ☐ 5a. My name is Maria.
- ☐ 5b. Your name is Tony.
- ☐ 5c. I am on a business trip.

### 3.9 Conversation (+3.10): Small Talk (2) 11



Hello again.

Hi.

How are you?

[haʊ 'ɑːr ju:]

I am fine, [aɪ æm 'faɪn], thank you. ['θæŋk ju:]

How are you?

[haʊ ɑːr 'ju:]

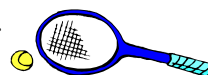
I am OK. I have no business meeting. I have a tennis match.

I love tennis. [aɪ lʌv 'tenɪs]

My favorite sport is tennis.

[maɪ 'feɪvərɪt spɔːrt ɪz 'tenɪs]

What is your favorite sport?



My favorite sport is horse-riding.

['hɔːrs raɪdɪŋ]

So you are a horse-riding fan.

[sou juː ɑːr ə 'hɔːrs raɪdɪŋ fæn]

My dad also love-s horse-riding.



And my dad love-s music.

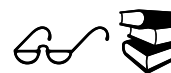
Also my hobby is making music in my free time.

[maɪ 'hɒbi ɪz 'meɪkɪŋ 'mjuːzɪk ɪn maɪ 'friːtaɪm]



My hobby is reading.

[maɪ 'hɒbi ɪz 'riːdɪŋ]



I like reading books.

[aɪ laɪk riːdɪŋ 'bʊks]

Is it not rather late now? - Oh! It is already very late.

[ɪz ɪt 'nɔːt ræðər 'leɪt naʊ 'oʊ ɪt ɪz ɔːl'reɪdi veri 'leɪt]

My tennis match! I have to go!

No problem.

['nəʊ 'prɒbləm]






Bye.

Bye.

### 3.10 Word-List “Small Talk (2)”

 12

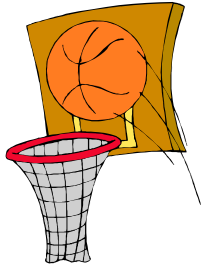
				
How are you?	[haʊ 'aɪr ju:]			
I am fine.	[aɪ æm 'faɪn]		= OK = good [gʊd] = not bad [nɒt 'bæd]	
Thank you, how are you?	['θæŋk ju:] [haʊ aɪr 'ju:]			
(I am) OK/okay	[oʊ'keɪ]			
I love tennis. »	[aɪ lʌv 'tenɪs]			
« love ...			♥ ≈ like [laɪk] ...	
My favorite sport is tennis	[maɪ 'feɪvərɪt spɔːrt ɪz 'tenɪs]			
« favorite	['feɪvərɪt]			
« sport; sports	[spɔːrt]; [spɔːrts]			
horse-riding	['hɔːrs raɪdɪŋ]			
So you are a horse-riding fan.»	[soʊ juː aɪr ə 'hɔːrs raɪdɪŋ fæn]			
« fan	[fæn]			
My dad also love·s horse- riding.»	[maɪ dæd 'alsəʊ lʌvz 'hɔːrs raɪdɪŋ]			
« love·s	[lʌvz]	I love X :: Tom loves X.		
« also	['alsəʊ]		I love X. <u>And</u> Tom loves X. = I love X. Tom <u>also</u> loves X.	
My hobby is making music. »	[maɪ 'hɒbi ɪz 'meɪkɪŋ 'mjuːzɪk]			
« hobby	['hɒbi]	1 hobby 2 hobb <u>ies</u>		
« making music	['meɪkɪŋ 'mjuːzɪk]			

free-time	['fri:taim]		≠ work-time	
free	[fri:]		I am free to go = I can go, I do not have to go.	
reading	['ri:dɪŋ]			
I like reading books.	[aɪ laɪk 'ri:dɪŋ 'bʊks]			
Is it not rather late? Oh! It is already very late.»	[ɪz ɪt 'nɔ:t 'ræðər 'leɪt 'oʊ ɪt ɪz ɔ:l'redi 'veri 'leɪt]		  ← later	
« already	[ɔ:l'redi]		A: Now or later? - B: Now. - A: Already now?!?	
« rather	['ræðər] ~ ['rɑ:ðər]		 15:00 = not late  19:00 = rather late  22:00 = very late	
« very	['veri]			
« late	[leɪt]			
no problem »	['nəʊ 'prɒbləm]		= That is OK.	
« problem	['prɒbləm]		1. a question 2. a thing that is not OK.	

### 3.11 Sports



football,  
soccer



basketball



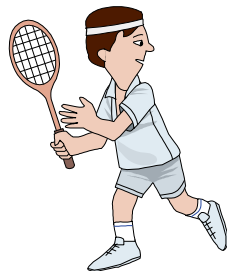
volleyball



badminton



karate



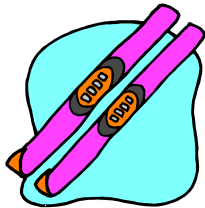
tennis



ping-pong



gymnastics



skiing



jogging



swimming



inline-skating



horse-riding

What is your favorite sport? \_\_\_\_\_

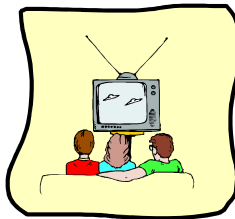
### 3.12 Hobbies (+3.13)



painting (pictures)



dancing



watching TV



telling jokes  
telling funny stories



making music:  
playing piano, bongos, other instruments  
singing songs



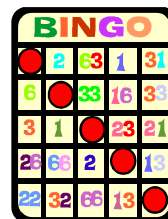
reading (books)



traveling



playing games [geɪmz]



visiting a museum



going to: a museum

a show

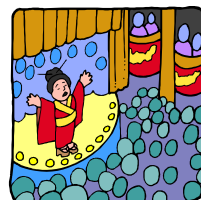
a concert

the theater

the movies

watching  
= seeing

a film  
a film





What is your hobby? --

My hobby is  
I love

tennis.  
playing tennis.  
music.  
makinging music.  
paintinging pictures.

I play tennis every day.

I make music every day.

I paint pictures every day.



What is your hobby? What are your hobbies?

---

---

---

### 3.13 Word-List “Sports” and “Hobbies”

13

				
sport / sports	[spɔ:t]; [spɔ:rts]			
football / soccer	['fʊtbɔ:l]		foot + ball [bɔ:l]	
basketball	['bæskətbɔ:l] ['bɑ:skətbɔ:l]			
volleyball	['vɒli:bɔ:l]			
badminton	['bædmɪntən]			
karate	[kə'rɑ:ti]			
tennis	['tenɪs]			
ping-pong	['pɪŋpɒŋ]			
gymnastics	[dʒɪm'næstɪks]			
ski(ing)	['ski:ŋ]			
jogging, jog	['dʒɒgɪŋ]			
swimming, swim	['swɪmɪŋ]			
inline-skating	['ɪnlaɪn sketɪŋ]			
horse-riding	['hɔ:rs raɪdɪŋ]			
hobby	['hɒbi]	1 hobby 2 hobbies		
dancing, dance	['dænsɪŋ] ['dɑ:nsɪŋ]	dance > dancing	dance + -ing	
paint(ing)	['peɪntɪŋ]		paint + -ing	
picture	['pɪktʃər]			
watch(ing) TV	['wɒtʃɪŋ ti:'vi:]		watch + -ing	
tell(ing) jokes	['telɪŋ 'dʒɒks]			
joke	[dʒɒk]			
story	['stɔ:ri]			
funny	['fʌni]			

making music, make music	['meɪkɪŋ 'mju:zɪk]	make > <u>making</u>	make + -ing; 1. playing an instrument [pleɪŋ ən 'ɪnstɹʊmənt] 2. singing a song [sɪŋɪŋ ə sɒŋ] 3. ....	
other	['ʌðər]		He plays piano (the instrument here) and other instruments.	
sing(ing)	['sɪŋɪŋ]		sing + -ing	
play(ing) instruments	[pleɪŋ 'ɪnstɹʊmənts]		play + -ing	
play(ing) games	[pleɪŋ 'geɪmz]		play + -ing	
computer games	[kəm'pjʊ:tər geɪmz]			
read(ing) a book	['ri:dɪŋ] [bʊk]		read + -ing 	
travel(ing)	['trævəlɪŋ]		travel + -ing = go on vacation = go on holiday = go on a holiday = go on a trip	
visit(ing)	['vɪzɪtɪŋ]		visit + -ing	
listening to music a CD	['lɪsənɪŋ tu 'mju:zɪk ə sɪ'di:]		 listen + -ing	
watching a DVD a video	['wɒtʃɪŋ ə dɪ:vi:'di:] [ə 'vɪdɪoʊ]			
shopping	['ʃɒpɪŋ]	shop > shopping	= buying X 	
every day	['evri 'deɪ]		today, the next day, and the next day ...	


### 3.14 Quiz



#### Letter Salad

(Here is your task: Put the letters into the correct order to see the name of a sport.)

Example:

S I M W M N I G → S W I M M I N G

V Y B O E A L L L L →

B A L T B A S K E L →

B D A T M I N O N →

F T A B O O L L →

T N I N E S →

P P N N O I G G →

(Your task: Put the letters into the correct order to see the name of a hobby.)

Example:

A E D R N I G → R E A D I N G

M M A U K S I I N C G →

I G N A P T I N →

R T A E V L G I N →

H T T I C N V W A G →

A D N N I G C →

### 3.15 Create a Dialog



Hello again.

How are you?  
[haʊ 'ɑːr ju:]

(I am) OK/okay, thank you.  
[oʊ'keɪ]

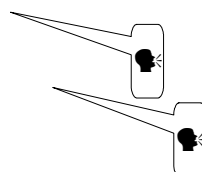
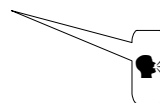
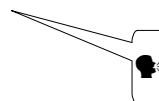
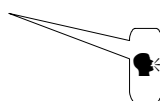
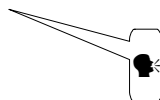
I love tennis. [aɪ lʌv 'tenɪs]  
My favorite sport is tennis.  
[maɪ 'feɪvərɪt spɔːrt ɪz 'tenɪs]  
What is your favorite sport?

So you are a .... fan.  
[soʊ juː ɑːr ə ..... fæn]

My hobby is making music.  
[maɪ 'hɒbi ɪz 'meɪkɪŋ 'mjuːzɪk]  
I love making music.  
What is your hobby?

Oh, it is already very late.  
[oʊ ɪt ɪz ɔːl'redi veri 'leɪt]  
I have to go.

Bye.



### 3.16 The weather

How is the weather? = What is the weather like?

(1)



There is a lot of sun.

[sʌn]



It is dry

[draɪ]



and hot

[hɒt]



(2)



There is a lot of rain.

[reɪn]



It is wet

[wet]



(3)



There is a lot of snow.

[snəʊ]



It is cold

[kəʊld]



, not warm

[wɔːrm]

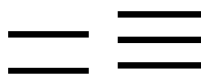


(4)





There is a lot of wind.

[wind]~[wɪn]


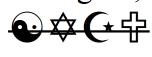









### 3.17 Word-list “The weather”





				
There is ...	[ðer ɪz]		There is X. = X exists.	
a lot of	[ə 'lɒt ɒv]		no fan, 1 fan, 2 fans, 3 fans, ..., a lot of fans	
sun	[sʌn]			
dry	[draɪ]			
hot	[hɒt]			
rain	[reɪn]			
wet	[wet]			
snow	[snəʊ]			
cold	[kəʊld]			
warm	[wɔːrm]			
wind	[wɪn]			

### 3.18 Culture contrasts: Small talk

 China	the weather, the family, the job	<div>religion, politics</div> 
 EU	the weather, the family, traveling / (beautiful) trips	
 USA	the weather, the family, the job, traveling / (beautiful) trips	
 India	the weather, the family	
 Middle East	the weather, the kids	
 Japan	the weather, the family, the job	
 Russia	the weather, the family	
 Latin America	the weather, the family	



### 3.19 Quiz 15

(Here is your task: Listen  to the text on the CD and  $\cap$  / or  $\cup$  read the texts and match (= link) name and picture  . With the CD you can practice listening: Do not read the text, only listen and connect name and picture.)

#### Who is ...?

1 -



Marco

Marco likes dancing.

2 -



Paul

Paul is a writer.

3 -



Tony

Tony is a policeman.

4 -



Hanna

Hanna is a baker.

5 -



Lili

Lili's hobby is painting.

6 -



Maria

Maria loves swimming.

7 -



Bobo

Bobo is a singer.

8 -



Mario

Mario's job is gardening.

9 -



Ivan

Ivan's hobby is horse-riding.

## 4 Welcome

### 4.1 Conversation: At the Hotel



16



Hello!

Hi! I booked a room. My name is Antonio Romano.

[haɪ aɪ bukt ə 'ru:m maɪ 'neɪm ɪz an'tonɪo rə'mano]

Sorry - what is your name?

['sɒri 'wɒt ɪz jɔːr 'neɪm]

Romano, Antonio Romano. R-O-M-A-N-O.

Romano ... Ah yes. Welcome to our hotel.

[ʃes 'welkʌm tu ɔːr hoʊ'tel]

Please, fill in this form.



['pliːz fɪl ɪn ðɪs 'fɔːrm]

Thank you. O! Your birthday is missing.  
Can you give us your birthday, please?

[kæn juː 'ɡɪv ʌs jɔːr 'bɜːrðdeɪ 'pliːz]

Sorry. My birthday is September 9, 1990.

[maɪ 'bɜːrðdeɪ ɪz sep'tembər 'naɪm 'naɪntiːn'naɪnti]

Thank you. Here is your key.



[hɪər ɪz jɔːr kiː]

Your room number is 642.

[jɔːr 'ru:m nʌmbər ɪz sɪks fɔːr tuː]



6 - 4 - 2.

[sɪks fɔːr tuː]

I do not understand.

????

[aɪ duː 'nɒt ʌndər'stænd]

Please, say the number again.

[pliːz 'seɪ ðə 'nʌmbər ə'ɡeɪn]

Slowly, please. ['sləʊli 'pliːz] ▶ ▶

You are welcome.

[juː ɑːr 'welkʌm]


You can use the lift or the stairs

[juːz] the lift or the stairs [steɪrz]



Thank you.

## 4.2 Word-List “At the Hotel” 17

				
Hello!	[he'lou]			
Hi!	[haɪ]			
I booked a room.	[aɪ bukt ə ru:m]		hotel booking!	
Welcome to our hotel! »	['welkʌm tu əvər hou'tel]			
« Welcome			Hello here!	
« our			I like tennis. > <u>My</u> hobby is tennis. <u>John and I</u> like tennis. > <u>Our</u> hobby is tennis.	
My name is... »	[maɪ 'neɪm ɪz]			
« my	[maɪ]			
« name	[neɪm]		James Bond = name	
« is	[ɪz]		=	
What is your name? »	[wɒt ɪz 'jɔ:r neɪm]			
« what	[wɒt]			
« your	[jɔ:r]			
Please fill in this form. »	['pli:z fɪl 'ɪn ðɪs 'fɔ:rm]			
« please	[pli:z]			
« fill in	[fɪl 'ɪn]			
« this	[ðɪs]		the X <u>here</u> = this X this ≠ that	
« form	[fɔ:rm]			
Thank you.	['θæŋk ju:]			
Your birthday is missing. »	[jɔ:r 'bɜ:rθdeɪ ɪz 'mɪsɪŋ]			
« missing	['mɪsɪŋ]		= not here	
Can you give us your birthday? »	[kæn ju: 'ɡɪv ʌs jɔ:r 'bɜ:rθdeɪ]		= May we have your birthday?	
« can	[kæn]			

« give	[gɪv]			
« us	[ʌs]			
« birthday	['bɜːrθdeɪ]		Henri Dunant, May 8, 1828 – October 30, 1910, Noble Prize Winner	
Here is your key.»	['hɪr ɪz jɔːr 'kiː]			
« here	[hɪr]		♫ ↴ ≠ there ♫ →	
« key	[kiː]		🔑	
Your room number is 642. »	[jɔːr 'ruːm nʌmbər ɪz 'sɪks 'fɔːr 'tuː]			
« room	[ruːm]			
« number	['nʌmbər]		0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	
I do not understand. = I don't understand. »	[aɪ duː 'nɒt ʌndər'stænd] = [aɪ doʊnt ʌndər'stænd]		??? ≠ I understand	
« understand	[ʌndər'stænd]			
Please, say the number again. »	[pliːz 'seɪ ðə 'nʌmbər ə'gen]			
« say	[seɪ]		🗣️	
« again	[ə'gen] [ə'geɪn]		2x = x + again x   :ʃ:  = Play the note again.	
Slowly.	['sləʊli]		slowly ≠ fast ▶ ▶ ▶▶	
You are welcome.	[ju ɑːr 'welkʌm]		🗣️🗣️ A: Thank you. B: You are welcome.	
use	[juːz]			
stairs	[steɪrɪz]			
lift	[lɪft]			

## 4.3 Forms

### A form

Family Name	Given Name	Sex (male/female)
Address		
Country	Day of Birth = Birthday	Place of Birth
Passport No. /Identity Card No.	Date	Signature (please sign with given and family name)



### Form

Family Name	Given Name	Sex (male/female)
<i>Romano</i>	<i>Antonio</i>	<i>male (♂)</i>
Address		
<i>Via San Martino, 222 00185 Roma</i>		
Country	Day of Birth	Place of Birth
<i>Italy</i>	<i>*September 9, 1990</i>	<i>Roma</i>
Passport No. /Identity Card No.	Date	Signature (please sign with given and family name)
<i>123-456789-0</i>	<i>August 8, 2008</i>	<i>Antonio Romano</i>










How do you pronounce [prə'naʊns]  your name? - [ro'ma:no]

How do you spell  your name? - R – O – M – A – N – O

## 4.4 Word-List “Forms” 18

				
form	[fɔ:rm]			
family name	['fæmili neɪm]		James Bond: Bond = family name	
family	['fæmili]		my dad, my mom, I	
given name	['gɪvən neɪm]		James Bond: James = given name	
address	[ə'dres] ['ædrəs]			
country	['kʌntri]	1 country 2 countr <u>ies</u>	 Italy,  Spain, India, China, Russia, .....	
day of birth	['deɪ ɒv 'bɜ:rθ]		= birthday	
place of birth	['pleɪs ɒv 'bɜ:rθ]			
passport	['pɑ:spɔ:rt] ['pæ:spɔ:rt]			
Passport No. /Identity Card No.	['pɑ:spɔ:rt nʌmbər] ['pæ:spɔ:rt nʌmbər]		passport number	
No. = number	['nʌmbər]		1, 2, 3, .....	
date	[deɪt]			
signature	['sɪɡnətʃər]			
sign	[saɪn]		Please sign. = Please write your signature.	
How do you pronounce your name? »	[haʊ du: ju: prə'naʊns jɔ:r neɪm]		How do you say your name?	
« how?	[haʊ]		in what way?	
« pronounce	[prə'naʊns]			
spell	[spel]			

## 4.5 Culture contrasts: Names

 China	family name + given name <i>Mao Ze-Dong</i>
 Hungary	family name + given name <i>Kertész Imre</i>
 Spain	given name + family name (= element of dad's family name + element of mom's family name) <i>Placido Domingo Embil</i>
rest of EU	given name + family name <i>Sophie Marceau</i> <i>Peter Handke</i> <i>Federico Fellini</i> <i>Alfred Nobel</i>
 USA	given name + family name <i>John Smith</i>
 India	given name + family name <i>Mohandas Gandhi</i>
 Russia	given name + patronymic (= Dad's name) + family name: <i>Mikhail Sergeyevitch Gorbachev</i>
 Middle East	personal name (+ patronymic (+ Dad's patronymic...)) + the family's name <i>Muhammad Ibn Kareem Ibn Khaldun Al-Misri</i>
 Japan	family name + given name <i>Suzuki Taro</i>
 Latin America	given name + family name (= element of dad's family name + element of mom's family name) <i>Shakira Mebarak Ripoll</i>

## Saying your name

(1) A: My name is James Bond, please call me James. - B: Hello, James.



(2) A: My name is James Bond. - B: So how should I call you? - A: Call me James.

[ʃʊd]

how is it good

## 4.6 Numbers (1) [ˈnʌmbərz] 19

0	zero, o	[ˈziərəʊ], [oʊ]
1	one	[wʌn]
2	two	[tuː]
3	three	[θriː]
4	four	[fɔːr]
5	five	[faɪv]
6	six	[sɪks]
7	seven	[ˈsevən]
8	eight	[eɪt]
9	nine	[naɪn]
10	ten	[ten]
11	eleven	[ɪˈlevn]
12	twelve	[twelv]

13	thirteen	[θɜːrˈtiːn]		
14	fourteen	[fɔːrˈtiːn]		= 4 + 10 = four + ten
15	fifteen	[fɪfˈtiːn]		
16	sixteen	[sɪksˈtiːn]		= 6 + 10 = six + ten
17	seventeen	[sevənˈtiːn]		...
18	eighteen	[eɪtˈtiːn]		
19	nineteen	[naɪnˈtiːn]		...
20	twenty	[ˈtwenti]		
21	twenty-one	[ˈtwentiˈwʌn]		20 + 1.
22	twenty-two	[ˈtwentiˈtuː]		20 + 2
23	twenty-three	[ˈtwentiˈθriː]		....
24	twenty-four	[ˈtwentiˈfɔːr]		
25	twenty-five	[ˈtwentiˈfaɪv]		
26	twenty-six	[ˈtwentiˈsɪks]		
27	twenty-seven	[ˈtwentiˈsevən]		
28	twenty-eight	[ˈtwentiˈeɪt]		
29	twenty-nine	[ˈtwentiˈnaɪn]		
30	thirty	[ˈθɜːrti]		
31	thirty-one	[θɜːrtiˈwʌn]		= 30 + 1 ....



## 4.7 Exercise




Room Number:

1472

2990

43

1839

Phone Number: ['fəʊn nʌmbər] 



12345



6897



3507-1472



289- 017-1341



(your number) \_\_\_\_\_



(.....) \_\_\_\_\_

### Mathematics [mæθə'mætiks]

+ plus [plʌs]

× times [taɪmz]

- minus ['maɪnəs]

÷ divided by [dɪ'vaɪdɪd 'baɪ]

$1 + 2 = 3$

1 plus 2 is 3

$3 \div 2 = 1.5$

3 divided by 2 is 1 point 5

$1 + 7 =$

$21 - 5 =$

$3 \times 4 =$

$16 + 5 =$

$14 - 3 =$

$18 \div 2 =$

$27 + 3 =$

4.8 Exercise



1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	+	-



numbers:

16

9

+

, 

-

 :

+

16 + 9 = .....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

## 4.9 Numbers (2) 20

30	thirty	[ˈθɜːrti]	
31	thirty-one	[θɜːrtiˈwʌn]	= 30 + 1
32	thirty-two	[θɜːrtiˈtuː]	= 30 + 2
...			
40	forty	[ˈfɔːrti]	
50	fifty	[ˈfɪfti]	
60	sixty	[ˈsɪksti]	
70	seventy	[ˈsevənti]	
80	eighty	[ˈeɪti]	
90	ninety	[ˈnaɪnti]	
100	hundred	[ˈhʌndrəd]	
200	two hundred	[tuˈhʌndrəd]	
...			
1,000	thousand	[ˈθaʊzənd]	

54      fifty-four  
276      two hundred (and) seventy-six  
1,539   one thousand five hundred (and) thirty-nine  
12,480   twelve thousand four hundred (and) eighty

1960   nineteen (hundred and) sixty [naɪntiːn ˈsɪksti]

2008   two thousand (and) eight [ˈtuθaʊzənd ˈeɪt] or [ˈtuθaʊzənd ənd ˈeɪt]

4.10 Exercise



17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32	33	34
35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46
47	48	49	50	60	70
80	90	100	200	300	400
500	600	700	800	900	1000

...

numbers: 

16

90

+, - :

+

16 + 90 = .....

.....

## 4.11 Date [deɪt] ⓘ 21

The names of the months [mʌnθs] of the year ['jɪr]:

January	[ˈdʒænjuəri]
February	[ˈfebruəri]
March	[mɑːrtʃ]
April	[ˈeɪprɪl]
May	[meɪ]
June	[dʒuːn]
July	[dʒʊˈlaɪ]
August	[ˈɔːɡəst]
September	[sepˈtembər]
October	[ɒkˈtəʊbər]
November	[nəʊˈvembər]
December	[dɪˈsembər]

My birthday is on September 9.



When is your birthday? \_\_\_\_\_

And what date is it today? \_\_\_\_\_

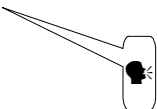
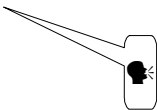
# 4.12 Create a Dialog



+ you

Hello!

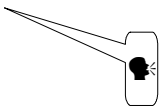
Sorry! What is your name?  
[ˈsɒri ˈwɒt ɪz jɔːr ˈneɪm]



Ah yes. Welcome to our hotel.  
[ˈwelkʌm tu ɔːr hoʊˈtel]  
Please fill in this form.  
[ˈpliːz fɪl ɪn ðɪs fɔːrm]

Family Name	Given Name	Sex (male/female)
Address		
Country	Day of Birth	Place of Birth
Passport No. /Identity Card No.	Date	Signature

Thank you. [ˈθæŋk juː]  
Here is your key. [hɪr ɪz jɔːr kiː]  
Your room number is 705.  
[jɔːr ˈruːm nʌmbə ɪz ˈseven ˈoʊ ˈfaɪv]



#### 4.13 Culture contrasts:

good numbers, numbers for good luck ☺

bad numbers, numbers for bad luck ☹

4 is a number of bad luck in China and in Japan.

6 is a number of good luck in China.

7 is a number of good luck in the west, China and Japan.

8 is a number of good luck in China.

9 is a number of good luck in China.

13 is a bad number in a lot of western countries, not in Italy and Mexico.

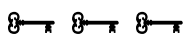
17 is a bad number in Italy.

#### 4.14 a and the



This is a key.

This is the key for your room.



Here are     keys.

Here are the keys for the hotel rooms.



Here are     keys.

 This is the key for room 1.

 This is the key for room 2.

 This is the key for room 3.

## 4.15 Quiz



### Letter Salad

(In each line you find the letters of a month plus 2 extra letters. You make a This is your task: Put the letters into the correct order to see the name of a month and cross out the 2 extra letters.)

Example:

JUNEYEARA → JANUARY ~~EE~~

Y LJUNO →

MATCHER →

BEAPIRL →

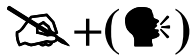
JOECORTBE →


EMBERDESCI →

SAGTUMBU →



## 4.16 Quiz 22



(This is your task: Listen  to the questions **??** on the CD and  $\cap$  / or  $\cup$  read the questions and mark✓ the answer **(??)**→... that makes sense (= the answer that is logical). With the CD you can practice listening: Do not read the questions, only listen to the questions on the CD and mark the answer that makes sense.)

### Example:

1. Do you speak English?

- ☒ 1a. A little.
- ☐ 1b. No, thanks.
- ☐ 1c. I am on a business trip.

2. How do you spell your name?

- ☐ 2a. T-A-N-A-K-A, Tanaka.
- ☐ 2b. Call me Tony.
- ☐ 2c. My family name is Tanaka.

3. What is your phone number?

- ☐ 3a. Ten twelve twenty-two.
- ☐ 3b. My room number is four two six.
- ☐ 3c. In the hotel.

4. When is Sara's birthday?

- ☐ 4a. My birthday is in April.
- ☐ 4b. March 21.
- ☐ 4c. No, on holiday.

5. Where is the form?

- ☐ 5a. I am from China.
- ☐ 5b. May I sit down here?
- ☐ 5c. Here.

6. What is one plus eleven?

- ☐ 6a. Ten.
- ☐ 6b. Twelve.
- ☐ 6c. Eight.

7. What is thirteen minus three?

- ☐ 7a. Ten.
- ☐ 7b. Eleven.
- ☐ 7c. Sixteen.

## 5 Breakfast, lunch, dinner

### 5.1 Conversation: When is breakfast? 23



Yes?

Hello, excuse me, please.

[ek'skju:z mi: pli:z]

When is breakfast (time)?  

[wen] ['brekfəst] [taɪm]

Breakfast is



from 7 to 11

[frɒm] [tu]

Lunch is



from 12 to 2.30 (= 14.30)

[tu: 'θɜ:rti]

Dinner is



from 6 (= 18) to 8.30 (= 20.30)

[sɪks] [eɪt 'θɜ:rti]

So I can get breakfast now. Wonderful!

[sou aɪ kæn 'get 'brekfəst 'naʊ 'wʌndəfʊl]

Where can I find the breakfast room?







['weɪ kæn aɪ faɪnd ðə brekfəst 'ru:m]

In room 101.

Thank you.

You are welcome.

## 5.2 Word-List “When is breakfast?” 24

				
excuse me	[ek'skju:z mi:]			
please	[pli:z]			
yes?	[jes]			
A: Excuse me, please. B: Yes?				
when	[wen]		 ?	
breakfast	['brekfəst]		 1	
lunch	[lʌntʃ]		 2	
dinner	['dɪnər]		 3	
time	[taɪm]			
from .... to .....	[frɒm] .... [tu]			
get	[get]		get → have	
Wonderful!	['wʌndərfʊl]		= Super! = Good!	
Where can I find the breakfast room? »	[ænd 'wer kæn aɪ faɪnd ðə brekfəst 'ru:m]			

« where	[wer]		Here ?  Here ?  Here ?	
« can	[kæn]		<u>Can</u> you speak English? - I <u>can</u> speak English a little.  <u>Can</u> you swim? - No, I <u>can</u> not swim.	
« find	[faɪnd]		Where? ... Where? ... <u>Ah! Here!</u>	
in	[ɪn]			

### 5.3 Exercise 25



... you can get breakfast ...    ... from ....    to ....    in room .....

**At the Hotel Rimini:**

[hɒtəl ˈrɪmɪni]



**267**

**At the Hotel King:**

[hɒtəl ˈkɪŋ]



**134**

**At the Park Hotel:**

[ˈpɑːk hɒtəl]



**598**

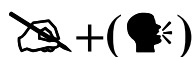
**At the Hotel Vista:**

[hɒtəl ˈvɪstə]



**380**

## 5.4 Quiz 26



(This is your task: Listen to the questions on the CD and / or read the questions and mark the answer that makes sense. With the CD you can practice listening: Do not read the questions, only listen to the questions on the CD and mark the answer that makes sense. See the example in 1.)

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. What is your name?      | <input type="checkbox"/> 1a. From Germany.<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1b. Ken Jackson.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 1c. This is your key. |
| 2. What is my room number? | <input type="checkbox"/> 2a. Seven o six.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 2b. From seven to ten.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 2c. This is your key.       |
| 3. When is your birthday?  | <input type="checkbox"/> 3a. October 5.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 3b. New York.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 3c. Thank you.                         |
| 4. Thank you.              | <input type="checkbox"/> 4a. Please.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 4b. Hello.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 4c. You are welcome.                         |
| 5. When is breakfast?      | <input type="checkbox"/> 5a. In room 101.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 5b. From 7 to 10:30.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 5c. Lunch and dinner.         |

## 5.5 Conversation: In the breakfast room

27



Good morning  
[gʊd 'mɔ:ɪnɪŋ]

Tea or coffee?  
[ti: ɔ:r 'kɒfi]



Good morning



Coffee, please.

With milk and sugar?  
[wɪð 'mɪlk ænd 'ʃʊɡər]




✓ Milk, yes, please.

✗ Sugar, no, thanks.  
[nʌ]

Thank you.

You are welcome.

Be care·ful , the coffee is hot (≠cold).  
[bi: 'kærful ðə 'kɒfi ɪz 'hɒt]

What would you like to eat?

[ˈwɒt wʊd ju: 'laɪk tu 'i:t]

We have egg·s, fruit·s, vegetable·s, yogurt, fish and sausage·s.

[wi: hæv egz fru:ts 'vedʒətəbəlz 'jʊɡərt fɪʃ ænd 'sɔ:sɪdʒɪz]








I would like two eggs and some bread, please.

[aɪ wʊd laɪk tu: egz ænd sʌm bred plɪz]

## 5.6 Word-List “In the breakfast room”

28

		⚡		
good morning »	[gʊd 'mɔ:rnɪŋ]			
« morning			<p>morning</p>  <p>≠ noon ≠ afternoon ≠ evening ≠ night</p>	
tea or coffee »	['ti: ɔ:r 'kɒfi]		Tea? Coffee?	
« tea	['ti:]			
« or	[ɔ:r]		A? B? = A or B?	
« coffee	['kɒfi]			
milk	[mɪlk]			
coffee with milk	[wɪð]		<p>= coffee and milk [ænd] = coffee plus milk</p>	
sugar	['ʃʊɡər]			
yes	[jes]		<p>✓ ≠ ✗ m<del>ilk</del> no</p>	
no	[nɒ]			
Be careful »	[bi: 'kærfʊl]			
« be			I <u>am</u> , you <u>are</u> < <u>be</u> !	
« careful				

		⚡		
The coffee is hot.»	[ðə 'kɒfi ɪz 'hɒt]			
« hot	[hɒt]		= ≠ cold / ice	
What would you like to eat?	['wʊd wʊd ju: 'laɪk tu 'i:t]		eat ≠ drink	
We have ...	[wi: hæv]		James + I = we	
egg	[eg]			
fruit·s	[fru:t]			
vegetable·s	['vedʒətəbəlz]			
yogurt	[jougərt]			
fish	[fɪʃ]			
sausage	['sɒsɪdʒ]			
some	[sʌm]		0, 1, 2, <u>3</u> , <u>4</u> , <u>5</u> , ... 0 / ▬ / ■	
bread	[bred]			



## 5.7 Drinks and Food



**water**



**coffee**



**tea**



**milk**



**juice**



**bread**



**sandwiches**



**eggs**



**yogurt**



**fruits**



**vegetables**



**cheese**



**honey**



**apple**



**tomato**



**potato**



**rice**



**maize**



**fish**



**meat**



**chop**



**sausage**



**salad**



**soup**



**salt**



**sugar**











**ice cream**



**cake**

## 5.8 Culture Contrast: Breakfast Across Cultures

China		<p>☞ tea, milk</p> <p>☞ rice, ...</p>
EU		<p>☞ tea, coffee, juice</p> <p>☞ fruit, bread, cheese, honey, ...</p>
 UK  Australia		<p>☞ tea, coffee, juice</p> <p>☞ bread, eggs, sausages, tomatoes</p>
USA	EU + UK	<p>☞ coffee, orange juice</p> <p>☞ eggs, ...</p>
India		<p>☞ tea, milk</p> <p>☞ bread, vegetables, rice</p>
Middle East		<p>☞ tea</p> <p>☞ bread, eggs, cheese, fruits, vegetables</p>


Japan		<p>☹ tea, (coffee)</p> <p>☹ soup, rice, fish, eggs, vegetables</p>
Russia		<p>☹ tea, coffee</p> <p>☹ bread, eggs, cheese, meat, sausages</p>
Latin America	EU + UK	<p>☹ tea, coffee</p> <p>☹ bread, ...</p>

## 5.9 Word-List “Drinks and food”



29

drink	[drɪŋk]			
juice	[dʒu:s]			
water	['wɔ:tər]			
food	[fu:d]			
bread	[bred]			
sandwich	['sændwɪtʃ]			
egg	[eg]			
apple	[æpl]			
fruit	[fru:t]			
vegetable	['vedʒətəbl]			
cheese	[tʃi:z]			
honey	['hʌni]			
meat	[mi:t]			
chop	[tʃɒp]			
sausage	['sɔ:sɪdʒ]			
salad	['sæləd]			
soup	[su:p]			
salt	[sɔ:lt]			
rice	[raɪs]			
maize	[meɪz]			
potato	[pə'teɪtəʊ]			
tomato	[tə'mɑ:təʊ] ~ [tə'meɪtəʊ]	1 tomato 2 <u>tomatoes</u>		
fish	[fɪʃ]			
ice-cream	['aɪskri:m]			

cereals	['sɪrɪəlz]		 = cornflakes ['kɔrnfleɪks]	
cake	[keɪk]			

drink



drink juice  
coffee with milk

eat [i:t]



eat food  
bread and honey

## 5.10 Quiz



### Word Salad “Drinks”

(with 5 words)

(In this word salad there are 5 words from the word-field of drinks. They can be in horizontal order (from left to right →) or in vertical order (from top to bottom ↓). See example number 1: *milk*. Your task: Find the other 4 words.)

↓→

c	r	s	w	d	p	z	l	e	y
c	a	h	a	g	p	v	c	m	p
n	g	c	t	e	a	o	n	k	l
b	t	h	e	c	i	t	t	a	h
g	a	e	r	c	m	e	a	t	o
t	v	e	v	o	u	r	j	j	d
a	x	s	l	f	w	q	u	i	f
f	a	e	h	f	r	m	i	l	k
h	o	f	o	e	z	j	c	l	w
j	n	r	m	e	s	t	e	y	r

## 5.11 Quiz

### Word Salad “Food” (with 8 words)

(In this word salad there are 8 words from the word-field of food. They can be in horizontal order (from left to right →) or in vertical order (from top to bottom ↓). Your task: Find the 8 words.)

↓→

c	r	e	x	d	p	z	l	v	y
c	h	e	e	s	e	t	f	e	p
n	m	o	o	s	o	a	p	g	l
b	e	g	g	s	t	i	c	e	h
g	a	r	k	o	m	e	e	t	o
t	t	e	e	u	b	r	e	a	d
a	e	t	y	p	y	e	s	b	f
f	r	u	i	t	s	a	m	l	k
h	o	n	e	y	b	r	a	e	w
j	n	r	m	e	s	t	e	s	r

5.12 Create a Dialog: In the breakfast room

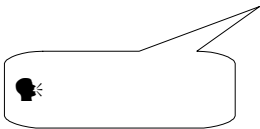
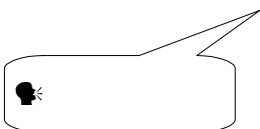
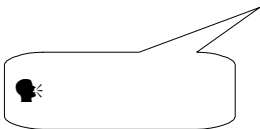
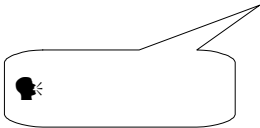


Good morning  
[gʊd 'mɔ:rnɪŋ]

Tea or coffee?  
[ti: ɔr 'kɒfi]

Milk ? [mɪlk]

Juice? [dʒu:s]

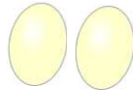




## 5.13 30



1 egg  
[eg]



2 eggs  
[egz]

[-g] or

[a], [e], [ə], [i], [o], [u]

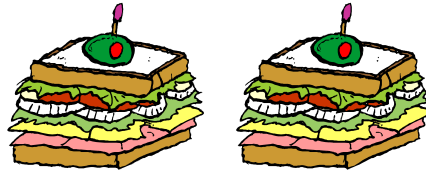
→ [z]

[b], [d], [v], [ð], [l], [m], [n], [r]

*salads, vegetables, ....*



1 sandwich  
['sændwɪtʃ]



2 sandwiches  
['sændwɪtʃɪz]

[-ʃ] or

[s], [z], [ʒ]

→ [ɪz]

*sausages, ...*



1 soup  
[su:p]



2 soups  
[su:ps]

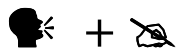
[-p] or

[t], [k], [f], [θ]

→ [s]

*drinks, chops, ...*

## 5.14 Quiz



(Here you can practice pronunciation. Under this list you see 13 words. Your task: Match the words and the word-ending for expressing “more than one” >1. Example: drink > drinks [s])

[z]

[IZ]

or [s]

?

---

---

---

---

---

---

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---

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---

*drinks*

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

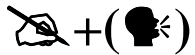
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---

drink => drinks [s]

address	cake	chop	country	date	form	key
name	number	passport	phone number	room	signature	

## 5.15 Quiz



(Your task: Match the elements on the left side and the elements on the right side. = Connect the words or pictures on the left side with the words or pictures on the right side so that they make sense. Example: You have to connect 1 and E. 1 and E match. 1+E makes sense: *Tennis is a sport.*)

**I.**

**1** = *E: Tennis is a sport.* 

**2** \_\_\_\_\_

**3** \_\_\_\_\_

**4** \_\_\_\_\_

**5** \_\_\_\_\_

**6** \_\_\_\_\_

**7** \_\_\_\_\_

**II.**

**1** = \_\_\_\_\_

**2** = \_\_\_\_\_

**3** = \_\_\_\_\_

**4** = \_\_\_\_\_

**5** = \_\_\_\_\_

**6** = \_\_\_\_\_

**7** = \_\_\_\_\_

.....

1	<u>I.</u>	A
<b>Tennis ...</b>		<b>... is a drink.</b>
2		B
<b>May ...</b>		<b>... is food.</b>
3		C
<b>Sara ...</b>		<b>... is a name.</b>
4		D
<b>Tea ...</b>		<b>... is a month.</b>
5		E
<b>Ten ...</b>		<b>... is a sport.</b>
6		F
<b>Meat ...</b>		<b>... is twenty.</b>
7		G
<b>Ten plus ten ...</b>		<b>... is a number.</b>

<div data-bbox="284 188 539 362"></div> <div data-bbox="671 159 692 188">1</div>	<div data-bbox="783 159 815 197"><u>II.</u></div>	<div data-bbox="906 159 932 188">A</div> <div data-bbox="906 259 1230 322"><b>sandwich</b></div>
<div data-bbox="341 405 507 573"></div> <div data-bbox="671 376 692 405">2</div>		<div data-bbox="906 376 932 405">B</div> <div data-bbox="906 477 1150 539"><b>cheese</b></div>
<div data-bbox="392 669 453 752"><b>7</b></div> <div data-bbox="671 593 692 622">3</div>		<div data-bbox="906 593 932 622">C</div> <div data-bbox="906 687 1070 759"><b>juice</b></div>
<div data-bbox="309 875 528 987"></div> <div data-bbox="671 801 692 831">4</div>		<div data-bbox="906 801 932 831">D</div> <div data-bbox="906 911 1107 967"><b>seven</b></div>
<div data-bbox="316 1050 539 1218"></div> <div data-bbox="671 1021 692 1050">5</div>		<div data-bbox="906 1021 932 1050">E</div> <div data-bbox="906 1120 1034 1182"><b>fish</b></div>
<div data-bbox="331 1263 517 1435"></div> <div data-bbox="671 1234 692 1263">6</div>		<div data-bbox="906 1234 932 1263">F</div> <div data-bbox="906 1335 1161 1397"><b>football</b></div>
<div data-bbox="309 1480 539 1615"></div> <div data-bbox="671 1451 692 1480">7</div>		<div data-bbox="906 1451 932 1480">G</div> <div data-bbox="906 1552 1054 1615"><b>milk</b></div>

# 5.16 Birthdays



Family Name <i>Romano</i>	Given Name <i>Antonio</i>	Sex <i>male (♂)</i>
Address: <i>Via San Martino, 222 00185 Roma</i>		
Country <i>Italy</i>	Day of Birth  <b><i>*September 9, 1990</i></b>	Place of Birth <i>Roma</i>
Passport No. /Identity Card No. <i>123-456789-0</i>	Date <i>August 8, 2008</i>	Signature <i>Antonio Romano</i>

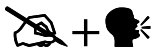
Antonio Romano’s birthday: *\*September 9, 1990*

His birthday is on April 5.  
In 2010, he is 20 years old.

When is your birthday? \_\_\_\_\_

How old are you? \_\_\_\_\_

## 5.17 Exercise



(My photo)

1. My name is \_\_\_\_\_
2. My e-mail address is \_\_\_\_\_
3. My birthday is on \_\_\_\_\_
4. I am \_\_\_\_\_ years old.
5. My favorite sport is \_\_\_\_\_
6. ....
7. ....
8. ....
9. ....
10. ....

photo ['fəʊtəʊ]

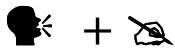


e-mail address ['i:məɪl ə'dres]     [ABC@internet.com](mailto:ABC@internet.com)

[eɪbɪ'si: æt 'ɪntənet dot 'kɒm]

. dot    - minus    \_ underscore/underline    @ at

5.18 Write a Dialog



A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_?

....

....

....



## 5.19 Toolbox for Basic Communication



Hello.

Hi.

How are you? --

Fine,  
I am OK,

thank you.

What is your name? -- (My name is) ....

The weather is (not)

really  
so  
very

beautiful,  
nice,  
wonderful,

isn't it? -- Oh yes.

What is your job? --

I am a ....  
I buy and sell ....  
I make ....

I work

at  
for

ABC company.  
a company that makes ....  
a company that sells ....

And what is your job at the company? --

I am

the boss  
the head  
the leader

of the company.  
of the company's department that makes.../sells.../buy...  
of the team that makes.../sells.../buy...

What is

your favorite sport  
your hobby

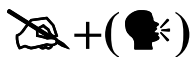
? --

My favorite sport is  
My hobby is  
I love

playing tennis.  
tennis.

Sorry, I have to go. Bye. -- Bye.

## 5.20 Quiz



(In every set of 5 words, there is 1 word that is different ( $\neq$ ) from the others. This is your task: Find the word that is different, cross it out ~~XXX~~ and say how the word is different.)

Example:

(1) December, March, May, Tennis, April are \_\_\_\_\_,

\_\_\_\_\_

→

December, March, May, ~~Tennis~~, April are months,

*Tennis is a sport.*

(2) tea, coffee, meat, juice, milk are \_\_\_\_\_,

\_\_\_\_\_

(3) postman, teacher, cook, painter, water are \_\_\_\_\_,

\_\_\_\_\_

(4) fish, key, fruits, bread, cheese are \_\_\_\_\_,

\_\_\_\_\_

(5) two, three, one, eggs, six are \_\_\_\_\_,

\_\_\_\_\_

6 Family

6.1 A Family Photo



Ela

Maya

Mayumi

Lena







Milo








Trong

Chan

Athit

Zeren

<p>Chan</p>  <p>husband</p> <p>father = Chan</p>  <p>son (♂)</p>		<p>Ela</p>  <p>wife</p> <p>Ela = mother</p>  <p>son (♂)</p>	<p> = (is) married to [ˈmærid tə]</p> <p>husband [ˈhʌzbənd] wife [waɪf]</p> <p>father [ˈfɑːðər] mother [ˈmʌðər]</p> <p>child [tʃaɪld]</p> <p>son [sʌn] brother [ˈbrʌðər]</p>
--	---	---	---

<p>Athit</p>  <p>husband + father</p>		<p>Mayumi</p>  <p>wife + mother</p>	
<p>Ela</p>  <p>daughter (♀)</p>	<p>Maya</p>  <p>daughter (♀)</p>	<p>Lena</p>  <p>daughter (♀)</p>	<p></p> <p>sisters</p>

## 6.2 A Family 31

Who is this person?  
This man is **Chan**.



Who is this person?  
This woman is **Ela**.



Chan is Ela's *husband*. **Chan** is *married to* **Ela**. Ela is his *wife*.

[ˈhʌzbənd]

[ˈmærid tu]

[hɪz][waɪf]

**Zeren** is Chan's and Ela's *child*. And Chan and Ela have another child: **Milo**.

[tʃaɪld]

[əˈnʌðər]

They (=Chan+Ela) have two *children*: two *boys*.

[ðeɪ]

[tʃɪldrən]

They (=Milo+Zeren) are Chan's and Ela's *sons*. Chan and Ela have two sons.

[sʌnz]

Chan is the *father* of Milo and Zeren. Ela is the *mother* of Milo and Zeren.

[ˈfɑːðər]

[ˈmʌðər]

Zeren and Milo are *brothers*.

[ˈbrʌðərz]

Ela's *mother* is **Mayumi**.

She is *married to* **Athit**. Athit is her *husband*. She is Athit's *wife*.

[hɜːr]

Athit and Mayumi have two other *daughters*: **Lena** and **Maya**.

[ˈʌðər]

[ˈdɔːtərz]

Maya, Lena and Ela are *sisters*.























[ˈsɪstərz]

Lena is *married to* **Trong**.

Maya is still a *girl*.

[gɜːrl]

## 6.3 Word-List “A Family Photo” and “A Family” 32

				
Who?	[hu:]		<p><i>This is Chan. - Who is this? - Chan.</i></p> <p><i>This is a photo. - What is this? - A photo.</i></p>	
man	[mæn]	2, 3, ... men [men]	   	
woman	['wʊmən]	2, 3, ... women ['wɪmɪn]	   	
boy	[bɔɪ]		   	
girl	[gɜ:rl]		   	
person	['pɜ:rsən]		persons = { men, women, boys, girls }	
family	['fæmili]			
(is) married to	['mærid tu]		≠ single ['sɪŋɡəl]	
husband	['hʌzbənd]		 ∞ 	
wife	[waɪf]		 ∞ 	
father	['fɑ:ðər]			
mother	['mʌðər]			
child	[tʃaɪld]	2, 3, ... children [tʃɪldrən]	children = { boys, girls }	
son	[sʌn]		= a father's boy	
brother	['brʌðər]		Boys with one mother > The boys are brothers.	
daughter	['dɔ:tər]		= a father's girl	
sister	['sɪstər]		Girls with one mother > The girls are sisters.	
his	[hɪz]		of a man	

they	[ðeɪ]		2, 3, 4... persons or things	
another	[ə'nʌðər]		= + 1	
her	[hɜr]		of a woman	
two other	['ʌðər]		= + 2	
still	[stɪl]		12-16 years: still a girl or already a woman?	

## 6.4



<b>I</b>	[aɪ]	like	
<b>you</b>	[ju:]	love	Mr. Tango.
<b>we</b>	[wi:]	work for	
<b>they</b>	[ðeɪ]		

<b>Jim/he</b>	[hi:]	likes	
<b>Jane/she</b>	[ʃi:]	loves	Ms. Salsa.
<b>the hotel/it</b>	[ɪt]	works for	

<i>love</i>	<i>(he/she) loves</i>	
[lʌv]	[lʌv <u>z</u> ]	
<b>[-v]</b> or		
[a], [e], [ə], [i], [o], [u]		→ [z]
[b], [d], [ð], [l], [m], [n], [r]		

<i>dance</i>	<i>(he/she) dances</i>	
['dæns]	['dæns <u>ɪz</u> ]	
<b>[-s]</b> or		
[ʃ], [z], [ʒ]		→ [ɪz]

<i>like</i>	<i>he likes</i>	
[laɪk]	[laɪk <u>s</u> ]	
<b>[k]</b> or		
[t], [p], [f], [θ]		→ [s]

**The boy**  **loves** **football.**

**The boys**  **love** **football.**



<b>I</b>	[aɪ]	am OK,	have a cat,	do not like dancing.
----------	------	--------	-------------	----------------------

<b>you</b>	[ju:]	are OK,	have a cat,	do not like dancing.
<b>we</b>	[wi:]			
<b>they</b>	[ðeɪ]			

<b>Jim/he</b>	[hi:]			
<b>Jane/she</b>	[ʃi:]	is OK,	has a cat,	does not like dancing.
<b>the hotel/it</b>	[ɪt]		<del>have-s</del>	[dʌz]



## 6.5



<b>I</b> [aɪ]	have a son.	This is <b>my</b> [maɪ] son.	My son loves <b>me</b> [miː].
<b>you</b> [juː]	have a son.	This is <b>your</b> [jɔːr] son.	Your son loves <b>you</b> [juː].
<b>we</b> [wiː]	have a son.	This is <b>our</b> [aʊər] son.	Our son loves <b>us</b> [ʌs].
<b>they</b> [ðeɪ]	have a son.	This is <b>their</b> [ðeɪr] son.	Their son loves <b>them</b> [ðem].
<b>he</b> [hiː]	<u>has</u> a son.	This is <b>his</b> [hɪz] son.	His son loves <b>him</b> [hɪm].
<b>she</b> [ʃiː]	<u>has</u> a son.	This is <b>her</b> [hɜːr] son.	His son loves <b>her</b> [hɜːr].
<b>it</b>		<b>its</b>	<b>it</b>



with  
without  
from  
to  
for  
at  
in  
...

me, you, us, them, him, her, it

## 6.6 33



This is the son of Chan and Ela. = This is **Chan's** and **Ela's** son.



Chan  
[tʃan]

Chan's (= of Chan)  
[tʃan<sup>z</sup>]

[-n] or

[a], [e], [ə], [i], [o], [u] → [z]

[b], [d], [g], [v], [ð], [l], [m], [r]

*Ms. Antonio's, Tom's, ...*

Alex  
[ˈæleks]

Alex's  
[ˈæleks<sup>z</sup>]

[-s] or

[ʃ], [z], [ʒ], [tʃ], [dʒ] → [ɪz]



Athit  
[atit]

Athit's  
[atit<sup>s</sup>]

[-t] or

[p], [k], [f], [θ] → [s]

*Frank's, ...*



## 6.8 Conversation: My family

34



Hello! How are you?

Fine, thank you.

Look [lʊk]! This is a picture [ˈpɪktʃə] of my family.  
This is my wife. Her name is Marie.  
And this is my son. His name is Alain.



Are you married or single?

[ˈsɪŋɡəl]

I am married.

What is your husband's name?

His name is Sasha.

[ˈsʌʃə]

Do you have children?

We have a son and a daughter.  
Their names are Ivan and Anya.

In our family, we all play tennis.

[ˈɒl]

We also like tennis. Ivan also loves football.

[ˈɒːlsʊ]

Anya's favorite sport is horse-riding.



Do you have a brother or a sister?

No, I do not have a brother or a sister.

Oh sorry, I have my next meeting.

OK, bye.

## 6.9 Word-List “My family” 35


				
Look!	[lʊk]		 ↳	
picture of my family	['pɪktʃər ɒv maɪ 'fæmɪli]		= family picture ['fæməli 'pɪktʃər] = family photo ['fæməli 'fəʊtəʊ] = photo of my family	
Are you married or single?	['ɑː juː 'mærid ɔːr 'sɪŋɡəl]			
single	['sɪŋɡəl]		= not married	
I am married.	[aɪ æm 'mærid]		= I am not single.	
Do you have children?	[duː juː hæv 'tʃɪldrən]			
child – children	[tʃaɪld 'tʃɪldrən]	1 child 2... <del>childs</del> children		
We have a son and a daughter.	[wiː hæv ə 'sʌn ænd ə 'dɔːtər]			
Their names are Ivan and Anja.	[ðeɪ neɪmz ɑːr iˈvæn ænd 'ænja]			
all	[ɔːl]			
also	['ɔːlsəʊ]		A: I love <u>tennis</u> . B: I love <u>football</u> . (≠A)  A: I love <u>tennis</u> . C: I <u>also</u> love tennis. (=A)	
Do you have a brother or a sister?	[duː juː hæv ə 'brʌðər ɔːr ə 'sɪstər]			
I do not have ....	[aɪ duː 'nɒt hæv]			

## 6.10 Create a Dialog



+ you

Hello! How are you?

This is a picture of my family.   
[ˈpɪktʃər ɒv maɪ ˈfæmɪli]  
This is my wife. Her name is Marie.

Are you married or single?

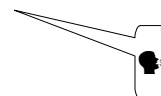
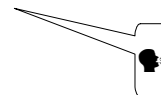
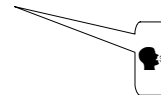
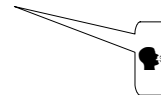
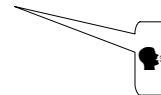
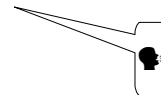
\*What is your husband's name?  
wife's

Do you have children?

What is your favorite sport?  
his  
her  
their

Do you have a brother or a sister?

OK. Bye.



## 6.11





Tom plays football.	>		Tom plays	fòotbáll?
	>	Does	Tom play_	football?
<del>Tom</del> plays football.	>		Who plays	football?
Tom plays <del>football</del> .	>	What	Tom plays	what?
	>	does	Tom play_?	
Tom plays football <del>every/day</del> .	>	When	Tom play_	football?
	>	does		



am, are, is

Tom is the boss.	>		Tom is	the bóss?
	>	Is	Tom	the bóss?
<del>Tom</del> is the boss.	>		Who is	the boss?
Tom is <del>the/boss</del> .	>		Tom is	who?
	>	Who	is	Tom?
	>	Who	does	Tom be?

## 6.12 A list of UN days

21 February	International Mother Language [ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒ] Day (English is a <u>language</u> )
8 March	International Women's Day
7 April	World [wɜːrld] Health Day (I am in good health. = I am fine.)
15 May	International Day of Families
11 July	World Population Day
21 September	International Day of Peace  
1 October	International Day of Older Persons
24 October	United Nations Day
16 November	International Day of Tolerance
30 December	Universal Children's Day



## 6.13 Exercise



(Take ( $\neq$  give) a picture of your family or a picture of people (= men, women, boys, girls) that you know (knowing  $\leftrightarrow$  learning/reading/seeing).)



Take a dice or make a dice. Your task: Play with the dice. Look at the number on top of the dice. Say the question that matches with the number. Example: The dice shows 1. You point at a person and say “What is this person’s hobby?”. Then you answer: “This person’s hobby is football.” You can play this with a partner.)

1 = What is this person’s hobby?

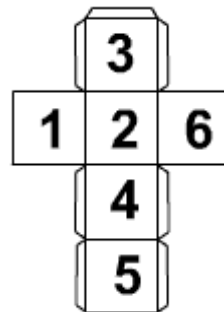
2 = Who is this person?

3 = What is this person’s job?

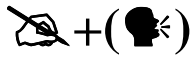
4 = When is this person’s birthday?

5 = How old is this person?

6 = When is the UN’s ... Day ...?



## 6.14 Quiz 36



(This is your task: Listen to the questions on the CD and / or read the questions and mark the answer that makes sense. With the CD you can practice listening: Do not read the questions, only listen to the questions on the CD and mark the answer that makes sense.)

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. What is your hobby?            | <input type="checkbox"/> 1a. Reading books.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 1b. His name is Ben.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 1c. Her hobby is horse-riding.                   |
| 2. What is your favorite country? | <input type="checkbox"/> 2a. April.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 2b. Books.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 2c. China.   |
| 3. Does Carla have children?      | <input type="checkbox"/> 3a. Yes, two sons.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 3b. Yes, my mother.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 3c. Yes, a brother.                               |
| 4. Are you on holiday?            | <input type="checkbox"/> 4a. April 12.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 4b. Yes, with sugar.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 4c. No, I am here for a business meeting.             |
| 5. What is Mary's hobby?          | <input type="checkbox"/> 5a. Her hobby is watching films.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 5b. Their hobby is dancing.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 5c. His hobby is badminton. |

## 7 Dates and Actions

### 7.1 37

#### HOTEL FITNESS ROOM



From **Monday** to **Friday**, they **open** ['oʊpən] the hotel's fitness room at 8 in the morning and they close [kloʊz] it at 9 in the morning. It is open **only** ['oʊnli] **1 hour** [aʊr].  
= not more = 60 minutes  
On **Saturdays** ['sætərdeɪz] (=not only one Saturday > every Saturday), the hotel's fitness room is **open** ['oʊpən] from 9 in the morning to 1 in the **afternoon** [æftər'nuːn] (noon = 12:00).

At **night** [naɪt], the fitness room is **never** open. It is **always** (= every time) **closed** [kloʊzd].

### 7.2 The days of the week [wi:k]:

Monday ['mʌndeɪ]  
Tuesday ['t(j)uːzdeɪ]  
Wednesday ['wenzdeɪ]  
Thursday ['θɜːrzdɪ]  
Friday ['fraɪdeɪ]  
Saturday ['sætərdeɪ]  
Sunday ['sʌndeɪ]

### 7.3

On Mondays, I usually ['juːʒuəli] go swimming.

On Tuesdays, I usually play tennis with a friend [frend] (= you like that person and that person likes you).

On Wednesdays, I usually make music.

On Thursdays, I usually read a book.

On Fridays, I usually visit a museum.


On week-end-s (= Saturdays and Sundays), I usually do just [dʒʌst](=only) nothing (= 0) ['nʌθɪŋ].





#### What does your week look like?

On Mondays	_____.
On Tuesdays	_____.
On Wednesdays	_____.
On Thursdays	_____.
On Fridays	_____.
On Saturdays	_____.
On Sundays	_____.

## 7.4 Word-List “Dates and Actions” 38

				
Monday	['mʌndeɪ]			
Tuesday	['tu:zdeɪ] ~ ['tju:zdeɪ]			
Wednesday	['wenzdeɪ]			
Thursday	['θɜ:rздеɪ]			
Friday	['fraɪdeɪ]			
Saturday	['sætərdeɪ]			
Sunday	['sʌndeɪ]			
week	[wi:k]			
on Sundays	[ɒn 'sʌndeɪz]			
open	[oʊpən]			
close	[klaʊz]			
closed	[klaʊzd]		≠ open	
morning	['mɔ:rnɪŋ]			
afternoon	[æftənu:n] ~ [ɑ:ftənu:n]		morning -  - afternoon	
hour	[aʊr]		1 hour = 60 minutes	
night	[naɪt]		= between evening and morning	
never	['nevər]			
always	['ɔ:lweɪz]			
weekend	['wi:kend]			
usually	['ju:zuəli]			
friend	[frend]			
What does your week look like?	[wɒt dʌz jɔ:r wi:k lək laɪk]			
nothing	['nʌθɪŋ]			
only	[oʊnli]		not more	
just	[dʒʌst]		only, simply	

On weekends ...	Also last  weekend ...
...I <b>play</b> tennis.	...I <b>played</b> [-d] tennis.
...I <b>look</b> at family photos.	...I <b>looked</b> [-t] at family photos.
...I <b>visit</b> museums.	...I <b>visited</b> [-id] a museum.
...I <b>paint</b> pictures.	...I <b>paint</b> <b>ed</b> [-id] a picture.
...I <b>sing</b> songs.	...I <b>sang</b> songs. [sæŋ]
...I <b>teach</b> English to children.	...I <b>taught</b> English to children. [tɔ:t]
...I <b>read</b> a book.	...I <b>read</b> a book. [red]
...I <b>eat</b> international food.	...I <b>ate</b> international food. [eit]
...I <b>drink</b> tea with my friends.	...I <b>drank</b> tea with my friends. [dræŋk]
...I <b>see</b> my friend Tom.	...I <b>saw</b> my friend Tom. [sɔ:]
...I <b>go</b> swimming.	...I <b>went</b> swimming. [went]
...I <b>make</b> music.	...I <b>made</b> music. [meid]
...I <b>have</b> no work.	...I <b>had</b> no work. [hæd]
...I <b>am</b> happy, you <b>are</b> happy, we <b>are</b> happy, they <b>are</b> happy, Tom <b>is</b> happy, Tina <b>is</b> happy.	...I <b>was</b> happy, you <b>were</b> happy, we <b>were</b> happy, they <b>were</b> happy, Tom <b>was</b> happy, Tina <b>was</b> happy. [wɔ:z wɜ:r]
What <b>do</b> you <b>do</b> on weekends?	What <b>did</b> you <b>do</b> last weekend?

And what **will** you do next  weekend? --

Next weekend, too ([tu:] = also)

I **will** play tennis,

I **will** sing songs,

I **will** have no work

I **will** be happy, Tom **will** be happy.

## 7.6 Times

yesterday	today	tomorrow
last week	this week	next week
last month	this month	next month
last year	this year	next year
in the past = in past times	at present = presently	in the future = in future times

one time (1x) in the past = **once** [wʌns] in the past  
 two times (2x) in the past = **twice** [twais] in the past  
 three times (3x) in the past

...


just [dʒʌst] (not very much in the past): It is 10:05. I came back at 10:00.

= I just came back.

... ago [ə'ɡəʊ]


= I came back 5 minutes ago.

## 7.7 Word-List “Times” 40


				
yesterday	[ˈjestərdeɪ]			
tomorrow	[tʊˈmɒrəʊ]			
last	[læst] ~ [lɑːst]			
next	[nekst]			
year	[jɪr]			
past	[pæst] ~ [pɑːst]			
present	[ˈprezənt]			
future	[ˈfjuːtʃər]			
once	[wʌns]		1x	
twice	[twais]		2x	
just	[dʒʌst]		not very much in the past	
... ago	[ə'ɡəʊ]		before	

## 7.8 The Past: Regular and irregular words

### Regular words

present	past  ("past 1")	"past 2" form: past with connection to the present
I paint pictures.	Last Sunday I painted a picture.	Look! I <u>have</u> painted a picture.
I play theater.	Last Sunday I played theater.	I <u>have</u> played theater. Look at the DVD!
I fish.	Last Sunday I fished.	I <u>have</u> fished. Look! Here is the fish.

### Irregular words

present	past 	"past 2" form: past with connection to the present
<i>be/am/is/are</i>	<i>was/were</i> [wɒz wɜːr]	<i>been</i>
build	built [bɪlt]	built
buy	bought [bɔːt]	bought
<i>do</i>	<i>did</i>	<i>done</i> [dʌn]
drink	drank [dræŋk]	drunk [drʌŋk]
eat	ate [eɪt]	eaten [ˈiːtən]
find	found [faʊnd]	found
get	got [ɡɒt]	got
give	gave [geɪv]	given [ˈɡɪvən]
go	went [went]	gone [ɡɒn]
<i>have</i>	<i>had</i> [hæd]	<i>had</i>
hear	heard [hɜːrd]	heard
lead	led [led]	led
make	made [meɪd]	made
meet	met [met]	met
read	read [red]	read
see	saw [sɔː]	seen [siːn]
sell	sold [sould]	sold
sing	sang [sæŋ]	sung [sʌŋ]
speak	spoke [spouk]	spoken
swim	swam [swæm]	swum [swʌm]
teach	taught [tɔːt]	taught
tell	told [tould]	told
understand	understood [ʌndər'stʊd]	understood
write	wrote [rouɪt]	written [ˈrɪtən]

## 7.9 Exercise



What did you do last weekend?

---

---

---

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---

---

---

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## 7.10 Quiz



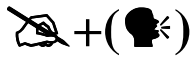
### Word Salad “Days of the week”

(In this word salad there are 4 words from the word-field “days of the week”. They can be in horizontal order (from left to right →) or in vertical order (from top to bottom ↓).)

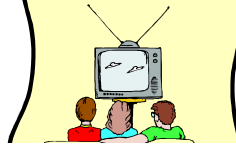
C	M	O	N	D	A	Y	L	H	T
B	I	R	T	H	D	A	Y	O	S
N	G	N	T	E	A	O	N	L	U
T	H	U	R	S	D	A	Y	I	N
T	O	D	A	Y	A	E	A	D	D
T	V	Y	V	O	Y	R	D	A	A
W	E	D	N	E	S	D	A	Y	Y



## 7.11 Quiz



(1) What did Sara, Kim and Fumiko do last Friday?



(2) What did Harry and Sally do last Saturday?



(3) What did Sandra do last Sunday?



(4) What did Maria do on Monday?



(5) What did Antonio do on Tuesday?



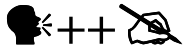
(6) What did Ibrahim do on Wednesday?



(7) What did Laura do on Thursday?



## 7.12 Quiz 41



(Practice how to pronounce words. The 2 words in contrast are in different (≠) in no sound, 1 sound or 2 sounds. This is your task: Pronounce the words (and listen to the CD). Mark the correct answer with a cross. See the example in 1).

Word 1		Word 2	different in 0 sound	different in 1 sound	different 2 sounds
<u>Example:</u>					
1. meet [mi:t]	↔	met [mɛt]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. meet	↔	meat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. job	↔	chop	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. build	↔	built	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. now	↔	no	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. two	↔	too	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. place	↔	plays	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. buy	↔	Bye!	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## 8 Asking for the way


### 8.1 Conversation: Asking for the way (1) 42




Excuse me.  
Can you help me, please?

Yes, of course.  
[ɒv 'kɔ:s]



Can you tell me the way to the post-office?  
[kæn ju: 'tel mi: ðə 'weɪ tu ðə 'pəʊst ɒfɪs]

First (1.), go straight on , on "Museum Street".  
[fɜ:rst      gou 'streɪt 'ɒn]      [stri:t]

Then, turn right  at the second (2.) traffic lights.  
[ðen tʒ:m 'raɪt æt ðə 'træfɪk laɪts]



The name of that road is "D Street". [di: stri:t]  
Follow "D Street".      >>>...D Street...  
[fɒləʊ]

At the next crossroads , the corner  of "D Street" and "President Road",  
[nekst 'krɒsrəʊdz]  
you can see the post-office.

Do I need a taxi or can I walk there?  
[tæksi]      [wɔ:k]


You can go there by foot.  
[baɪ 'fʊt]






It is not far from here, just 6 or 7 minutes.  
[fɑ:r]      ['mɪnɪts]

Look at your map. It is just three blocks away.  
[mæp]      [ə'weɪ]

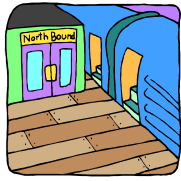
## 8.2 Word-List “Asking for the way (1)”

43

				
asking for the way	['æskɪŋ]~['ɑ:skɪŋ] [fɔ:r ðə 'weɪ]			
ask (for)	[æsk] [ɑ:sk]		1. A: "...?"=asking B: "... "=answering  2. "...please" = asking	
way	[weɪ]		A____/____ B the way from A and B	
can you help me?	[kæn ju: 'help mi:]			
help	[help]		Help! = SOS!	
yes, of course	['jes ɒv'kɔ:rs]			
of course	[ɒv'kɔ:rs]		yes, yes, yes	
can you tell me the way to the post-office?	[kæn ju: 'tel mi: ðə 'weɪ tu ðə 'pəʊst ɒfɪs]			
tell	[tel]		= give information	
post-office	['pəʊst ɒfɪs]			
first	[fɜ:rst]		man number 1 = first man	
second	['sekənd]		man number 2 = second man	
then	[ðen]		≠ first first this, then that	
straight on	[streɪt 'ɒn]		Go ↑, not ↶, not ↷ = straight on	
turn right at the traffic lights	[tɜ:rn 'raɪt æt ðə 'træfɪk laɪts]		↷ turn right	
turn	[tɜ:rn]		↻ → ⊖	
right	[raɪt]		≠ left [left] ↶ turn left	
traffic lights	['træfɪk laɪts]			

The name of the road is “D Street”.				
road	[roud]		= street	
street	[stri:t]		= road	
follow	['fɒləʊ]		  Tom      Jerry <i>Jerry is following Tom.</i>	
at the next crossroads	[æt ðə 'nekst 'krɒsroudz]			
next	[nekst]			
crossroads	['krɒsroudz]		 cross + road(s)	
at the corner of A Street and B Street	[æt ðə 'kɔ:nər ɒv 'eɪ stri:t ænd 'bi: stri:t]			
corner	['kɔ:nər]			
I need a taxi.	[aɪ ni:d ə 'tæksi]			
Do I need a taxi?	[du: aɪ ni:d ə 'tæksi]			
Can I walk there?	[kæn aɪ wɔ:k ðer]			
walk	[wɔ:k]		= go by foot	
go by foot	['gou baɪ 'fʊt]		= walk	
foot	[fʊt]	1 foot, 2 feet [fi:t]	 } feet	
far	[fɑ:r]		10 miles from here = far, 10 feet from here = not far	
block	[blɒk]		Walk one block = Walk from one street corner to the next street corner.	
map	[mæp]		A map shows the streets of a city.	
away	[ə'weɪ]		= from here to somewhere	

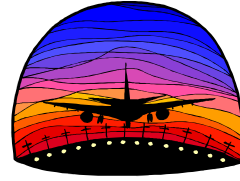
## 8.3 Places and buildings



train station



bus stop



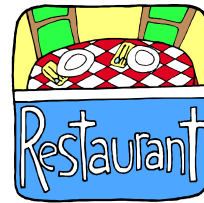
airport



shop



supermarket



restaurant



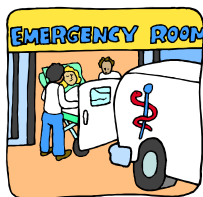
bank



post office



embassy (of Germany)



hospital



pharmacy



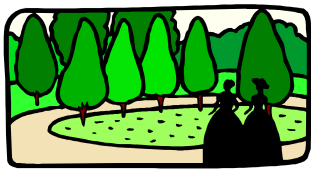
police station



hotel



school, university



park



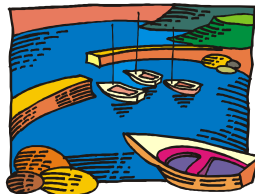
river  
+ bridge



lake



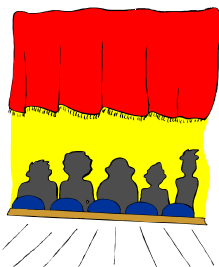
beach + sea



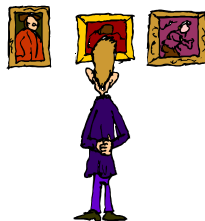
harbor



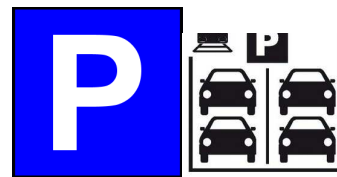
mountain



theater



museum



parking-lot



traffic lights



traffic sign-s



traffic circle = roundabout

## 8.4 Word-List “Places and buildings” 44

				
train station	['treɪn steɪʃən]		train [treɪn]	
bus stop	['bʌs stɒp]		bus [bʌs]	
airport	['eɪrpoʊrt]		(air)plane [pleɪn] 	
shop	[ʃɒp]			
supermarket	['su:pəmə:rkɪt]		= big shop	
restaurant	['restərɔ:nt]		= here you can sit and buy food and drinks	
bank	[bæŋk]		= building where you put your money	
post office	['pəʊst ɒfɪs]			
embassy	['embəsi]		official representation of a country in another country	
hospital	['hɒspɪtəl]		a doctor works in a hospital	
pharmacy	['fɑ:rməsi]		= place where you buy medicine/pills	
police station	[pəʊ'li:s 'steɪʃən]			
school	[sku:l]		a teacher works in a school	
university	[jʊnɪ'vɜ:rsɪti]		a professor works in a university	
park	[pɑ:rk]			
river	['rɪvər]		you can swim here	
lake	[leɪk]		you can swim here	
sea	[si:]		you can swim here	
beach	[bi:tʃ]			
harbor	['hɑ:rbər]		place for 	
mountain	['maʊntən]			
bridge	[brɪdʒ]		Tower Bridge	
sign	[saɪn]			
parking lot	['pɑ:rkɪŋ lɒt]			
roundabout	['aʊndə'baʊt]			
traffic circle	['træfɪk sɜ:rkəl]			



## 8.5 Exercise

Tina is from Germany. The name of her city is Berlin. She lives in Berlin.

['sɪti]    [bɜr'lin]    [lɪvz]

In Berlin,      they have

there are/is ...

- train stations      ☒
- bus stops      ☒
- hotels      ☒
- a river (the Spree)      ☒
- the Brandenburg Gate      ☒



(Practice the new words. Look at the following questions and say and write down the answer.)



What is your city's name? \_\_\_\_\_

What do you have in your city?

---

---

---











---

---

---

---

## 8.6 Numbers (4) 45

10 persons:                                          

                 1.    2.    3.    4.    5.    6.    7.    8.    9.    10.

              =    1st   2nd   3rd   4th   5th   6th   7th   8th   9th   10th

1st    = **first** [fɜːrst]

2nd    = **second** [ˈsekənd]

3rd    = **third** [θɜːrd]

4th    = fourth [fɔːrθ]

5th    = **fif**th [fɪfθ]

6th    = sixth [sɪksθ]

7th    = seventh [ˈsevənθ]

...th    = ...th [θ]

## 8.7 Telling the way



turn right



turn left

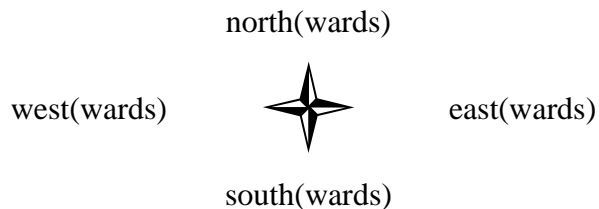


go straight on

Go to ...

Go straight on to ...

Go...



Follow this street = **Go along this street** = Go on on this street.  
[ˈfɒləʊ] [gəʊ əˈlɒŋ]

Turn left ... [tɜːn 'left]

Turn right ... [tɜːn 'raɪt]

... at ...

... at the next crossroads [æt ðə 'nekst 'krɒsrəʊdz]

... at the corner of ... [æt ðə 'kɔːrnə ɒv]


Where is X? I am sorry, **???**

I do not know. [duː 'nɒt nəʊ]

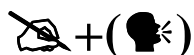
I don't know. [dəʊnt 'nəʊ]

I have no idea. [hæv 'nəʊ aɪ'diːə]

## 8.8 Word-List “Telling the way” 46

				
left	[left]			
north(wards)	['nɔːrθwɜːrdz]			
sourth(wards)	['saʊθwɜːrdz]			
west(wards)	['westwɜːrdz]			
east(wards)	['iːstwɜːrdz]			
follow	['fɒləʊ]			
along	[ə'ləŋ]			
I do not know. = I don't know. = I have no idea.	[aɪ duː 'nɒt 'noʊ] [aɪ daʊnt 'noʊ] [aɪ hæv noʊ aɪ'diːə]			

## 8.9 Quiz



Look at New York City's map in Exercise 8.10:

- (1) You are at Carnegie Hall on 56th Street. You walk eastwards and turn right at the next corner. You walk five blocks. What is the building that you see?
- (2) You are at the Visitor's Center at the corner of 56th Street and 9th Avenue. Go four blocks eastwards and turn left. At the next crossroads you turn right and go six blocks. What can you see?
- (3) You are at Rockefeller Center on 50th Avenue. You walk southwards, turn to your right at the next corner and walk two blocks. Walk on and turn left at the next crossroads. What is the street that you are on now?

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

## 8.10 Exercise

This is a map [mæp]  
of New York  
[ˈnu: ˈjɔ:rk]



(Practice. Find and say the  
answers to the questions.  
See the example in  
Number 1.)

**Excuse me, can you tell me the way .....**

(1) from *Macy's* to the *New York Library* ?

On Avenue of the Americas, go 5 blocks northwards.  
At Bryant Park turn right. The street's name is W 40<sup>th</sup> (street). Go along W 40<sup>th</sup>.  
The *New York Library* is at the first corner, on your left.

(2) from *the UN Headquarters* to *Rockefeller Center* ?

---



---

(3) from *Madison Square Garden* to the *Empire State Building* ?

---



---

(4) from *Central Park* to *Port Authority Terminal* ?

---



---

(5) from *Times Square* to *Grand Central Station* ?

---



---

## 8.11 Conversation: Asking for the way (2) 47



Excuse me,  
is there a bank around here?  
[ðer] [ə'raʊnd]

No. I am sorry...

Take bus Number 2.

[teɪk 'bʌs 'nʌmbər 'tu:]

The bus stop is right across the street.

[ðə 'bʌs stɒp ɪz raɪt ə'krɒs ðə stri:t]

Get off the bus at the supermarket.

[get 'ɒf ðə bʌs]

There is also a bank.

[ðer ɪz 'ɔːlsəʊ ə 'bæŋk]

Which [wɪtʃ] building is it?


It is the building at the end (≠ start) of the street.

Thank you very much.

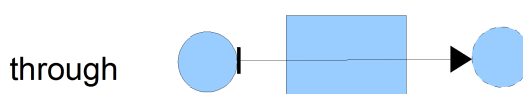
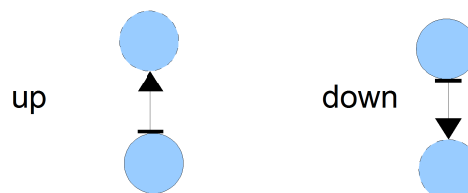
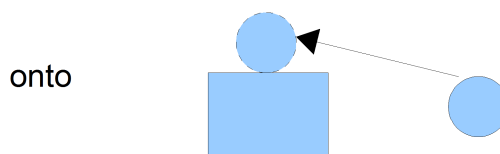
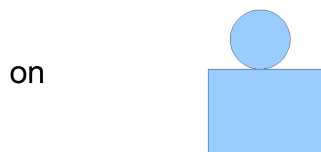
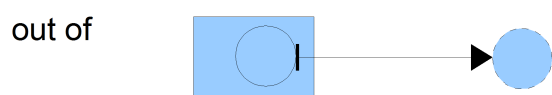
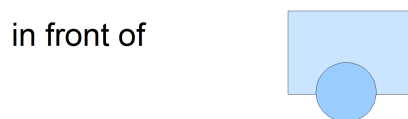
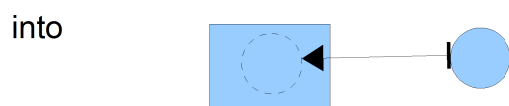
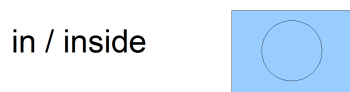
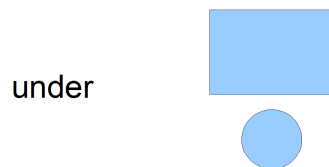
You are welcome.

## 8.12 Word-List “Asking for the way (2)”

48

				
Is there a bank around here?	[ɪz ðer ə 'bæŋk ə'raʊnd hɪr]			
there	[ðer]			
around here	[ə'raʊnd hɪr]			
around	[ə'raʊnd]			
Take bus number 2.	[teɪk bʌs 'nʌmbər 'tuː]			
take	[teɪk]	past 1: <i>took</i> [tʊk] (2: taken [teɪkən])	= go with	
bus	[bʌs]			
The bus stop is right across the street.	[ðə 'bʌs stɒp ɪz raɪt ə'krɒs ðə 'striːt]			
across	[ə'krɒs]		across X = you have to cross X	
right across	[raɪt ə'krɒs]		= directly across = cross and stop	
Get off the bus at the supermarket.	[get 'ɒf ðə bʌs ət ðə 'sʊpərmaɪrkiːt]			
get off	[get ɒf]		= go out = leave [li:v]	
There is also a bank.	[ðer ɪz 'ɔːlsəʊ ə 'bæŋk]			
which...?	[wɪtʃ]		<i>There are many Xs? Which X do you want? = Which of the Xs do you want?</i>	
end	[end]		≠ start	

## 8.13 The ball and the box [boks]







## 8.14 Word-List “The ball and the box” 49

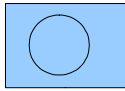
				
ball	[bɔ:l]			
box	[bɒks]			
above	[ə'bʌv]		the ball is above the box	
under	['ʌndər]		= below [bi'lou]	
on	[ɒn]			
onto	['ɒntu:]			
in	[ɪn]			
inside	[ɪn'saɪd]			
outside	[aʊt'saɪd]			
into	['ɪntu:]			
in front of	[frʌnt]			
behind	[br'hænd]			
next to	['nekst tu:]			
between	[br'twi:n]			
out of	[aʊt ɒv]			
over	['oʊvər]			
up	['ʌp]			
down	['daʊn]			
through	[θru:]		Drive-Through restaurant	

## 8.15 Quiz

 + () (Write down and say what you see. Look at the example in Number 1.)

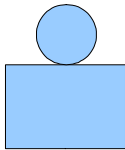
Where is the ball?

(1)



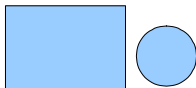
The ball is *in the box.*

(2)



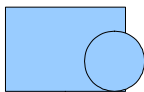
The ball is \_\_\_\_\_

(3)



The ball is \_\_\_\_\_

(4)



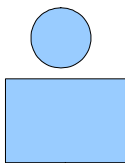
The ball is \_\_\_\_\_

(5)



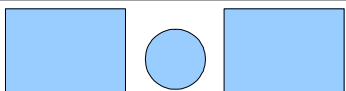
The ball is \_\_\_\_\_

(6)



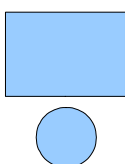
The ball is \_\_\_\_\_

(7)




The ball is \_\_\_\_\_

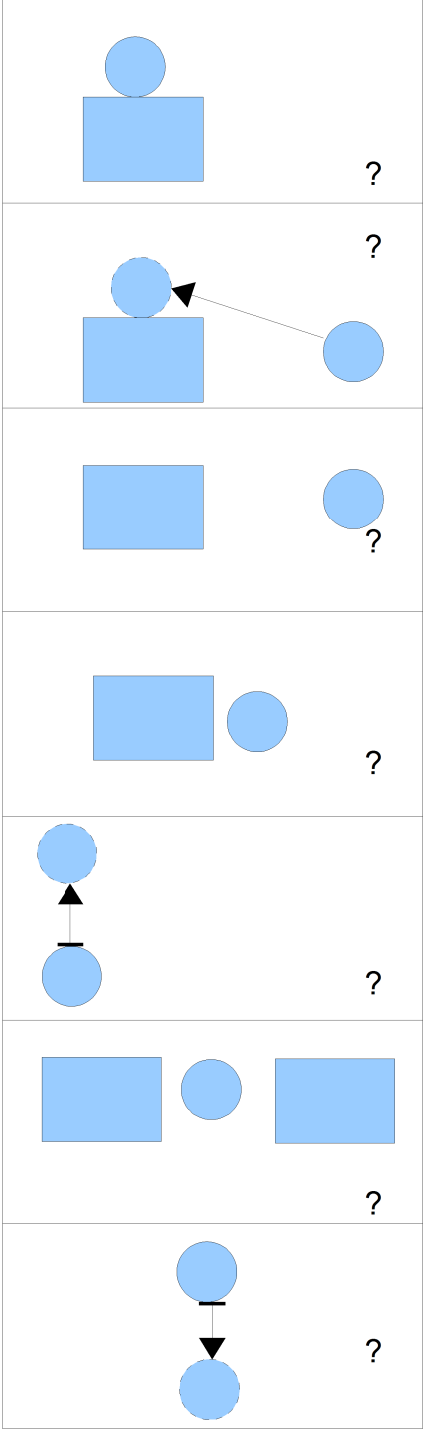
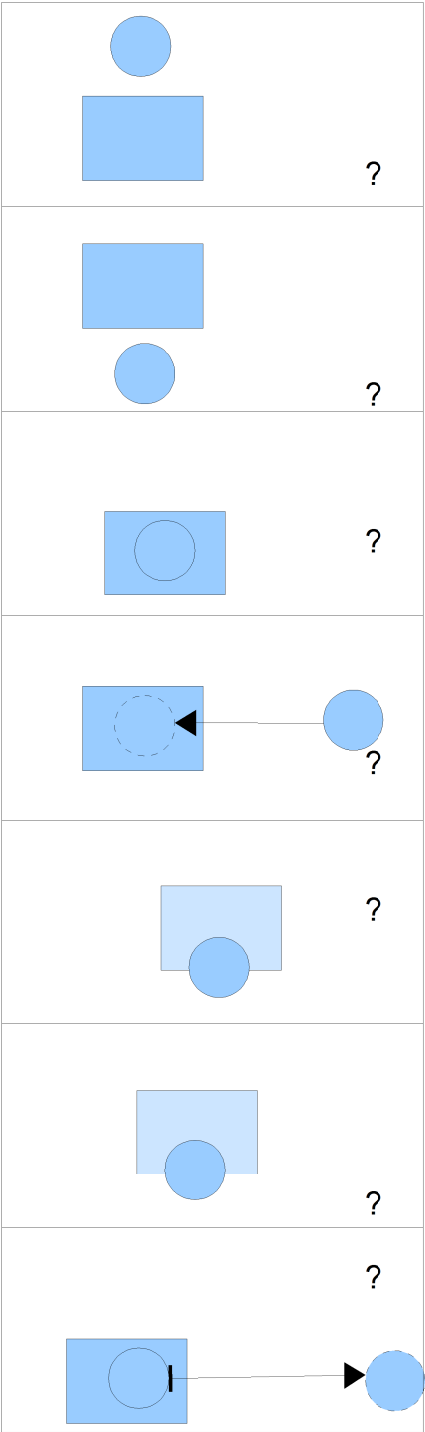
(8)

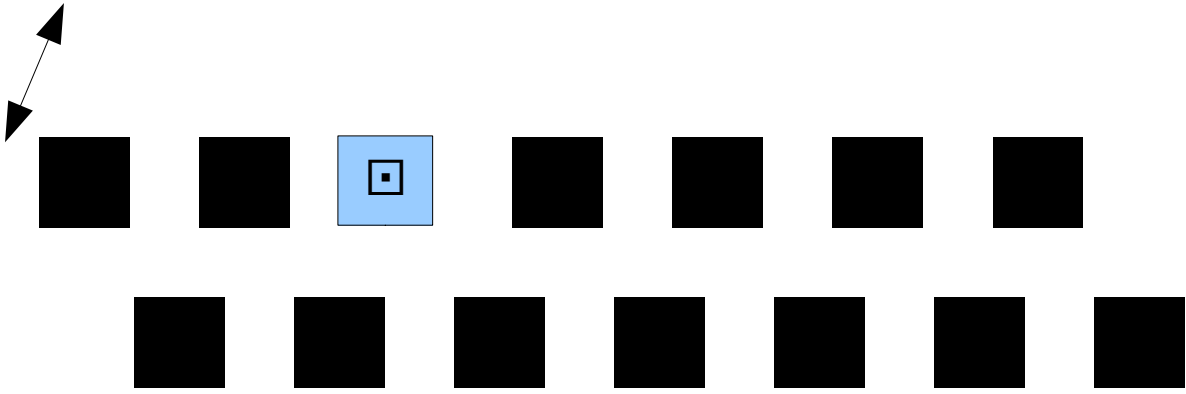


The ball is \_\_\_\_\_

# 8.16 Exercise

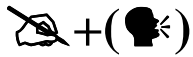
(Cut  out the pictures with the ball and the box. Put the cards in front of you, with the picture-side down. Turn one card and say what you see. Look at the example at the end of this exercise.)





>  The ball is in the box.

## 8.17 Quiz 50



(This is your task: Listen to the questions on the CD and / or read the questions and mark the answer that makes sense. With the CD you can practice listening: Do not read the questions, just listen to the questions on the CD and mark the answer that makes sense.)

1. Can you tell me the way to the lake? ☐ 1a. I like telling jokes.  
☐ 1b. Go straight on and turn left at the traffic lights.  
☐ 1c. Yes, please take one.
  
2. Can I walk there? ☐ 2a. Yes, it is rather far.  
☐ 2b. Yes, it is not very far.  
☐ 2c. No, thank you.
  
3. What did you do last Sunday? ☐ 3a. I went to the beach.  
☐ 3b. I will drive to the park.  
☐ 3c. He played tennis with a friend.
  
4. Is this the way to the sea? ☐ 4a. No, I can not see this film.  
☐ 4b. Yes, just go straight on.  
☐ 4c. No, she is not here.
  
5. What building is this? ☐ 5a. This is the river.  
☐ 5b. This is the map.  
☐ 5c. This is the embassy.

## 8.16 Exercise

Do 8.10 again and use the words *next to*, *behind*, *in front of*, ...

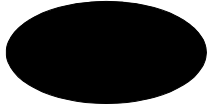
## 9 Telling about things

(≠ persons)

### 9.1 What color is this? [wɒt 'kʌlə ɪz ðɪs]

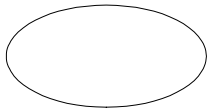
51

This is...



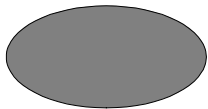
black [blæk]

Usually, the words in this book are in black.



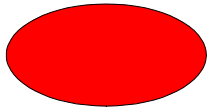
white [waɪt]

White is the color of snow.



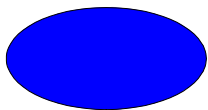
grey [greɪ]

You get grey when you mix black and white.



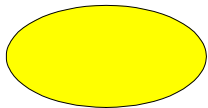
red [red]

Red is the color of the stop sign.



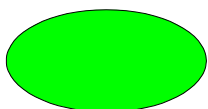
blue [blu:]

The UN flag is in white and blue:



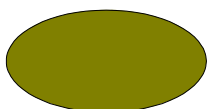
yellow ['jeləʊ]

The Yellow Pages list business phone numbers.



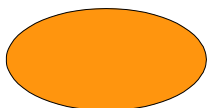
green [grɪn]

You get green when you mix blue and yellow.



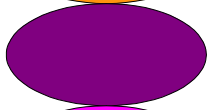
brown [braʊn]

You get brown when you mix red, blue and yellow.



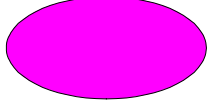
orange ['ɒrəndʒ]

An orange is orange.



purple ['pɜ:rpəl]

Some information in this book is in purple.



pink [pɪŋk]

## 9.2 Exercise



This is the UN's flag. It has 2 colors: blue and white.  
(You can see the world in white and the background in blue.)



What does the flag of your country look like?

---

---



Look at the little boy and the man? What colors are their clothes [kloʊðz]?

The boy's pullover is green, his jeans is grey.  
The color of the man's clothes is blue with some red.



What colors are your clothes?

---

---

## 9.3 Contrasts (1)

Look at the words here: Some words are **new** [n(j)u:]. Some words are **old**. [ould]



The man on the left is **young**. [jʌŋ] The man on the right is **old**.

The left man is **young-er** [jʌŋgə] **than** the right man.

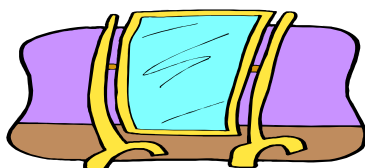
**more young** [mɔ:ɹ]

↑ The man on the left is **tall**. [tɔ:l] ↓ The man on the right is **small**. [smɔ:l]  
The left man is **tall-er** **than** the right man. Of all men here, he is the **tall-est** man.

**most tall** [moust]

↔ The man on the left is **thin**. [θɪn] ↔ The man on the right is **big**.

The left man is **thinner** **than** the right man.



■ This mirror is **big**.

[ˈmɪrə]



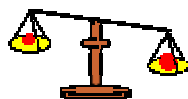
■ This mirror is not big, it is **small**.

QUALITY 🤝😊 The left mirror is **good**.

QUALITY 🤝😞 The right mirror is **bad**. [bæd]

The left mirror is **better** (gooder) than the right mirror.

= The right mirror is **worse** [wɜ:rs] (badder) than the left mirror.



1 kg The ball on the left is **light**. [laɪt]

The ball on the right is **heavy**. [ˈhevi] 2 kg

$$121 - 78 = ?$$

This task is **difficult**. [ˈdɪfɪkəlt]

$$1 + 1 = ?$$

This task is **easy**. [ˈi:zi]

This line is **long**. \_\_\_\_\_ This line is **short**.

This line is **strong**. \_\_\_\_\_ This line is not **fine**.



## 9.4 Word-List “Contrasts (1)” 52

				
Look at this list.	['lʊk æt ðɪs lɪst]			
look	[lʊk]			
word	[wɜːrd]			
thing	[θɪŋ]			
old	[oʊld]			
new	[njuː] ~ [nuː]			
young	[jʌŋ]			
good	[ɡʊd]			
bad	[bæd]			
better	['betər]			
worse	[wɜːrs]			
mirror	['mɪrər]			
big	[bɪɡ]			
small	[smɔːl]			
tall	[tɔːl]			
more	[mɔːr]			
thin	[θɪn]			
light	[laɪt]			
heavy	['hevi]			
easy	['iːzi]			
difficult	['dɪfɪkəlt]			
task	[tæsk] [tɑːsk]			
line	[laɪn]			
long	[lɔːŋ]			
short	[ʃɔːrt]			
strong	[strɔːŋ]			
fine	[faɪn]			

## 9.5 Contrasts (2)

$$2 + 2 = ?$$

This question [ˈkwɛstʃən] is **simple**.

$$(2 + 2)^3 \div 9 = ?$$

This question is **complex**.

The task on the left and the task on the right are **the same**, but the answers are **different**:

$$2 + 2 = 4$$

This answer [ˈænsər] is **right** (= correct).

$$2 + 2 = 5$$

This answer is not right, it is **wrong**. [rɔŋ]



(Carlo): "My name is Carlo."

This is **true**. This is **the truth** [tru:θ].



(Carlo): "My name is Antonio."

This is **false** [fɔ:ls]. This is **a lie**. [laɪ]



"I am **strong**".

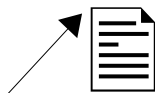


"I am **weak**." [wi:k]

Apples are rather **hard** ↓↓.

Tomatoes are rather **soft** ↓.

Fruits are usually full of sugar: they are **sweet** [swi:t]. But a lemon is very **bitter**.



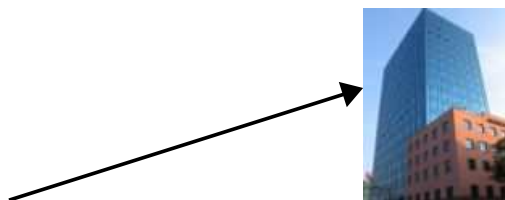
This is the **top** line.

Look at the line at the top of the list.



This is the **bottom** [ˈbɒtəm] line.

Look at the line at the bottom of the list.



This building is **high** [haɪ].



This building is **low** [ləʊ].



This symbol is **square** [skwer], it is **a square**.



This symbol is **round** [raʊnd], it is **a circle**.



This glass is **full** [fʊl].



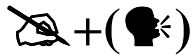
This glass is **empty**.

## 9.6 Word-List “Contrasts (2)” 53

				
simple	['sɪmpəl]			
question	['kwɛstʃən]		...?	
answer	['ænsər]~['ɑ:nsər]		(...?) - .....	
the same	[ðə 'seɪm]		=	
different	['dɪfrənt]		≠	
right	[raɪt]			
wrong	[rɒŋ]			
true	[tru:]			
false	[fɔ:ls]			
truth	[tru:θ]			tell the truth
lie	[laɪ]			tell a lie
strong	[strɒŋ]			
weak	[wi:k]			
before	[bɪ'fɔ:r]		morning = before 12:00	
after	['æftər] ~ ['ɑ:ftər]		afternoon = after 12:00	
hard	[hɑ:rd]			
soft	[sɒft]			
sweet	[swi:t]			
bitter	['bɪtər]			
top	[tɒp]			
bottom	['bɒtəm]			
high	[haɪ]			
low	[ləʊ]			
square	[skwer]			
round	[raʊnd]			
circle	['sɜ:rkəl]			
full	[fʊl]			
empty	['emti]			



## 9.8 Quiz 54



(This is your task: Listen to the questions on the CD and / or read the questions and mark the answer that makes sense. With the CD you can practice listening: Do not read the questions, just listen to the questions on the CD and mark the answer that makes sense.)

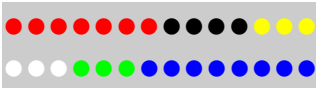
- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. How old is Omar?              | <input type="checkbox"/> 1a. He is very young.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 1b. August 11.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 1c. Blue.                                  |
| 2. Where do I have to turn left? | <input type="checkbox"/> 2a. Go straight.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 2b. At the third corner.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 2c. D Street is longer than E Street. |
| 3. Which color is the school?    | <input type="checkbox"/> 3a. It is yellow.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 3b. It is heavy.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 3c. Take Bus Number 21.                      |
| 4. Marco is smaller than Monica. | <input type="checkbox"/> 4a. She is in Tokyo.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 4b. I need help.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 4c. But he is taller than Carlos.         |
| 5. Where is the hospital?        | <input type="checkbox"/> 5a. In the lake.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 5b. It is worse.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 5c. It is between the river and the park.     |

## 9.9 Quiz 55

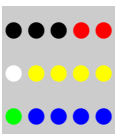


(Read the questions or listen to the questions on the CD. Mark with a cross the correct answer.)

Box 1 (28 balls)



Box 2 (15 balls)

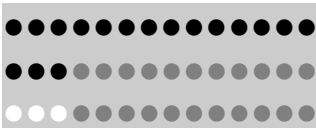


Which box ...?

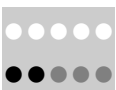
1. is smaller?
2. has more yellow balls?
3. is more heavy?
4. has more blue balls?
5. has more black balls?

Box 1	Box 2
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Box 3 (42 balls)



Box 4 (10 balls)



Which box ...?

6. is longer?
7. has more black balls?
8. is lighter?
9. is taller?
10. has more grey balls?

Box 3	Box 4
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

## 9.10 Feelings [ˈfiːlɪŋz]

A: I really care about you. So: How do you feel?

[ˈriːli] [ker əˈbaʊt]

[fi:l] [waɪ]

B: 😞 I feel bad.

A: **Why** do you feel bad? (= what makes you feel bad?)

B:

I am hungry.  
[ˈhʌŋɡri]



I am thirsty.  
[ˈθɜːrsti]



I am angry.  
[ˈæŋɡri]



I am afraid. I am full of fear.  
[əˈfreɪd] [fɪr]



I am tired.  
[taɪəd]



I am hot.  
[hɒt]



I am cold.  
[kəʊld]




I am sad.  
[sæd]



I am happy. [ˈhæpi]  
Look at me! Look at my smile! [lʊk æt maɪ ˈsmail]

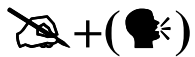
Do not worry (= Do not be afraid)! Be happy!

## 9.11 Word-List “Feelings” 56

				
feelings	['fi:lɪŋz]		feel + ing	
I really care about you.	[aɪ 'ri:li 'ker ə'baʊt ju:]			
really	['ri:li]		<i>Is it correct? - Yes. Really? - Yes, yes, really.</i>	
care about	[ker ə'baʊt]		= want to know how someone feels or how something is	
how do you feel?	[haʊ du: ju: 'fi:l]			
Why?	[waɪ]		= What makes it so?	
hungry	['hʌŋɡri]			
thirsty	['θɜ:rsti]			
angry	['æŋɡri]			
afraid	['əfreɪd]			
full of fear	[fʊl ɒv 'fɪr]			
fear	[fɪr]			
tired	[taɪərd]			
hot	[hɒt]			
cold	[kəʊld]			
sad	[sæd]			
happy	['hæpi]		Happy Birthday!	
look at my smile	['lʊk æt maɪ 'smaɪl]			
look at	['lʊk æt]			
smile	[smaɪl]			
worry	['wʌri]			



## 9.12 Exercise



How do you feel today? \_\_\_\_\_

Tell about a happy day that you had. When was that day? Why were you happy (= What made you so happy)?

---

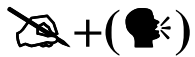
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## 9.13 Exercise: Create a dialog



A boy tells his father how he feels. Write a conversation between the boy and his father.

The boy: \_\_\_\_\_

The father: \_\_\_\_\_

The boy: \_\_\_\_\_

The father: \_\_\_\_\_

The boy: \_\_\_\_\_

The father: \_\_\_\_\_

## 9.14 Quiz

Today, Ahmed feels unhappy (= not happy). What are his feelings?

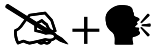
### **Word Salad “Feelings”** (with 5 words)

(This word salad has 5 words from the word-field of feelings—in horizontal or vertical order.)

↓→

c	r	e	x	d	p	z	l	v	y
c	o	l	d	h	u	t	t	y	p
t	e	a	c	h	e	r	h	e	l
b	x	w	o	s	a	d	i	l	h
g	s	s	d	a	p	f	r	l	o
t	i	r	e	d	a	g	s	o	d
a	g	f	r	w	y	g	t	w	f
t	h	u	r	s	d	a	y	o	k
h	a	n	g	r	y	e	s	a	w
j	n	r	m	e	s	t	e	s	r

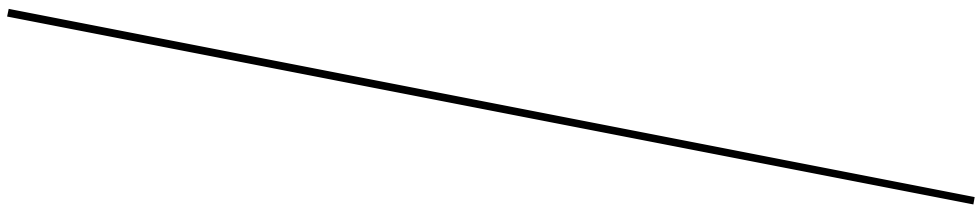
## 9.15 Quiz



(The name of the game is “Sound Domino”: Practice to pronounce words. See the following words. Look at the first 2 words. Word 2 starts with the sound that is the end-sound of Word 1: [n]. Your task: Go on. Find the word that starts with the end-sound of Word 2. This will be your Word 3. Then find the word that starts with the end-sound of Word 3. .... Do not mix up sounds and letters.)

fine

[faɪn]



big

car

dance

now

outside

room

paint

truth

job

get off

manage

thing

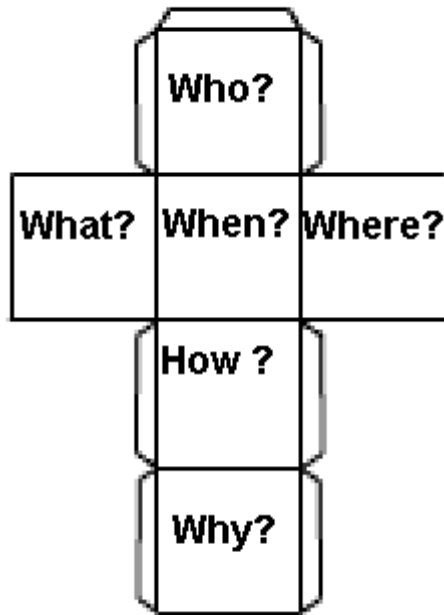
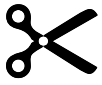
school

shop

like

fish

## 9.16 Exercise



1 = What ...?

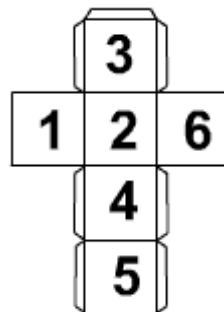
2 = When ...?

3 = Who ...?

4 = How ...?

5 = Why ...?

6 = Where ...?



## 10 Asking for help

### 10.1 Help 57

Excuse me. Can you help me, please?

Where is the police?



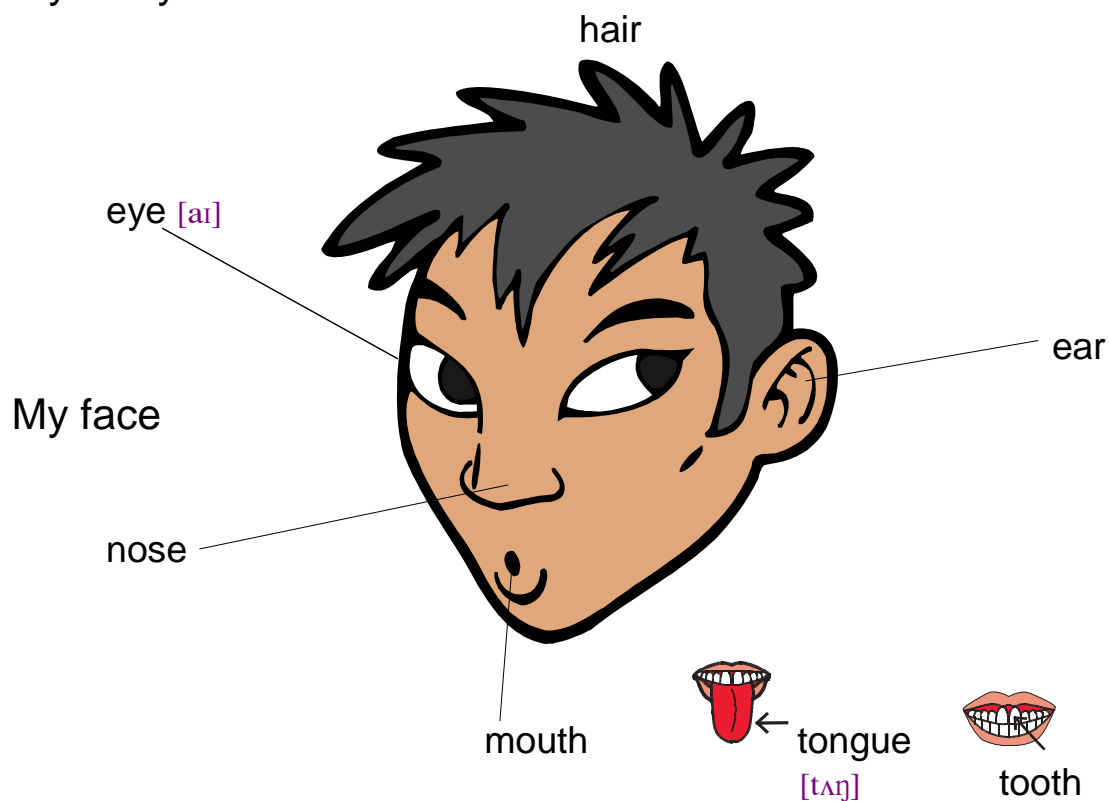
Where is the toilet? [ˈtɔɪlɪt]



My head hurts! [maɪ hed hɜːrts] I need a doctor!

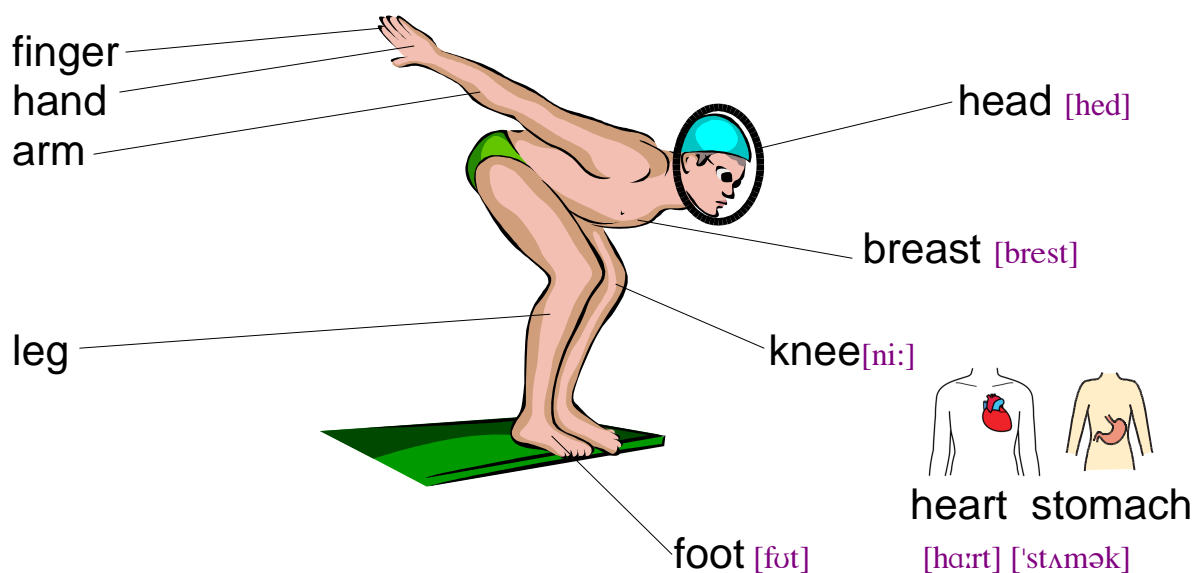


## 10.2 My Body



Other body-parts:

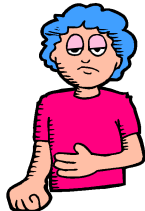


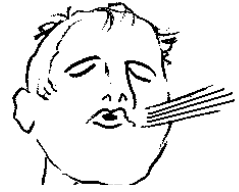
back neck



With your	eyes	you	see, look and watch (with glasses 🕶).
With your	ears	you	hear 🦻 sounds and listen to 🦻 sounds.
With your	nose	you	smell.
With your	tongue	you	taste.
With your	mouth	you	speak, eat and breathe air (in and out).
With your	hand	you	touch things and hold 🖐 things.

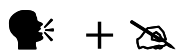
## 10.3 Word-List “My body” 58

				
body	['bɒdi]			
face	[feɪs]			
hair	[heɪ]			
eye	[aɪ]			
ear	[ɪr]			
nose	[noʊz]			
mouth	[maʊθ]			
body-parts	['bɒdi pa:rts]			
part	[pa:rt]			
head	[hed]			
breast	[brest]			
back	[bæk]			
neck	[nek]			
finger	['fɪŋgər]			
hand	[hænd]			
arm	[ɑ:rm]			
knee	[ni:]			
leg	[leg]			
foot	[fʊt]			
tongue	[tʌŋ]		 <p>1. tongue 2. English and Spanish are global tongues.</p>	
tooth	[tu:θ]	1 tooth 2 teeth [ti:θ]		
heart	[ha:rt]			

stomach	['stʌmək]			My stomach hurts.
hurt	['hɜ:rt]			
glasses	[glɑ:sɪz] [glæ:sɪz]			
throat	[θroʊt]			
breathe	[bri:ð]		  in ←←← out →→→	breathe in breathe out
air	[er]		air	
sound	[saʊnd]		♪	
hear	[hi:ə]		hear a sound	
smell	[smel]		check with your nose: is the food good or bad? = smell the food	
taste	[teɪst]		check with your tongue: is the food good or bad? = taste the food	
touch	[tʌtʃ]		put your fingers/hand on a thing = touch the thing	
hold	[hould]	past (1+2): <i>held</i>	put a thing in your hand = hold the thing	



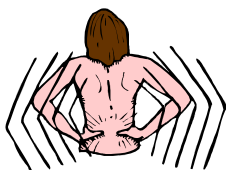
## 10.4 Quiz



(This is your task: Say and write down what is wrong with these persons. Look at the example in Number 1.)



1



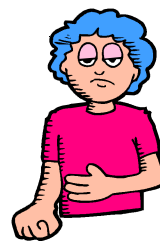
2



3



4



5

1 *Her arm hurts. / The woman's arm hurts.*

2

3





4



5


## 10.5 Emergencies (+10.6) 59

**[i:'mɜːrdʒənsɪz]**

- A: This is an emergency.  
 Help me, please / I need help.  
 I am in trouble. **[trʌbl]**  
 I am in danger. **[ˈdeɪndʒər]**
- B: What is your problem?  
 What happened? **[ˈhæpənd]**

	<p>A: There was an accident. <b>[ˈæksɪdənt]</b>          There was a car crash. <b>[ˈkɑːr kræʃh]</b></p>
	<p>Fire! <b>[faɪər]</b>          A house is on fire.  <b>[haʊs]</b>          Look at the smoke!  <b>[smʊk]</b></p>
	<p>My car had a breakdown! It is broken!  <b>[ˈbreɪkdaʊn]</b> <b>[ˈbrʊkən]</b></p> <p>Look at the smoke!</p>
	<p>I fell.          My foot hurts. Is it broken?  <b>[hɜːrts]</b></p>

	<p>My stomach hurts. / It <u>is hurt·ing</u>.          ['stʌmək hɜ:rts]      the hurting is <u>now</u>          I feel pain in my stomach.          [fi:l peɪn]</p>
	<p>Look!          Blood <u>is coming</u> out from my finger!          [blʌd]      the coming is <u>now</u>          There is blood on my finger!          It is full of blood!          ['fʊl ov]</p>
	<p>I am looking for my money ['mʌni]!           Somebody <b>took</b> [tʊk] my money!          Someone <b>stole</b> [stəʊl] my money!   <b>Did</b> you <b>take</b> my money?  <b>Did</b> you <b>steal</b> [sti:l] my money?</p>

A: Call 

the police  
a doctor

, please.

I feel ill.

I am allergic to milk.

I need

to go to a pharmacy.  
 medicine. ['medɪsən]  
 to see a doctor.

to see a judge. [dʒʌdʒ]



a lawyer  
 [lɔ:jə]




that defend·s me at court  
 [di'fend]      [kɔ:rt]



## 10.6 Word-List “Emergencies” 60

				
emergency	[i:'mɜ:rdʒənsi]			
This is an emergency				
I need help	[aɪ ni:d 'help]		- - - - -	
Help me, please			- - - - -	
I am in trouble.	[trʌbl]			
I am in danger	['deɪndʒər]			
What is your problem?	['prɒbləm]			
What happen-ed?	[wat 'hæpənd]	< happen	What was the scenario?	
There was an accident.	['æksɪdənt]		crash	
There was a car crash.	['kɑ:r kræʃ]		car=automobile	
Fire!	[faɪər]			
A house is on fire.	[haʊs]			
smoke	[smoʊk]		Look at the smoke.  Can smoke I? - No smoking, please. 	
broken »	['brʊkən] [breɪk]	< break	A thing is broken = A thing does not work.	
« break		past 1: <i>broke</i> (2: <i>broken</i> )	make broken	
breakdown	['breɪkdaʊn]		(break + down) A car is broken = A car had a breakdown	
fall	[fɔ:l]	past 1: <i>fell</i> [fel] (2: <i>fallen</i> )	go down without wanting to go down	
My foot hurts.	[maɪ 'fʊt hɜ:rts]			

My stomach hurts.	[maɪ 'stʌmək hɜːrts]			
My stomach is hurting.	[maɪ 'stʌmək ɪz 'hɜːrtɪŋ]		<b>is X-ing =</b> X is <u>now</u>	
I feel pain in my stomach.	[aɪ fiːl 'peɪn ɪn maɪ 'stʌmək]			
Blood is coming out from my finger. »	['blʌd ɪz 'kʌmɪŋ aʊt frɒm maɪ 'fɪŋɡər]			
« blood	[blʌd]			
« come	[kʌm]	past 1: <i>came</i> [keɪm] (2: <i>come</i> )	≠ go	
« is coming	[ɪz 'kʌmɪŋ]		The coming is now.	
There is blood on my finger.				
My finger is full of blood.	['fʊl ɒv]			
look for	[lʊk fɔːr]		looking for → finding	
someone = somebody	['sʌmwʌn] ['sʌmbɒdi]		a person	
take	[teɪk]	past 1: <i>took</i> [tʊk] (2: <i>taken</i> [teɪkən])	≠ give	
steal	[stiːl]	past 1: <i>stole</i> [stəʊl] (2: <i>stolen</i> [stəʊləŋ])	= taking from someone without asking	
money	['mʌni]		₹ \$ € £	
Call ...	[kɔːl]		☎ 📞	
I feel ill.	[fiːl ɪl]		= I do not feel good. 	
I am allergic to ...	[ə'leɪdʒɪk]		< allergy	
ill	[ɪl]			
court	[kɔːrt]			
lawyer	[lɔːjər]			
judge	[dʒʌdʒ]			
defend	[dɪ'fend]		help someone at court	

## 10.7 Exercise



Tell about an emergency that happened to you or to one of your friends.

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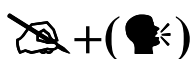
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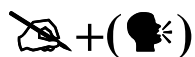
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## 10.8 Quiz 61



- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. What is his problem?               | <input type="checkbox"/> 1a. My foot hurts.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 1b. He broke his leg.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 1c. Take the bus.                             |
| 2. What is your problem?              | <input type="checkbox"/> 2a. I had an accident.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 2b. Fine, thank you.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 2c. Hello.                                 |
| 3. My house is on fire!               | <input type="checkbox"/> 3a. Call the firemen.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 3b. Call the hospital.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 3c. Call the teacher.                     |
| 4. My stomach hurts!                  | <input type="checkbox"/> 4a. Take the bus.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 4b. Take a glass of tea.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 4c. Take your glasses.                      |
| 5. What is the doctor's phone number? | <input type="checkbox"/> 5a. Call the doctor.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 5b. It is bus number fifteen.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 5c. Twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two. |

## 10.9 Quiz



(In every set of 5 words, there is 1 word that is different ( $\neq$ ) from the others. This is your task: Find out the word that is different, cross it out and say how this word is different. Look at the example in Number 1.)

(1) December, March, May, Tennis, April are \_\_\_\_\_,

→

December, March, May, ~~Tennis~~, April are months,  
*Tennis is a sport.*

(2) arm, leg, head, stomach, pharmacy are \_\_\_\_\_,

\_\_\_\_\_

(3) eye, ear, breast, tooth, nose are \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(4) look, speak, eat, drink, taste are \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(5) hospital, pharmacy, house, hotel, doctor are \_\_\_\_\_,

\_\_\_\_\_

## 10.10 Police reports

~~~~~  
What happened?

(1) .... **I was walking** in the park, when somebody **stole** my car. ....

= .... When I was walking in the park, somebody **stole** my car. ....



(2) .... **We were visiting** the museum, when somebody **broke** into our house. ....

= .... When we were visiting the museum, somebody **broke** into our house. ....



(3) .... **I was driving** over the crossroads, when another driver **crashed** into my car. ...

= ... When I was driving over the crossroads, another driver **crashed** into my car. ...



## 10.11 Being in action

~~~~~  
When you need to talk about an action in process at a special moment (present, past or future), then you do not use the simple form of the action-word — you use this construction

**“am/are/is (= present), was/were (= past), will be (= future)” + ACTION-WORD + “-ing”.**

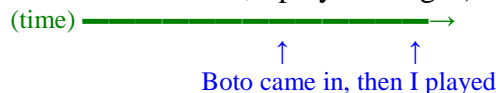
Usually, I do not play bongos. But look! At the moment I **am play-ing** bongos.



At that moment when Boto came into the room, I **was playing** bongos.



(Contrast: When Boto came into the room, I played bongos)

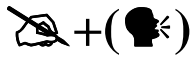


At that moment tomorrow, at 10, I **will be playing** bongos.





## 10.12 Quiz



(Your task: Say the following letters from the alphabet. Then find a word the sounds like this letter.  
Example: *B – be.*)

C \_\_\_\_\_

I \_\_\_\_\_

R \_\_\_\_\_

T \_\_\_\_\_

U \_\_\_\_\_

Y \_\_\_\_\_

# 11 Shopping

## 11.1 Conversation: 62

## At the market (1)



Konolongo mata. Hatalugu ferede?

Excuse me, do you speak English?

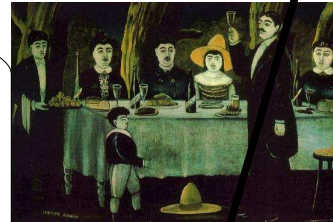
(very loud 🗣️) Yes.  
What do you want (= wish)?  
[wɒnt]

(a little afraid; why is he so loud?)  
.... I need some food for a party this evening.

(very loud) OK.  
What do you want (= What would you like)?

.... Hm. What would you suggest[sə'dʒest] ?  
(= What would you do?)

I???  
It depend·s on you and your guest·s!  
[dɪ'pendz ɒn] [gests]  
You must (= have to) know what you want.  
Decide.[dɪ'saɪd]  
(A: x or y?) – B: x.



Okay. Then .... give me five steaks and ten eggs, please. ...  
What is the price[praɪs]? How much[mʌtʃ] is it? €€€ \$\$\$ ¥¥¥

It costs 8.75.

Oh, I think • (that) this is a lot[ə lɒt] (= much) .




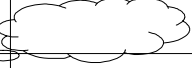

(angry): Here we do not bargain['bɑ:rgən].  
~~A: €€€ \$\$\$ ¥¥¥ 2: € \$ ¥ A: €€ \$\$\$ ¥¥ B: OK~~

(full of surprise): Well(= Hm) ... okay. Thank you. Good-bye.

(to himself): This woman was  
not very friendly (= not like a friend).

(to herself): This man showed no respect[rɪ'spekt].

## 11.2 Word-List “At the market (1)” 63

				
market	['mɑ:rkɪt]			
loud	[laʊd]		loud  ≠ soft 	
want	[wɒnt]			
evening	['i:vnɪŋ]		= time between afternoon and night	
think	[θɪŋk]	past 1+2: <i>thought</i> [θɔ:t]	I think =  ≈ I have the feeling that ...	
suggest	[sə'dʒest]		I suggest = I say what I think you should do	
depend on	[dɪ'pend ɒn]		A: <i>Do you want to go by foot or by bus?</i> -- B: <i>It depends: is it far or not?</i>	
guest	[gest]		≈ visitor	
decide	[dɪ'saɪd]		<i>You can say A or B. You can decide.</i>	
price	[praɪs]		The jeans is 10\$. The price of the jeans is 10\$.	
How much is it?	[haʊ mʌtʃ ɪz ɪt]		= What is the price?	
much	[mʌtʃ]		≠ a little	
cost	[kɒst]	past 1+2: <i>cost</i>	The jeans costs 10\$. = The price of the jeans is 10\$.	
a lot	[ə lɒt]		= much	
bargain	['bɑ:rgən]		= talk about the price of a thing	
surprise	[sə'rpraɪz]		X is a surprise. = I did not think that this would happen.	
well	[wel]			
friendly	['frendli]			
respect	[rɪ'spekt]		= make the other person feel good	

## 11.3 Culture contrasts: Small business

Look at the conversation “At the market (1)” again. Doing business is not easy. Different cultures do business in different ways.

Example: When do you bargain?

In North America and Europe you can bargain only about expensive (= high-price) products (for example: cars) or products that exist only one time (for example: paintings).

In other countries of the world bargaining is the usual way of doing business. But there are some things that you have to respect:

- When you see a sign “fixed prices”, you do not bargain.
- In some cultures you can only bargain with the boss of the shop, not with someone that works for him.
- In some cultures you bargain only at open-air markets, but not at supermarkets or at small shops in buildings.
- In some cultures you bargain about prices only for 5% to 10%; in other cultures you bargain about prices for 50% or more.

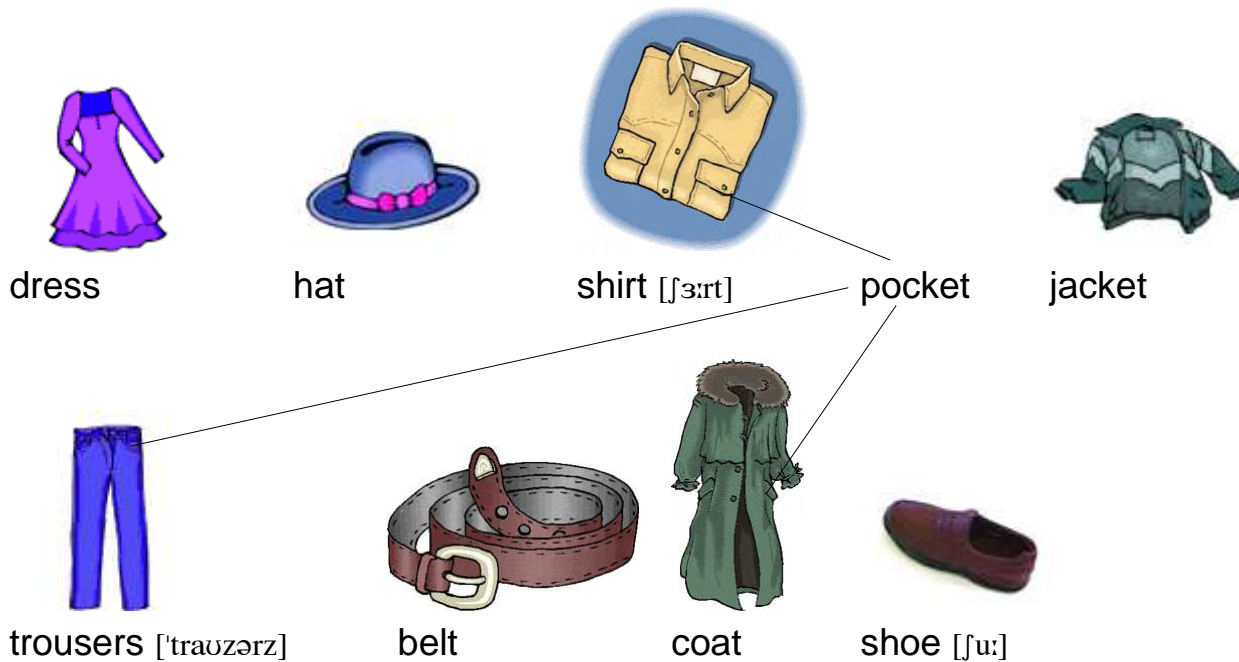
You can watch other interesting things, too.

Example:

When people see that you are not from their country, they often speak very loudly, because they think you can understand them better then.

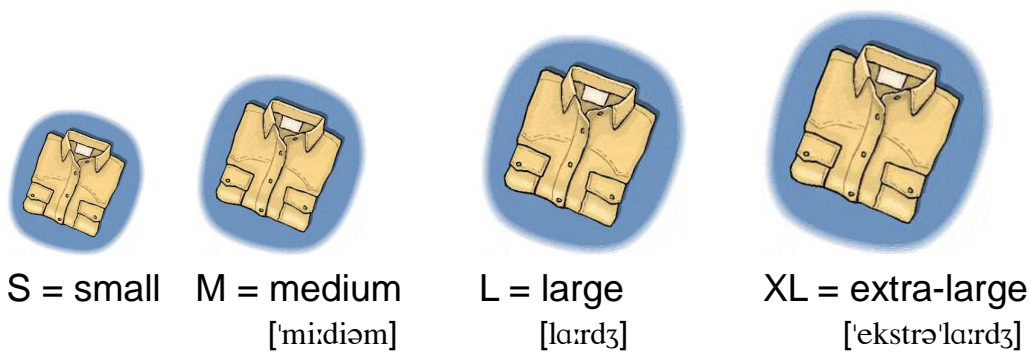
Do not think that people are unfriendly. The usual thing in all cultures is: people want to be friendly.

## 11.4 Clothes [kloʊðz]



a pair [peɪ] of shoes = 2 shoes

What size do you need?  
[saɪz]



## 11.5 Word-List “Clothes” 64

				
clothes	[klaʊðz]			
dress	[dres]			
hat	[hæt]			
shirt	[ʃɜ:rt]		<i>T-shirt</i>	
jacket	['dʒækɪt]			
trousers	['traʊzərz]		Jeans are a type of trousers.	
belt	[belt]			
coat	[kəʊt]			
pocket	['pɒkɪt]			
shoe	[ʃu:]			
pair	[peɪ]		= 2	
What size do you need?	[wɒt 'saɪz du: ju: 'ni:d]			
size	[saɪz]			
medium	['mi:diəm]			
large	[la:rdʒ]			

## 11.6 Quiz

### Word Salad “Clothes”

(This word salad has 6 words from the word-field of clothes—in horizontal→ or vertical↓ order.)

c	r	s	w	d	p	z	l	e	y
c	a	h	e	t	p	v	c	m	p
n	g	i	t	e	a	o	n	s	t
b	d	r	e	s	s	t	t	h	r
g	a	t	r	o	j	s	h	o	o
t	v	e	v	h	a	t	j	e	u
a	x	s	h	o	c	o	a	t	s
f	a	e	h	a	k	m	i	l	e
h	o	f	o	e	e	j	c	l	r
j	a	g	g	i	t	u	e	y	s

## 11.7 Conversation: At the market (2) 65

Nalang nalang. Susulolomikima.

Yes sir. Of course [əv 'kɔ:rs] (= yes yes! no problem), sir.  
How can I help you, sir?

What are you looking for, sir?  
(= What do you want to find?)

What size do you need, sir?  
What color do you want, sir?

Look, sir, this is a great [gret] (= wonderful) jacket for a great price.  
It is only [ounli] (= just) 30 dollars.

You mean [mi:n] (= want to say) that you have size medium?

What about (=What do you think of) this one?  
A special [speʃəl] offer!  
It is also only 30\$! What a chance [tʃæns]!  
Try [traɪ] it. Put [put] it on.

OK, take it for 25 dollars.

???

What does it mean?

No, no, sir, look at the jacket, sir, and say how much you want to pay  
(=how much you want to give for buying this).

Well... OK.

Oh! Do you speak English?

I am just looking around. ↻

Well, I am trying to find a new jacket.

Well, let me just look around a little.

I agree [ə'gri:] (= I think/say what you think/say) that this is a nice jacket, but I take medium size, not large.

Yes.

That is too [tu:] expensive (=The price is too high).  
Look! Here the jacket has a little fault [fɔ:lt]  
(= the jacket is not OK).

When there is one bad apple, there are soon (= in the near future) three.


... That is how we say in our country.

I do not have a dictionary [dɪkʃənəri] in your language [læŋgwɪdʒ] with me, but it means: when there is one fault, it is probable (chance = over 50%) (that) I will soon find other faults.

Hmmm... 10 dollars?



## 11.8 Word-List “At the market (2)” 66

				
mam	['mæm]		≈ Ms.	
sir	[sɜ:r]		≈ Mr.	
great	[greɪt]		Great! Super!	
only	['oʊnli]		not more	
agree	[ə'gri:]		I agree = I say the same as you.	
mean	[mi:n]		I mean = I want to say  This means... = = This wants to say... Example: “Hola” means “Hello” in Spanish.	
What about...?	[wɒt ə'baʊt]		What do you think of ...?	
special	['speʃəl]		= not usual = very good	
offer	['ɒfər]		I offer X to you. = I give X to you if you want it (and if you give me what I want)	
chance	[tʃæns] ~ [tʃɑ:ns]		something that someone offers you to do <i>This happened by chance.</i> = <i>You did not think that this would happen.</i>	
try	[traɪ]		1. I want to try X. = I want to check out X. = I want to see what X is like 2. <i>try (on) clothes</i>	
put	[pʊt]	past 1+2: <i>put</i>	Put it there! = Take from here to there!  <i>put on clothes ↔ put off clothes</i>	
too	[tu:]		<u>too</u> old = “ <u>over</u> -old”, <u>un-usually</u> old	
expensive	[eks'pensɪv]		X is expensive. = X costs a lot. = The price of X is high.	
fault	[fɔ:lt]		X has a fault. = There is something wrong with X.	

soon	[su:n]		= not far in the future	
dictionary	['dɪkʃənəri]		= a book of words and their mean·ing·s	
language	['læŋgwɪdʒ]		<i>English and Spanish are languages.</i>	
probable	['prɒbəbl]		X is probable. = There is a high chance that X will be true.	
pay	[peɪ]	past 1+2: <i>paid</i> [peɪd]	= give money <i>pay for</i>	

## 11.9 Linking sentences

(1)

This is a shoe. The shoe is red. →

This is a shoe that is red.

= This is a shoe which is red.

This is a shoe. I like this shoe. →

This is a shoe that I like.

= This is a shoe \_\_\_\_ I like.

= This is a shoe which I like.

This is a baby. The baby is happy. →

This is a baby that is happy.

= That is a baby who is happy

This is a baby. I like this baby. →

This is a baby that I like.

This is a baby \_\_\_\_ I like.

= This is a baby who I like.

This is a shoe. She is looking for this shoe. →

This is the shoe that she is looking for.

= This is the shoe \_\_\_\_ she is looking for.

= This is the shoe for which is looking.

This is a baby. She is looking for this baby. →

This is the baby that she is looking for.

= This is the baby \_\_\_\_ she is looking for.

= This is the baby for who she is looking.

(2)

He says: "This is good." →

He says that this is good.

= He says \_\_\_\_ this is good.

He asks: "Is this good?" →

He asks if this is good.

He asks: "How is this?" →

He asks \_\_\_\_ how this is.

He asks: "How does Tom feel?" →

He asks \_\_\_\_ how Tom feels.

## 11.10 Give and take 📞 67

		⚡		
own	[oʊn]		(> own·er)	
lend	[lend]	past 1+2: <i>lent</i>		
borrow	['bɒrəʊ]			
send	[send]	past 1+2: <i>sent</i>		
receive	[rɪ'si:v]			
by	[baɪ]		= with = taking	

$$A \xrightarrow{X} B$$

A **gives** X to B

B **takes** X from A

A gives X to B for money 💰 =

B takes X from A for money =

A **sells** X to B

B **buys** X from A

B bought X from A, so now B **owns** X.

A gives X to B for some time 🕒 =

B takes X from A for some time =

A **lends** X to B

B **borrow**s X from A

A gives X to B by mail 📧 =

B takes X from A by mail =

A **sends** X to B

B **receives** [rɪ'si:vz] X from A

A gives money for X =

A **pays** [peɪz] for X

... in cash 💰

... with credit card 🛒

... by check

## 11.11 Conversation: Giving back products with faults 68

### Situation 1:

Hello, I bought this product from you. But I have to complain:  
the dress is of low quality [kwɒlɪti] (= the dress is not good).  
Look! It has a fault here. How can we solve the problem  
[ˈsəʊlv ðə ˈprɒbləm] (= find a way out of the problem)?

I am sorry to hear this, mam.

**I am sure** [ʃʊr] (= it is more than probable) that we can solve the problem.

There are several [ˈsevrəl] (= more than 2) possible [ˈpɒsɪbl] ways  
(= There are more than 2 things that we can do).

We could try to fix the dress by tomorrow and then you can get it back  
[baɪ] (deadline: tomorrow) [bæk] ↗.

Or you can look for a different dress in our shop.

Or you can just have your money back.

What do you consider [kənˈsɪdə] (= see as) the best way?

I would be happy if you could fix the dress. I really like the cut [kʌt] ✂.

OK, mam, we will do our best.

### Situation 2:

Hello, I bought this product from you. But the dress is of low quality.  
Look! It has a fault here. How can we solve the problem?

Well, you bought the dress the way that it is, so we can do nothing for you.


But you sold me a dress with a fault!

Well, you are responsible for checking clothes  
before [bɪˈfɔːr] you buy them. (first check, then buy)

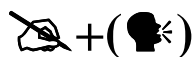
OK, I will ask the police about it. Bye.

Wait, mam. Perhaps (= may be) you can just check  
if you find a different dress that you like in our shop...

## 11.12 Word-list “Giving back products with faults” 69

				
complain	[kəm'pleɪn]		= say that something is not OK	
quality	['kwɒləti]			
solve	[səʊlv]			
several	['sevərəl]		= 3 or more	
possible	['pɒsɪbl]		This is possible. = This can be.	
way	[weɪ]			
sure	[ʃʊr]		<i>possible</i> = 1-50% – <i>probable</i> = 51-99% – <i>sure</i> = 100%	
by	[baɪ]		by tomorrow = tomorrow or earlier = deadline is tomorrow	
back	[bæk]		from A to B and back to A: A → B	
consider	[kən'sɪdər]		I consider this the best way. = I see this as the best way.	
cut	[kʌt]			
responsible	[rɪs'pɒnsɪbl]		At the company, I am responsible for fixing computers.	
before	[bɪ'fɔːr]		Monday comes <u>before</u> Tuesday. Wednesday comes <u>after</u> Tuesday.	
perhaps	[pɛr'hæps]		1. I think that ... 2. it is possible	
wait	[weɪt]		1. <i>wait for somebody</i> 2. A <i>waiter</i> is somebody who works at a restaurant, who asks you what you want to eat and who brings you the food	
if	[ɪf]		1. if → then Example: <i>If it rains, (then) it will be wet.</i> 2. indirect question Example: <i>Check if can you find it.</i> = <i>Check: can you find it?</i>	

## 11.13 Quiz 70



(This is your task: Listen to the questions on the CD and / or read the questions and mark the answer that makes sense. With the CD you can practice listening: Do not read the questions, just listen to the questions on the CD and mark the answer that makes sense.)

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. What size do you need?          | <input type="checkbox"/> 1a. The left side.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 1b. Large.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 1c. Yes, please.  |
| 2. How much would you like to pay? | <input type="checkbox"/> 2a. I would like to pay in cash.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 2b. I sell food.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 2c. 30 dollars.   |
| 3. Do you sell coats?              | <input type="checkbox"/> 3a. Yes, we sell all types of clothes.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 3b. No, we do not sell hats.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 3c. Yes, and also several other drinks. |
| 4. What would you suggest?         | <input type="checkbox"/> 4a. It depends on the cuts you like.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 4b. Yes, I am just a guest.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 4c. No, thank you.                         |
| 5. Who is responsible for this?    | <input type="checkbox"/> 5a. We do not bargain here.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 5b. Yes, this is possible.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 5c. The man in black trousers.                       |

## 11.14 Exercise



(Your task is to write dialogs.)

Dialog 1: Think of something that you want to buy in another city where they do not speak your language. Create a dialog between you and someone who sells the thing that you want to buy.

Dialog 2: At a shop you bought a TV, but after one day the TV is broken. Now you go back to the shop to solve the problem. Create a dialog between you and the person who sold you the TV.

## 12 Being at someone's home

### 12.1 Culture contrasts: Inviting

*When people<sub>[pi:pl]</sub>(=persons) invite<sub>[in'vait]</sub>(=offer) other people to come their home, not every invitation<sub>[ɪnvi'teɪʃən]</sub> is a truth-ful invitation:*

A: The next time you are in my town,  
just come and see me at my home.

*= can be a form of truthful  
inviting or just a form of  
being friendly  
> ask again before you go  
to the other person's home*

A: I would like to invite you to my home some time next week.

> B: Oh, that is very nice of you. What day did you think of?

> (1)A: Thursday or Friday.

*= not a form of truthful  
inviting, just a form  
of friendliness*

I do not know. We will talk about it again.

I do not know right now. I will tell you.

(2)A: Wednesday at 8 in the evening.

*= a form of truthful  
inviting*

> B: Thank you for inviting me.

> (1)B: I am sorry, I already have another date at this day. = No

(2)B: Shall I bring (= take) something with me? = Yes

## 12.2 Conversation: Being a guest 🗣️ 71



Hello Sara, come in.

Hello Nico! Thank you again for inviting me.

I brought [brɔ:t] (= took to here) a little present [ˈprezənt] 📺 for you.

O, thank you! What is it?

It is a box of sweets [swits] from my country.

In my country you give these to people [pi:pəl] 👤👤👤👤 to wish them good luck (= say "Good luck!" to them).

That is very nice of you. Thank you.

You live in a very nice house. And your apartment looks great!

Thank you, but I admit [ədˈmɪt] (= say in full openness) that my wife takes care of the house. She bought all the things here. I hope [hoʊp] you already had time to walk through our city.

Yes. The people are so nice here.

When they see that you are foreign [ˈfɔːrn] (= not from this country), they come to help you at once [ætˈwʌns] (= without waiting another moment).

Yes, this is a habit [ˈhæbɪt] (= a typical activity) for which people love our society [soʊˈsaɪəti] (= people of a state). For example: do you remember [rɪˈmembər] (= still know) Bayo? You met him last week.

Of course. I can not forget [fɔːrˈɡet] (≠ remember) him.

He appears [əˈpiəz] (= looks so) to be such a clever businessman.

I have a date with him tomorrow early [ˈɜːrli] (≠ late) in the morning.

Yes, he is clever. But although [ɔ:lˈðəʊ] (= the fact is that ... but) he is not rich (= with much money), he is always very fair and honest [ˈɒnəst] (= truthful) to business partners.

He would never make them poor [puːr] (≠ rich). You can rely [rɪˈlaɪ] on that (= be sure about that).


-- But now, let us eat.

You will now become [bɪˈkʌm] (= will soon be) familiar [fəˈmiliər] with (= knowing)

some typical dishes (= food-types) of our nation (= people of a state).




## 12.3 Word-list “Being a guest” 72

				
invite	[in'vaɪt]			
shall	[ʃæl]		Shall I do X = Do you want that I do X?	
bring	[brɪŋ]	past 1+2: <i>brought</i> [brɔ:t]	take from somewhere else to here	
present	['prezənt]			
people	[pi:pl]		men, women, ...	
sweets	[swi:tɪs]		sweet(-thing)s	
wish	[wɪʃ]		1. I wish = I want 2. I wish you all the best = I say “All the best!”	
apartment	[ə'pɑ:rtmənt]			
admit	[əd'mɪt]		I admit = I say with openness and honesty	
hope	[hoʊp]		I hope X = I wish that X is or will be true	
at once	[æt 'wʌns]			
foreign	['fɔ:rn]		foreign country ≠ home country	
habit	['hæbɪt]		= a typical action	
society	[səʊ'saɪəti]		= nation	
remember	[rɪ'membər]		= still know ≠ forget	
forget	[fɔ:r'get]		≠ remember	
clever	['klevər]			
early	['ɜ:rlɪ]		≠ late	
appear	[ə'pɪr]		1. it looks so 2. come into being	
although	[ɔ:l'dʒu:]		<i>although</i> A is true, B is true = A is true → so it is probable that B is not true → but: B is true	
rich	[rɪtʃ]		= having a lot of money ≠ poor	
poor	[pʊr]		≠ rich	

rely on	[rɪ'laɪ ɒn]		You can rely on me. = You can be sure that I will do what I say that I will do.	
honest	['ɒnəst]		= saying the truth	
become	[br'kʌm]	past 1: <i>became</i> [br'keɪm] (2: <i>become</i> )	= will be	
familiar	[fə'mɪliər]		be familiar with = know	
dish	[dɪʃ]		food or drink of a typical breakfast, lunch or dinner	

## 12.4 Culture contrasts: Good international presents

In different countries, people give different things as presents.

In some countries, people give flowers . But not in all countries the same flowers or the same numbers of flowers are good as presents.

The best international presents are

- high-quality sweets that are typical of your home country or city
- food that is typical of your home country or city.
- a non-alcoholic drink that is typical of your home country or city.

## 12.5 Dishes and other tools for cooking, eating and drinking



knife [naɪf]

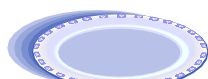


plate [pleɪt]



pot



bowl [bəʊl]



cup [kʌp]




bottle ['bɒtəl]



glass

## 12.6 Word-list “Tools for cooking, eating and drinking” 73

				
knife	[naɪf]	1 knife - 2 kni <u>ves</u>		
plate	[pleɪt]			
pot	[pɒt]			
bowl	[bəʊl]			
cup	[kʌp]			
bottle	['bɒtəl]			
glass	[glæs] ~ [glɑ:s]			
dishes	['dɪʃɪz]		1. = things where you put your food and drinks = plate, bowl, pot, cup, glass 2. = food and drinks	

## 12.7 A tour through the house 74

This is my home:

The apartment where we live is on the bottom floor [flɔ:r].

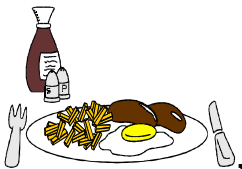
When you go through the front door [dɔ:r], you see:

a room where we cook



,

a room where we eat and drink



a room with a mirror where we wash [wɒʃ]



,

and where we go to the toilet



,

a room with a table [teɪbl]



and chairs [tʃeəz]



,

on which we sit and work,

a room full of toys



that we use to play with the children,

a room with a bed





and a cupboard ['kʌbəd]



where we sleep




.

Our apartment has 4 walls  and many [meni](= a lot of) windows .

The back door leads to our garden.

## 12.8 Word-list “A tour through the house” 75

				
through	[θru:]			
live	[lɪv]		<i>My address is in New York. I live in New York.</i>	
home	[hoʊm]		my home = where I live	
floor	[flɔ:r]			
door	[dɔ:r]			
front	[frʌnt]		in front of; the front side	
back	[bæk]		back door ≠ front door	
wash	[wɒʃ]		clean something in water	
table	[teɪbəl]			
chair	[tʃer]			
toy	[tɔɪ]			
use	[ju:z]		use X = take and work or play with X	
cupboard	['kʌbəd]	In the US, they also say <i>closet</i> (which is the word for the toilet in India!).	In old times really only for keeping cups. Now it is a large “box” which stands in the room and where you keep dishes, clothes and other things.	
sleep	[slɪp]			
wall	[wɔ:l]			
window	['wɪndəʊ]			
many	['meni]		= a lot of	

## 12.9 Culture contrasts: Numbering floors

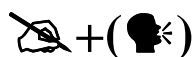
In some parts of the world, the first floor is the ground floor—for example in:

- North America
- East Asia
- Russia
- Norway
- Sweden
- Finland
- Chile
- Peru

In other parts of the world, the first floor is the floor above the ground floor—for example in:

- Europe (without Northern European and some East European countries)
- Australia
- Africa
- Latin America (without Chile and Peru)

## 12.10 Exercise



You have guests. You want to show them your home. Write a text for this tour.

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## 12.11 Toolbox for dinner conversations

### *Coming to someone's home*

Thank you again for inviting me. Here is a little (= small) present for you.

### *Saying nice things, making the other person feel good*

The food is very good. -- Thank you. I am happy that you like it.

You have a nice house. -- Thank you. I am happy that you like it.  
apartment.

### *Talking about what people saw in the country*

Is this your first time in our country?

What did you already see in our country ?  
do city

I had a wonderful time at the sea.  
in the mountains.  
at ...  
in ...

We had wonderful weather.

### *Talking about cultural differences*

Some habits in our country are different from habits in your country.  
things things

### *Asking for help*

How do you eat this?

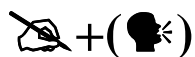
Could I use your toilet, please?

### *Saying good-bye*

We really had a great time together. And the food was wonderful.

It is already late. Sorry, I have to go now. I have a date early in the morning.

## 12.12 Quiz



(In every set of 5 words, there is 1 word that is different from the others. This is your task: Find out the word that is different, cross it out and say how this word is different.)

Example:

(1) December, March, May, Tennis, April are \_\_\_\_\_,

\_\_\_\_\_

→

December, March, May, ~~Tennis~~, April are months,

*Tennis is a sport.*

(2) bowl, knife, mirror, plate, pot are \_\_\_\_\_,

\_\_\_\_\_

(3) coat, cup, dress, hat, shoe are \_\_\_\_\_,

\_\_\_\_\_

(4) black, blue, yellow, green, wife are \_\_\_\_\_,

\_\_\_\_\_

(5) afraid, angry, happy, sad, toy are \_\_\_\_\_,

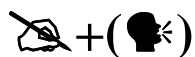
\_\_\_\_\_

(6) give, hold, take, touch, walk are \_\_\_\_\_,

\_\_\_\_\_



## 12.13 Quiz



(Your task: Match the elements on the left side and the elements on the right side. = Connect the words on the left side with the words on the right side so that they make sense. Example: You have to connect 1 and E. 1 and E match. 1+E makes sense: *Tennis is a sport.*)

1 = E: *You live in a house.* 

2

3

4

5

6

7

.....

1		A
<b>You live ...</b>		<b>... on a chair.</b>
2		B
<b>You sit ...</b>		<b>... from a cup.</b>
3		C
<b>You sleep ...</b>		<b>... from a plate.</b>
4		D
<b>You eat ...</b>		<b>... in a bed.</b>
5		E
<b>You drink ...</b>		<b>... in a house.</b>
6		F
<b>You look ...</b>		<b>... through the window.</b>
7		G
<b>You go ...</b>		<b>... through a door.</b>

## 13 At work

### 13.1 Things in the office

the first and the last point on the list



letter



card



business card



business report

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Revenue	10.0	10.5	11.0	11.5	12.0	12.5	13.0	13.5	14.0	14.5	15.0	15.5
Expenses	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.5	10.0	10.5	11.0	11.5	12.0	12.5	13.0	13.5
Profit	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0

table



list

*letter* → + *list*

Sometimes you **add** [æd] + a list to a business letter. =



Sometimes you **attach** [ə'tætʃ] a list to a business letter. =

Sometimes a letter has a list as **attachment**.

Here are two copie-s ['kɒpiz] of the report:



Lists and tables are typical elements (= parts) of business reports.



printer



paper ['peɪpə]



package ['pækɪdʒ]



letter-boxes =  
mailboxes



pen



scissors

A printer is a tool [tu:l] (= helpful thing) for printing.

A printer is a machine [mə'ʃɪn] (= a tool that works with energy) for printing.

The printer is in a bad **condition**. = The printer looks bad. The printer works badly.

[kən'dɪʃən]

**state.**

[steɪt]

The printer is **out of order**.

= The printer does not work.

I would like to **order** 2 printers.

= Please, send me 2 printers. I buy them.

## 13.2 Word-list “Things in the office” 76

				
letter	['letər]			
card	[kɑ:rd]			
report	[rɪ'pɔ:rt]			
table	[teɪbəl]			
list	[lɪst]			
add	[æd]			
attach	[ə'tætʃ]			
attachment	[ə'tætʃmənt]			
copy	['kɒpi]			
element	['eləmənt]		part	
printer	['prɪntər]			
paper	['peɪpər]			
package	['pækɪdʒ]			
letter-box	['letərbɒks]			
tool	[tu:l]			
machine	[mə'ʃi:n]			
condition	[kən'dɪʃən]			
state	[steɪt]			
out of order	[aʊt ɒv 'ɔ:rdər]		= not OK = not working	
in order	[ɪn 'ɔ:rdər]		= OK = working	
order	['ɔ:rdər]		ask to send	
pen	[pen]		A pen is a tool for writing.	
scissors	['sɪzərz]		You need scissors for cutting.	

### 13.3 Quiz



#### Word Salad “Office Tools”

(with 6 words)

(In this word salad there are 6 words from the word-field of office tools. They can be in horizontal order (from left to right →) or in vertical order (from top to bottom ↓). Your task: Find the 8 words.)

↓→

p	r	i	n	t	e	r	l	v	y
c	h	e	e	s	e	t	f	e	n
n	m	o	o	c	n	a	p	g	l
b	e	p	g	i	t	i	c	r	h
g	a	a	k	s	e	f	o	e	t
t	t	p	e	s	b	r	e	p	d
a	e	e	y	o	y	e	s	o	f
f	o	r	i	r	e	f	o	r	t
h	o	n	e	s	b	r	a	t	n
j	p	e	n	i	l	i	s	t	r

## 13.4 Conversation: A business conversation 77



*Where is Ms. Tanaka? We had a meeting for 10 o'clock.  
Now it is already 10:30 and I am still waiting. Ah! There she is.*

Hello Mr. Lombosa. How are you?

Hello Ms. Tanaka. I am fine, thank you. You know,  
I am here for something important [ɪm'pɔːtənt] (=central).  
I want to talk with you about our cooperation plan and....

How was your trip?

Hmm?? O... fine, thank you. Look, Ms. Tanaka, here is...

Would you like something to drink?

O... No, thanks.  
Look, Ms. Tanaka, I am sorry, but I do not have much time.  
I have to be at the airport again at 12:30.

O!?? You are only here for a few hours!?  
[ə 'fjuː] (=a small number of)

Yes, I am sorry. I also have other important meetings.  
Look! My company translated [træns'leɪtɪd] (=put into another language)  
our basic plan for a cooperation into your language.

O!?? You already worked out a plan for the cooperation?

Yes, but this is only a basic plan.  
We should develop it together, of course. It is still a secret plan.  
[ʃʊd] (=It is better that we...) [dɪ'veləp] (=add more ideas) ['sɪkrət]



OK. But I am not ready [redi] (=I do not feel that I can) to discuss this today.  
I have to discuss such [sʌtʃ] (=this type of) a plan with my company first.

But why do we have this meeting then???

I thought (<think-past) that we should talk about ideas for a cooperation first.  
... Hmm. You do not seem [si:m] (=look) satisfied ['sætɪsfaid] (=happy).  
Perhaps we have a cultural problem here.  
I do not want to be un-friendly. And I think you do not want to be unfriendly.  
So it is clear (=you can see) that there is a misunderstanding.  
Perhaps we should get a translator to help us here.

Good idea.

## 13.5 Word-list “A business conversation” 78

				
Ms.	[mɪz]	<i>Ms.</i> ‘married or single’ ≠ <i>Miss</i> [mɪs] ‘single’	You put <i>Ms.</i> before a woman’s family name when you talk to her.	
Mr.	[mɪstər]		You put <i>Mr.</i> before a man’s family name when you talk to him.	
plan	[plæn]			
few	[fjuː]		= not many	
a few	[ə 'fjuː]		= some	
important	[ɪm'pɔːrtənt]		= central <i>It is important for me.</i> = <i>It means a lot to me.</i>	
translate	[trænz'leɪt]		translate from English into Spanish = say the meaning of the English text in Spanish	
language	['læŋɡwɪdʒ]		<i>English and Spanish are world languages.</i>	
should	[ʃʊd]		You should do X = It would be good for you to do X	
develop	[dɪ'veləp]		= find the next steps for something	
secret	['sɪːkrət]		 This letter is top secret!	
ready	['redi]		I am ready to do X. = Now I have time to do X.	
such	[sʌtʃ]			
seem	[si:m]		look, appear	
satisfied	['sætɪsfɑɪd]		happy, needing nothing	
cultural	['kʌltʃərəl]		culture + -al	
misunderstanding	[mɪsʌndər'stændɪŋ]		You did not understand what I wanted to say. = This is a misunderstanding.	
perhaps	[pər'hæps]		= can be	
clear	[klɪr]		This is clear to me. = I understand this.	

## 13.6 More words for business talk

...	⇒	<b>so</b>	=
<b>if</b>	⇒	<b>(then)</b>	
<b>condition</b> [kən'dɪʃən]		effect	
<i>I have food.</i>	⇒	<i>I can eat.</i>	
" <b>If</b> I have food,		<b>(then)</b> I can eat."	
<b>wish = goal</b> [gəʊl] = <b>aim</b> [eɪm] = <b>end</b>		need	
<i>I want to write.</i>	⇒	<i>I need a pen.</i>	
" <b>If</b> I want to eat,		<b>(then)</b> I need food."	

<b>weak</b>	<b>not so weak</b>	<b>strong</b>
"(You <u>could</u> ) do this."	"(You <u>should</u> ) do this."	"(You <u>have to</u> ) do this."
= I <b>suggest</b> that you <u>do</u> this. [sə'dʒest]	= I <b>advise</b> you to <u>do</u> this. [əd'vaɪz]	= I <b>tell</b> you to <u>do</u> this.

<b>cause</b> [kɔːz]	of an	effect
= <b>reason</b> [riːzən]	for an	effect
<b>Why</b>		can you speak English?
<b>Because</b> [br'kɔːz]	I use this book,	I can speak English.

What is the **origin** ['brɪdʒɪn] of this? = Where does this come from?  
They made it in Germany.




This is a book **by** Ito. (by = +writer)

His book	is about is on <b>deals with</b> [di:lz wið] <b>treats</b> [tri:ts]	working in Japan.
His book's <b>topic</b>	is	
<b>Concerning</b> [kən'sɜ:rnɪŋ] <b>Regarding</b> [rɪ'ga:dn̩] With <b>regard</b> <b>respect</b> <b>reference</b>	working in Japan, I suggest the book by Ito.	
(= When I think of...)		



### 13.7 Word-list “More words for business talk” 79

				
if ..., (then ...)	[ɪf ðen]		<i>If the museum is open, then we can visit it.</i>	
condition	[kən'dɪʃən]			
effect	[ɪ'fekt]		What will be the effect if you do this? = What will happen if you do this?	
goal	[ɡoʊl]		What is your goal? = What do you want to have at the end? = What end would you like?	
aim	[eɪm]		= goal	
aim at	[eɪm æt]		<i>This plans aims at getting X.</i>	
suggest	[sə'dʒest]			
advise	[əd'vaɪz]			
cause	[kɔːz]			
because	[br'kɔːz]		<i>Why are you hungry? - Because I did not eat.</i>	
reason	['riːzən]		<i>What is the reason why you are hungry? - Because I did not eat.</i>	
origin	['ɒrɪdʒɪn]			
deal	[di:l]		This was a good deal. = This was good business for me.	
deal with	[di:l wɪð]			
treat	[tri:t]			
concern	[kən'sɜːn]		1. regard 2. worry	
regard	[rɪ'ɡɑːrd]			
by	[baɪ]		a book by X = a book that X wrote	

## 13.8 Toolbox for business conversations

### *Saying hello*

- Hello/.... [in partner's language]. My name is X, I work as a Z for ABC company. This is my business card. Please call me x.
- Hello. Nice to meet you.
- So what would be the right way to call you?

### *Introducing a translator*

- I am sorry to say that I speak only a few words in your language and I speak English only on a basic level. This is why I have a translator here. This is Ms. T.

### *Small talk*

- How was your trip? -- The trip was (very) nice, thank you.
- How is your hotel? -- The hotel is fine.
- How do you like it here? -- It is (very) nice here, thank you. I like ... a lot.
- How is your family? -- They are all fine, thank you.
- The weather is beautiful.

### *Problems*

- Please tell me if 

I hurt my company
----------------------

 you (= ... your feelings).
- |                       |
|-----------------------|
| I am<br>My company is |
|-----------------------|

 sorry that this hurt you. This is not what 

I my company
-----------------

 wanted.
- If you see problems that we should solve, please let me know.
- Do you need more time?
- When we do this, my company's needs for 

a clear plan cooperation meaningful work
--

 are not satisfied.
- |                                   |
|-----------------------------------|
| Could we<br>Would you be ready to |
|-----------------------------------|

 do the following? ...
- So do I understand you correctly that 

we I
---------

 should do the following: ...
- I am not sure if my words were clear. Could you tell me in your words what you think I wanted to say?
- That is how we say in my country.
- I think there is a misunderstanding.

### *Saying good-bye*

- I think I have to go now. I have another meeting. Good-bye, Mr. Y.
- Thank you for your time, Mr. Y.
- I will send you 

a letter an e-mail
-----------------------

 with the central points of our meeting.

## 13.9 Conversation: A business phone call 📞 80

☎ ABC Company.

☎ This is Adam. Hello Mia. How is your work?

☎ I am fine. How can I help you?

☎ Hello, this is Mia Habib of the Sahara Company. Can you connect me with Mr. Adam Rosa, please?

☎ Quite [kwaɪt](= *rather*) OK. How are you?

☎ Listen, Adam, we have a problem.  
We ordered 10 pieces ['pi:si:z] (= *copies*) of your product “Super-ABC”, but we only got 5.  
Plus, it seems that 2 of the 5 tools do not work. Last month, we had a similar ['sɪmɪləɹ](= *only little different*) problem. Now my company is not satisfied about this fact [fækt](= *something that is sure/real*). Are you able [eɪbl] to solve this problem?  
(= *Can you solve this problem?*)

☎ I am sorry to hear that.  
I am sure we can fix that (= *the problem*).  
First, I will check our order lists.  
Then I will talk to our production team.  
Maybe (= *Can be*) they have to change [tʃeɪndʒ] something (= *do something differently*).  
I my·self (= *I, not others*) do not have technical experience[ɪks'piəriəns](= *I have not done technical work*) or technical skills[skɪlz] (= *I do not know how to do technical work*).

☎ No, keep [ki:p] them (= *do not give them away*).  
But please send an e-mail with your problem to my company by tomorrow.  
In your message[mesɪdʒ], refer to [rɪ'fɜ: tu] ↩ our phone call. The address is:  
team\_1@abc-company.com (\_ = *underscore* ['ʌndə'skɔ:ɹ], @ = *at* [æt], - = *minus*, . = *dot*).  
You can also use our form on the Internet.  
The address is: http://www.abc-company.com  
(: = *colon* ['kəʊləŋ], / = *slash*).


☎ Yes, let me know what happens next.  
My regards (= *Hello*) to your husband.

☎ Should I send the broken tools back?

☎ OK, thank you. I will keep you informed (= *make sure that you are always informed*) about the development of this.

☎ Thank you. Bye.

### 13.10 Word-list “A business phone call” 81

				
connect	[kə'nekt]		Task: A            B Connect A with B. Answer: A _____ B	
quite	[kwaɪt]		not so good – quite good (= rather good) – very good	
piece	[pi:s]		1. a piece of paper = some paper; 2. two pieces of product A = two As	
similar	['sɪmɪlər]		same – similar (= a little different) – very different	
fact	[fækt]		This is not something that I just think, this is a fact.	
able to	[eɪbl tu]		can	
check	[tʃek]		I will check this. = I will see if this is OK or not OK.	
change	[tʃeɪndʒ]		= stop using (elements of) something and start using something else	
experience	[ɪks'pɪəriəns]		I did a lot of X = I have experience in X	
skill	[skɪl]		I am good singer. = I have good skills in singing.	
keep	[ki:p]	past 1+2: <i>kept</i> [kept]	1. keep X = not give away X 2. keep X happy = make sure that X is always happy 3. keep doing X = go on doing X	
message	['mesɪdʒ]		Letters, e-mails, cards are types of messages.	
refer to	[rɪ'fɜ:r tu]		= link/connect	
let	[let]	past 1+2: <i>let</i>		
regards	[rɪ'gɑ:rdz]		wishes - Hello	
by tomorrow	[baɪ tə'mɒrəʊ]		tomorrow or earlier	

## 13.11 A toolbox for business phone calls

### *Saying hello*

- Hello. This is X speaking. I work for ABC and I am calling for N.
- May I speak to N please?

### *Answering if you are N*

- (Yes), (this is N) speaking. Hello, X. How are you?
- Hello, X. This is N. How is your work? What is the weather like in ...?

### *Answering if you are not N*

- Just a moment. Please, hold the line. I will connect you 

to
with

 N.
- Sorry, N is not here now. Can I take a message? When can N call you back?
- Sorry, N is in a meeting at the moment.
- Sorry, you have the wrong number. N's number is 5555654.
- (*if you did not understand the name*) What was your name again? Can you spell it?

### *Saying the reason for the call*

- I am calling 

because we have the following problem: ...
for the following reason: ...
- We did not get your product. What can be the problem?
- Your product does not work. Your product has a fault.
- The product that you sent is not the product that we ordered.
- We don't know how to use the tool from your company. Please send us information in simple English or in our language.
- I would like to order the following product from your company: ...
- We would like to order 10 pieces of product number 1232 from you.
- My company is sorry for the problem that we caused. We will try to solve it.

### *Answering the caller*

- I am happy to hear that. I will inform my company about this.
- I am sorry to hear that. I will take care of that.
- I will see that we solve the problem as soon as possible.
- I have to ask my boss.
- Could you also send me an e-mail in which you describe the problem? My e-mail address is: x\_info@abc-company.com.
- You can find the information on our website: <http://www.abc-company.com>.

### *Communication problems*

- Sorry, I did not understand you. Could you say this again, please?
- Sorry, I do not understand what you want. My English is only basic. Could you send me an e-mail, please? I will get a translation then. Thank you.

### *Saying good-bye*

- Thanks for your call. I am sure we will solve the problem soon. Bye-bye.

### 13.12 Business notes per e-mail

E-Mail No. 147

My order No. 259

Dear ABC company,

could you please tell me when I will get my order no. 259.

Best **regards**,

Sara Tanaka

Dear Ms. Tanaka,

This mail **refers**

We send you this mail, **referring**

to your e-mail no. 147.

**Concerning**

**Regarding**

With **regard**

respect

reference

to

your question, we can inform you that

you will get your order by next Friday.

Best regards,

Anna Pavlova (ABC Company)

## 13.13 A toolbox for business letters

### Example 1

Mr. Sammy Zulu  
c/o Kilimanjaro Company  
P.O. Box 1234  
TZ-Dar es Salaam  
Tel. +255-22-12345678

name and address of the sender of the letter

telephone number with “+” and the country code at the start

ABC International  
P.O. Box 222222  
AT-1136 Vienna/Wien

name and address of the receiver of the letter

topic/reference of the letter

Re: Your letter from 20 August 2007  
CC: Director of the Dar es Salaam Tourist Office

people who get a copy of the letter

Dar es Salaam, 2 September 2007

Dear madam/sir:

Thank you very much for your order. ....

Best regards,

*Sammy Zulu*

you write this if you do not know who will get the letter

Attachments

### Example 2

Kilimanjaro Company  
P.O. Box 1234  
Dar es Salaam  
Tanzania  
Tel. +255-22-12345678

ABC International  
attn Dr. Sara Wessely  
P.O. Box 222222  
1136 Vienna/Wien  
Austria/Österreich

Re: Your letter from 20 August 2007  
CC: Director of the Dar es Salaam Tourist Office

Dar es Salaam, 2 September 2007

Dear Dr. Wessely:

Concerning your request from 20 August 2007 I can tell you the following: ....

Best wishes,

*Sammy Zulu*

Sammy Zulu (Mr.)

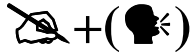
## 13.14 Exercise

Practice your skills in business talk:

1. Write a business phone call that can happen to you.
2. Write a business letter.

Use the elements from the toolboxes. And change (= not use this, but use something else) parts of these elements so that the texts you write are important for you.

## 13.15 Quiz 82



(This is your task: Listen to the questions on the CD and / or read the questions and mark the answer that makes sense. With the CD you can practice listening: Do not read the questions, just listen to the questions on the CD and mark the answer that makes sense.)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. May I speak to Dr. Zulu, please?    | <input type="checkbox"/> 1a. Speaking.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 1b. His name is Ben.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 1c. Her hobby is horse-riding.  |
| 2. Are you able to send me the report? | <input type="checkbox"/> 2a. No, it is out of order.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 2b. Yes, but there is also a bus to the airport.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 2c. Of course, how many copies do you need?                 |
| 3. Are you satisfied with our tool?    | <input type="checkbox"/> 3a. Yes, we are very happy with its effects.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 3b. No, I am not sad, I am happy.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 3c. Thank you.  |
| 4. What does this book deal with?      | <input type="checkbox"/> 4a. We did not make a deal.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 4b. The topic is working in international companies.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 4c. We booked two trips to Japan.                       |
| 5. What does this table refer to?      | <input type="checkbox"/> 5a. To the number of products that we bought and sold.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 5b. This table and this chair are in bad condition.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 5c. I am not able to do this. |
| 6. What is your goal?                  | <input type="checkbox"/> 6a. This football match ended 5:3.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 6b. If you really want to know, I will tell you tonight.<br><input type="checkbox"/> 6c. She does not know what she should do.    |



## 13.16 Checklist: Business across cultures

Before doing business, get informed on what “doing business” means and try to find the answers of the following questions:

- Where do they do business?
- Who takes part in the business meeting?
- Who can take part in meetings with business partners?  
Which persons can you bring to which meetings with the business partner?
- How and where do people sit?
- What information and what type of presentation do people expect from you?
- What are the right clothes for the meeting?
- Do they show feelings? In what ways do they show feelings?
- Is it better to be active or better to be passive?
- Is there are a fixed order of points for the meeting?  
Do people keep the order usually?
- How important is time?
- When do they bargain? When do they have fixed prices?
- Who decides something for the company? Individuals or teams?
- How important are personal aspects?
- How do you help people not to lose face?
- What does an official agreement (= contract) look like?
- Are business and free time mixed?
- Where do you get to know business partners in a more private way?
- Who pays for a lunch or a dinner?
- What can you talk about outside the company offices?
- Do I have a good translator?

# 14 Traveling

## 14.1 Conversation: Planning a trip 83



Hello, I am a tourist. I would like to go on a round trip through your country for 3 weeks.  
I am also interested[*intərestɪd*] in a safari.

OK. Do you want to rent a car?  
Or do you want to travel by bus, by train,  
by plane [*pleɪn*] ✈ or by boat [*bout*] 🚢 ?

When you ride[*raɪd*](= go not by foot) by car ,  
you always have to know  
where you can get fuel [*fju:əl*].  
Last year I rode[*roud*] by car and  
it always took time to find a filling-station .  
Traveling by bus is slow 🕒 ▶ ▶ 🕒 .  
Traveling by train is more fast 🕒 ▶▶▶▶ 🕒 .



OK. We have special offers for round trips  
by train.  
In bigger cities, you can ride around  
by bike [*baik*] 🚲 or by our special bus  
with a guide [*gaɪd*]. If you want to try out one,  
there is one that takes you to the city center from  
here.

This is a good idea.  
When does the next bus leave [*li:v*] from here?

*go away/start* →

Well... what is the time? 10 o'clock.  
So one bus just left (←*leave*).  
The next bus will leave in 20 minutes.

When will it arrive [*ə'raɪv*] in the city center?


→ *stop*

It will reach [*ri:tʃ*](="touch"/arrive) the city center  
after 10 minutes. The tour in the city center will last  
30 minutes. I suggest that you do this bus tour,  
and while [*waɪl*](= in the time) you are doing this,  
I will make a possible plan for your tour.  
When you come back, I will suggest my plan to you.

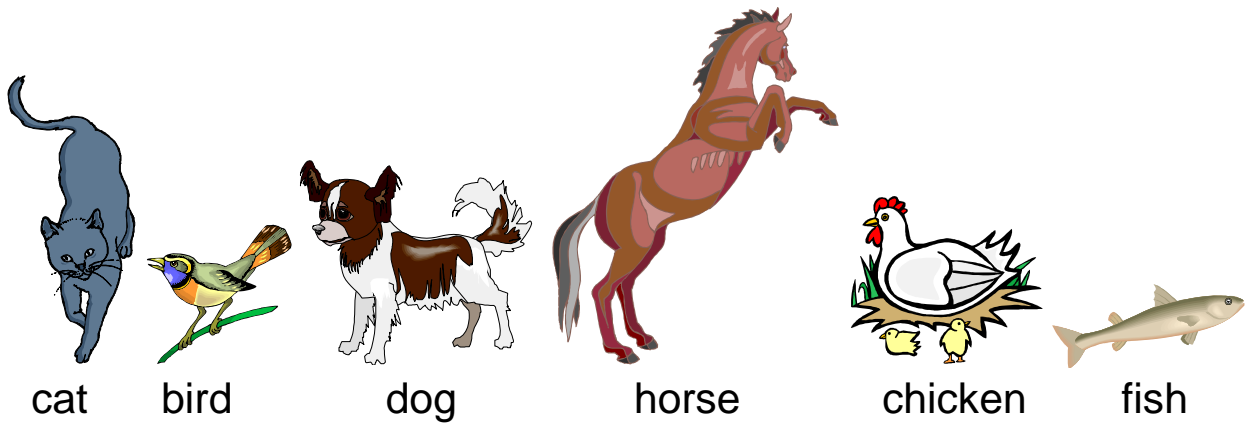
OK. Could I leave my bag-s 🧳 here?

Yes, of course.

## 14.2 Word-List “Planning a trip” 84

				
round trip	['raʊnd tri:p]			
interested	['ɪntərestɪd]			
rent	[rent]		= borrow for money	
plane	[pleɪn]			
boat	[bəʊt]			
bike	[baɪk]			
by	[baɪ]		= on a = with a = taking a	
ride	[raɪd]	past 1: <i>rode</i> [raɪd] (2: ridden [rɪdən])		
fuel	['fju:əl]			
filling-station	['fɪlɪŋ steɪʃən]			
slow	[sləʊ]			
fast	[fæst] ~ [fɑ:st]			
guide	[gaɪd]			
o'clock	[ə'klɒk]		10 (o'clock), 10:01, 10:02, 10:03, ..., 11 (o'clock)	
clock	[klɒk]			
leave	[li:v]	past: <i>left</i> [left]		
arrive at	[ə'raɪv æt]		He arrived at the train-station at 10.	
reach	[ri:tʃ]		= arrive He reached the train-station at 10.	
last	[læst] ~ [lɑ:st]			
bag	[bæg]			
while	[waɪl]		<u>while</u> you are doing this = <u>in the time that</u> you are doing this	

## 14.3 Animals



## 14.4 Word-List “Animals” 85

				
cat	[kæt]			
bird	[bɜːrd]			
dog	[dɒg]			
horse	[hɔːrs]			
chicken	[ˈtʃɪkɪn]			
fish	[fɪʃ]			

## 14.5 The Environment



world = earth  
[ɜ:rθ]



The bird is on the ground [graʊnd].  
= The bird is on the earth .



The bird is in the sky [skaɪ].

Things that grow [grou] on the ground:



grass



flower  
[flaʊər]



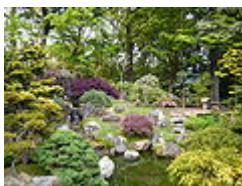
bush  
[buʃ]



tree  
[tri:]



forest = woods  
['fɒrəst wʊdz]



garden



field (of corn)



The sky is dark:

Things that you see in the sky:

The sky is clear:



sun  
[sʌn]



moon  
[mu:n]



stars

The sun, the moon and stars give light ☹ → It is not dark.



ice [aɪs]



wood



stone [stəʊn]



silver

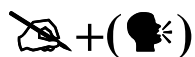


gold [gəʊld]

## 14.6 Word-List “The Environment” 86

				
earth	[ɜ:rθ]			
ground	[graʊnd]			
sky	[skaɪ]			
grow	[grəʊ]	past 1: <i>grew</i> [gru:] (2: <i>grown</i> )		
grass	[græs] ~ [grɑ:s]			
flower	[ˈflaʊər]			
bush	[bʊʃ]			
tree	[tri:]			
forest	[ˈfɒrəst]			
wood	[wʊd]			
woods	[wʊdz]			
garden	[ˈgɑ:rdən]			
field	[fi:ld]			
dark	[dɑ:rk]			
clear	[klɪr]			
light	[laɪt]			
ice	[aɪs]			
stone	[stəʊn]			
silver	[ˈsɪlvər]			
gold	[ɡəʊld]			

## 14.7 Quiz



(In every set of 5 words, there is 1 word that is different from the others. This is your task: Find out the word that is different, cross it out and say how this word is different.)

Example:

(1) December, March, May, Tennis, April are \_\_\_\_\_,

→

December, March, May, ~~Tennis~~, April are months,  
*Tennis is a sport.*

(2) bank, boy, pharmacy, school, shop are \_\_\_\_\_,

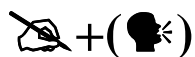
(3) birds, cats, dogs, horses, mouth are \_\_\_\_\_,

(4) bush, grass, flowers, stars, trees are \_\_\_\_\_,

(5) ears, eyes, hands, legs, hat are \_\_\_\_\_,

(6) bike, bus, car, pain, train are \_\_\_\_\_,

## 14.8 Quiz



(In every line, you will read the sense of two things that have the same name. Your task: Find the word for the two senses in each line.)

What am I?

- (A) 1. I am part of a business report.      2. You can put food, books and other things on me.

*table*

- (B) 1. You can drink things from us.      2. You need us for seeing better.

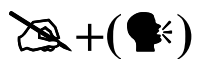
- (C) 1. I am not wrong.      2. I am not left.

- (D) 1. I am a month.      2. You use me asking for things in a friendly way.


- (E) 1. I am a body-part.      2. I am the boss.



## 14.9 Quiz

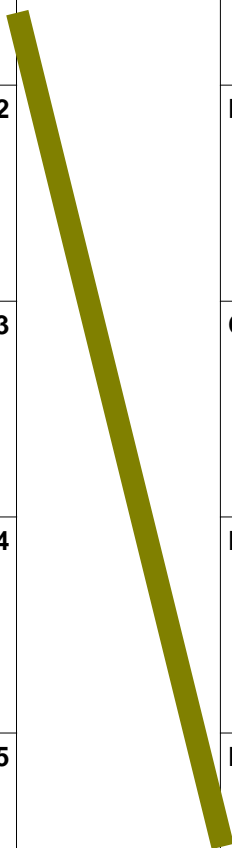


(Your task: Find the elements that are contrasts to each other. Connect them. Example: You have to connect 1 and E. 1 and E match. 1+E makes sense: *hot ≠ cold*.)

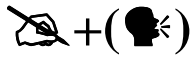
- 1 - *E: hot ≠ cold.* 
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_

■■■■■■■■

1		A
<b>hot</b>		<b>light</b>
2		B
<b>dark</b>		<b>small</b>
3		C
<b>strong</b>		<b>clear</b>
4		D
<b>fast</b>		<b>poor</b>
5		E
<b>rich</b>		<b>cold</b>
6		F
<b>heavy</b>		<b>slow</b>
7		G
<b>tall</b>		<b>weak</b>



## 14.10 Quiz



(Your task: Match the elements on the left side and the elements on the right side.)

1 = \_\_\_\_\_

2 = \_\_\_\_\_

3 = \_\_\_\_\_








4 = \_\_\_\_\_

5 = \_\_\_\_\_

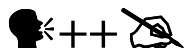
6 = \_\_\_\_\_

7 = \_\_\_\_\_

.....

1		A	<b>mountain</b>
2		B	<b>heart</b>
3		C	<b>belt</b>
4		D	<b>bottle</b>
5		E	<b>knife</b>
6		F	<b>pen</b>
7		G	<b>stone</b>

## 14.11 Quiz 87





(Practice how to pronounce words. The 2 words in contrast are in different in no sound, 1 sound or 2 sounds. This is your task: Pronounce the words (and listen to the CD). Mark the correct answer with a cross. See the example in 1).

Word 1		Word 2	different in 0 sound	different in 1 sound	different 2 sounds
<u>Example:</u>					
1. meet [mi:t]	↔	met [mɛt]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. bag	↔	back	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. live	↔	leave	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. ride	↔	write	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. write	↔	right	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. right	↔	light	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. ice	↔	eyes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. sure	↔	sir	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. pen	↔	fan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## 15 Some more words

You can do the following parts in any order that you like.

### 15.1 Studying and learning 88

				
study	['stʌdi]		1. work on a topic so that you will know the topic 2. a report on a topic that you worked on	
learn	[lɜ:n]		when you study something a lot, you will learn it  I have learned ⇒ I know	
course	[kɔ:rs]		the meetings of a teacher and students	
class	[klæs] ~ [klɑ:s]		1. a group of students 2. = course	classroom
board	[bɔ:rd]			
science	['saɪəns]		= the study of natural science, of the environment	
history	['hɪstəri]		= the study of things that happened in the past	
meaning	['mi:nɪŋ]		< mean	
sense	[sens]		= meaning	
art	[ɑ:t]		= something that is not natural; painting; songs	


kind (of)	[kaɪnd ɒv]		= type (of)  <i>A cat is a kind of animal.</i>	
describe	[drɪ'skraɪb]		= say what you see	
guide	[gaɪd]		1. a person that guides you 2. a book that guides, that tells you how to do things	
paper	['peɪpər]		1. report, study 2. presentation that you write	
talk	[tɔ:k]		presentation that you speak	
test	[test]		something with which you check if the students have learned something	
result	[rɪ'zʌlt]		<i>The result of 1 plus 3 is 4.</i>  <i>The results of the test are good. Everybody learned something.</i>	
mistake	[mɪs'teɪk]		This is a mistake. = This is wrong.	
practice	['præktɪs]		Practice this. = Do this (again and again).	
practical	['præktɪkəl]		= easy to work with	
match	[mætʃ]		= link = bring together	
example	[ɪg'zæmpəl]		<i>What is an animal? Can you give me an example? - Yes, cats and dogs, for example, are animals.</i>	for example





difference	[dɪfrəns]		< different  <i>What is the difference between a car and a bus? - A car is only for a few people, a bus is for many people.</i>	
divide	[dɪ'vaɪd]		<i>Please divide 10 by 2. - The result is 5.</i>	
complete	[kəm'pli:t]		Please, complete this task. = Do this task from the start to the end.	
general	['dʒenərəl]		≠ special  <i>Animal is a general word for cats, dogs, birds, ...</i>	in general generalize
key 1. on a computer 2. on an instrument	[ki:]		1. you press it to write a letter 2. you press to get a sound	
increase	[ɪn'kri:s]		= grow	
knowledge	['nɒlɪdʒ]		< know: what you know = your knowledge	
like	[laɪk]		similar to  A is like B. = A is similar to B. = A looks like B. = A works like B.	
main	[meɪn]		= most important	
keep in mind	[maɪnd]		= remember	
I changed my mind.			= I think differently now.	
Mind this.			Take care of this.	
percent	[pɜ:r'sent]		%	
apply (to)	[ə'plai]		Apply X to N. = Use X for N.	




natural	['nætʃərəl]		1. This is natural. = This is usual.  2. This is natural. = You can find this in the environment, it is not art.	

## 15.2 Games 🎲 89

		⚡		
Chess	[tʃes]			
Checkers = Drafts	[tʃekərz] [dræfts] ~ [dra:fts]			
Backgammon	[bæk'gæmən]			
Go	[gou]			
board	[bɔ:rd]		You play Checks, Checkers, Backgammon and Go with two players, a board and ...	
piece	[pi:s]		... two sets of pieces in different colors (mostly black and white)	
cards	[kɑ:rdz]			


(dice)	[daɪs]			
Darts	[dɑ:rts]			
Bingo	['bɪŋɡəʊ]			
hourglass	['aʊrɡləs] ~ ['aʊrɡlɑ:s]			
win	[wɪn]	past 1+2: <i>won</i> [wɒn]		winner
lose	[lu:z]	past 1+2: <i>lost</i> [lɒst]	1. win 2. can not find	loser
rule	[ru:l]		The rules of a game are the ways of how to play the game.	

### 15.3 How good? How much? 90


				
trash	[træʃ]		1. product of low quality 2. product that you need no longer 3. something that does not make sense	
valuable	['væljuəbəl]		= of high quality	
count	[kaʊnt]		A: Count from 1 to 5.- B: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.	
never	['nevər]		never (not one time) – sometimes – often (many times) – always (all the time)	

often	['ɒftən]		never (not one time) – sometimes – often (many times) – always (all the time)	
always	['ɔ:lweɪz]		never (not one time) – sometimes – often (many times) – always (all the time)	
(for) ever	[fɔ:r 'evər]		= always	
ever	['evər]		some time in the past?  <i>Did you ever visit the museum? - Yes, one time.</i>	
whole	[həʊl]		<i>the whole week = from Monday to Sunday</i>	
each	[i:tʃ]		= every  <i>each day = every day</i>	
enough	[ɪ'nʌf]		<i>This is enough of X. = I do not need more of X.</i>	
any	['eni]		<i>Are there any problems? = Are there problems?</i>	
anything	['eniθɪŋ]		<i>Can I do anything for you? = Can I do something for you?</i>	
anybody	['enɪbɒdi]		<i>Can anybody help me? = Is there a person that can help me? = Is there somebody that can help me?</i>	
anyone	['eniwʌn]		= anybody	
something	['sʌmθɪŋ]			
somehow	['sʌmhəʊ]			
somewhere	['sʌmweər]			
single	['sɪŋɡəl]		a single X = one X	
both	[bəʊθ]		<i>A: Who do you need? Tim or Tom? - B: Both, Tim <u>and</u> Tom.</i>	


## 15.4 Contrasts (3) 91

				
together	[tʊ'geðər]		= in a group	
alone	[ə'loun]		not in a group, as a single person	
begin	[bɪ'gɪn]	past 1: <i>began</i> , past 2: <i>begun</i>	it begins = it starts	the beginning
be born	[bi: 'bɔ:rn]		<i>I was born on April 27, 1977 = I started to live on April 27, 1977</i>	
alive	[ə'laɪv]		= I am living	
dead	[ded]		≠ alive	
die	[daɪ]		= become dead	
on	[ɒn]		<i>Turn the TV on. I want to watch TV.</i>	
off	[ɒf]		≠ on  <i>Stop watching TV. Turn the TV off.</i>	
push	[pʊʃ]		With some doors, you have to push the door to open it = you have put your hand against the door and press it to open it.	
pull	[pʊl]		≠ push	
fresh	[freʃ]		fresh fruits ≠ old fruits	
dirty	['dɜ:rtɪ]		a dirty shirt ≠ a clean shirt	
keep	[ki:p]	past 1+2: <i>kept</i> [kept]	1. keep doing something = go on doing something 2. keep something = not give it away	
private	['praɪvət]		a private thing = a family thing; private = not open for everybody	
public	['pʌblɪk]		≠ private	

## 15.5 Danger ⚡ 92


		⚡		
enemy	['enəmi]		≠ friend	
gun	[gʌn]			
bomb	[bɒm]		💣	
weapon	['wepən]		weapons = guns + bombs	
arms	[ɑ:rmz]		= weapons	
fire with a gun	[faɪər wɪð ə gʌn]			
destroy	[di'strɔɪ]		= make things broken	
harm	[hɑ:rm]			
kill	[kɪl]		= make dead	
war	[wɔ:ɹ]		≠ peace	
fight	[faɪt]	1. a fight, several fights 2. past 1+2: <i>fought</i> [fɔ:t]	= meeting between two people that is not peaceful	box-fight
attack	[ə'tæk]		= start of a war, start of a fight	
against	[ə'genst]		a war/fight/attack against X	
hate	[heit]		≠ love	
warn	[wɔ:ɹn]		I am warning you. = I am saying "Be careful!"	a warning
terrible	['terɪbəl]		≠ wonderful	

## 15.6 The law 93


				
allow	[ə'laʊ]		allow X = say “you can do X”	
right	[raɪt]		if you allow a person X, then this person has the right to X	
protect	[prəʊ'tekt]		= keep away from danger	
rule	[ru:l]		a way for doing things on which people of a society or a group agreed	
law	[lɔ:]		A law is national or international or natural rule.	
accuse	[ə'kju:z]		If A says that B did something bad, then A accuses B	
fault	[fɔ:lt]		This is your fault. = You are responsible for this.	
just	[dʒʌst]		= fair	
guilty	['gɪlti]		If you did X and if X is allowed by the law, then you are guilty of X	
punish	['pʌnɪʃ]		= do something bad to a person because this person did something bad	punishment
prison	['prɪzən]		Many societies put guilty persons in a prison.	
free	[fri:]		≠ in prison	
vote	[voʊt]		say or write officially for which person, plan or offer you are	

election	[ɪˈlekʃən]		= voting	
power	[ˈpaʊər]		If people voted you, you are now in power	
govern	[ˈɡʌvərn]		= be in power	government
state	[steɪt]		= country	
nation	[ˈneɪʃən]		= the people of a culture	


## 15.7 Moving 94

				
move	[mu:v]		kick = move with your foot  give = move with your hands  walk = move thanks to your feet  drive = move thanks to a car	
run	[rʌn]	past 1: <i>ran</i> [ræn] (2: <i>run</i> )	walk very fast	
jump	[dʒʌmp]		If you jump over a river, you run, put your feet up in the air and move over the river	
stand	[stænd]	past 1+2: <i>stood</i> [stəd]	≠ sit	stand still
lie	[laɪ]		You are lying when your whole body is on the ground.	
step	[step]		a step = a move of your foot	
act	[ækt]		= do	

## 15.8 At the restaurant 95

				
accept	[ək'sept]		Do you accept credit card? - Yes, sir, you can pay with credit card.	
bill	[bɪl]		<i>Please, bring us the bill. - Just a moment ... here: the bill is 15 dollars.</i>	
celebrate	['seləbreɪt]		Today is my birthday. I want to celebrate. = I want to have fun.	
change	[tʃeɪndʒ]		<i>The bill is 14 dollars – Here is 15 dollars. You can keep the change.</i>	
Do you mind if I ...?	[duː juː 'maɪnd ɪf aɪ]		Do you mind if I smoke...? = Is it OK for you if I smoke?	

## 15.9 Living together 96


				
life	[laɪf]		my life = from the first day to the last day that I live	
kiss	[kɪs]		When you touch a person with your mouth, you kiss this person.	
shake	[ʃeɪk]	past 1: <i>shook</i> [ʃʊk] (2: <i>shaken</i> )	When you move a thing with your hand with fast and short movements up and down, you shake this thing.  <i>To say hello, many people shake hands.</i>	



silent	['saɪlənt]		Be silent = Say not one word.	
let	[let]	past: <i>let</i>	They let you freely choose what you want to do. ≠ They force you to do something.	
force	[fɔ:rs]		I force you to do X. = I make you do X.	
believe	[br'i:lv]		I know ≠ I think = I believe (religion)	
carry	['keri]		carry X = hold X in the hand  <i>Shall I carry our bags? - No, thank you.</i>	
camp	[kæmp]		<i>Where is your house? - At the moment, we do not live in a house, we live in a camp on a big field.</i>	
cope with	[kɒp wɪð]		How can we cope with this problem? = How can we make the best out of this problem?	
fair (hair)	[fer]		fair hair = hair that is colored like gold  <i>She has fair hair.</i>	
news	[nu:z] ~ [nju:z]		things that just happened  <i>Did you hear the news?</i>	
popular	['pɒpjələr]		person A is popular = many people like person A	
power	['paʊər]		energy	
save	[seɪv]		save power = keep the use of power low  <i>We need to save power.</i>	
promise	['prɒmɪs]		I promise to do this. = You can be sure that I will do this.	
set	[set]		I am set = I am ready.	

state	[steɪt]		I want to state that .... = I want to say ....  statement	
dream	[dri:m]		you think when you are sleeping = you dream	
wake (up)	[weɪk ʌp]		wake = stop sleeping	
view	[vju:]		1. in my view = I think 2. what you can see	
turn	[tɜ:n]		It is your turn now. = Now you have to do or can do something.	
apply for	[ə'plai fɔ:r]		I am applying for this job. = I am writing / speaking to you because I want this job.	
favor	['feɪvər]		< favorite  <i>A: Could do me a favor? = Could you do something for me. - B: Sure, what is it.</i>	
dare	[deɪ]		I do not dare to do this. = I do not do this because I feel that there is danger.	
must	[mʌst]		I must do this. = I have to do this.  You must not do this. = You have to not do this. ≠ You do not have to do this. !!!!	
human	['hju:mən]		Persons are human beings.	
each other	[i:tʃ 'ʌðər]		Jo likes Kim and Kim likes Jo. = Jo and Kim like each other.	
whose	[hu:z]		Whose X is this? (= Who is the owner of this X?) - This is my X.	

## 15.10 Some more useful words 97

				
dot	[dɒt]		●	
spot	[spɒt]		■	
these things	[ði:z θɪŋz]		these things <u>here</u>	
those things	[ðoʊz θɪŋz]		those things <u>there</u>	
case	[keɪs]		a thing to carry other things; a box is a kind of case	
certain	['sɜ:rtən]		1. sure 2. a certain thing = a thing that I do not know more about	
almost	['ɔ:lmoʊst]		= not fully, but not far away from it = nearly	
even	['i:vən]		Even X is here. = It is a surprise that X is here	
feature	['fi:tʃər]		A feature is an element, mostly a typical element, of something  <i>What are the features of this program?</i>	
set	[set]		1. put 2. group of things 3. fixed	
separate	['sepəreɪt]		<i>We need to separate the boys from the girls and put them into a separate class.</i>	
ago	[ə'ɡoʊ]		Today is Sunday. 2 days ago was Friday.	
among	[ə'mʌŋ]		■■■□■■ There is 1 white square among these 6 squares.	
as ... as	[æz æz]		A is as good as B = A is not better than B and B is not better than A	
near	[nɪr]		= close (to) <i>The building is very near. = The building is very close.</i> <i>It is near X. = It is close to X.</i>	

(al)though	[ɔ:lðəʊ]		Although A is P, B is Q = A is P, so B should be P, but B is Q.	
however	[haʊ'evər]		= but how + ever	
since	[sɪns]		since 1990 (it started in 1990 and still goes on today)	
(un)til	[ʌn'tɪl]		from 1990 to 2000 = from 1990 until 2000	
during	['dʒu:rɪŋ]		during the 1990's = from 1990 to 1999	
program	['prəʊgrəm]		<i>Basic Global English is a program for learning English.</i>	
system	['sɪstəm]		<i>A language is a system of sounds and words.</i>	
deep	[di:p]		<i>high on the top ≠ deep down at the bottom</i>	

## 15.11 Formal language

The basic form of a sentence in English is (1) the person that is doing something, (2) the action, (3) the things and other persons connected to the action.

Example:

*They give him reports.*

or:

*They give reports to him.*

We call the position of *they* “subject position”. And we call such a sentence where the person comes before the verb an “active sentence”. In rather high-quality English, many people tongue use a form that we call “passive sentence”. In this form, the person that is doing the action is put at the end of a sentence, after the word *by*. In the “subject position” there is another part of the “active sentence”. For the action you use the following form: *am/are/is/was/were/will be* + the action word in its “past 2” form (see 7.8).

Example:

*Reports are given to him by them.*

or:

*He is given reports by them.*

You can also leave out the “by”-part.

Example:

*Reports are given to him ~~by them~~.*

or:

*He is given reports ~~by them~~.*

Here are some more examples:

- *You will be told by our team what you should do.*
- *You will be driven to the station and there you will be given new information.*
- *You will be taken care of by our team.*

## 15.12 Long information

If you want to give information on a person or a thing, we can do so by putting a word in before the word for the person or thing (see 11.9).

Examples:

- *This is a **red** ball.* (= a thing)
- *This is a **strong** line.* (= a thing)
- ♂ *This is a **small** man.* (= a person)

Another possibility is to put these words in a sentence that comes after the central word:

Examples:

- This is a **red** ball.* > *This is a ball **that is red**.* or: *This is a ball which is red.*  
*This is a **strong** line.* > *This is a line **that is strong**.* or: *This is a line which is strong.*  
*This is a **small** man.* > *This is a man that is small.* or: *This is a man who is small.*

Sometimes you can not give the information in just one word. Then you have to put the information after the central word:

- ~~*This is a not too big shirt.*~~ *This is a shirt that is not too big.*  
~~*This is a shirt which is not too big.*~~  
~~*This is the our team leading man.*~~ *This is the man that leads our team.*  
*This is the man who leads our team.*

This way you can also put two sentences into one:

- This is a ball. **We like playing with** this ball.*  
> *This is the ball that **we like playing with**.*  
> *This is the ball which **we like playing with**.*

- This is a man. **We all know** this man.*  
> *This is the man that **we all know**.*  
> *This is the man who **we all know**.*

## 15.13 Possible acts, probable acts, sure acts

- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| <i>She can sing</i>    | = she is able to sing.                  |
| <i>She may sing</i>    | = she is allowed to sing.               |
| <i>She will sing</i>   | ... in the future.                      |
| <i>She would sing</i>  | ... if a condition is met.              |
| <i>She could sing</i>  | ... if she wanted to.                   |
| <i>She should sing</i> | = somebody advises her to sing.         |
| <i>She must sing.</i>  | = somebody gives her the order to sing. |
| <i>She shall sing.</i> | = somebody wants her to sing            |

## 15.14 How are you doing things?

You already know the following words: *usually*, *really*, *correctly* and *mostly*. There are also forms without *-ly*: *usual*, *real*, *correct*, *most*. What is the difference? In high-quality English you use these forms when you speak about how you are doing something.

Examples:

*This is usual on Sundays.*    *I usually do this on Sundays.*    *I usually ly sing on Sundays.*  
*This answer is correct.*    *You answered correctly.*  
*The song is loud.*    *The man is singing loudly.*  
*Their dancing is nice.*    *They dance nicely together.*

Usually, you can simply add *-ly* to the basic form of word that shows how you are doing something. But there is one word with a special form: *good*. There is no form ~~*goodly*~~, you have to use the form *well*.

fast, hard, much and little do not change.

*I walk fast.* (↔ *I walk slowly.*)

*I work hard.*

*I eat much.*

*I drink little.*

Do not worry if you forget *ly*. People will still understand you.

## 15.15 *ing*

When do you use *sing*? When do you use *to sing*? When do you use *singing*?

(1)

I **will** play.    I **want to** sing.

I **can** sing.    I **have to** sing.

I **must** sing.    I **would like to** sing.

I **do** not sing.

**May** I sing?

(2)

I **am** singing now.

I **was** singing when he came in.

I **like** singing.    I **dream of** singing.    I am **ready for** singing.

I **love** singing.    I **think of** singing.    I am **afraid of** singing.

I **stop** singing.    I go on singing.    I am **good at** singing.

I **start** singing.    I **rely on** singing.

I **speak about** singing.

## 15.16 Saying that something is not truthful

If a part of a sentence is not truthful, you can put the word *not* before that part of the sentence.

Examples:

*He is in the house, **not** in the garden.*

*He is **not** in the garden.*

*I love **not** her, I love you.*

*He loves **not** her, he loves you.*

If you want to say that the action is not truthful, then you use a different form in high-quality English. Then you need the “helper” *do*. You use: “*do* (or *does*)” + “*not*” + action word

Examples:

*I **do not** love her.*

*He **does not** love her.*

**Do not worry if you forget *do*. People will still understand you.**

If the sentence includes *be*, *will*, *can*, *should*, *would* or *must*, then you do not need the helper “do”.

*I am **not** singing.*

*I will **not** sing.*

*I can **not** sing.*

*I should **not** sing.*

*I would **not** sing*

*I must **not** sing.*

## 15.17 Connecting sentences

Sometimes it is possible to combine separate sentences through connecting words.

I go to concerts. <b>Why? The cause is:</b> I love music.	I go to concerts <b>because</b> I love music. ~ <b>Because</b> I love music, I go to concerts.
I go to this show. <b>The condition is:</b> you drive me there.	I go to this show <b>if</b> you drive me there. ~ <b>If</b> you drive me there, I go to this show.
I write a letter to Jo. <b>What for? My wish is:</b> He phones me.	I write a letter to Jo <b>so that</b> he phones me.
I have a car. <b>(So I could drive there.) But:</b> I take a taxi.	I take a taxi <b>(al)though</b> I have a car. ~ <b>(Al)though</b> I have a car, I take a taxi.
First I wash, <b>then</b> I go to shows.	(First) I wash, <b>before</b> I go to shows. ~ <b>Before</b> I go to shows, I wash first.
<b>First</b> I wash, then I go to shows.	<b>After</b> I washed, I go to shows. ~ I go to shows, <b>after</b> I washed.

## 15.18 Making new words

You have already learned several ways how you can work with words to make new words. There are different main word-classes: we call them

(1) nouns = “thing/person/idea words” (examples: *thing, girl, cat, pain, air, respect*)

(2) adjectives = “feature/quality words” (examples: *good, short, strong, red*)

(3) verbs = “action words” (examples: *walk, feel, sleep*)

Put 2 words together. The first one specializes the second one.

Examples: *birthday, front door, mother-tongue*

Use the word in different word-classes.

Examples: *list, respect, use*

Add *-er* to a verb to name the person that does the action.

Examples: *dancer, player, driver*

Add *-ment* to a verb to name the result of this action or to name the action itself.

Examples: *judgement, development, statement*

Add *-ing* to a verb to name the result of this action or to name the action itself.

Examples: *building, painting, feeling*

Add *-ing* to a verb to get an adjective that says that a thing shows this “activity”.

Examples: *interesting, working*

Add *-ness* to a verb to get a noun that stands for a feature.

Examples: *happiness, weakness, smallness*

Add *-able* to a verb to get an adjective that says that the action of the verb can be done.

Examples: *reliable, movable, understandable*

If you have an adjective word that ends in *-able* or *-ible*, you change these into *-ability* and *-ibility* to get nouns.

Examples: *reliability, possibility, probability*

Add *-ful* to a noun to get an adjective that stands for a feature.

Examples: *powerful, colorful, respectful, helpful*

Add *-y* to a noun – this works like *-ful*.

Examples: *juicy, silvery, sunny*

Add *-ly* to a noun and you get an adjective for describing the features of the thing that the noun refers to:

Examples: *friendly, nightly*

Add *un-* (or *non-*) to get a word that stands for the contrast.








Examples: *unhappy, unfair, unreliable*



## 15.19 A BGE Rodeo

Go to one of the START questions in the following table. Try to find the right answer from the three or four answers that the table gives in the middle part. When you have chosen an answer, look at the right side to see which element you should go to now.

Like in a rodeo, the questions become more and more difficult. If your answer is not correct, you have to go back to one of the START questions again. If you manage to answer six questions, you are a BGE Rodeo master.

1. <b>START:</b> What is this? 	A key. → A mirror. → A room. →	Go to 13. Go to 14. Go to 58.
2. <b>START:</b> What is this? 	A bottle. → A knife. → A pen. →	Go to 21. Go to 23. Go to 19.
3. <b>START:</b> What is this? 	Cuts. → Scissors. → Trousers. →	Go to 26. Go to 31. Go to 33.
4. <b>START:</b> What is this? 	Flowers. → Mountains. → Trees. →	Go to 32. Go to 35. Go to 42.
5. <b>START:</b> What is this? 	A window. → A table. → A bed. →	Go to 43. Go to 48. Go to 62.
6. <b>START:</b> What is this? 	A coat. → A cat. → A hat. →	Go to 52. Go to 61. Go to 58.
7. <b>START:</b> What is this? 	Arms → Ears. → Eyes. →	Go to 54. Go to 57. Go to 53.
8. What is a word for “walk fast”?	jump → ride → run → swim →	Go to 26. Go to 58. Go to 16. Go to 14.
9. Great! You made it to the <b>GOAL!</b>	You are a BGE Rodeo master!	
10. What are juice, tea, water?	Clothes. → Drinks. → Places. →	Go to 19. Go to 17. Go to 48.
11. What does this sentence mean? <i>How are you?</i>	“Are you OK?” → “You are very friendly.” → “Where are you?” →	Go to 56. Go to 58. Go to 52.
12. What does this sentence mean? <i>Could you tell me the way to the sea?</i>	“Tell me a story.” → “Where is a doctor for eye problems?” → “Where is the beach?” →	Go to 33. Go to 35. Go to 47.
13. Which words sound the same? <i>two</i> and ...	<i>too</i> → <i>through</i> → <i>true</i> → <i>who</i> →	Go to 15. Go to 21. Go to 19. Go to 43.
14. Sorry! Your answer was wrong.	Please <b>go back</b> to one of the START questions (1-7).	

15. What are June, March, May?	Buildings. → Months. → Numbers. →	Go to 58. Go to 8. Go to 57.
16. Which 2 answers are correct? Tables are things that you can A. eat – B. read – C. ride – D. write	AB → AC → AD → BC → BD → CD →	Go to 26. Go to 42. Go to 52. Go to 54. Go to 11. Go to 58.
17. What is a word for “not right”?	sing → true → weak → wrong →	Go to 21. Go to 48. Go to 57. Go to 18.
18. Which 2 answers are correct? With your tongue you can A. listen – B. speak – C. taste – D. watch	AB → AC → AD → BC → BD → CD →	Go to 26. Go to 33. Go to 43. Go to 12. Go to 35. Go to 42.
19. Sorry! Your answer was wrong.	Please <b>go back</b> to one of the START questions (1-7).	
20. What does this sentence mean? <i>I am planning to travel around.</i>	“I want to go on a trip.” → “I want to go on holiday by plane.” → “Where is the business plan?” →	Go to 59. Go to 14. Go to 58.
21. Sorry! Your answer was wrong.	Please <b>go back</b> to one of the START questions (1-7).	
22. What is a word for “not right”?	corner → dark → left → read →	Go to 14. Go to 52. Go to 34. Go to 57.
23. Which words sound the same? <i>there</i> and ...	<i>sell</i> → <i>sir</i> → <i>tell</i> → <i>their</i> →	Go to 33. Go to 48. Go to 58. Go to 10.
24. What are belts, coats, dresses?	Clothes. → Office tools. → Things for cooking. →	Go to 22. Go to 26. Go to 42.
25. What does this sentence mean? <i>This tool does not work.</i>	“I have no job at the moment.” → “The thing has a fault.” → “This job is great” →	Go to 14. Go to 60. Go to 21.
26. Sorry! Your answer was wrong.	Please <b>go back</b> to one of the START questions (1-7).	
27. What does this sentence mean? <i>I will connect you to him.</i>	“I will send him a letter about you.” → “You can speak to him in a moment.” → “You will work with him.” →	Go to 58. Go to 46. Go to 57.
28. What does this sentence mean? <i>We are in trouble.</i>	“We are not at home.” → “We sell clothes.” → “We have problems.” →	Go to 35. Go to 43. Go to 41.
29. What is a word for “in seven days”?	in one hour → in one month → in one week → in one year →	Go to 14. Go to 54. Go to 39. Go to 58.
30. What are bushes, grass, trees?	Things in the air. → Things in the garden. → Things in the office. →	Go to 48. Go to 29. Go to 19.

31. Which words sound the same? <i>see</i> and ...	<i>sea</i> → <i>she</i> → <i>tea</i> → <i>the</i> →	Go to 24. Go to 33. Go to 26. Go to 58.
32. Which words sound the same? <i>hear</i> and ...	<i>fear</i> → <i>hair</i> → <i>her</i> → <i>here</i> →	Go to 21. Go to 57. Go to 58. Go to 30.
33. Sorry! Your answer was wrong.	Please <b>go back</b> to one of the START questions (1-7).	
34. Which 2 answers are correct? With your legs you can A. get – B. jump – C. taste – D. walk	AB → AC → AD → BC → BD → CD →	Go to 19. Go to 48. Go to 43. Go to 42. Go to 20. Go to 26.
35. Sorry! Your answer was wrong.	Please <b>go back</b> to one of the START questions (1-7).	
36. What is a word for “go on”?	get off → keep on → put on → try on →	Go to 58. Go to 44. Go to 54. Go to 14.
37. What are baker, cook, judge?	Cooking tools. → Food. → Jobs. →	Go to 21. Go to 48. Go to 36.
38. What does this sentence mean? <i>We do not bargain.</i>	“We do not sell drinks.” → “We want to play games.” → “We have fixed prices.” →	Go to 33. Go to 58. Go to 60.
39. Which 2 answers are correct? You can swim in A. beaches – B. lakes – C. rivers – D. skies	AB → AC → AD → BC → BD → CD →	Go to 19. Go to 57. Go to 58. Go to 25. Go to 14. Go to 21.
40. What is a word for “sons and daughters”	brothers → children → girls → husbands →	Go to 26. Go to 49. Go to 33. Go to 58.
41. Great! You made it to the <b>GOAL</b> !	You are a BGE Rodeo master!	
42. Sorry! Your answer was wrong.	Please <b>go back</b> to one of the START questions (1-7).	
43. Sorry! Your answer was wrong.	Please <b>go back</b> to one of the START questions (1-7).	
44. Which 2 answers are correct? If you do not want to walk, you can go A. by bike – B. by foot – C. by train – D. by the weekend	AB → AC → AD → BC → BD → CD →	Go to 26. Go to 27. Go to 19. Go to 52. Go to 21. Go to 58.
45. What is a word for “boss”?	dancer → leader → teacher → writer →	Go to 33. Go to 55. Go to 35. Go to 26.
46. Great! You made it to the <b>GOAL</b> !	You are a BGE Rodeo master!	
47. Great! You made it to the <b>GOAL</b> !	You are a BGE Rodeo master!	
48. Sorry! Your answer was wrong.	Please <b>go back</b> to one of the START questions (1-7).	

49. Which 2 answers are correct? After rain, the ground is A. full of water – B. rich – C. sunny – D. wet	AB → AC → AD → BC → BD → CD →	Go to 58. Go to 54. Go to 28. Go to 14. Go to 57. Go to 19.
50. What are birds, dogs, horses?	Animals. → Clothes. → Family. →	Go to 40. Go to 26. Go to 21.
51. What are bread, meat, vegetables?	Body-parts. → Drinks. → Food. →	Go to 14. Go to 35. Go to 45.
52. Sorry! Your answer was wrong.	Please <b>go back</b> to one of the START questions (1-7).	
53. Which words sound the same? <i>weak</i> and ...	<i>each</i> → <i>wake</i> → <i>week</i> → <i>which</i> →	Go to 58. Go to 43. Go to 51. Go to 14.
54. Sorry! Your answer was wrong.	Please <b>go back</b> to one of the START questions (1-7).	
55. Which 2 answers are correct? When you do not know a language well, you need A. a copy – B. a dictionary – C. a tongue – D. a translator	AB → AC → AD → BC → BD → CD →	Go to 21. Go to 35. Go to 14. Go to 26. Go to 38. Go to 19.
56. Great! You made it to the <b>GOAL</b> !	You are a BGE Rodeo master!	
57. Sorry! Your answer was wrong.	Please <b>go back</b> to one of the START questions (1-7).	
58. Sorry! Your answer was wrong.	Please <b>go back</b> to one of the START questions (1-7).	
59. Great! You made it to the <b>GOAL</b> !	You are a BGE Rodeo master!	
60. Great! You made it to the <b>GOAL</b> !	You are a BGE Rodeo master!	
61. Which words sound the same? <i>high</i> and ...	<i>eye</i> → <i>Hi</i> → <i>I</i> → <i>key</i> →	Go to 33. Go to 50. Go to 42. Go to 48.
62. Which words sound the same? <i>peace</i> and ...	<i>beach</i> → <i>face</i> → <i>PC</i> → <i>piece</i> →	Go to 26. Go to 19. Go to 35. Go to 37.

## 16 International Songs and International Texts

(The words in green are part of the Basic Global English words.)

Candle □ in the Wind 1997

Goodbye England's Rose (= the flower of love in many countries)

May you ever grow in our hearts.

You were the grace (= loveliness) that placed yourself

Where lives were torn apart (= destroyed).

You called out to our country,

And you whispered (= you spoke not loudly, but softly) to those in pain.

Now you belong to (= are part of) heaven (= religious place that you dream of),

And the stars spell out your name.

[Chorus:]

And it seems to me you lived your life

Like a candle in the wind:

Never fading (= going away) with the sunset (= the sun's going down)

When the rain set in.

And your footsteps will always fall here,

Along England's greenest hills;

Your candle's (= candle has) burned out (= went out) long before

Your legend (= the thinking of you) ever will.

Loveliness we've lost;

These empty days without your smile.

This torch (= big light) we'll always carry

For our nation's golden child.

And even though we try,

The truth brings us to tears (= sadness);

All our words cannot express (= show/say)

The joy (= happiness) you brought us through the years.

*Chorus*

Goodbye England's Rose

May you ever grow in our hearts.

You were the grace that placed yourself

Where lives were torn apart.

You called out to our country,


And you whispered to those in pain.

Now you belong to heaven,

And the stars spell out your name.

*Chorus*

## *White Christmas*

I'm dreaming of a white Christmas  
Just like the ones I used to know  
Where the treetops glisten (= give small lights),  
and children listen  
To hear sleigh (= a type of car for traveling on snow) bells  in the snow.

I'm dreaming of a white Christmas  
With every Christmas card I write  
May your days be merry (= happy) and bright (= happy).  
And may all your Christmases be white.

## *Rock around the Clock*

One, two, three o'clock, four o'clock, rock,  
Five, six, seven o'clock, eight o'clock, rock,  
Nine, ten, eleven o'clock, twelve o'clock, rock,  
We're gonna (= going to) rock around the clock tonight.

Put your glad rags (= old clothes) on and join (= come with) me, hon',  
We'll have some fun when the clock strikes (= gives the sound) one.

[Chorus:]  
We're gonna rock around the clock tonight,  
We're gonna rock, rock, rock, 'til broad daylight.  
We're gonna rock, gonna rock, around the clock tonight.

When the clock strikes two, three and four,  
If the band slows down we'll yell (= call loudly) for more.

### *Chorus*

When the chimes ring five, six and seven,  
We'll be right in seventh heaven (= religious place that you dream of).

### *Chorus*

When it's eight, nine, ten, eleven too,  
I'll be goin' strong and so will you.

### *Chorus*

When the clock strikes twelve, we'll cool off then,  
Start a rockin' round the clock again.

### *Chorus*

### ***I Want to Hold Your Hand***

Oh yeah (= yes), I'll tell you something,  
I think you'll understand.  
When I'll say that something  
I want to hold your hand,  
I want to hold your hand,  
I want to hold your hand.

Oh please, say to me  
You'll let me be your man  
And please, say to me  
You'll let me hold your hand.  
Now let me hold your hand,  
I want to hold your hand.

And when I touch you I feel happy inside.  
It's such a feeling that my love  
I can't hide, I can't hide, I can't hide.

Yeah, you've got that something,  
I think you'll understand.  
When I'll say that something  
I want to hold your hand,  
I want to hold your hand,  
I want to hold your hand.

### ***What a Wonderful World***

I see trees of green, red roses (= kind of flowers, often red) too,  
I see them bloom (= grow and alive) for me and for you.  
And I think to myself: what a wonderful world!

I see skies of blue, clouds (= white things in the sky that bring the rain) of white,  
the bright (= clear) blessed (= cared about by a religious being) day, the dark sacred (= cared about by a religious being) night.  
And I think to myself: what a wonderful world!

The colors of the rainbow (= colorful thing in the sky after rain) so pretty in the sky  
Are also on the faces of people going by  
I see friends shaking hands, saying "how do you do" (= how are you?)  
They are really saying: I love you.

I hear babies cry (= call out loudly = give loud sounds), I watch them grow  
They will learn much more, than I will ever know  
And I think to myself: what a wonderful world!

## *We are the World*

There comes a time  
When we heed (= take care of) a certain call  
When the world must come together as one  
There are people dying  
And it's time to lend a hand to life  
The greatest gift of all

We can't go on  
Pretending (= telling the lie) day by day  
That someone, somewhere will soon make a change  
We are all a part of  
God's (= highest religious being) great big family  
And the truth, you know love is all we need

[*Chorus:*]  
We are the world  
We are the children  
We are the ones who make a brighter (= happier) day  
So let's start giving  
There's a choice (= choosing) we're making  
We're saving our own lives  
It's true we'll make a better day  
Just you and me

Send them your heart  
So they'll know that someone cares  
And their lives will be stronger and free  
As God has shown us by turning stone to bread  
So we all must lend a helping hand

### *Chorus*

When you're down and out  
There seems no hope at all  
But if you just believe  
There's no way we can fall  
Well, well, well, well, let us realize  
That a change will only come  
When we stand together as one

### *Chorus*



## *UN Declaration of Human Rights*



### **Article 1**

All human beings are born free and equal (= the same) in dignity (= being valuable) and rights. They are endowed with (= have) reason and conscience (= the ability to think) and should act towards one another in a spirit (= feeling) of brotherhood.

### **Article 2**

Everyone is entitled (= has the right) to all the rights and freedoms set forth (= clearly) in this Declaration (= important public basic text), without distinction (= separating) of any kind, such as race (= type of human), colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion (= view), national or social (< society) origin, property (= what you own), birth or other status (= social position). Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional (= law) or international status of the country or territory (= environment) to which a person belongs, whether (= with no regard if) it be independent, trust (= being reliable), non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty (= being independent).

### **Article 3**

Everyone has the right to life, liberty (=freedom) and security of person.

### **Article 9**

No one shall be subjected to (= have to accept) arbitrary (= without rules) arrest (= being brought to prison) , detention (= being kept in prison) or exile (= being hunted out of its country).

### **Article 12**

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with (= harm to) his privacy (= privateness), family, home or correspondence (= conversation), nor (= or) to attacks upon (= on) his honour (= being valuable) and reputation (= being liked). Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

### **Article 16**

- (1) Men and women of full age (= old enough to have all rights of the society), without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found (= build) a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution (= end).
- (2) Marriage shall be entered into (= started) only with the free and full consent (= agreement) of the intending spouses (= future husband and future wife).
- (3) The family is the natural and fundamental (= basic) group unit (= element) of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

### **Article 18**

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes (= has among its elements) freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community (= together / in a group) with others and in public or private, to manifest (= keep) his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship (= celebrating) and observance (= respecting).

### **Article 19**

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion (= view / thought) and expression (= speaking); this right includes

freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek (= look for), receive (= get) and impart (= give) information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

### **Article 25**

- (1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate (= good enough) for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical (= doctor) care and necessary social services, and the right to security (= being not in danger) in the event (= case) of unemployment, sickness (= illness), disability (= having a body-part that does not work), widowhood (= being without a husband because the husband is dead), old age (= being old) or other lack (= fault) of livelihood in circumstances (= conditions) beyond (= not in) his control (= power).
- (2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance (= help). All children, whether (= without regard of) born in or out of wedlock (= a family where father and mother are married), shall enjoy (= get) the same social protection.

### **Article 26**

- (1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages (= parts). Elementary education shall be compulsory (= a must). Technical and professional education shall be made generally available (= reachable) and higher education shall be equally accessible (= reachable) to all on the basis of merit (= the work that someone has completed).
- (2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening (= making stronger) of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote (= make stronger) understanding, tolerance (= ?!!!) and friendship among all nations, racial (< race) or religious (< religion) groups, and shall further (= make better and stronger) the activities (= actions) of the United Nations for the maintenance (= keeping) of peace.
- (3) Parents (= father and mother) have a prior (= first) right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

### **Article 29**

- (1) Everyone has duties (= musts) to the community (= society) in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.
- (2) In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined (= set) by law solely (= only) for the purpose (= goal) of securing (= saving) due (= rightful) recognition (= acceptance) and respect (= care) for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements (= musts) of morality (= good doing / good acting), public order and the general welfare (= feeling good) in a democratic society.
- (3) These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary (= in contrast) to the purposes and principles (= basic rules) of the United Nations.

### ***We shall overcome***

We shall overcome (= no more live in bad conditions), we shall overcome, we shall overcome some day.

[Chorus:] O, deep in my heart, I do believe we shall overcome some day.

We'll walk hand in hand some day. [Chorus]

We shall live in peace some day. [Chorus]

We shall all be free some day. [Chorus]

We are not afraid today. [Chorus]

# Quiz Answers

**3.8**

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

**3.14**

SWIMMING, VOLLEYBALL, BASKETBALL, BADMINTON, FOOTBALL, TENNIS, PING PONG  
READING, MAKING MUSIC, PAINTING, TRAVELING, WATCHING TV, DANCING

**3.19**

1=Hanna, 2=Lili, 3=Paul, 4=Ivan, 5=Marco, 6=Maria, 7=Mario, 8=Tony, 9=Ivan

**4.15**

JULY ~~N-O~~, MARCH ~~T-E~~, APRIL ~~B-E~~, OCTOBER ~~J-E~~, DECEMBER ~~S-H~~, AUGUST ~~M-B~~

**4.16**

1a, 2a, 3a, 4b, 5c, 6b, 7a

**5.4**

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

**5.10**

c	r	s	w	d	p	z	l	e	y
c	a	h	a	g	p	v	c	m	p
n	g	c	t	e	a	o	n	k	l
b	t	h	e	c	i	t	t	a	h
g	a	e	r	c	m	e	a	t	o
t	v	e	v	o	u	r	j	j	d
a	x	s	l	f	w	q	u	i	f
f	a	e	h	f	r	m	i	l	k
h	o	f	o	e	z	j	c	l	w
j	n	r	m	e	s	t	e	y	r

**5.11**

c	r	e	x	d	p	z	l	v	y
c	h	e	e	s	e	t	f	e	p
n	m	o	o	s	o	a	p	g	l
b	e	g	g	s	t	i	c	e	h
g	a	r	k	o	m	e	e	t	o
t	t	e	e	u	b	r	e	a	d
a	e	t	y	p	y	e	s	b	f
f	r	u	i	t	s	a	m	l	k
h	o	n	e	y	b	r	a	e	w
j	n	r	m	e	s	t	e	s	r

**5.14**

[z]: countries, forms, keys, names, numbers, phone numbers, rooms, signatures

[ɪz]: addresses

[s]: cakes, chops, dates, passports

**5.15**

I. 1E Tennis is a sport. 2D May is a month. 3C Sara is a name. 4A Tea is a drink. 5G is a number. 6B Soup is food. 7F Ten plus ten is twenty.

II. 1F, 2A, 3D, 4E, 5B, 6C, 7G

**5.20**

(1) December, March, May, ~~Tennis~~, April are months, tennis is a sport.

(2) tea, coffee, ~~meat~~, juice, milk are drinks, meat is (a) food

(3) postman, teacher, cook, painter, ~~water~~ are jobs, water is a drink

(4) fish, ~~key~~, fruits, bread, cheese are food/foods, a key is a tool/thing for opening rooms

(5) two, three, one, ~~eggs~~, six are numbers, eggs are (a) food

### 6.7

(1) (This (woman) is) Ela. - (She/This is) Chan's wife.

(2) (Milo/He is) Zeren's brother. / (Milo/He is) Chan's and Ela's son. / (Milo/He is) the son of Chan and Ela.

(3) (Mayumi/She is) Athit's wife. / (Mayumi/She is) Ela's, Maya's and Lena's mother. / (Mayumi/She is) the mother of Ela, Maya and Lena.

(4) (This (man) is) Athit. / (This (man) is) Mayumi's husband. / (This (man) is) the husband of Mayumi. / (This (man) is) Ela's, Maya's and Lena's father. / (This (man) is) the father of Ela, Maya and Lena.

(5) (His name is) Athit.

### 6.14

1a, 2c, 3a, 4c, 5a

### 7.9

C	M	O	N	D	A	Y	L	H	T
B	I	R	T	H	D	A	Y	O	S
N	G	N	T	E	A	O	N	L	U
T	H	U	R	S	D	A	Y	I	N
T	O	D	A	Y	A	E	A	D	D
T	V	Y	V	O	Y	R	D	A	A
W	E	D	N	E	S	D	A	Y	Y

### 7.10

(1) They watched TV. (2) They danced. / They went dancing. / They goed dancing. (3) She read a book. ([red]!) / She readed a book. (4) She played guitar. / She made music. / She went making music. / She maked music. / She goed making music. (5) He played football. (6) He was in/at/to a museum. / He went to/into/in a museum. / He visited a museum. / He goed to a museum. / ~~He beed in a museum.~~ (7) She swam. / She went swimming. / She swimmed. / She goed swimming.

### 7.11

different in 0 sound: (2) meet : meat [mi:t], (6) two : too [tu:], (8) buy : Bye! [baɪ]

different in 1 sound: (4) build [bɪld] : built [bɪlt], (5) now [naʊ] : no [nəʊ], (7) place [pleɪs] : plays [pleɪz]

different in 2 sounds: (3) job [dʒɒb] : [tʃɒp]

### 8.9

(1) Radio City Music Hall and Rockefeller Center – (2) Lincoln Center and Lincoln Towers – (3) Broadway.

### 8.15

(1) ... in the box. - (2) ... on the box. - (3) ... next to the box / on the right side of the box. - (4) ... in front of the box. - (5) ... behind the box. - (6) ... above the box. - (7) ... between (the/two) boxes. - (8) ... under the box.

### 8.17

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

### 9.8

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

### 9.9

Box 1: 3, 4, 5; Box 2: 1, 2; Box 3: 6, 7, 9, 10; Box 4: 8

### 9.14

c	r	e	x	d	p	z	l	v	y
c	o	l	d	h	u	t	t	y	p
t	e	a	c	h	e	r	h	e	l
b	x	w	o	s	a	d	i	l	h
g	s	s	d	a	p	f	r	l	o
t	i	r	e	d	a	g	s	o	d
a	g	f	r	w	y	g	t	w	f
t	h	u	r	s	d	a	y	o	k
h	a	n	g	r	y	e	s	a	w
j	n	r	m	e	s	t	e	s	r

**9.15**

fine-[n]-now-[aʊ]-outside-[d]-dance-[s]-school-[l]-like-[k]-car-[r]-room-[m]-manage-[dʒ]-job-[b]-big-[g]-get off-[f]-fish-[ʃ]-shop-[p]-paint-[t]-truth-[θ]-thing

**10.4**

(1) Her arm hurts. (2) His back hurts. (3) Her head hurts. (4) Her leg hurts. (5) His stomach hurts.

**10.8**

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

**10.9**

(1) December, March, May, ~~Tennis~~, April are months, tennis is a sport.

(2) arm, leg, head, stomach, ~~pharmacy~~ are body-parts, (a) pharmacy is a building / a place where you can get medicine.

(3) eye, ear, ~~breast~~, tooth, nose are body-parts in/of the face, breast is a body-part under the face/head/neck.

(4) ~~look~~, speak, eat, drink, taste are things/actions you can do with your mouth, look is a thing/action you can do with your eyes.

(5) hospital, pharmacy, house, hotel, ~~doctor~~ are buildings, (a) doctor is person / doctor is a job.

**10.12**

C – see / sea; I = eye / I; R = are; T = tea; U = you; Y = why

**11.6**

c	r	s	w	d	p	z	l	e	y
c	a	h	e	t	p	v	c	m	p
n	g	i	t	e	a	o	n	s	t
b	d	r	e	s	s	t	t	h	r
g	a	t	r	o	j	s	h	o	o
t	v	e	v	h	a	t	j	e	u
a	x	s	h	o	c	o	a	t	s
f	a	e	h	a	k	m	i	l	e
h	o	f	o	e	e	j	c	l	r
j	a	g	g	i	t	u	e	y	s

**11.13**

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

**12.12**

(2) bowl, knife, ~~mirror~~, plate, pot are things for eating / tools for eating, mirror is a thing for seeing yourself / a tool for seeing yourself / a tool for seeing if your clothes are good on you ...

(3) coat, ~~cup~~, dress, hat, shoe are clothes, a cup is a tool for drinking / a thing from which you drink.

(4) black, blue, yellow, green, ~~wife~~ are colors, wife is the contrast of husband / the woman that a man married.

(5) afraid, angry, happy, sad, ~~toy~~ are feelings, a toy is a thing for playing (with children).

(6) give, hold, take, touch, ~~walk~~ are things you can do with your hands, walk is something / a thing you do with your feet.

**12.13**

1E You live in a house. 2A You sit on a chair. 3D You sleep in a bed. 4C You eat from a plate. 5B You drink from a cup.

6F You look through the window. 7G You go through a door.

**13.3**

p	r	i	n	t	e	r	l	v	y
c	h	e	e	s	e	t	f	e	n
n	m	o	o	c	n	a	p	g	l
b	e	p	g	i	t	i	c	r	h
g	a	a	k	s	e	f	o	e	t
t	t	p	e	s	b	r	e	p	d
a	e	e	y	o	y	e	s	o	f
f	o	r	i	r	e	f	o	r	t
h	o	n	e	s	b	r	a	t	n
j	p	e	n	i	l	i	s	t	r

**13.15**

1a, 2c, 3a, 4b, 5a, 6b

**14.7**

(2) bank, ~~boy~~, pharmacy, school, shop are buildings, a boy is a person.

(3) bird, cat, dog, horse, ~~mouth~~ are animals, the mouth is a body-part.

(4) bush, grass, flowers, ~~stars~~, trees are things on the ground / things that grow on the ground, stars are things in the sky.

(5) ears, eyes, hands, legs, ~~hat~~ are body-parts, a hat is a type of clothes

(6) bike, bus, car, ~~pain~~, train are things that you can ride with / things that you can use for traveling, pain is something that you feel (when you are ill).

**14.8**

A = table; B = glasses; C = right; D = May; E = head

**14.9**

1E hot ≠ cold; 2C dark ≠ clear; 3G strong ≠ weak; 4F fast ≠ slow; 5D rich ≠ poor; 6A heavy ≠ light; 7B tall ≠ small

**14.10**

1B, 2D, 3E, 4C, 5A, 6G, 7F

**14.11**

different in 0 sound: (5) write : right [raɪt]

different in 1 sound: (2) bag [bæg] : back [bæk], (3) live [lɪv] : leave [li:v], (4) ride [raɪd] : write [raɪt], (6) right [raɪt] : light [laɪt], (7) ice [aɪs] : eyes [aɪz]

different in 2 sounds: (8) sure [ʃʊr] : sir [sɜːr], (9) pen [pen] : [fæn]

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Complimentary Note:

For assistance in preliminary versions of these materials we would like to thank Rosemarie Dutschler.

For feedback and technical assistance we would like to thank Bea Klüsener.



