Network Now

English

A2.1

Companion

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Fit in Englisch mit

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Key – Lösungsschlüssel 52

1 Step 1 | Greetings; Family; *and, but, because*

1 Greetings

1a **Saying hello** Mit welchen Sätzen begrüßen Sie jemanden, den Sie kennen (✓) bzw. jemanden, den Sie nicht kennen (✗)?

1 Hi – nice to see you again. ☐
2 Hello, my name's (Claire). ☐
3 Pleased to meet you. ☐
4 Hello, (Peter) – how are you? ☐
5 Hi. I'm (Claire). ☐

1b **Now you: Introduce yourself.**

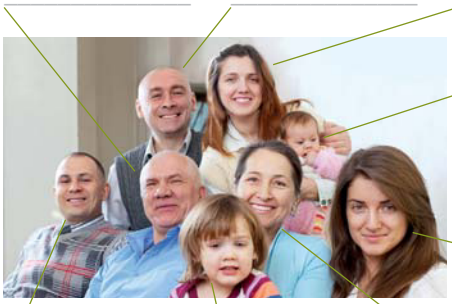
2 Family

HELP

– stepmother = ***Stief****mutter*
mother-in-law = ***Schwieger****mutter*
– Lucy ~~is~~ **was** born last year.

2a **A family photo** Schreiben Sie die Namen der Personen auf die entsprechenden Linien.

"Hi, I'm Jonathan and this is a photo of my family. That's me, on the left, and my brother James is behind me. And that's Dad – Greg – in the middle with the blue shirt. James and I look a lot like Dad, don't we? Dad was widowed seven years ago but he remarried last year. That's his new wife, Nadja, next to him. Nadja already had a daughter from her first marriage. That's her – the really pretty girl with the long brown hair – my stepsister, Jenny. Jenny's a single parent – she divorced her husband just after their son was born. That's her son, Sam, in the front of the photo. The other girl is James's wife, Miranda, with their baby, Lucy."



2b **Cross out the wrong information.**

1 Nadja is Jonathan's **mother-in-law** | **stepmother**.
2 Jenny is **divorced** | **widowed**.
3 Sam is Nadja's **grandson** | **stepson**.
4 Miranda is James's **sister** | **wife**.
5 Jonathan has a niece and **a nephew** | **two nephews**.
6 Greg has a **stepdaughter** | **stepson**.
7 Sam has **one cousin** | **two cousins**.
8 Sam has **two aunts and one uncle** | **two uncles and one aunt**.
9 Jonathan and James have a **father** | **stepfather**.

3 *and, but, because*

3a **Join the sentences with *and*, *but* or *because*.**

1 Jenny's now a single parent _____ she and her husband divorced after Sam was born.
2 Jonathan has a niece _____ a nephew.
3 Greg was widowed _____ now he has a new wife.
4 Nadja has a daughter _____ a daughter-in-law.
5 James doesn't have a sister-in-law _____ his brother isn't married.
6 Miranda has a sister-in-law _____ a brother-in-law.
7 Jonathan isn't married _____ he has a girlfriend.
8 Lucy's an only child at the moment _____ her parents want more children.

2 **Say it right:** Listen and repeat.

3b **Now you: Your family**
Schreiben Sie ein paar Informationen über Ihre Familie auf.

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4 Grammar

have	*have got*
I have an uncle. **I don't have** a cousin. **Do you have** a lot of cousins? **Yes, I do. / No, I don't.**	**I've got** an uncle. **I haven't got** a cousin. **Have you got** a lot of cousins? **Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.**
He has an uncle. **He doesn't have** a cousin. **Does she have** a lot of cousins? **Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.**	**He's got** an uncle. **He hasn't got** a cousin. **Has she got** a lot of cousins? **Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.**

– I've got = I have got, she's got = she has got
– *Have* und *have got* sind bedeutungsgleich.
– Im britischen Englisch *(BE)* verwendet man *have* oder *have got*.
– Im amerikanischen Englisch *(AE)* verwendet man *have*.

4a **Positive sentences** Schreiben Sie die richtige Version der Sätze 6–9 in 2b um, indem Sie *have got / has got* verwenden.

5 Jonathan has got a niece and a nephew.
6 _____
7 _____
8 _____
9 _____

3 **Say it right:** Listen and repeat.

4b **Negative sentences** Verwenden Sie die durchgestrichenen Wörter in 2b und wandeln Sie die Sätze 6–9 in verneinte Sätze um.

5 Jonathan hasn't got two nephews.
6 _____
7 _____
8 _____
9 _____

4c **Complete the questions with *have got / has got*.**

1 _____ they _____ any grandchildren?
2 _____ you _____ any nephews and nieces?
3 _____ he _____ any stepchildren?
4 _____ she _____ a new partner?
5 _____ you _____ any grandparents?

4 **Say it right:** Listen and repeat.

4d **Write the questions and the short answers.**

1 Jonathan – wife
Has he got a wife?
No, he hasn't.
2 James and Miranda – two children
_____
_____
3 Nadja – daughter
_____
_____
4 Sam – brother
_____
_____
5 James and Jonathan – stepsister
_____
_____

4e **Now you: About you**
Ergänzen Sie die Sätze über sich und verwenden Sie dabei *have(n't) got*.

1 _____ a big family.
2 _____ a son.
3 _____ a daughter.
4 _____ a lot of free time.
5 _____ a garden.
6 _____ a pet.
7 _____ a nice boss.

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1 Writing notes

1a **Which note?** Lesen Sie die drei (authentischen!) Mitteilungen. Wer hat sie geschrieben?

1 Note ____ is from a parent.

2 Note ____ is from a neighbour.

3 Note ____ is from a flatmate.

a)

Please do not throw your cigarettes into our garden. The cat smokes them and he's trying to give up.

b)

Dear Evan
My parents are coming to visit today. Can you please wear your trousers all day?
Thanks.
Ron

c)

Morning!
We are having a lie-in this morning.
Do not knock on our door before 10 am – only if there is an emergency!!!
To answer your questions:
– No, you can't have any biscuits.
– No, you can't go to your friends' house.
✓ Yes, you can watch TV / play computer games.
Laura: Don't annoy your brother.
Tim: ~~Don't cry!~~ Cry quietly!
Love you – and see you no earlier than 10!

Glossary: throw – werfen | give up – sich abgewöhnen | have a lie-in – ausschlafen | knock – klopfen | emergency – Notfall | annoy someone – jemanden ärgern | cry – weinen

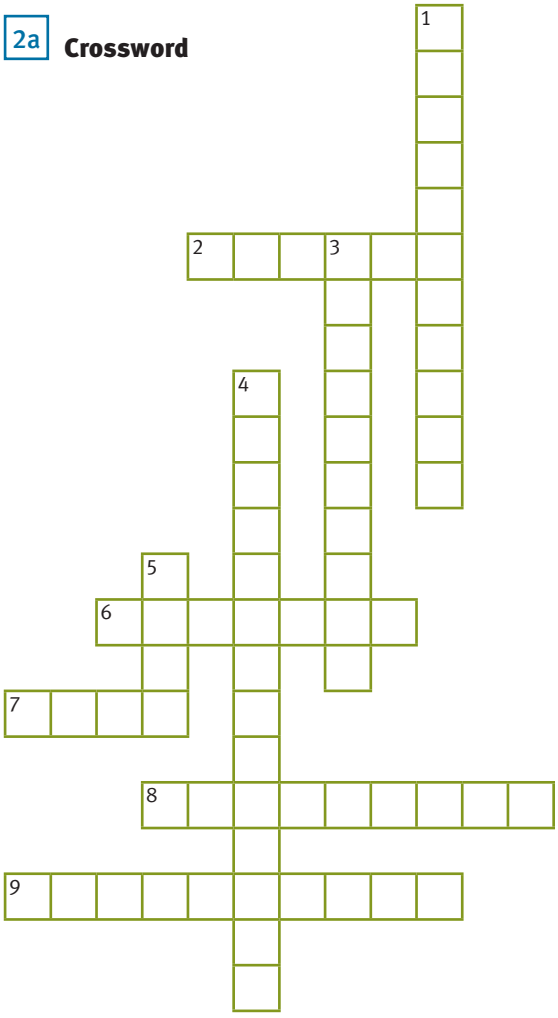
1b **Match the halves of the sentences.**

1	Please can you do	☐ a)	turn to clean the bathroom.
2	Please don't	☐ b)	the shopping.
3	Please could	☐ c)	to tidy the flat.
4	It's your	☐ d)	you wash the dishes.
5	Remember	☐ e)	me up!
6	Don't wake	☐ f)	forget to buy bread!

5 **Say it right:** Listen and repeat.

2 Electrical items

2a **Crossword**



Across →:

2 It isn't as cold as a freezer.
6 Oh no – it needs ink again!
7 You need this to bake a cake.
8 This can warm up left over food.
9 The news is on at 8pm.

Down ↓:

1 You don't need sunny weather to dry your clothes if you have this.
3 It makes the dishes really clean.
4 It makes your clothes really clean.
5 Be careful you don't burn your hand – or your shirt – with it!

2b **Now you: What have you got?**
Schreiben Sie die Elektrogeräte aus 2a auf, die Sie zu Hause haben.

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3 Grammar

Past simple

Das Past simple wird verwendet, um über Vorgänge und Handlungen zu sprechen, die zu einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit passiert sind.

Regular *(-ed)* verbs	**Irregular verbs**
e.g. live **I lived** in Bonn years ago.	e.g. buy **I bought** a flat there.

– Fragen im Past simple werden mit *Did* und der 1. Form / dem Infinitiv des Verbs gebildet: ***Did you live*** *near the river?*
– Verneinte Sätze werden mit *didn't* und der 1. Form / dem Infinitiv des Verbs gebildet: ***I didn't buy*** *a house.*
– Das Past simple wird häufig mit Zeitangaben in der Vergangenheit verwendet: *two years ago, yesterday, last week, in 2011*, etc.

3a ***I got … / I bought …*** Schreiben Sie Sätze über vier der Elektrogeräte, die Sie in 2b notiert haben. Verwenden Sie dabei *got* oder *bought* und eine Zeitangabe in der Vergangenheit.

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____

3b **Now you: What did(n't) you do?**
Complete the sentences.

1 _____ yesterday.
2 _____ last Christmas.
3 _____ when I was a child.
4 _____ a few weeks ago.
5 _____ in 2000.

HELP

Auf S. 151 Ihres Kursbuchs finden Sie eine **Liste unregelmäßiger Verben**.

4 Grammar

Present perfect + *for / since*

Das Present perfect wird verwendet, um über Vorgänge und Handlungen zu sprechen, die in der Vergangenheit begonnen haben und bis in die Gegenwart andauern.

How long has she had her VW? – **She's had** it **for** six years. / **She's had** it **since** her 18th birthday.

– Das Present perfect wird mit *have / has* und der 3. Form des Verbs gebildet: ***has written***.
– ***for*** + Zeitraum, z.B.: *two years, ten minutes, a long time*
– ***since*** + Zeitpunkt, z.B.: *10 am, 2012, my birthday*

4a **Write sentences with the present perfect and *for* or *since*.**

1 They – be married – 20 years
_____
2 I – know him – a long time
_____
3 We – live here – 1997
_____

4b **Your electrical items** Wie lange bzw. seit wann haben Sie die Elektrogeräte in 3a schon? Verwenden Sie *for* bzw. *since*.

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____

4c **Now you: Your most treasured possession**

What's your most treasured possession?
_____
When did you get it?
_____
How long have you had it?
_____
Why is it so special to you?
_____

p. 52

HELP

If bedeutet, dass etwas *passieren könnte*:
If you finish the project today, tell your boss.

When bedeutet, dass etwas *auf alle Fälle* irgendwann in der Zukunft *passieren wird*:
When you finish the project, tell your boss.

1 Grammar

Imperative conditionals

Don't forget to turn off your phone **if you go** to the meeting.
Turn off your phone **if you go** to the meeting.

– Wenn ein Satz mit *If* beginnt, brauchen Sie ein Komma:
If you go to the meeting, don't forget to turn off your phone.

1a At the hotel Match the halves of the sentences.

1	Leave the used towels on the floor	☐ a)	if you want to sleep late.
2	Park behind the hotel	☐ b)	if you want clean towels.
3	Don't forget to write it on the list	☐ c)	if you want an alarm call.
4	Please go on the balcony	☐ d)	if you need WiFi.
5	Use this password	☐ e)	if you want to smoke.
6	Ask the receptionist	☐ f)	if you have a car.
7	Put the *Do not disturb* sign on your door	☐ g)	if you take a drink from the mini bar.



1b Rewrite the sentences in 1a. Schreiben Sie Sätze 1–4 in 1a um. Beginnen Sie mit *If* … (und vergessen Sie das Komma nicht!).

1 _____

_____

2 _____

_____

3 _____

_____

4 _____

_____

2 In English

2a Write these sentences in English.

1 Ich habe meine Uhr seit ich 21 bin.

_____

2 Ich habe meine Uhr seit 19 Jahren.

_____

3 Sie ist viel Geld wert.

_____

4 Sie hat Erinnerungswert.

_____

5 Sie gehörte meinem Vater.

_____

6 Mein Vater gab sie mir zu meinem Geburtstag.

_____

3 A 'lost item' report form

3a Read the story and put the information on the form.

"You know I told you about my watch – the silver one from my father – well, I've lost it!! I know it's old – I got it for my 21st birthday and I'm 40 now – but it has sentimental value. Not only sentimental value … it's worth about £500. But I'll happily pay half of that if someone finds it. I lost it on Monday at the swimming baths. I went for a swim in my lunch break and then I left it in the changing rooms. Do you think someone has taken it?"

6 **Listen to the text.**

Lost Item Report Form

Item: .....
Description: .....
Value: .....
Date & time of loss: .....
Location: .....
Reward: .....

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1 The family

1a Which sentences *can't* be true (×)? Kennzeichnen Sie die Sätze, die logisch nicht richtig sein können, mit einem ×.

1 I don't have any brothers or sisters, but I've got two nieces. ☐
2 I got divorced and I remarried two years later. ☐
3 I'm single, but I really like my mother-in-law. ☐
4 My husband's a widower. ☐
5 I'm sixty-four and I have two grandchildren. ☐
6 I had a baby on my twenty-second birthday. ☐
7 I'm an only child – but my sister-in-law has two brothers. ☐
8 After my father died, my mother didn't remarry – my stepfather was pleased. ☐



2 Time phrases

2a Write in the right word.

in | for | since | from / to | on | at | ago

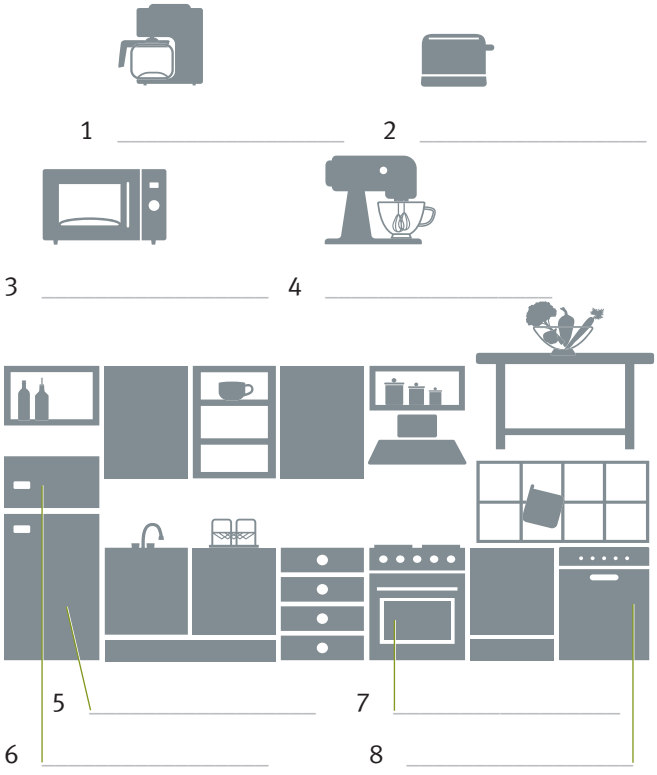
1 The bank is open _____ 9 am _____ 4.30 pm.
2 We arrived _____ 9 o'clock.
3 I left school over twenty years _____.
4 She's been married _____ over twenty years.
5 Shall we meet _____ Tuesday?
6 It's really hot here _____ summer.
7 We went to the cinema _____ the weekend.
8 I've had an earring _____ I left school.
9 His birthday's _____ May.
10 It's _____ May 23rd.
11 She had a baby _____ 2012.
12 Are you going to have a party _____ Christmas?

7 **Say it right:** Listen and repeat.

3 Electrical items

3a Label the items. Wie heißen diese Elektrogeräte?

coffee maker | cooker | dishwasher | freezer | fridge | microwave | mixer | toaster



Strategies

What to say if the language is too complex

Complete the words.

1 I don't u _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ this sentence.
2 What does this word m _ _ _ ?
3 Can you say it in s _ _ _ _ _ English, please?

8 **Say it right:** Listen and repeat.

TIPS Learning words

Auf S. 152–173 Ihres Kursbuchs finden Sie den Lektionswortschatz, aufgeteilt nach Units und Steps. Um ihn zu üben, decken Sie die linke Spalte ab, lesen Sie die deutsche Übersetzung und füllen Sie im Beispielsatz die Lücke mit dem richtigen englischen Wort. Am Ende jedes Steps finden Sie nützliche Wortfelder und Wendungen, die Sie sich anhören und nachsprechen können, wenn Sie den abgedruckten Code auf der Lehrwerksseite eingeben.

p. 52

1 Topic | Families worldwide

1 A family history



The Chang family and the Foong family are from the same small town in China. The families are good friends. Mrs Chang and Mrs Foong have both got young sons and they're good friends, too.





The sons are now both married and their wives are pregnant. Mrs Chang is very happy – at 9 o'clock in the morning on February 25th, her son and his wife have a baby son, Yon Pok. Mrs Foong is happy, too when her granddaughter, Cheng Tai, is born – at 9 o'clock in the morning on February 25th! The grandmothers joke, "Now they're babies – but in twenty years, maybe they can get married!"



And today Chang Yon Pok and Foong Cheng Tai *are* husband and wife! And they've got 13 children – 10 daughters and 3 sons, 63 grandchildren, 54 great-grandchildren and a baby great-great-grandson. There are now more than 150 members of this five-generation family and every year on February 25th, they have a big family party.

9 **Listen to the text.**

Glossary: pregnant – schwanger | joke – scherzen | great-great-grandson – Urenkel

Four fun facts: Families

1 Ziona Chana is the head of the world's biggest family. He has 39 wives, 94 children and 33 grandchildren. They live in a 100-room house in Mizoram, India.

2 Linda Wolfe, a woman from Indiana, has the world record for the most marriages. Husbands have included a pastor, a musician, a criminal, two homosexuals and a man that she married three times! She's now thinking about husband number 24.

3 In 2014, the US was the country with the highest divorce rate – the UK was the highest in Europe.

4 Kate and Steve Turner left their London home to go on a two-year honeymoon – riding a tandem from New Zealand to London (38,143 km).

Glossary: head – Oberhaupt | husbands have included ... – unter den Ehemännern waren ... | tandem – Tandem

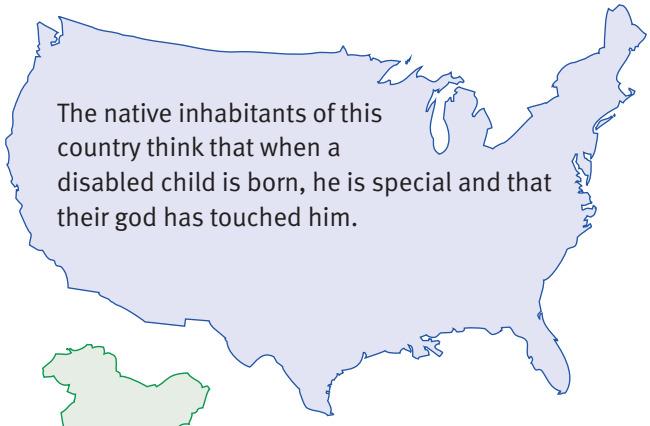
2 Which country is it?

Finden Sie anhand der Informationen in den Texten heraus, um welches Land es sich jeweils handelt und schreiben Sie es auf. Die Länderumrisse können Ihnen dabei helfen.



Aboriginal custom forbids a person to talk directly to their mother-in-law. To communicate, they need a third person to give messages to her.

1 _____



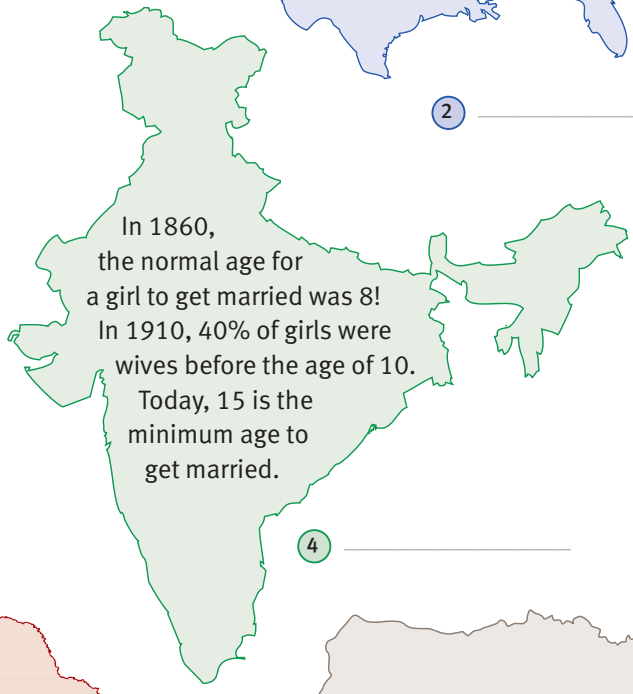
The native inhabitants of this country think that when a disabled child is born, he is special and that their god has touched him.

2 _____



In this country, a married woman must use her birth name for all official things and often uses it for social things, too.

3 _____



In 1860, the normal age for a girl to get married was 8! In 1910, 40% of girls were wives before the age of 10. Today, 15 is the minimum age to get married.

4 _____



A 2000-year-old tradition says that when a woman has a baby, she can take one month's rest. The woman's mother or mother-in-law does the cooking, the shopping and the housework; the new mother relaxes, sleeps and feeds the baby.

5 _____



Marriage is a serious event in this part of Africa! Smiling is not allowed on the wedding photos – and they don't smile during or after the wedding ceremony.

6 _____

Glossary: native inhabitants – Ureinwohner | disabled – behindert | touch – berühren | social – soziale | rest – Erholungspause | feed – füttern | during – während

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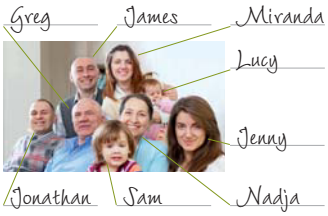
Key – Lösungsschlüssel

Unit 1

Step 1 (page 4 / 5)

1a 1 ✔, 2 ✘, 3 ✘, 4 ✔, 5 ✘

2a



2b 1 ~~mother-in-law~~ | stepmother, 2 divorced | ~~widowed~~, 3 grandson | ~~stepson~~, 4 ~~sister~~ | wife, 5 a nephew | ~~two nephews~~, 6 stepdaughter | ~~stepson~~, 7 one cousin | ~~two cousins~~, 8 ~~two aunts and one uncle~~ | two uncles and one aunt, 9 father | ~~stepfather~~

3a 1 because, 2 and, 3 but, 4 and, 5 because, 6 and, 7 but, 8 but

4a 6 Greg has got a stepdaughter. 7 Sam has got one cousin. 8 Sam has got two uncles and one aunt. 9 Jonathan and James have got a father.

4b 6 Greg hasn't got a stepson. 7 Sam hasn't got two cousins. 8 Sam hasn't got two aunts and one uncle. 9 Jonathan and James haven't got a stepfather.

4c 1 Have (they) got, 2 Have (you) got, 3 Has (he) got, 4 Has (she) got, 5 Have (you) got

4d 2 Have James and Miranda got two children? – No, they haven't. 3 Has Nadja got a daughter? – Yes, she has. 4 Has Sam got a brother? – No, he hasn't. 5 Have James and Jonathan got a stepsister? – Yes, they have.

Step 2 (page 6 / 7)

1a 1c), 2a), 3b)

1b 1b), 2f), 3d), 4a), 5c), 6e)

2a **Across:** 2 fridge, 6 printer, 7 oven, 8 microwave, 9 television
Down: 1 tumble dryer, 3 dishwasher, 4 washing machine, 5 iron

4a 1 They've been married for 20 years. 2 I've known him for a long time. 3 We've lived here since 1997.

Step 3 (page 8)

1a 1b), 2f), 3g), 4e), 5d), 6c), 7a)

1b 1 If you want clean towels, leave the used towels on the floor. 2 If you have a car, park behind the hotel. 3 If you take a drink from the mini bar, don't forget to write it on the list. 4 If you want to smoke, please go on the balcony.

2a 1 I've had my watch since I was twenty-one. 2 I've had my watch for nineteen years. 3 It's worth a lot of money. 4 It has sentimental value. 5 It belonged to my father. 6 My father gave it to me for my birthday.

3a **Item:** watch; **Description:** silver, old; **Value:** about £500; **Date & time of loss:** Monday, during lunch break; **Location:** at the swimming baths; **Reward:** £250

Step 3 – Vocabulary from Unit 1 (page 9)

1a 1 ✘, 3 ✘, 4 ✘, 8 ✘

2a 1 from / to, 2 at, 3 ago, 4 for, 5 on, 6 in, 7 at, 8 since, 9 in, 10 on, 11 in, 12 at

3a 1 coffee maker, 2 toaster, 3 microwave, 4 mixer, 5 fridge, 6 freezer, 7 oven, 8 dishwasher

Strategies

1 understand, 2 mean, 3 simple

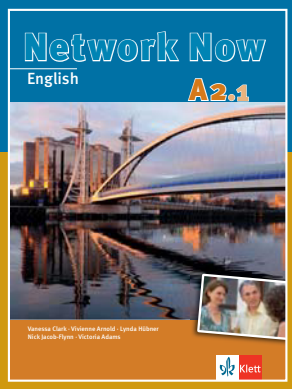
Topic (page 10 / 11)

2 1 Australia, 2 USA, 3 Belgium, 4 India, 5 China, 6 the Congo

Network Now

English

A2.1 Companion



Sie lernen Englisch mit Network Now A2.1

und möchten sprachlich am Ball bleiben und für den nächsten Kurs Sicherheit gewinnen?

Dann vertrauen Sie auf den neuen und kreativen

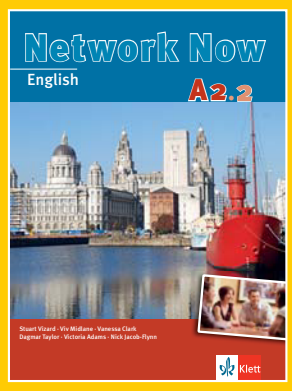
Network Now A2.1 Companion

- Mit abwechslungsreichen Übungen festigen Sie Ihre Kenntnisse.
- Zu jeder *Classroom*-Doppelseite im Kursbuch bietet der *Companion* eine Doppelseite mit passgenauen Übungen zu Wortschatz, Sprechabsichten und Grammatik.
- Zusätzlich versprechen interessante *Reading*-Texte intensive Lesefreude.
- Attraktive *Topic*-Seiten bieten viel Unterhaltsames.
- *Fun facts* sorgen für eine extra Portion Humor.

Ob begleitend zum Kurs als *Selfstudy* oder in den Semesterferien als unterhaltsamer Break,
Sie profitieren immer durch

- gelenkte, eindeutig lösbare *Selfstudy*-Übungen mit Lösungsschlüssel.
- kurze und prägnante Grammatikerklärungen.
- *Phrases to learn* zur Festigung alltagsrelevanter Redemittel.
- *Strategies* – nützliche Redemittel zur erfolgreichen Bewältigung typischer Gesprächssituationen.
- *Learning words* – praktische Tipps zum effektiven Lernen und Festigen neuer Wörter.
- *Help*-Kästen mit Lerntipps für Alltagssituationen und zur Vermeidung typischer Fehler.
- *Listen and repeat*-Übungen auf CD zur Verbesserung der Aussprache.

Nach Network Now A2.1 geht es weiter mit





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