

# In town

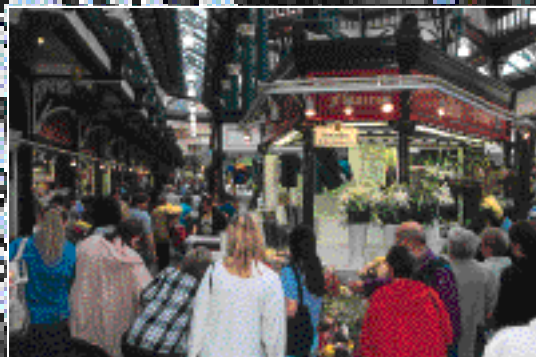
In der Stadt



In dieser Einheit lernen Sie, nach dem Weg zu fragen und Richtungsangaben zu verstehen. Daneben lernen Sie auch, wie man Anweisungen und Ratschläge erteilt.

**Wortschatz:** Öffentliche und kommerzielle Gebäude und Einrichtungen, Richtungen.

Sheila and Steve Watson are from a small **village**. They're in town for the day. They're here for the **shopping**. Villages can be pretty places, but they're small. There are lots of different **shops** and **department stores** in town. There's a **covered market**, too. Later they can **have a meal** in a pub or a restaurant in the **city centre**. They can look around a **museum** or an **art gallery** in the afternoon. In the evening they can go to a theatre or a **cinema**. They can do lots of things in a big city that they can't do in a small village.



Sheila und Steve Watson kommen aus einem kleinen **Dorf**. Sie sind heute in der Stadt. Sie sind zum **Einkaufen** hier. Dörfer können hübsche Orte sein, aber sie sind klein. Es gibt viele verschiedene **Läden** und **Kaufhäuser** in der Stadt. Es gibt auch eine **Markthalle**. Später **können** sie in einem Pub oder Restaurant im **Stadtzentrum essen gehen**. Sie können sich nachmittags in einem **Museum** oder einer **Kunstgalerie** umschauen. Abends können sie in ein Theater oder **Kino** gehen. In einer großen Stadt können sie viele Dinge tun, die sie in einem kleinen Dorf nicht tun können.

# Where is it?

Wo ist es?



## 1 1/21, 22 Listen and read.

Hören Sie zunächst Steve and Sheila zu. Sprechen Sie anschließend die Sätze nach.

Steve and Sheila are at the car park. There've got a map of the city centre.

Steve: We're here, in Morton Street.

Sheila: Where's the covered market?

Steve: It's here – in Kent Road.

Sheila: Can we walk there?

Steve: Yes. It isn't far from here. But I can't go with you.

Sheila: Why not?

Steve: I must go to the town hall on business. It's in the other direction.

Sheila: That's OK. Go to the town hall first. We can meet for lunch and go shopping in a department store later.

Steve: Where should we meet?

Sheila: There's an Italian restaurant in Russell Street. I can't remember its name, but you can find it.

Steve: When should we meet there?

Sheila: At 12:30. See you then.

Der Artikel (**a/an** bzw. **the**) entfällt bei Straßennamen und Kirchen mit Namen, z. B.:

Where's Cannon Street? – It's near St Paul's Cathedral.

Er bleibt aber bei anderen Orten mit Namen:

Where's the Churchill art gallery?

Where's the Hill Street post office?

Where's the Bella Pasta restaurant?

2 Ask where these places are and give the answers.

Fragen Sie, wo diese Orte sind und geben Sie die Antworten.

- Cogg\* art gallery – Blenheim Road
- Odeon cinema – York Street
- bus station – George Street
- post office – Rutland Road
- Trent hospital – Bradford Road
- St Mark's church – Wells Street
- Blake museum – Brent Street
- town hall – George Street

(\*Cogg, Trent, Blake, Odeon und St Mark's sind Namen und deshalb großgeschrieben.)

- a. (Das Postamt)
  - .....
  - It's in .....
- b. (Das Rathaus)
  - .....
  - .....
- c. (Der Busbahnhof)
  - .....
  - .....
- d. (Das Krankenhaus)
  - .....
  - .....
- e. (Die Kunstgalerie)
  - .....
  - .....
- f. (Das Odeon Kino)
  - .....
  - .....
- g. (Das Museum)
  - .....
  - .....
- h. (Die Markuskirche)
  - .....
  - .....

► **G** Im Text tauchen einige Hilfsverben auf: **can**, **must** und **should**. Wie die Bezeichnung „Hilfsverb“ schon andeutet, stehen sie immer zusammen mit einem anderen Verb im Infinitiv ohne **to**. Diese Hilfsverben können verschiedene Funktionen haben:

Hilfsverb:	Beispiel:	Funktion: Ausdruck von
can	I can speak English.	Fähigkeit
	They can go to a theatre.	Möglichkeit
	Can you tell me the way to the town hall, please?	Höfliche Bitte
	You can go now.	Erlaubnis
can't	I can't speak French.	Unfähigkeit
	We can't go to the cinema today.	Unmöglichkeit
must	I must go to the town hall on business.	Verpflichtung
	It must be here.	Vermutung
should	Where should we meet?	Vorschlag
	You should go now.	Aufforderung, Empfehlung

### 3 Put in **can**, **can't**, **must** or **should**.

Versuchen Sie nun, in den folgenden Minidialog die passenden Hilfsverben einzusetzen (manchmal sind mehrere Lösungen möglich):

- What ..... we do now?
- ..... we go to a pub and have a drink? I'm a little bit thirsty.
- Great idea. But first I ..... go to a bank. I need some money.
- OK. There's a bank in Lomas Street. We ..... go there.
- Good. But where's a pub?
- I ..... remember the name but there is one near here. It ..... be somewhere halfway down this street, so we ..... walk there.

### 4 What's the word in English? Use a word from each list.

Wie heißt das Wort auf Englisch? Benutzen Sie ein Wort aus jeder Spalte.

book		a. <i>Arbeitsamt</i>	job .....
camera		b. <i>Schuhgeschäft</i>	.....
computer		c. <i>Gärtnerei</i>	.....
garden	centre (x4)	d. <i>Sportzentrum</i>	.....
job	shop (x4)	e. <i>Computerladen</i>	.....
kitchen		f. <i>Buchladen*</i>	.....
shoe		g. <i>Küchenzentrum</i>	.....
sports		h. <i>Fotogeschäft</i>	.....

(\* Das englische Wort wird zusammengeschrieben.)

5 Look at the answers and ask the questions.  
 Schauen Sie sich die Antworten an und stellen Sie die passenden Fragen.

- a. ● ..... from ?  
 ● They're from a small village.
- b. ● .....?  
 ● They're in town, at the car park.
- c. ● .....?  
 ● It's in Kent Road.
- d. ● .....?  
 ● Yes, it isn't far from the car park.
- e. ● .....?  
 ● He must go to the town hall.
- f. ● .....?  
 ● At the Italian restaurant in Russell Street.
- g. ● .....?  
 ● At 12:30.



## 6 1/23, 24 Excuse me

Entschuldigen Sie

It's 11:50 and Steve can't find Russell Street. He's in Rutland Road in front of the post office. He needs some help. He must ask somebody the way to Russell Street.



**Steve:** Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to Russell Street, please?

**Man:** Yes. Go along here and turn left into Blenheim Road. Walk past the crossroads and take the first street on the right. That's Russell Street. You can't miss it.

**Steve:** Thanks.

It's 12:15 now and Steve is in Russell Street. He can see a café and a pub, but he can't see an Italian restaurant. He must ask for help again.



**Steve:** Excuse me. Can you help me, please? Is there an Italian restaurant near here?

**Man:** I'm sorry, but I can't help you. I'm a stranger here, too.

**Steve:** OK. Thanks.

It's now 12:20 and Steve is worried.



**Steve:** Excuse me. Is there an Italian restaurant near here?

**Woman:** Well, there's an Italian restaurant in Penny Lane. That's about five minutes from here.

**Steve:** Can you tell me the way, please?

**Woman:** Go along to the end of Russell Street. Cross York Street and turn left. Penny

Lane is the first street on your right. The restaurant is halfway down on the left.

**Steve:** Thank you very much.

**Woman:** That's OK.

It's 12:30 and it's the right restaurant. Steve can see Sheila inside.



**Sheila:** Ah, there you are at last! I know you aren't good with directions. Sit down and have a cappuccino.


## 7 What words are missing in this dialogue? Welche Wörter fehlen in diesem Dialog?

You're in front ..... the Ye Olde Starre  
Inne ..... Russell Street.

**Woman:** ..... me. Can you  
..... me the ..... to  
the bus station, .....?


**You:** From here? Well, turn right and walk  
..... the end of the street.  
Turn ..... into York  
Street. Go ..... York Street  
to Kent Road and ..... right.  
Walk to the ..... and turn left.  
Walk to the crossroads and turn right  
..... George Street. The bus  
station is ..... along on your  
.....

**Woman:** Thank you very .....

8  1/25 Listen to the cassette and follow the directions on the map.  
Hören Sie sich die Kassette an und folgen Sie den Richtungsanweisungen auf der Karte unten.

Where are you?

- a. I'm in front of the ..... in .....
- b. I'm .....
- c. ....
- d. ....

9  1/26 Look at the map again and write down the missing parts of the dialogues.  
Hier sind einige Situationen, bei denen Sie entweder jemanden nach dem Weg fragen oder jemandem den Weg beschreiben müssen. Sehen Sie nochmals auf die Karte und schreiben Sie die fehlenden Teile der Dialoge auf.

a. You're in front of the bus station in George Street.

A man: Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the Odeon cinema, please?

You: Yes. Turn .....

.....

.....

.....

b. You're in front of the pub in Russell Street.

A woman: Can you help me, please? How do I get to the covered market from here?

You: .....

.....

.....

.....



c. You're in front of the Italian restaurant in Penny Lane.  
You want to get to the Trent hospital. Ask somebody the way.

You: .....

.....

.....

.....

A woman: .....

.....

.....

.....

## 10 1/27 *What should we do?*

Was sollen wir tun?

It's 1:45 pm. Sheila and Steve are in the Bella Pasta restaurant. They must drive home at 6 pm, so they've got four and a half hours.

*Steve:* That was a good meal. What should we do now, Sheila?

*Sheila:* Well, we should walk back to the car park first. I can put these bags in the car.

*Steve:* Oh! Look at the time! We must buy another parking ticket in twenty minutes.

*Sheila:* We haven't got much time then. Should we take a taxi?

*Steve:* Yes, we can ask the waiter and he can call a taxi for us.

It's 2:10 pm. Steve and Sheila are at the car park in Morton Street.

*Steve:* Let's go to a department store!

*Sheila:* Oh no, not more shopping! Let's see what's on. There's a newspaper shop at the end of this street. Buy a newspaper there. It should tell us what's on.



### **Odeon Cinema York Street**

Cinema 1: **ROCKY XXV**

Cinema 2: **MARRIED TO A  
WEREWOLF**

Cinema 3: **STAR WARS VI**

Cinema 4: **BURNING HEARTS**

Performances at 2:15 pm, 5 pm, 8:30 pm

When you're in town you  
should visit the

### **COGG ART GALLERY.**

Currently on exhibition:

American Op Art

Admission free

Opening times: Mon – Fri

9:30 am – 15:30 pm,

Sat 10:30 am – 16:30 pm

### **The Vikings**

**BLAKE MUSEUM**

(Brent Street)

Admission:

Adults £2.50, children  
under 14 half-price,  
children under 5 free

Opening times:

Mon – Sat

9 am – 6 pm

### **The Vikings The Vikings The Vikings**

### **Cambridge Road Sports Centre**

#### **In town for the day?**

Come and try our new **super  
adventure swimming pool** or the  
**minigolf course**.

Enjoy a drink or a meal in the  
**Champions Lounge** on the first floor.

Opening times:

Mon – Sat 9:30 am – 6:30 pm,

Sun 10 am – 14:30 pm

Admission: Adults £8, Under 14 £3.50,

Senior Citizens half-price

## 11 What should Steve and Sheila do? Write a dialogue.

Steve und Sheila unterhalten sich darüber, was sie nun tun sollen. Können Sie sich vorstellen, was sie sagen? Schreiben Sie einen Dialog.

These words can help you:

**too early – too late**

**interesting – uninteresting**

**exciting – boring**

**expensive – inexpensive/cheap**

**swimming costume**

# The final round!

Die letzte Runde!

**12** Auch hierzulande kommt man oft ganz unversehens in die Situation, plötzlich englisch sprechen zu müssen, z. B. wenn Sie eine Gruppe junger britischer Touristen vor dem Münchner Hauptbahnhof verzweifelt nach dem Weg zum Oktoberfest fragt:

*Tourist:* Excuse me, is the Oktoberfest very far from here?

*You:* (Sie antworten, dass man zu Fuß hinlaufen kann.)

.....

*Tourist:* Can you tell me the way please?

*You:* Okay: (Sie sagen, dass sie diese Straße bis zur nächsten Kreuzung entlanggehen sollen.)

.....

(Biegen Sie dann rechts ab und gehen Sie diese Straße bis zur nächsten Kreuzung entlang. Dort biegen Sie nach links ab und gehen bis ans Ende dieser Straße. Nun können Sie es nicht mehr verfehlen. Sie sind direkt vor dem Oktoberfest.)

.....

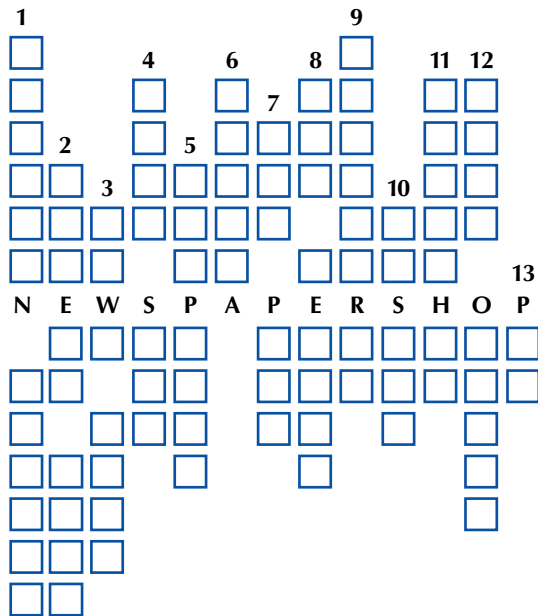
.....

.....

.....

*Tourist:* Thanks a lot.

**13** A crossword puzzle



- 1 You can buy a new kitchen here.
- 2 You can buy a film for your camera here.
- 3 In German it's a *Rathaus*.
- 4 You can buy new shoes here.
- 5 There are lots of doctors here!
- 6 You can buy a ticket for a film here.
- 7 You can buy a parking ticket here.
- 8 You can find a job here.
- 9 St. Paul's is a big ... in London.
- 10 You can see lots of old things here.
- 11 You can buy a book here.
- 12 In German it's a *Postamt*.
- 13 You can have a drink here.





## Attractions in London

There is so much you can see in a city like London. One of the things you shouldn't miss is Mme Tussaud's wax museum. Take a look!



## Neue Formen und Strukturen

### 1. Modale Hilfsverben

**Can, must** und **should** gehören zu den so genannten modalen Hilfsverben. Sie treten immer mit einem anderen Verb (im Infinitiv ohne **to**) auf. Die Form (Modalverb + Grundform des Verbs) ist bei allen Personen gleich.

Fragen werden wie bereits bei **to be** und **have** durch Veränderung der Satzstellung gebildet:

Aussage

I can buy a newspaper here.

We can have a meal in the pub.

They must buy a parking ticket.

We should visit the museum.

Frage

Can I buy a newspaper here?

Can we have a meal in the pub?

Must they buy a parking ticket?

Should we visit the museum?

Wichtig: Bei sogenannten **wh**-Fragen (z. B. **where**) werden Präpositionen nachgestellt, z. B.:  
Where are you from? *Woher kommst du/kommen Sie?*

Negative Aussagen werden mit **-n't** gebildet.

You **mustn't** come home late.  
We **shouldn't** park here.

Bei **can** werden negative Aussagen mit **-t** gebildet.

I **can't** find my car.

Die modalen Hilfsverben können folgende Funktionen haben:

can

She can speak French.	<i>Sie spricht Französisch.</i>	Fähigkeit
We can go to the cinema.	<i>Wir können ins Kino gehen.</i>	Möglichkeit
Can you tell me the way?	<i>Können Sie mir den Weg beschreiben?</i>	höfliche Bitte

can't

I can't speak French.	<i>Ich spreche kein Französisch.</i>	Unfähigkeit
We can't go to the cinema.	<i>Wir können nicht ins Kino gehen.</i>	Unmöglichkeit

must

I must be off now.	<i>Ich muss jetzt gehen.</i>	Verpflichtung
It must be near the cinema	<i>Es muss in der Nähe des Kinos sein.</i>	Vermutung

should

What should we do now?	<i>Was sollen wir jetzt tun?</i>	Vorschlag
You should go to bed now.	<i>Du solltest jetzt schlafen gehen.</i>	Empfehlung

Achtung: Die deutsche Bedeutung von **mustn't** ist *darf nicht* (nicht muss nicht)!

You **mustn't** be late.                      *Du darfst nicht zu spät kommen.*                      →                      Verbot

*Nicht müssen* oder *nicht brauchen* wird dagegen mit **needn't** wiedergegeben:

You **needn't** help me.                      *Du brauchst mir nicht zu helfen.*                      →                      Keine Notwendigkeit

## 2. Die Befehlsform (Imperativ)

Die Befehlsform (Imperativ) wird mit der Grundform des Verbs (Infinitiv ohne **to**) gebildet. Obwohl sie „Befehlsform“ heißt, wird sie auch für Anweisungen (**Turn left here** .), Angebote bzw. Aufforderungen (**Come on. Have a drink.**) und Vorschläge (**Try the lasagne. It's very good.**) benutzt.

Seien Sie vorsichtig bei echten Befehlen, weil man sich im Englischen leicht im Ton vergreifen kann, ohne es zu wollen. So wird z. B. **Sit down!** als sehr barsch und unhöflich empfunden. Viel besser ist **Please sit down.** oder **Sit down, please.** oder **Why don't you sit down?**

## Unit 3

## 2

- Where's the post office? – It's in Rutland Road.
- Where's the town hall? – It's in George Street.
- Where's the bus station? – It's in George Street.
- Where's the Trent hospital? – It's in Bradford Road.
- Where's the Cogg art gallery? – It's in Blenheim Road.
- Where's the Odeon cinema? – It's in York Street.
- Where's the Blake museum? – It's in Brent Street.
- Where's St Mark's church? – It's in Wells Street.

## 3

should Can/Should must/should can can't  
must/should can

## 4

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| a. job centre    | e. computer shop  |
| b. shoe shop     | f. bookshop       |
| c. garden centre | g. kitchen centre |
| d. sports centre | h. camera shop    |

## 5

- Where are Steve and Sheila/the Watsons from?
- Where are Steve and Sheila (now)?
- Where's the covered market?
- Can they walk there?
- Where must Steve go?
- Where should they meet?
- When should they meet?

## 7

You're in front of the Ye Olde Starre Inne in Russel Street.

Woman: Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the bus station, please?

You: From here? Well, turn right and walk to the end of the street. Turn right into York Street. Go along/down York Street to Kent Road and turn right.

Walk to the crossroads and turn left.

Walk to the crossroads and turn right into George Street. The bus station is halfway along on your left.

Woman: Thank you very much.

## 8

**Hörtext:**

- You're in front of the Trent Hospital in Bradford Road. Cross the road and go along George Street. Walk past the first two crossroads. It's halfway down on the right. Where are you?
- You're in front of the covered market in Kent Road. Go along Kent Road and cross the road into York Street. It's on the right. Walk down the street and take the first street on the left. It's on your right. Where are you?
- You're in front of the Bent Fork Café in Russell Street. Walk to the end of the street and turn left into Blenheim Road. Take the first street on the right. Walk to the end of the street and turn left. Go past the crossroads. It's on your right. Where are you?
- You're in front of the sports centre in Cambridge Road. Turn right. Walk to the crossroads and turn left into George Street. Walk past the bus station to the crossroads. Turn right. It's on your left. Where are you?

**Lösungen:**

- I'm in front of the garden centre in George Street.
- I'm in front of the Ye Olde Starre Inne in Russell Street.
- I'm in front of the sports centre in Cambridge Road.
- I'm in front of the Cogg Art Gallery in Blenheim Road.

## 9

**Lösungsbeispiele:**

- Yes. Turn right and walk along George Street to the crossroads. Turn left into Blenheim Road. Take the first street on the right. That's Kent Road. Turn left into York Street. The Odeon cinema is on the left.

b.– Walk to the end of the street and turn right into York Street. Walk to the end of the street and turn left into Kent Road. The covered market is on your right.

c. Excuse me. can you help me, please? Can you tell me the way to the Trent hospital? – Turn left into York Street. Walk to the end of the street and turn right and then turn left at the crossroads. Go along Blenheim Road. Walk past Rutland Road to the crossroads. Turn right into George Street. Walk to the end of George Street and the hospital is in front of you.

## 11

### **Musterdialog:**

*Steve:* We can't go to the cinema. We're too late. Should we visit the art gallery?

*Sheila:* American op art? That's boring!

*Steve:* Yes, but it's cheap!

*Sheila:* The sports centre is interesting. They've got an adventure swimming pool. That should be exciting.

*Steve:* Yes, but it's expensive and I haven't got my swimming costume.

*Sheila:* Well, we can go to the museum. It's cheap.

*Steve:* Why not? Museums can be interesting places.

## 12

You can walk there. Go down this street to the crossroads. Turn right and walk down to the next crossroads. Turn left there and walk to the end of that street. Now you can't miss it. You are right in front of the Oktoberfest.

## 13

1. kitchen centre
2. camera shop
3. town hall
4. shoe shop
5. hospital
6. cinema
7. car park
8. job centre
9. cathedral
10. museum
11. bookshop
12. post office
13. pub

# Unit 3

1 where [weə]	wo, wohin
car park ['kɑ:pɑ:k]	Parkplatz
map [mæp]	Karte, Stadtplan
city centre [sɪtɪ'sentə]	Stadtzentrum
covered market ['kʌvəd,mɑ:kɪt]	Markthalle
road [rəʊd]	Straße
can [kæn]	können
walk [wɔ:k]	(zu Fuß)gehen, spazieren
far [fɑ:]	weit (entfernt)
can't (= cannot) [kɑ:nt]	kann nicht, können nicht
go [gəʊ]	gehen, fahren
must [mʌst]	müssen
to [tʊ]	zu, nach
town hall [taʊn'hɔ:l]	Rathaus
other ['ʌðə]	andere(r,-s)
direction [dɪ'rekʃn]	Richtung
first [fɜ:st]	(zu)erst, zunächst
meet [mi:t]	(sich) treffen
lunch [lʌntʃ]	Mittagessen
shopping ['ʃɒpɪŋ]	Einkauf(en)
department store [dɪ'pɑ:tmənt stɔ:]	Kaufhaus
later ['leɪtə]	später
should [ʃʊd]	sollte(n, -st), soll(en, -st)
remember [rɪ'membə]	sich erinnern (an)
find [faɪnd]	finden
when [wen]	wann, wenn, als
See you then. ['si:jʊ, ðen]	Bis später.
cathedral [kə'thi:drəl]	Kathedrale, Dom
art gallery [ɑ:t'gæləri]	Kunstgalerie
post office ['pəʊst,ɒfɪs]	Postamt



Das Verb **go** heißt wörtlich *gehen*, wird aber sehr oft in der Bedeutung von *fahren* oder *fliegen* benutzt. Die jeweilige Bedeutung ergibt sich dabei in aller Regel aus dem Zusammenhang.

2 cinema ['sɪnəmə]	Kino
bus station ['bʌs,steɪʃn]	Busbahnhof
hospital ['hɒspɪtəl]	Krankenhaus
church [tʃɜ:tʃ]	Kirche
museum [mju:'zi:əm]	Museum

➤ **G** way [weɪ] Weg

3 drink [drɪŋk]	Getränk, trinken
thirsty ['θɜ:sti]	durstig
great [greɪt]	großartig, toll, phan- tastisch
idea [aɪ'diə]	Idee, Einfall
money [mʌni]	Geld
somewhere ['sʌmweə]	irgendwo
halfway [hɑ:fweɪ]	halbwegs
down [daʊn]	hinunter

4 word [wɜ:d]	Wort
shoe [ʃu:]	Schuh
book [bʊk]	Buch
computer [kəm'pjʊ:tə]	Computer
camera ['kæməərə]	Fotoapparat
sports [spɔ:ts]	Sport
shop [ʃɒp]	Geschäft, Laden
centre (BE) ['sentə]	Zentrum
center (AE) ['sentə]	Zentrum

5 village ['vɪlɪdʒ]	Dorf
---------------------	------

6 Excuse me [ɪk'skju:zmi]	Entschuldigen Sie
help [help]	Hilfe
ask the way [ɑ:skðə'weɪ]	nach dem Weg fragen
ask [ɑ:sk]	fragen
somebody ['sʌmbədi]	jemand
tell the way ['telðəweɪ]	den Weg beschrei- ben
tell [tel]	sagen, erzählen
along [ə'lɒŋ]	entlang
turn (into) [tɜ:n]	<i>hier</i> : abbiegen, ein- biegen (in)
left [left]	links
into ['ɪntu:]	in (... hinein)
past [pɑ:st]	vorbei
crossroad(s) ['krɒsrəʊd]	Kreuzung
take [teɪk]	nehmen
right [raɪt]	rechts
on the left [ɒnðə'left]	auf der linken Seite

on the right [ɒnðə'raɪt]	auf der rechten Seite
You can't miss it. [jʊ'kɑ:n't,mɪsɪt]	Sie können sie nicht verfehlen.
miss [mɪs]	verfehlen, verpassen; vermissen
ask for ['ɑ:sk fɔ:]	bitten um
again [ə'geɪn]	wieder, noch (ein)mal
stranger ['streɪndʒə]	Fremde(r)
worried ['wʌrɪd]	besorgt, beunruhigt
about [ə'baʊt]	ungefähr
minute ['mɪnɪt]	Minute
end [end]	Ende
cross [krɒs]	überqueren
much [mʌtʃ]	viel
Thank you very much [θæŋkjʊ'verɪmʌtʃ]	Vielen Dank
inside [ɪn'saɪd]	innen, drinnen
at last [æt'lɑ:st]	endlich, schließlich
know [nəʊ]	wissen, kennen
sit down [sɪt'daʊn]	sich setzen



Oft ist es nicht leicht, Wegbeschreibungen in einer fremden Sprache zu verstehen! In solchen Fällen ist es hilfreich, sich auf die Kernaussage(n) zu konzentrieren, z. B. **cross** überqueren, **turn** abbiegen, **the first street** die erste Straße, **the second street** die zweite Straße, **on the right** rechts, **on the left** links, **straight on** geradeaus, **at the end of the street** am Ende der Straße.

Manche Verben lösen automatisch bestimmte Hinweise aus: Auf **turn** folgt meist **right** oder **left**. Das Verb bereitet Sie auf die wichtige Aussage, nämlich die Richtung, vor.

<b>9</b> get to [get'tu]	gelangen zu, kommen zu
<b>10</b> drive [draɪv]	fahren
drive home [draɪv'həʊm]	nach Hause fahren
so [səʊ]	so, in dieser Weise, deshalb, also
half [hɑ:f]	Hälfte, halb
hour ['aʊə]	Stunde
meal [mi:l]	Mahlzeit, Essen
do [du:]	machen, tun
back [bæk]	zurück
put [pʊt]	stellen, legen, setzen
bag [bæg]	Tasche, Tüte, Beutel

buy [baɪ]	kaufen
another [ə'nʌðə]	ein(e) andere(r, -s), noch ein(e)
parking ticket ['pɑ:kɪŋ,tɪkɪt]	Parkschein
waiter ['weɪtə]	Kellner
call [kɔ:l]	anrufen, telefonieren
Let's ... [lets]	Lass(t) uns ...
newspaper ['nju:speɪpə]	Zeitung
... what's on [wɒts'ɒn]	... was los ist
performance [pə'fɔ:məns]	Vorstellung
visit ['vɪzɪt]	besuchen, besichtigen
currently ['kʌrəntli]	zur Zeit
exhibition [ˌeksɪ'bɪʃn]	Ausstellung
admission [əd'mɪʃn]	Eintritt
free [fri:]	frei, umsonst
Opening times [ə'ɒpənɪŋ taɪmz]	Öffnungszeiten
The Vikings [ðə'vaɪkɪŋz]	Die Wikinger
adults [əd'ʌlts]	Erwachsene
under [ʌndə]	unter
try [traɪ]	versuchen, ausprobieren

adventure [əd'ventʃə]	Abenteuer
swimming pool [ˌswɪmɪŋpu:l]	Swimmingpool, Schwimmbad
or [ɔ:]	oder
course [kɔ:s]	Bahn
enjoy [ɪn'dʒɔɪ]	genießen
first floor [fɜ:st flɔ:]	erster Stock
floor [flɔ:]	Stockwerk
senior citizens [si:niə' sɪtɪzən]	Senioren

<b>11</b> too late [tu: 'leɪt]	zu spät
too + Adjektiv [tu:]	zu ...
late [leɪt]	spät
interesting ['ɪntərəstɪŋ]	interessant
uninteresting [ˌʌn'ɪntərəstɪŋ]	uninteressant
exciting [ɪk'saɪtɪŋ]	aufregend
boring ['bɔ:ɪŋ]	langweilig
expensive [ɪk'spensɪv]	teuer
inexpensive [ɪnɪk'spensɪv]	billig
cheap [tʃi:p]	billig

<b>13</b> crossword puzzle [ˌkrɒswɜ:dpʌzl]	Kreuzworträtsel
doctor ['dɒktə]	Arzt, Ärztin
thing [θɪŋ]	Sache, Ding