

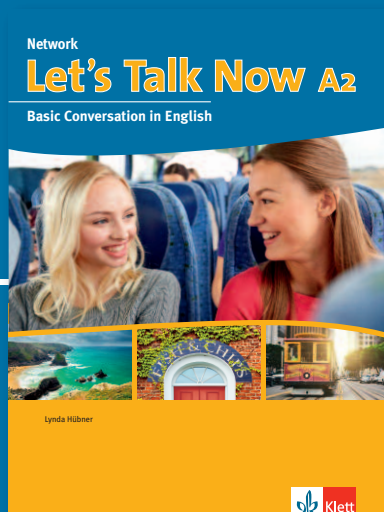
Network

Let's Talk Now A2

Basic Conversation in English



Klett



*'The time has come,' the Walrus said,
'To talk of many things:
Of shoes – and ships – and sealing-wax –
Of cabbages – and kings –
And why the sea is boiling hot –
And whether pigs have wings.'*

*Lewis Carroll, The Walrus and The Carpenter
(from Through the Looking-Glass
and What Alice Found There, 1872)*

Let's Talk Now A2 ***The best conversation course ever!***



Talk about it!

Tell me about yourself!

Ready to talk!

Now you're talking!

Talking is fun!

Let's Talk Now A2

trifft die Wünsche Ihrer Kursteilnehmer.

Sie sind auf der Suche nach dem idealen Kursmaterial für erfrischende und sprachbelebende Konversationskurse, um neue Kunden für Ihre Kurse zu interessieren? Blättern Sie durch die beiden Probeunits von **Let's Talk Now A2** und entdecken Sie anregende Themen mit aktivierenden Aufgaben und Übungen.

Themen aus dem Lebensumfeld der Lernenden kombiniert mit aktuellen Themen von allgemeinem Interesse.

Teilnehmer lernen, schnell und flüssig über ihre persönlichen Meinungen und Erfahrungen zu sprechen.

Die Voraussetzungen für erfolgreiches, freies Sprechen (Redemittel, Wortschatz, Grammatik) werden kontextbezogen gefestigt und erweitert.

Gesprächsstrategien und vielfältige Redemittel zur Umsetzung der relevanten Sprechabsichten sichern die erfolgreiche, authentische Kommunikation.

Spielerische Aktivitäten und ganzseitige Sprech- und Sprachspiele motivieren zum freien, ungezwungenen Sprechen.



Let's Talk Now A2 Der neue Konversationskurs bietet frische Themen, aktuelle Texte und sprachanregende Übungen für Ihre *Basic Conversation* Kurse mit 10 bis 15 Kurskontakten à 90 Minuten. Ergänzend im Internet als kostenlose Downloads: 25 Seiten *Teaching Notes* und Kopiervorlagen zu jeder Unit.

Aufbau

10 Units à 6 Seiten (4 x *Classroom*, 1 x *Practice*, 1 x *Phrasebook*)

Extras & Games nach jeweils 2 Units

Anhang mit *Key*, *Audio scripts*, *Grammar check*, *Dictionary*

Ideal auf Niveau A2, um ...

... flüssiges und freies Sprechen zu trainieren

... die Inhalte der Niveaustufe gründlich, aber unterhaltsam zu aktivieren

... fit zu werden für einen B1-Kurs

Konzeptionelles

Schwerpunkt auf Freude an der Sprache und freies Sprechen

Bunte Themenmischung aus Alltag, Smalltalk, *general interest*

Abwechslungsreiche Textsorten und aussagekräftige Fotos

Kleinschrittig mit gründlicher Vorentlastung der freien Sprechaufgaben

Special features

- 1 ***What to say*** – Aktive Redemittel und Wendungen und Gesprächsstrategien
- 2 ***Words to use*** – Aktive Wortschatzfestigung und -erweiterung
- 3 ***Reminder*** – Kontext- und sprechanlassbezogene Grammatikwiederholung
- 4 ***What about you?*** – Personalisierung über eigene Erfahrungen und Meinungen
- 5 ***Talking points*** – Mehrere Gesprächsthemen zur Auswahl (→ page 22 / 3c)
- 6 ***Practice*** – Zusätzliche Übungen zur Konsolidierung (*in class / at home*)
- 7 ***Phrasebook*** – Wortschatzwiederholung und -erweiterung über *chunks* und *phrases*
- 8 **4 *Extras* & 4 *Games*** – Abwechslungsreiche Plateau-Einheiten und unterhaltsame Sprech- und Sprachspiele (→ page 32 and 33)

What to say

1

Really?	Oh no!
Sounds lovely.	How awful.
That's interesting.	That's terrible.
Lucky you!	Rather you than me!

Reminder:

Present perfect – Talking about experiences
Past simple – Talking about details of experiences

Have you ever seen the pyramids?

3

No, I haven't. I've never been to Egypt.

Have you ever been to New York?

Yes, I have.

What **was it** like? / **Was it** a business trip? / What **did you think** of it? /
Did you enjoy it? / How long **did you stay**? / Where **did you** ...?

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Words to use

2

amazing experience
beautiful scenery
comfortable Bed & Breakfast
delicious food
impressive buildings
marvellous hotel
picturesque village
spectacular view

awful weather
bad service
dirty rooms
expensive meals
noisy restaurant
overcrowded beaches
tiring journey
unfriendly people

4c What about you?

4

Choose one of the conversation starters below,
or choose a holiday photo on your phone.
Tell a partner about it and he / she will react
with a phrase from the *What to say* box in exercise 4a.

5

→ page 22 / 3c

8

→ page 32 and 33

PRACTICE

1 Phrases from Unit 4

Write in the missing word in each sentence.

- 1 Have you ever been Milan?
- 2 What was the weather?
- 3 I've never on a winter holiday.
- 4 When you there?
- 5 My room had a great of the sea.
- 6 I really enjoyed it. What you?

PHRASEBOOK

Where did you go?

Wiederholen und erweitern Sie hier den Wortschatz aus Unit 4. © 17

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Talking about holidays

amazing experience	– fantastische Erfahrung
beautiful scenery	– wunderschöne Landschaft
comfortable	– komfortable
Bed & Breakfast	Frühstückspension
delicious food	Leckeres Essen

Kinds of holiday

business trip	– Geschäfts-/Dienstreise
city break	– Städtereise
cruise	– Kreuzfahrt
walking tour	– Wanderurlaub
wellness weekend	– Wellnesswochenende

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How did you get here?



1a Getting from A to B

Which methods of transport are these people talking about?

- 1 "In America, they say *cab* – and you hear this more and more in Britain, too."
- 2 "I missed my connection because I was waiting on the wrong platform!"
- 3 "The double-decker has become a London icon."
- 4 "It's called the *tube* in London and the *subway* in New York."
- 5 "I don't like cycling in the rush hour."
- 6 "First there was a 3-mile traffic jam, all the traffic lights were against me and then it took me ages to find a parking space!"

1b What about you?

Look at the methods of transport in exercise 1a.
Tell the class why you (don't) use these ways to get from A to B in your area.

- ★ I go by bus. (take the bus)
- I go by bike. (ride a bike)
- I go by car. (drive)
- I go on foot. (walk)

2a Questionnaire

Fill in the transport survey.

TRANSPORT SURVEY

1 How often do you use the following types of transport? Tick the appropriate box.

	more than once a week	a few times a month	a few times a year	rarely	never
car	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
taxi	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
bus / tram	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
underground	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
train	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
bicycle	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
plane	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
ferry	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other: Please state.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

2 What type of transport do you normally use for ...

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) work? | d) social activities? |
| b) your English class? | e) holidays? |
| c) shopping? | |

3 How much time do you spend travelling on ...

a) an average weekday?

b) an average weekend?

2b Talk about it

Work with a partner.

Ask each other some of the questions in the survey and give details when you answer.

★ Words of frequency (*rarely, never*)

go before the verb:

I rarely travel by taxi.

Phrases of frequency (*once a week, twice a month*) go on the end of the sentence:

I go to work by bike every day.

3a Likes and dislikes

What to say

Which sentence in the *What to say* box says you have neutral feelings about something?

- 1 Driving is my favourite way to travel.
- 2 I love riding my bike.
- 3 I like travelling by taxi.
- 4 I really enjoy train journeys.
- 5 I don't mind short flights.
- 6 I'm not keen on driving in the rush hour.
- 7 I don't enjoy long car journeys.
- 8 I don't like crowded trains.
- 9 I hate cycling in the city centre.

Reminder:

Gerund (*ing*-form of the verb) –

Talking about likes and dislikes

Use the gerund (*going, travelling, driving, etc.*) ...

- a) directly after verbs expressing likes and dislikes (*enjoy, like, hate, etc.*).
- b) after prepositions (*of, in, on, for, etc.*).
- c) at the beginning of a sentence (as the subject of the sentence).

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Sentence number

3b I like ...ing

Which sentences in the *What to say* box are examples of the uses of the gerund?

- a) Directly after a *like / dislike* verb:,,
- b) After a preposition:
- c) As the subject of a sentence:

3c Talking points

- Why are some people afraid of flying?
- What do you – or don't you – like about flying?
- How do you feel about public transport in your area?
- When do you travel by taxi?
- What makes you angry when you're driving?

4a Saying what you have in common

- ⑩ Listen and choose the correct response.

- a) Me, too – I've always wanted one.
- b) Oh I do – I usually go to work by bus.
- c) Me, neither – I think I've been very lucky!

What to say

Me, too.
Me, neither.

4b What about you?

Have similar conversations with a partner.
Take turns to read out a statement about you.
Your partner will respond and add a comment.

- 1 I've been / I've never been in a helicopter.
- 2 I'd like / I wouldn't like to go in a hot air balloon.
- 3 I'm never / I'm sometimes carsick.
- 4 I enjoy / I don't enjoy long train journeys.
- 5 I sometimes / I never ride my bike in the city centre.



5a Transport vocabulary

Complete the sentences with words from the *Words to use* box.

- 1 I don't have a car so I always use
- 2 We were stuck in a for ages.
- 3 My car broke down on the
- 4 in London starts around 7.30 am.
- 5 I passed my when I was eighteen.
- 6 I couldn't find an empty near my house.
- 7 A is cheaper than buying one every day.
- 8 Is there a on American highways?
- 9 Would you give a lift to a?
- 10 We had a stop-over in Dubai – we couldn't get a

Words to use

driving test
hitchhiker
motorway
non-stop flight
parking space
public transport
rush hour
season ticket
speed limit
traffic jam

5b Your experiences

Choose one of the situations that you've experienced and tell your group about it.

A

We drove there.

Australia, Britain, Cyprus, Japan, Jamaica, India, New Zealand, Malta, South Africa and Thailand are just some of the countries which drive on the left.

- What are your experiences of driving in other countries?
- How do you think you would cope with driving on the left?



B

We went by train.

In a list of the fifty busiest train stations in the world, only five are *not* in Japan! For example, Yokohama station deals with around 760,000,000 people a year.

- What are your experiences of train travel in your country?
- What could be done to improve the service?



C

We picked up a hitchhiker.

There's a website which gives tips for hitchhikers and people who pick up hitchhikers. It's called *Hitchwiki*.

- What are your experiences of hitchhiking – or giving lifts to hitchhikers?
- What advice would you give to a hitchhiker?



D

We decided to fly.

The shortest scheduled flight is between Westray and Papa Westray in Orkney – it takes less than two minutes! And the 17-hour Sydney-Dallas route is the longest non-stop flight.

- What are your experiences of long flights?
- What do you do to pass the time?



1 Vocabulary

Which words go together?

- 1 traffic a) hour
 2 public b) decker
 3 rush c) test
 4 speed d) jam
 5 driving e) limit
 6 double f) transport
 7 parking g) space

2 Phrases from Unit 3

Write in the missing word in each sentence.

- 1 How often do you travel tram?
 2 My car broke on the way.
 3 I didn't my driving test
 the first time.
 4 It's on my way. Can I give you a?
 5 How long does it to get here?
 6 Are you afraid flying?
 7 Would you up a hitchhiker?
 ★ When did he **go** there? (When did he set off?)
 When did he **get** there? (When did he arrive?)

3 Gerund (doing) or infinitive (to do)?

Choose the correct form of the verb.

- 1 I really enjoy to cycle / cycling.
 2 I'd like to go / going to Egypt.
 3 I want to buy / buying a season ticket.
 4 To travel / Travelling by taxi is expensive.
 5 She dislikes to ride / riding her bike in town.
 6 It takes one hour to get / getting to work.

4 Expressing likes and dislikes

Complete the phrases to express likes and dislikes.

- 1 I h _ _ _ it. 4 I don't m _ _ _ it.
 2 I really e _ _ _ _ it. 5 I don't l _ _ _ _ it.
 3 I'm not k _ _ _ _ on it.

Now put the phrases in order.



5 Pronunciation: Stress

One syllable is often pronounced more strongly than the others. In dictionaries, there is a mark before the stressed syllable: ['trænsɪpɔ:t].

Underline the part of each word that is stressed: transport.

- 1 helicopter 3 hitchhiker 5 Japan
 2 credit 4 activities 6 convenient

⊙ 11 Listen and check your answers.

6 A conversation

Put this conversation in the right order, 1–8.

- ...1... A: Hey – Bella, did I tell you that I've won a prize in a competition?
 A: Me, neither. I'm thinking of giving the prize to my sister. She'd like that. And the idea of going up in a balloon with a fire underneath really frightens me.
 A: A bit nervous, actually. Have you ever been in a hot air balloon?
 A: It's a flight in a hot air balloon!
 B: But, Anna, you're afraid of flying so how do you feel about going up in a balloon?
 B: I certainly haven't!
 B: Me, too! Let your sister enjoy it!
 B: No. What is it?

★ **actually** = eigentlich

7 Comprehension

Answer the questions about the conversation.

- 1 How does Anna feel about flying?

 2 How does Anna feel about the balloon flight?

 3 Has Anna been up in a balloon before?

 4 Would Bella like to have the prize?

 5 Who would enjoy the experience?

Wiederholen und erweitern Sie hier den Wortschatz aus Unit 3. 12

— Expressing likes and dislikes

It's my favourite thing.	– Es ist meine Lieblingssache.
I love doing that.	– Ich liebe es, das zu tun.
I like doing that.	– Ich tue das gerne.
I really enjoy that.	– Ich mag das wirklich.
I don't mind doing that.	– Es macht mir nichts aus, das zu tun.
I'm not keen on doing that.	– Ich bin nicht davon angetan, das zu tun.
I don't enjoy doing that.	– Ich mag das nicht tun.
I don't like doing that.	– Ich tue das nicht gerne.
I hate doing that.	– Ich hasse es, das zu tun.

— Saying what you have in common

Me, too.	– Ich auch.
Me neither.	– Ich auch nicht.

— Questions about travelling

How did you get here?	– Wie sind Sie hierher gekommen?
How long did the journey take?	– Wie lange hat die Reise gedauert?
Was the train over-crowded?	– War der Zug überfüllt?
Which platform does the train leave from?	– Von welchem Bahnsteig fährt der Zug ab?
Have you got a monthly season ticket?	– Haben Sie eine Monatskarte?
How often do the buses run?	– Wie oft fahren die Busse?
Were there any delays?	– Gab es Verspätungen?
Do you get airsick?	– Wird Ihnen beim Fliegen schlecht?
Did you take a taxi?	– Haben Sie ein Taxi genommen?
Do you have much hand luggage (BE)? hand baggage (AE)?	– Haben Sie viel Handgepäck?
How long was the traffic jam?	– Wie lang war der Stau?
Where did you break down?	– Wo sind Sie stehengeblieben?
Can I give you a lift?	– Kann ich Sie mitnehmen?
Did you get stuck in the rush hour?	– Sind Sie in der Hauptverkehrszeit steckengeblieben?

★ We went **by** train / plane / car / bike.
We went **on** foot.

— Don't get confused

Drive verwendet man, um zu sagen,
wer am Steuer des Fahrzeugs sitzt:
You drive your car.
The bus driver drives the bus. You go by bus.
You drive a car. You ride a bike.

— Transport

bicycle / bike	– Fahrrad / Rad
bus	– Bus
car	– Auto
ferry	– Fähre
helicopter	– Hubschrauber
plane	
aeroplane (BE)	} – Flugzeug
airplane (AE)	
public transport	– öffentlicher Nahverkehr
taxi / cab	– Taxi
train	– Zug
tram	– Straßenbahn
underground	
tube (BE)	} – U-Bahn
subway (AE)	

— Cars and taxis

breakdown	– Motorschaden
carpark	– Parkplatz
carsick	– übel (beim Autofahren)
driving licence	– Führerschein
driving test	– Fahrprüfung
hitchhiker	– Anhalter(in)
parking space	– Parklücke
petrol	– Benzin
roadworks	– Straßenbauarbeiten
speed limit	– Geschwindigkeitsbegrenzung
traffic jam	– Stau
traffic lights	– Ampel
zebra crossing	– Zebrastreifen

— Trains, trams and buses

bus stop	– Bushaltestelle
driver	– Fahrer(in)
fare	– Fahrpreis
passenger	– Fahrgast
platform	– Bahnsteig, Gleis
single / return ticket (BE)	} – einfache / Hin- und Rückfahrkarte
one-way / roundtrip ticket (AE)	
train station	
	– Bahnhof

— Planes

airport	– Flughafen
check-in desk	– Abflugschalter
flight	– Flug
passport	– (Reise-)Pass
security check	– Sicherheitskontrolle

4 Where did you go?

1a Postcards

Look at the postcards.
What kinds of holiday do they show?
(Different answers are possible.)

It's probably a(n) ...

Perhaps it's a(n) ...

Maybe it's a(n) ...

It could be a(n) ...

Words to use

business trip
city break
cruise
safari
walking tour
wellness weekend

camping holiday
educational holiday
luxury holiday
package holiday
sailing holiday
seaside holiday
self-catering holiday
sightseeing holiday
skiing holiday



1b What about you?

Look at the *Words to use* box above and highlight
the kinds of holiday that you have experienced.
Then tell a partner.

I've been on a(n) ...

What about you?

Reminder:

Present perfect – Talking about experiences

Past simple – Talking about details of experiences

Have you ever seen the pyramids?

No, I haven't. I've never been to Egypt.

Have you ever been to New York?

Yes, I have.

What **was it** like? / **Was it** a business trip? / What **did you think** of it? /
Did you enjoy it? / How long **did you stay**? / Where **did you** ...?

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★ He's **gone to** Brussels.
 (And he's still there.)
 He's **been to** Brussels.
 (And now he's back.)

2a Tell me more

In class, brainstorm questions you could ask about past holidays.

2b Questions about holidays

Complete these questions with ideas of your own or ideas that you heard in exercise 2a.

- 1 How did?
- 2 How long did?
- 3 Why did?
- 4 Where did?
- 5 What did?
- 6 What was like?

3a Place names

Complete the destinations with the city names in your language.

DEPARTURES											
Time	Destination										Gate
19:30	Milan										A4
19:30	Vienna										B11
19:35	Cologne										B2
19:40	Geneva										A10
19:45	Munich										F3
19:50	Venice										H5

3b Have you ever been there?

With a partner, use the place names in exercise 3a and have similar conversations to those in the *Reminder* section at the top of this page.

4a Expressing interest

Use one of the expressions from the *What to say* box to respond to these remarks.
(Different answers are possible.)

- 1 A: I've just been to Las Vegas for a week.
B:
- 2 A: Yes. We visited a different casino every night.
B:
- 3 A: Yes, and I lost all my money!
B:

What to say

Really?	Oh no!
Sounds lovely.	How awful.
That's interesting.	That's terrible.
Lucky you!	Rather you than me!



4b Reactions

- 13 Listen to this man reacting to the remarks in exercise 4a.
Does he use the same phrases as you did?
- 14 Listen to two short dialogues. How does this woman react with interest?

4c What about you?

Choose one of the conversation starters below,
or choose a holiday photo on your phone.
Tell a partner about it and he / she will react
with a phrase from the *What to say* box in exercise 4a.

The first holiday I can remember was ...

I didn't enjoy my holiday in ...

The most exotic holiday I've ever been on was ...

We had a very relaxing holiday in ...

We wanted a different kind of holiday, so ...

Words to use

amazing experience
beautiful scenery
comfortable Bed & Breakfast
delicious food
impressive buildings
marvellous hotel
picturesque village
spectacular view

awful weather
bad service
dirty rooms
expensive meals
noisy restaurant
overcrowded beaches
tiring journey
unfriendly people

5 Talk about it

Work in small groups. Ask each other about holiday experiences. (*Have you ever ...?*)

When you get a Yes answer, ask for more details. (*Did you ...?*)

Show interest by using phrases from the *What to say* box in exercise 4a.

Have you ever ...



been shopping in a foreign market?



spoken English abroad?



had a problem with a hotel?



bought an unusual souvenir?



eaten local street food?



travelled business class?

1 Phrases from Unit 4

Write in the missing word in each sentence.

- 1 Have you ever been Milan?
- 2 What was the weather?
- 3 I've never on a winter holiday.
- 4 When you there?
- 5 My room had a great of the sea.
- 6 I really enjoyed it. What you?

2 Been or gone?

Cross out the wrong word.

- 1 They've **been** / **gone** to Paris. They're staying at a hotel near Notre Dame.
- 2 Have you ever **been** / **gone** to Spain?
- 3 I haven't seen him for a few days. I think he's **been** / **gone** on holiday.
- 4 You have a lovely suntan. Where have you **been** / **gone**?
- 5 I'm sorry, Mr Robinson isn't in the office – he's **been** / **gone** on a business trip.

3 Present perfect or past simple?

Cross out the wrong form of the verb.

- A: Peter's away this week – he **has gone** / **went** on a cruise.
 B: A cruise? Amazing? I've **never been** / **I was never** on a cruise. What about you?
 A: No. Actually, I've **never been** / **I never went** abroad.
 B: Really?
 A: Well, I've **been** / **gone** to Ireland – but that's not really abroad, is it?
 B: Ireland – I'd like to go there. I've **never been** / **I wasn't** there. I **have been** / **went** to Scotland last year – that was lovely.

4 Pronunciation: Vowel sounds

Circle the word which has a different vowel sound from the other two.

- 1 weather / heavy / seaside
- 2 sound / journey / loud
- 3 holiday / postcard / hotel
- 4 business / lucky / just
- 5 tour / your / hour

©15 Listen and check your answers.

5 Vocabulary: Kinds of holiday

Complete the words.

- 1 b _ s _ n _ s s _ t r _ p
- 2 w _ l l _ n _ s s _ w _ _ k _ n d
- 3 c r _ _ s _
- 4 s _ f _ r _
- 5 c _ t y b r _ _ k
- 6 p _ c k _ g _ h _ l _ d _ y
- 7 c _ m p _ n g h _ l _ d _ y
- 8 _ d _ c _ t _ _ n _ l _ h _ l _ d _ y
- 9 s _ _ l _ n g h _ l _ d _ y
- 10 s _ _ s _ d _ h _ l _ d _ y
- 11 s _ l f - c _ t _ r _ n g
h _ l _ d _ y
- 12 s _ g h t s _ _ _ n g h _ l _ d _ y
- 13 s k _ _ n g h _ l _ d _ y
- 14 w _ l k _ n g t _ _ r

6 Expressing interest

Read these sentences.

©16 Then listen and tick the three statements which do **not** get appropriate responses.

- 1 ☐ We're flying to New Zealand tomorrow.
- 2 ☐ I met someone on holiday – and we're getting married.
- 3 ☐ We even went scuba-diving.
- 4 ☐ It was dreadful – it rained all week.
- 5 ☐ Some of the villages didn't even have electricity.
- 6 ☐ Fred's broken his leg, so we can't go on holiday.
- 7 ☐ There were white sandy beaches and the sea was blue.

7 Your responses

How would you respond to the three statements you ticked in exercise 6?

- a)
- b)
- c)

Wiederholen und erweitern Sie hier den Wortschatz aus Unit 4. © 17

— Talking about holidays

amazing experience	– fantastische Erfahrung
beautiful scenery	– wunderschöne Landschaft
comfortable	– komfortable
Bed & Breakfast	Frühstückspension
delicious food	– köstliches Essen
impressive buildings	– beeindruckende Gebäude
marvellous hotel	– wundervolles Hotel
picturesque village	– malerisches Dorf
spectacular view	– spektakuläre Aussicht
awful weather	– scheußliches Wetter
bad service	– schlechter Service
dirty rooms	– schmutzige Zimmer
expensive meals	– teures Essen
noisy restaurant	– lautes Restaurant
overcrowded beaches	– überfüllte Strände
tiring journey	– anstrengende Reise
unfriendly people	– unfreundliche Leute

— Things to do

go ...	
diving / fishing /	– tauchen / angeln /
skiing / swimming /	skifahren / schwimmen /
walking / sightseeing	wandern / auf Besichtigungstour gehen
go on ...	
an excursion /	– einen Ausflug /
a day trip /	einen Tagesausflug /
a sightseeing tour	eine Stadtrundfahrt machen
go to ...	
the beach / the coast /	– zum Strand / an die Küste /
the seaside	ans Meer fahren
lie on the beach	– am Strand liegen
get a suntan	– braun werden
sunbathe	– sonnenbaden
take photos	– Fotos machen

— Expressing interest

Really?	– Wirklich?
Sounds lovely.	– Klingt wunderbar.
That's interesting.	– Das ist interessant.
Lucky you.	– Du Glückliche(r).
Oh no!	– Oh nein!
How awful.	– Wie furchtbar.
That's terrible.	– Das ist schrecklich.
Rather you than me!	– Besser du als ich!
Have you ever been to Wales?	– Warst du schon einmal in ...?
Why did you go there?	– Warum bist du dorthin gefahren?
How long did you stay?	– Wie lange bist du geblieben?
What was the weather like?	– Wie war das Wetter?

— Kinds of holiday

business trip	– Geschäfts-/Dienstreise
city break	– Städtereise
cruise	– Kreuzfahrt
walking tour	– Wanderurlaub
wellness weekend	– Wellnesswochenende
camping holiday	– Campingurlaub
package holiday	– Pauschalurlaub
sailing holiday	– Segelurlaub
seaside holiday	– Urlaub am Meer
self-catering holiday	– Selbstversorger-Urlaub
sightseeing holiday	– Besichtigungsurlaub
skiing holiday	– Skiurlaub

— Places to stay

B&B	– Frühstückspension
(Bed and Breakfast)	
chalet	– Chalet
cottage	– Hütte
luxury hotel	– Luxushotel
self-catering flat	– Ferienwohnung
tent	– Zelt
youth hostel	– Jugendherberge

— Places to go

Bavaria	– Bayern	Milan	– Mailand
Cologne	– Köln	Munich	– München
Geneva	– Genf	The Baltic	– Ostsee
Lake	– Bodensee	Venice	– Venedig
Constance		Vienna	– Wien

— They say it differently

campsite (BE)	}	– Campingplatz
campground (AE)		
caravan (BE)	}	– Wohnwagen(-anhänger)
trailer (AE)		
holiday (BE)	}	– Urlaub, Ferien
vacation (AE)		
holiday flat (BE)	}	– Ferienwohnung
condo (AE)		
luggage (BE)	}	– Gepäck
baggage (AE)		
rucksack (BE)	}	– Rucksack
backpack (AE)		

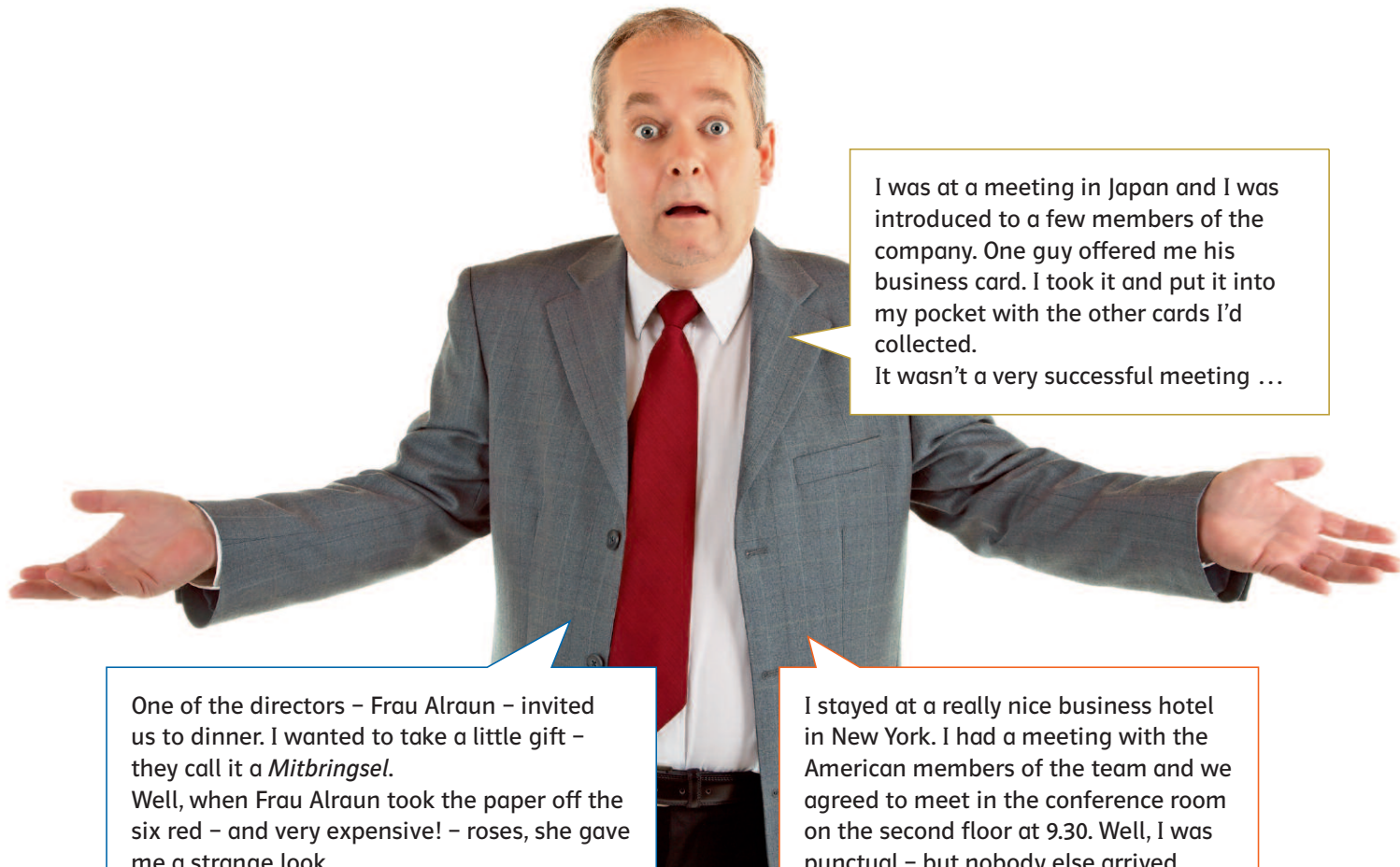
— Don't get confused

He's been to Amsterdam.	– Er ist in ... gewesen. (Er ist inzwischen zurück.)
He's gone to Amsterdam.	– Er ist nach ... gefahren. (Er ist noch dort.)

Culture and customs

Different countries have different cultures and different customs. It's a good idea to read about a country's customs before you go there because it's easy to do or say the wrong thing!

1 How did Graham do the wrong things on his business trips abroad?



I was at a meeting in Japan and I was introduced to a few members of the company. One guy offered me his business card. I took it and put it into my pocket with the other cards I'd collected.
It wasn't a very successful meeting ...

One of the directors – Frau Alraun – invited us to dinner. I wanted to take a little gift – they call it a *Mitbringsel*. Well, when Frau Alraun took the paper off the six red – and very expensive! – roses, she gave me a strange look ...

I stayed at a really nice business hotel in New York. I had a meeting with the American members of the team and we agreed to meet in the conference room on the second floor at 9.30. Well, I was punctual – but nobody else arrived. Later I met one of the others at the reception and *he* asked *me* where I had been!

18 2 Listen to a man talking about his experiences abroad. Make notes about the cultural differences he talks about. Compare your notes in class. Which country was he in?

3 Which cultural differences have you experienced or heard about?

4 A Japanese man is travelling to your country for the first time. What tips would you give him in these situations?

- He meets someone for the first time.
- He's invited to a colleague's home for dinner.
- He has a business meeting.





Top Five Game

- Write five items in each box.
- Then, in turn, read out your lists to the class. If someone reads out a word you have on your list, say: *Me, too*. Everyone with that word on their list crosses it out.
- For each other item (items which no-one else has written down), you score 1 point. The winner is the person with the most points.

5 methods of transport

-
-
-
-
-

Points:



5 things to pack for a seaside holiday

-
-
-
-
-

Points:



5 kinds of holiday

-
-
-
-
-

Points:



5 things to do on holiday

-
-
-
-
-

Points:



5 cities beginning with M

-
-
-
-
-

Points:

Total points:

I love it!

Unit: Unit 3

Focus: **Function:** Likes and dislikes; Saying what you have in common

To be used: after Unit 3

Time: approx. 15 minutes

Before the lesson: Copy page 1 so that there is a copy for each student.

In class:

- Give out the copies, one per student. Ask students to use the phrases from the *What to say* box in exercise 3a (p. 22) to fill in how they feel about the topics.
- Then ask them to work with a partner and, without showing them what they have written, read out one of the sentences.
- The partner should use a phrase from the *What to say* box in exercise 4a (p. 22)- and give their reasons. Then the partner reads out a sentence.
- Finally, they should tell the class one thing they have in common: *Both of us ... / Neither of us ...*

Your notes:

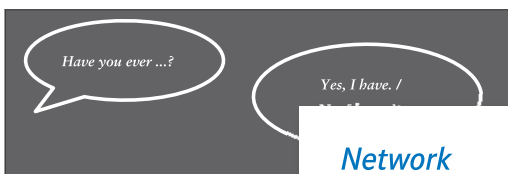
I love it!

TV reality shows.	flying.	learning English.	shopping.
getting up early.	opera.	Fasching.	e-books (e.g. Kindle).
very hot weather.	my job.	James Bond films.	fast food.
smoking.	dogs.	using social media (e.g. <i>Facebook</i>).	doing sports.

Find someone who ...

Unit: Unit 4
Focus: Grammar: Present perfect + *ever / never* and past simple
To be used: after Unit 4
Time: approx. 20 minutes
Before the lesson: Copy page 1 so that there is a copy for each student.

- In class:**
- A walk-around activity to raise awareness of the contrast between the present perfect and the past simple.
 - Give out the copies - one per student.
 - Explain that students should walk around and speak to as many other people as possible. They should ask each other questions with: *Have you ever ...?*
 - **Board:**



- When they get a *No, I haven't* answer, they need 3 different names.
- When they have a row of 3 filled in names, they sit down.
- When most students are seated, stop the activity. One piece of information, e.g. *Marlies has been to America.* The class asks questions (in the past simple situation, e.g. *Why did you ...? When was ...?*)

Your notes:

Find someone who ...

_____	_____	_____	_____
has been to America.	has missed a flight.	has drunk English beer.	has had problems with a hotel.
_____	_____	_____	_____
has been disappointed in a holiday.	has been on a business trip.	has eaten an English breakfast.	has spoken to an American.
_____	_____	_____	_____
has had problems at the airport.	has phoned home from abroad.	has been ill on holiday.	has seen the pyramids.
_____	_____	_____	_____
has been on a package holiday.	has swum in the sea.	has been to the <i>Oktoberfest</i> .	has booked flights online.

Network

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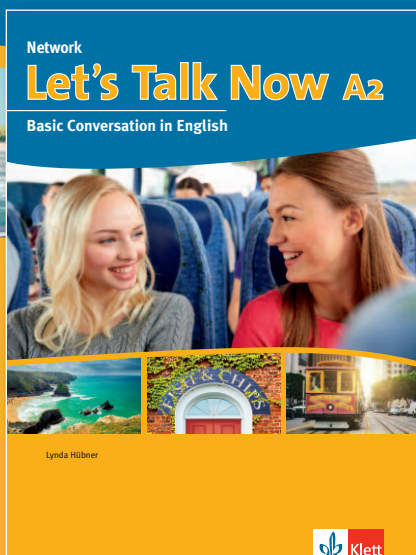
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