



Glossika Mass Sentences

EN
SV

Fluency

1000
sentences

Levels

Intro

• Fluency

Expression

Swedish

Complete Fluency Course

Michael Campbell
Markus Bruus



Fluency 1

[IPA]

INTENSIVE METHOD (GMS Files)

A Files: Source language (cue) - Target language 2x

B Files: Source language (cue) - space to translate - Target language

C Files: Target language only 1x

Typical Day's Routine

(If it's your first day, you skip the review steps.)

1. Review the recordings you made yesterday.

Anything you want to improve?

2. Before starting today's new recordings of the new sentences from the last four days, first listen to the GMS C files to find any pronunciations you want to improve.

3. Now record the sentences from the last four days as review.

4. Now listen to the B files for the oldest review sentences (interpretation training). Try to translate each sentence without using your text in the space provided. If you fail, don't give up. Mass practice is better than perfect practice. Don't let one or two sentences keep you from progressing.

5. If you feel tired or burned out, then there's no need to do new sentences today.

(If it's your first day, you can start here.)

6. Prepare 10-50 new sentences, depending on your time limit and what you're comfortable with. Look them over in the book, then listen to the accompanying GMS A File.

7. Now use either the A files or C files to write down your new sentences. Try to do this without looking at the book. If you're learning a new script, make sure you can do this in IPA or phonetics before trying to master a new script so you don't miss any sounds.

8. Listen to the sentences one more time, then record them yourself. Come back tomorrow and check your recordings.

9. For added benefit, use the accompanying GSR files.

If you're actively recording 200-400 sentences per day, you should reach conversational fluency in about 100-200 days depending on the person.

RELAXED METHOD (GSR Files)

All repetitions and review are self-contained. This is for people who do not have time to use a book, do dictation, or do recordings.

For best results, try to repeat as much as you can. Don't worry if you miss a sentence. Repeat it when you start to feel comfortable with how it sounds. Always have at least one deep sleep between each session, and no more than 2 sleep session between each recording. If you haven't listened in a few days, back up a few lessons and start again.

Sample Routine

Day 1: Listen to GSR File called Day 1

Day 20: Listen to GSR File called Day 20... etc.

Glossika Mass Sentence Method

Swedish

Fluency 1

This GMS Fluency Series accompanies the GMS recordings and is a supplementary course assisting you on your path to fluency. This course fills in the fluency training that is lacking from other courses. Instead of advancing in the language via grammar, GMS builds up sentences and lets students advance via the full range of expression required to function in the target language.

GMS recordings (sold separately) prepare the student through translation and interpretation to become proficient in speaking and listening.

Glossika Spaced Repetition (GSR) recordings are strongly recommended for those who have trouble remembering the content. Through the hundred days of GSR training, all the text in each of our GMS publications can be mastered with ease.

Glossika Series

The following languages are available in the GMS or GSR Series (not all are published in English):

Amis (forthcoming)	Korean
Arabic - Egyptian (forthcoming)	Lao (forthcoming)
Atayal - Squliq	Latvian (forthcoming)
Belarussian (forthcoming)	Lithuanian (forthcoming)
Bunun - Isbukun (forthcoming)	Mongolian (forthcoming)
Burmese (forthcoming)	Nederlands (forthcoming)
Catalan	Norwegian (forthcoming)
Chinese - Hakka (forthcoming)	Paiwan (forthcoming)
Chinese - Mandarin	Pazeh (forthcoming)
Chinese - Southern Min	Persian (forthcoming)
Chinese - Yue (forthcoming)	Polish (forthcoming)
Cou (forthcoming)	Portuguese - Brazilian
Czech (forthcoming)	Puyuma (forthcoming)
Danish (forthcoming)	Rukai (forthcoming)
English - American	Russian
Estonian (forthcoming)	Saaroa (forthcoming)
Finnish (forthcoming)	Saisiyat
French	Sakizaya (forthcoming)
Georgian (forthcoming)	Seediq (forthcoming)
German	Slovak (forthcoming)
Greek (forthcoming)	Spanish - Castilian
Hebrew (forthcoming)	Swedish
Hindi (forthcoming)	Tagalog (forthcoming)
Hungarian (forthcoming)	Tamil (forthcoming)
Icelandic	Telugu (forthcoming)
Indonesian	Tao (forthcoming)
Italian	Thai
Japanese (forthcoming)	Thao
Kanakanavu (forthcoming)	Truku (forthcoming)
Kavalan (forthcoming)	Turkish (forthcoming)
Kaxabu (forthcoming)	Ukrainian (forthcoming)
Khmer (forthcoming)	Vietnamese (forthcoming)

Many of our languages are offered at different levels (check for availability):

Intro Level

- Pronunciation Courses
- Introductory Course

Fluency Level

- Fluency Modules
- Daily Life Module
- Travel Module
- Business Intro Module

Expression Level

- Business Courses
- Intensive Reading
- Extensive Reading
- (Novels)

Glossika Mass Sentences

Swedish

Fluency 1

Complete Fluency Course

Michael Campbell

Markus Bruus



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Editor: Michael Campbell
Translator: Markus Bruus
Recordings: Michael Campbell, Susanne Palm
Designs: Yichieh He
Distribution: Frank Liu, Percy Lü

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What is Glossika?

Glossika training focuses specifically on bringing your speaking and listening skills to fluency. It's wise to use Glossika training materials together with your other study materials. Don't bet everything on Glossika. Always use as many materials as you can get your hands on and do something from all of those materials daily. These are the methods used by some of the world's greatest polyglots and only ensures your success.

If you follow all the guidelines in our method you can also become proficiently literate as well. But remember it's easier to become literate in a language that you can already speak than one that you can't.

Most people will feel that since we only focus on speaking and listening, that the Glossika method is too tough. It's possible to finish one of our modules in one month, in fact this is the speed at which we've been training our students for years: 2 hours weekly for 4 weeks is all you need to complete one module. Our students are expected to do at least a half hour on their own every day through listening, dictation, and recording. If you follow the method, you will have completed 10,000 sentence repetitions by the end of the month. This is sufficient enough to start to feel your fluency come out, but you still have a long way to go.

This training model seems to fit well with students in East Asia learning tough languages like English, because they are driven by the fact that they need a better job or have some pressing issue to use their English. This drive makes them want to succeed.

Non-East Asian users of the Glossika Mass Sentence (GMS) methods are split in two groups: those who reap enormous benefit by completing the course, and others who give up because it's too tough to stick to the schedule. If you feel like our training is too overwhelming or demands too much of your time, then I suggest you get your hands on our Glossika Spaced Repetition (GSR) audio files which are designed for people like you. So if you're ambitious, use GMS. If you're too busy or can't stick to a schedule, use GSR.

Glossika Levels

The first goal we have in mind for you is Fluency. Our definition of fluency is simple and easy to attain: speaking full sentences in one breath. Once you achieve fluency, then we work with you on expanding your expression and vocabulary to all areas of language competency. Our three levels correlate to the European standard:

- * Introduction = A Levels
- * Fluency = B Levels
- * Expression = C Levels

The majority of foreign language learners are satisfied at a B Level and a few continue on. But the level at which you want to speak a foreign language is your choice. There is no requirement to continue to the highest level, and most people never do as a B Level becomes their comfort zone.

Glossika Publications

Each Glossika publication comes in four formats:

- * Print-On-Demand paperback text
- * E-book text (available for various platforms)
- * Glossika Mass Sentence audio files
- * Glossika Spaced Repetition audio files

Some of our books include International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) as well. Just check for the IPA mark on our covers.

We strive to provide as much phonetic detail as we can in our IPA transcriptions, but this is not always possible with every language.

As there are different ways to write IPA, our books will also let you know whether it's an underlying pronunciation (phonemic) with these symbols: / /, or if it's a surface pronunciation (phonetic) with these symbols: [].

IPA is the most scientific and precise way to represent the sounds of foreign languages. Including IPA in language training guides is taking a step away from previous decades of language publishing. We embrace the knowledge now available to everybody via online resources like Wikipedia which allow anybody to learn the IPA: something that could not be done before without attending university classes.

I grew up using books that taught foreign languages in the traditional way, for example to say /ü/ (IPA writes it as /y/) those books would go into elaborate detail about how to purse your

lips together with what sounds. I felt very awkward doing it until I found a native speaker I could mimic. Then I realized it wasn't such an awkward thing and I didn't need to hold my mouth in such strange ways. Once I found out what this sound was, I found it completely unnecessary to re-read these descriptions. Once I found out what IPA was, and that there was a symbol for this sound /y/, I started jotting it and other letters into the pronunciation sections of my various language books meanwhile crossing out their lengthy descriptions. The IPA really is an international code, and if you learn what each letter represents, you can use it to speak any language in the world with a high degree of phonetic accuracy. In fact, you probably already know most of the common letters in IPA.

If you haven't figured it out yet, just point your browser to Wikipedia's IPA page to learn more about pronouncing the languages we publish.

Glossika Mass Sentences (GMS)

When learning a foreign language it's best to use full sentences for a number of reasons:

1. **Pronunciation:** In languages like English, our words undergo a lot of pronunciation and intonation changes when words get strung together in sentences which has been well analyzed in linguistics. This may be easy to learn for European students, but for Asian students it can be really difficult. Likewise it is true with languages like Chinese where the pronunciations and tones from individual words change once they appear in a sentence. By following the intonation and prosody of a native speaker saying a whole sentence, it's much easier to learn rather than trying to say string each word together individually.
2. **Syntax**—the order of words, will be different than your own language. Human thought usually occurs in complete ideas. Every society has developed a way to express those ideas linearly by first saying what happened (the verb), or by first saying who did it (the agent), etc. Paying attention to this will accustom us to the way others speak.
3. **Vocabulary**—the meanings of words, never have just one meaning, and their usage is always different. You always have to learn words in context and which words they're paired with. These are called collocations. To “commit a crime” and to “commit to a relationship” use two different verbs in most other languages. Never assume that learning “commit” by itself will give you the answer. After a lifetime in lexicography, Patrick Hanks “reached

the alarming conclusion that words don't have meaning," but rather that "definitions listed in dictionaries can be regarded as presenting meaning potentials rather than meanings as such." This is why collocations are so important.

4. Grammar—the changes or morphology in words are always in flux. Memorizing rules will not help you achieve fluency. You have to experience them as a native speaker says them, repeat them as a native speaker would, and through mass amount of practice come to an innate understanding of the inner workings of a language's morphology. Most native speakers can't explain their own grammar. It just happens.

Sentence Mining

Sentence mining can be a fun activity where you find sentences that you like or feel useful in the language you're learning. I suggest keeping your list of sentences in a spreadsheet that you can re-order how you wish.

It's always a good idea to keep a list of all the sentences you're learning or mastering. They not only encompass a lot of vocabulary and their actual usage, or "collocations", but they give you a framework for speaking the language. It's also fun to keep track of your progress and see the number of sentences increasing.

Based on many tests I've conducted, I've found that students can reach a good level of fluency with only a small number of sentences. For example, with just 3000 sentences, each trained 10 times over a period of 5 days, for a total of 30,000 sentences (repetitions), can make a difference between a completely mute person who is shy and unsure how to speak and a talkative person who wants to talk about everything. More importantly, the reps empower you to become a stronger speaker.

The sentences we have included in our Glossika courses have been carefully selected to give you a wide range of expression. The sentences in our basic modules target the kinds of conversations that you have discussing day-to-day activities, the bulk of what makes up our real-life conversations with friends and family. For some people these sentences may feel really boring, but these sentences are carefully selected to represent an array of discussing events that occur in the past, the present and the future, and

whether those actions are continuous Q, even in languages where such grammar is not explicitly marked—especially in these languages as you need to know how to convey your thoughts. The sentences are transparent enough that they give you the tools to go and create dozens of more sentences based on the models we give you.

As you work your way through our Basic Series the sentences will cover all aspects of grammar without actually teaching you grammar. You'll find most of the patterns used in all the tenses and aspects, passive and active (or ergative as is the case in some languages we're developing), indirect speech, and finally describing events as if to a policeman. The sentences also present some transformational patterns you can look out for. Sometimes we have more than one way to say something in our own language, but maybe only one in a foreign language. And the opposite is true where we have many ways to say something whereas a foreign language may only have one.

Transformation Drills

A transformation is restating the same sentence with the same meaning, but using different words or phrasing to accomplish this. A transformation is essentially a translation, but inside the same language. A real example from Glossika's business module is:

- Could someone help me with my bags?
- Could I get a hand with these bags?

You may not necessarily say "hand" in a foreign language and that's why direct translation word-for-word can be dangerous. As you can see from these two sentences, they're translations of each other, but they express the same meaning.

To express yourself well in a foreign language, practice the art of restating everything you say in your mother language. Find more ways to say the same thing.

There are in fact two kinds of transformation drills we can do. One is transformation in our mother language and the other is transformation into our target language, known as translation.

By transforming a sentence in your own language, you'll get better at transforming it into another language and eventually being able to formulate your ideas and thoughts in that language. It's a process and it won't happen over night. Cultivate your ability day by day.

Build a bridge to your new language through translation. The better you get, the less you rely on the bridge until one day, you won't need it at all.

Translation should never be word for word or literal. You should always aim to achieve the exact same *feeling* in the foreign language. The only way to achieve this is by someone who can create the sentences for you who already knows both languages to such fluency that he knows the feeling created is exactly the same.

In fact, you'll encounter many instances in our GMS publications where sentences don't seem to match up. The two languages are expressed completely differently, and it seems it's wrong. Believe us, we've not only gone over and tested each sentence in real life situations, we've even refined the translations several times to the point that this is really how we speak in this given situation.

Substitution Drills

Substitution drills are more or less the opposite of transformation drills. Instead of restating the same thing in a different way, you're saying a different thing using the exact same way. So using the example from above we can create this substitution drill:

- Could someone help me with my bags?
- Could someone help me with making dinner?

In this case, we have replaced the noun with a gerund phrase. The sentence has a different meaning but it's using the same structure. This drill also allows the learner to recognize a pattern how to use a verb behind a preposition, especially after being exposed to several instances of this type.

We can also combine transformation and substitution drills:

- Could someone help me with my bags?
- Could someone give me a hand with making dinner?

So it is encouraged that as you get more and more experience working through the Glossika materials, that you not only write out and record more and more of your own conversations, but also do more transformation and substitution drills on top of the sentences we have included in the book.

Memory

We encounter a lot of new information every day that may or may not need to be memorized. In fact, we're doing it all the time when we make new friends, remembering faces and other information related to our friends.

After some experience with language learning you'll soon discover that languages are just like a social landscape. Except instead of interconnected friends we have interconnected words. In fact, looking at languages in this way makes it a lot more fun as you get familiar with all the data.

Since languages are natural and all humans are able to use them naturally, it only makes sense to learn languages in a natural way. In fact studies have found, and many students having achieved fluency will attest to, the fact that words are much easier to recognize in their written form if we already know them in the spoken form. Remember that you already own the words you use to speak with. The written form is just a record and it's much easier to transfer what you know into written form than trying to memorize something that is only written.

Trying to learn a language from the writing alone can be a real daunting task. Learning to read a language you already speak is not hard at all. So don't beat yourself up trying to learn how to read a complicated script like Chinese if you have no idea how to speak the language yet. It's not as simple as one word = one character. And the same holds true with English as sometimes many words make up one idea, like "get over it".

What is the relationship between memory and sleep? Our brain acquires experiences throughout the day and records them as memories. If these memories are too common, such as eating lunch, they get lost among all the others and we find it difficult to remember one specific memory from the others. More importantly such memories leave no impact or impression on us. However, a major event like a birth or an accident obviously leaves a bigger impact. We attach importance to those events.

Since our brain is constantly recording our daily life, it collects a lot of useless information. Since this information is both mundane and unimportant to us, our brain has a built-in mechanism to deal with it. In other words, our brains dump the garbage every day. Technically speaking our memories are connections between our nerve cells and these connections lose strength if they are not recalled or used again.

During our sleep cycles our brain is reviewing all the events of the day. If you do not recall those events the following day, the memory weakens. After three sleep cycles, consider a memory gone if you haven't recalled it. Some memories can be retained longer because you may have anchored it better the first time you encountered it. An anchor is connecting your memory with one of your senses or another pre-existing memory. During your language learning process, this won't happen until later in your progress. So what can you do in the beginning?

A lot of memory experts claim that making outrageous stories about certain things they're learning help create that anchor where otherwise none would exist. Some memory experts picture

a house in their mind that they're very familiar with and walk around that house in a specific pre-arranged order. Then all the objects they're memorizing are placed in that house in specific locations. In order to recall them, they just walk around the house.

I personally have had no luck making outrageous stories to memorize things. I've found the house method very effective but it's different than the particular way I use it. This method is a form of "memory map", or spatial memory, and for me personally I prefer using real world maps. This probably originates from my better than average ability to remember maps, so if you can, then use it! It's not for everybody though. It really works great for learning multiple languages.

What do languages and maps have in common? Everything can be put on a map, and languages naturally are spoken in locations and spread around and change over time. These changes in pronunciations of words creates a word history, or etymology. And by understanding how pronunciations change over time and where populations migrated, it's quite easy to remember a large number of data with just a memory map. This is how I anchor new languages I'm learning. I have a much bigger challenge when I try a new language family. So I look for even deeper and longer etymologies that are shared between language families, anything to help me establish a link to some core vocabulary. Some words like "I" (think Old English "ic") and "me/mine" are essentially the same roots all over the world from Icelandic (Indo-European) to Finnish (Uralic) to Japanese (Altaic?) to Samoan (Austronesian).

I don't confuse languages because in my mind every language sounds unique and has its own accent and mannerisms. I can also use my memory map to position myself in the location where the language is spoken and imagine myself surrounded by the people of that country. This helps me adapt to their expressions and mannerisms, but more importantly, eliminates interference from other languages. And when I mentally set myself up in this way, the chance of confusing a word from another language simply doesn't happen.

When I've actually used a specific way of speaking and I've done it several days in a row, I know that the connections in my head are now strengthening and taking root. Not using them three days in a row creates a complete loss, however actively using them (not passively listening) three days in a row creates a memory that stays for a lifetime. Then you no longer need the anchors and the memory is just a part of you.

You'll have noticed that the Glossika training method gives a translation for every sentence, and in fact we use translation as one of the major anchors for you. In this way 1) the translation acts as an anchor, 2) you have intelligible input, 3) you easily start to recognize patterns. Pattern recognition is the single most important skill you need for learning a foreign language.

A lot of people think that translation should be avoided at all costs when learning a foreign language. However, based on thousands of tests I've given my students over a ten-year period, I've found that just operating in the foreign language itself creates a false sense of understanding and you have a much higher chance of

hurting yourself in the long run by creating false realities.

I set up a specific test. I asked my students to translate back into their mother tongue (Chinese) what they heard me saying. These were students who could already hold conversations in English. I found the results rather shocking. Sentences with certain word combinations or phrases really caused a lot of misunderstanding, like “might as well” or “can’t do it until”, resulted in a lot of guesswork and rather incorrect answers.

If you assume you can think and operate in a foreign language without being able to translate what’s being said, you’re fooling yourself into false comprehension. Train yourself to translate everything into your foreign language. This again is an anchor that you can eventually abandon when you become very comfortable with the new language.

Finally, our brain really is a sponge. But you have to create the structure of the sponge. Memorizing vocabulary in a language that you don’t know is like adding water to a sponge that has no structure: it all flows out.

In order to create a foreign language structure, or “sponge”, you need to create sentences that are natural and innate. You start with sentence structures with basic, common vocabulary that’s easy enough to master and start building from there. With less than 100 words, you can build thousands of sentences to fluency, slowly one by one adding more and more vocabulary. Soon, you’re speaking with natural fluency and you have a working vocabulary of several thousand words.

If you ever learn new in isolation, you have to start using it immediately in meaningful sentences. Hopefully sentences you want to use. If you can't make a sentence with it, then the vocabulary is useless.

Vocabulary shouldn't be memorized haphazardly because vocabulary itself is variable. The words we use in our language are only a tool for conveying a larger message, and every language uses different words to convey the same message. Look for the message, pay attention to the specific words used, then learn those words. Memorizing words from a wordlist will not help you with this task.

Recently a friend showed me his wordlist for learning Chinese, using a kind of spaced repetition flashcard program where he could download a "deck". I thought it was a great idea until I saw the words he was trying to learn. I tried explaining that learning these characters out of context do not have the meanings on his cards and they will mislead him into a false understanding, especially individual characters. This would only work if they were a review from a text he had read, where all the vocabulary appeared in real sentences and a story to tell, but they weren't. From a long-term point of view, I could see that it would hurt him and require twice as much time to re-learn everything. From the short-term point of view, there was definitely a feeling of progress and mastery and he was happy with that and I dropped the issue.

Glossika Spaced Repetition

Glossika's spaced repetition program (GSR) focuses specifically on building stronger memories in the first four days. These are crucial days to strengthen those new memories. As you proceed through the program, 10 days... 20 days... 30 days... as so many sentence patterns are repeated and new vocabulary introduced, your pattern recognition ability will really strengthen and the foreign language will just open up to you. If you've been repeating everything as you go along, you'll have discovered a new ability to manipulate this new language not only in your mind but with your tongue as well.

The GSR files introduce the material at a more relaxed pace, completing one module in 100 days. For a lot of people, this still means tremendous progress.

GSR files have the following benefits:

- * Sequentially numbered from Day 1 to Day 100 (we also provide 101-104 as four extra days of review)
- * Short: an average of 15 minutes per file
- * Bilingual: comprehensible input so you understand what you're hearing
- * Built-in Review: each file reviews the new sentences from the previous 4 files

For ambitious language learners, the pace may feel too slow in which case you can do whatever you feel comfortable doing. For example if you have the time, you could listen to 2 files daily in sequential order thereby finishing the course in just 50 days.

Theoretically you could listen to 4 files daily and repeat two of them every day and still finish in 50 days, so that you really reinforce the material.

Some people may feel that our 100-day schedule is still too ambitious. Then what? If you have the time, then listen to three files daily, two of which are repeated, one of which is new. I did this myself with the Thai introductory course once I got up past day 25 because I just needed the extra reinforcement. Again, just do whatever feels the most natural for you.

How to Use GMS and GSR

The best way to use GMS is to find a certain time of day that works best for you where you can concentrate. It doesn't have to be a lot of time, maybe just 30 minutes at most is fine. If you have more time, even better. Then schedule that time to be your study time every day.

Try to tackle anywhere from 10 to 50 sentences per day in the GMS. Do what you're comfortable with.

Review the first 50 sentences in the book to get an idea of what will be said. Then listen to the A files. If you can, try to write all the sentences down from the files as dictation without looking at the text. This will force you to differentiate all the sounds of the language. If you don't like using the A files, you can switch to the C files which only have the target language.

After dictation, check your work for any mistakes. These mistakes should tell you a lot that you will improve on the next day.

Go through the files once again, repeating all the sentences. Then record yourself saying all the sentences. Ideally, you should record these sentences four to five days in a row in order to become very familiar with them.

All of the activities above may take more than one day or one setting, so go at the pace that feels comfortable for you.

If this schedule is too difficult to adhere to, or you find that dictation and recording is too much, then take a more relaxed approach with the GSR files. The GSR files in most cases are shorter than twenty minutes, some go over due to the length of the sentences. But this is the perfect attention span that most people have anyway. By the end of the GSR files you should feel pretty tired, especially if you're trying to repeat everything.

The GSR files are numbered from Day 1 to Day 100. Just do one every day, as all the five days of review sentences are built in. It's that simple! Good luck.

Don't forget we also provide services at our Glossika Training Center in case you need any more help.

Swedish Pronunciation

Swedish belongs to the North Germanic branch of languages, having a common ancestor with German, English, and the other Scandinavian languages.

The Scandinavian languages have been evolving from Old Scandinavian for over a thousand years. The greatest amount of innovation and change can be found in Denmark where dialects are numerous, and these innovations rotate out through Sweden, eastern Norway, western Norway, and finally to Iceland where the fewest changes have taken place.

As such it is easier for a Dane to understand Swedish and Norwegian languages than it is for the others to understand Danish. It is also due to this that Danish and Swedish have some of the most radical departures from the orthography, which is still quite traditional and easy to read and understand between the countries.

Just as all of the other Glossika Fluency courses, this course is designed as a mass sentence supplementary training to your existing studies of Swedish so we won't go into great detail regarding pronunciation and grammar. We do however wish to give an approximate transcription in International Phonetic Alphabet of the language so that you can accurately learn how to pronounce the language as it is written. You can do this by comparing Swedish spelling with the IPA letters, and again comparing with the native speaker recordings.

Our transcription in the first edition does not adhere specifically to any dialect, so you will find variation and differences in the recordings. Our first edition also does not mark vowel or consonant length yet which we hope to add in a future edition.

You will find in some cases that the native speaker glides over letters recorded in the IPA, and in other cases have more pronounced pronunciations of letters where the IPA does not (for example, more forcefully pronouncing {g}). This is due to individual variation and variations between individuals. There are many allophones in Swedish and not everybody pronounces the same word exactly the same way.

For more information about the IPA, please consult the Wikipedia article "IPA" where you can click on individual letters and listen to their pronunciation on their individual pages.

Glossika Mass Sentences



1 **EN** The weather's nice today.

SV Vädret är fint idag.

IPA [vɛdret εr fint iday ||]

2 **EN** I'm not rich.

SV Jag är inte rik.

IPA [jax εr int^a rik ||]

3 **EN** This bag's heavy.

SV Väskan är tung.

IPA [vɛskjan εr tʰʌŋ ||]

4 EN These bags are heavy.

SV De här väskorna är tunga.

IPA [dɛ hɛr vɛskuɳa εr tʰuɳa ||]

5 EN Look, there's my friend.

SV Titta, där är min vän.

IPA [tʰɪtɑ | dɛr εr min vɛn ||]

6 EN My brother and I are good tennis players.

SV Min bror och jag är bra tennisspelare.

IPA [min brur ɔχ jay εr bra tʰenɪspelarɔ ||]

- 7 **EN** His mother's at home. He's at school.

SV Hans mamma är hemma. Han är i skolan.

IPA [hans mama εr hema || han εr i skulan ||]

- 8 **EN** Her children are at school.

SV Hennes barn är i skolan.

IPA [henes baɳ εr i skulan ||]

- 9 **EN** I'm a taxi driver.

SV Jag är taxichaufför.

IPA [jay εr tʰaksiʃæfør ||]

10 **EN** My sister's a nurse.

SV Min syster är sjuksköterska.

IPA [min syster εr ʃukskø̞tɛskɑ ||]

11 **EN** He's sick. He's in bed.

SV Han är sjuk. Han ligger i sängen.

IPA [han εr ʃu̞k || han lɪ̞gər i se̞ŋen ||]

12 **EN** I'm not hungry, but I'm thirsty.

SV Jag är inte hungrig, men jag är törstig.

IPA [jax εr int^ə hʊŋrɪj | men jax εr tʰœstɪj ||]

13 EN He's a very old man. He's ninety-eight years old.

SV Han är en väldigt gammal man. Han är nittioåtta år gammal.

IPA [han εr en vεldijt gamal man || han εr nitiuɔta or gamal ||]

14 EN These chairs aren't beautiful, but they're comfortable.

SV De här stolarna är inte vackra, men de är bekväma.

IPA [dε hεr stulaɳa εr int^ə vakra | men dε εr bekvεma ||]

15 EN The weather's warm and sunny today.

SV Vädret är varmt och soligt idag.

IPA [vεdret εr varmt ɔχ sulijt iday ||]

16 **EN** You're late. — No, I'm not! I'm early.

SV Du är sen. Nej, jag är tidig.

IPA [dɵ εr sen || nej | jay εr tʰidεj ||]

17 **EN** She isn't home. She's at work.

SV Hon är inte hemma. Hon är på jobbet.

IPA [hun εr int^a hema || hun εr p^ho jubet ||]

18 **EN** Here's your coat.

SV Här är din rock.

IPA [hər εr din ruk ||]

19 **EN** What's your name?

SV Vad heter du?

IPA [vad heter du ||]

20 **EN** My name's Alan.

SV Jag heter Alan.

IPA [jäg heter (...) ||]

21 **EN** Where are you from?

SV Var kommer du ifrån?

IPA [var kümer du ifron ||]

22 EN I'm from New York.

SV Jag kommer ifrån New York.

IPA [jay kʰumer ɪfrɑn (...) ||]

23 EN How old are you?

SV Hur gammal är du?

IPA [hœr gamal εr dœ ||]

24 EN I'm twenty years old.

SV Jag är tjugo år gammal.

IPA [jay εr tʃugu or gamal ||]

25 **EN** What's your job?

SV Vad arbetar du med?

IPA [vad arbetar du med ||]

26 **EN** I'm a teacher.

SV Jag är lärlare.

IPA [jax εr lεrare ||]

27 **EN** What's your favorite color?

SV Vad är din favoritfärg?

IPA [vad εr din favoritfεRj ||]

28 **EN** My favorite color is blue.

SV Min favoritfärg är blå.

IPA [min favuritfεRj εr blo ||]

29 **EN** What are you interested in?

SV Vad är du intresserad av?

IPA [vad εr dU intreserad av ||]

30 **EN** I'm interested in music.

SV Jag är intresserad av musik.

IPA [jax εr intreserad av mÙsik ||]

31 **EN** It's hot today.

SV Det är varmt idag.

IPA [d^ə εr varmt iday ||]

32 **EN** It isn't hot today.

SV Det är inte varmt idag.

IPA [d^ə εr int^ə varmt iday ||]

33 **EN** It's windy today.

SV Det är blåsigt idag.

IPA [d^ə εr blosijt iday ||]

34 **EN** It isn't windy today.

SV Det är inte blåsigt idag.

IPA [d^ə εr int^ə blosijt iday ||]

35 **EN** My hands are cold.

SV Mina händer är kalla.

IPA [mina hɛndər εr kʰjalɑ ||]

36 **EN** Brazil is a very big country.

SV Brasilien är ett väldigt stort land.

IPA [brasiliɛn εr et vɛldijt stuʈ land ||]

37 **EN** Diamonds are not cheap.

SV Diamanter är inte billiga.

IPA [diamanter εr int^ə bɪlɪga ||]

38 **EN** Toronto isn't in the United States.

SV Toronto ligger inte i USA.

IPA [(...) lɪgger int^ə i (...) ||]

39 **EN** I'm tired.

SV Jag är trött.

IPA [jax εr tʰrø̆t ||]

40 **EN** I'm not tired.

SV Jag är inte trött.

IPA [jax εr int^ə tʰrœt ||]

41 **EN** I'm hungry.

SV Jag är hungrig.

IPA [jax εr hʌŋrɛj ||]

42 **EN** I'm not hungry.

SV Jag är inte hungrig.

IPA [jax εr int^ə hʌŋrɛj ||]

43 **EN** He's a good swimmer.

SV Han är en bra simmare.

IPA [han εr en bra s̥immar̥ ||]

44 **EN** I'm not interested in politics.

SV Jag är inte intresserad av politik.

IPA [jax εr int̥e intreserad av pʰulitik ||]

45 **EN** What's your name?

SV Vad heter du?

IPA [vad heter d̥u ||]

46 EN My name's Amanda.

SV Jag heter Amanda.

IPA [jax̥ heter (...) ||]

47 EN Are you married?

SV Är du gift?

IPA [εr dœt jift ||]

48 EN No, I'm single.

SV Nej, jag är ogift.

IPA [nej | jax̥ εr ujift ||]

49 **EN** How old are you?

SV Hur gammal är du?

IPA [h^{ur} gamal εr d^u ||]

50 **EN** I'm twenty-five.

SV Jag är tjugo^{fem}.

IPA [j^{ax} εr c^{εugufem} ||]

51 **EN** Are you a student?

SV Är du student?

IPA [εr d^u st^dent ||]

52 **EN** Yes, I am.

SV Ja, det är jag.

IPA [ja | d^ə εr jax ||]

53 **EN** Am I late?

SV Är jag sen?

IPA [εr jax sen ||]

54 **EN** No, you're on time.

SV Nej, du är i tid.

IPA [nej | d^ə εr i t^{hid} ||]

55 **EN** Is your mother at home?

SV Är din mamma hemma?

IPA [εr din mama hema ||]

56 **EN** No, she's out.

SV Nej, hon är ute.

IPA [nej | hun εr utə ||]

57 **EN** Are your parents at home?

SV Är dina föräldrar hemma?

IPA [εr dina føreldrar hema ||]

58 EN No, they're out.

SV Nej, de är ute.

IPA [nej | dε εr utable ||]

59 EN Is it cold in your room?

SV Är det kallt i ditt rum?

IPA [εr də kʰjalt i dɪt rʊm ||]

60 EN Yes, a little.

SV Ja, lite.

IPA [ja | litə ||]

61 **EN** Your shoes are nice. Are they new?

SV Dina skor är fina. Är de nya?

IPA [dina skur εr fina || εr dε nya ||]

62 **EN** Yes, they are.

SV Ja, det är de.

IPA [ja | də εr dε ||]

63 **EN** Where's your mother? Is she at home?

SV Var är din mamma? Är hon hemma?

IPA [var εr din mama || εr hun hema ||]

64 EN Where are you from?

SV Var är du ifrån?

IPA [var εr dø ifron ||]

65 EN I'm from Canada.

SV Jag är ifrån Kanada.

IPA [jay εr ifron kʰjanada ||]

66 EN What color is your car?

SV Vad är det för färg på din bil?

IPA [vad εr də fœr fεRj pʰo din bil ||]

67 **EN** It's red.

SV Den är röd.

[IPA] [den εr rød ||]

68 **EN** How old is Hassan?

SV Hur gammal är Hassan?

[IPA] [hœr gamal εr (...) ||]

69 **EN** He's twenty-four.

SV Han är tjugofyra.

[IPA] [han εr ɕøgufyra ||]

70 **EN** How are your parents?

SV Hur mår dina föräldrar?

IPA [h^ur mor dina f^ørel^drar ||]

71 **EN** They're doing fine.

SV De mår bra.

IPA [d^e mor bra ||]

72 **EN** These postcards are nice. How much are they?

SV De här vykorten är fina. Vad kostar de?

IPA [d^e h^ur vyku^ten ^εr fina || vad k^hustar d^e ||]

73 **EN** They're a dollar.

SV De kostar en dollar.

IPA [dε kʰustar en dələr ||]

74 **EN** This hotel isn't very good. Why is it so expensive?

SV Det här hotellet är inte så bra. Varför är det så dyrt?

IPA [də hər hutelet εr intə so bra || varfør εr də so dȳt ||]

75 **EN** What's your phone number?

SV Vad har du för telefonnummer?

IPA [vad har də fər tʰelefunəmer ||]

76 **EN** Who's that man?

SV Vem är den där mannen?

IPA [vɛm εr dɛn dɛr mænɛn ||]

77 **EN** He's the boss.

SV Han är chefen.

IPA [hæn εr ſefɛn ||]

78 **EN** Where's your friend?

SV Var är din vän?

IPA [var εr dɪn vɛn ||]

79 **EN** She's in the bathroom.

SV Hon är på toaletten.

IPA [*hun εr p^ho t^hualetten* ||]

80 **EN** How's your father?

SV Hur mår din pappa?

IPA [*h^εr mor din p^hapa* ||]

81 **EN** He's doing great.

SV Han mår jättebra.

IPA [*han mor j^εttebra* ||]

82 **EN** Are you tired?

SV Är du trött?

IPA [εr dœ tʰrœt ||]

83 **EN** Yes, I am.

SV Ja, det är jag.

IPA [ja | də εr jax ||]

84 **EN** Are you hungry?

SV Är du hungrig?

IPA [εr dœ hʌŋrɪg ||]

85 **EN** No, but I'm thirsty.

SV Nej, men jag är törstig.

IPA [nej | men jay εr tʰœ̯ɛstɛj ||]

86 **EN** Is your friend Chinese?

SV Är din vän kinesisk?

IPA [εr din vɛn ɕinesisk ||]

87 **EN** Yes, he is.

SV Ja, det är han.

IPA [ja | də̯ εr han ||]

88 **EN** Are these your keys?

SV Är det här dina nycklar?

IPA [εr d^ə h^ər dina n^Ycklar ||]

89 **EN** Yes, they are.

SV Ja, det är det.

IPA [ja | d^ə εr d^ə ||]

90 **EN** That's my seat.

SV Det där är min plats.

IPA [d^ə d^ə r εr min p^hlats ||]

91 **EN** No, it isn't.

SV Nej, det är det inte.

IPA [nej | d^ə εr d^ə int^ə ||]

92 **EN** Where's the camera?

SV Var är kameran?

IPA [var εr k^{hj}ameran ||]

93 **EN** It's in your bag.

SV Den är i din väska.

IPA [den εr i din vesk^ja ||]

94 **EN** Is your car blue?

SV Är din bil blå?

IPA [εr din bil blo ||]

95 **EN** No, it's black.

SV Nej, den är svart.

IPA [nej | den εr svat ||]

96 **EN** Is Lisa from Toronto?

SV Är Lisa från Toronto?

IPA [εr lisa fron (...) ||]

97 **EN** No, she's American.

SV Nej, hon är amerikanska.

IPA [nej | hun εr amerikɑ̃nskɑ ||]

98 **EN** Am I late?

SV Är jag sen?

IPA [εr jɑ̃g sen ||]

99 **EN** Yes, you are.

SV Ja, det är du.

IPA [ja | də εr dø ||]

100 **EN** Where's Layla from?

SV Var kommer Layla ifrån?

IPA [var kʰumer (...) ifron ||]

101 **EN** She's from London.

SV Hon är från London.

IPA [hun εr fron (...) ||]

102 **EN** What color is your bag?

SV Vad är det för färg på din väska?

IPA [vad εr də̥ fœr fεRj pʰo din vɛskɑ ||]

103 **EN** It's black.

SV Den är svart.

[IPA] [den εr svat̪ ||]

104 **EN** Are you hungry?

SV Är du hungrig?

[IPA] [εr d̪t̪ hʌŋrɪg ||]

105 **EN** No, I'm not.

SV Nej, det är jag inte.

[IPA] [nej | d̪ε εr jɑy int̪ε ||]

106 **EN** How's John?

SV Hur mår John?

IPA [h^ηır mor (...) ||]

107 **EN** He's fine.

SV Han mår bra.

IPA [han mor bra ||]

108 **EN** Who's that woman?

SV Vem är den där kvinnan?

IPA [vem ɛr den d^ər k^hvīnan ||]

109 **EN** She's my sister.

SV Hon är min syster.

[IPA] [*hun εr min syster ||]*

110 **EN** Is your mother at home?

SV Är din mamma hemma?

[IPA] [*εr din mama hema ||]*

111 **EN** How are your parents?

SV Hur mår dina föräldrar?

[IPA] [*hvr mor dina føreldrar ||]*

112 EN Is your job interesting?

SV Är ditt arbete intressant?

IPA [εr dít arbet^o intresant ||]

113 EN Are the stores open today?

SV Är affärerna öppna idag?

IPA [εr aféreṇa œpna iday ||]

114 EN Where are you from?

SV Var kommer du ifrån?

IPA [var kʰumer d^u ifron ||]

¹¹⁵ **EN** Are you interested in sports?

SV Är du intresserad av sport?

IPA [εr dʉ intreserad av sput ||]

¹¹⁶ **EN** Is the post office near here?

SV Är postkontoret nära här?

IPA [εr pʰustkunturet nɛra hɛr ||]

¹¹⁷ **EN** Are your children at school?

SV Är dina barn i skolan?

IPA [εr dina bɑn i skulan ||]

118 **EN** Why are you late?

SV Varför är du sen?

IPA [varfør εr dø̞ sen ||]

119 **EN** How are your children?

SV Hur mår dina barn?

IPA [hœr mor dina ban̥ ||]

120 **EN** They're fine.

SV De mår bra.

IPA [dε mor bra ||]

¹²¹ **EN** Where's the bus stop?

SV Var är busshållplatsen?

IPA [var εr bəshɔlplatsen ||]

¹²² **EN** At the stoplight.

SV Vid trafikljuset.

IPA [vid tʰrafikjusat ||]

¹²³ **EN** How old are your children?

SV Hur gamla är dina barn?

IPA [hür gamla εr dina banl ||]

124 **EN** Five, seven, and ten.

SV Fem, sju och tio.

IPA [fem | þeːtʃ tʰiu ||]

125 **EN** How much are these oranges?

SV Hur mycket kostar de här apelsinerna?

IPA [hœr mykɛt kʰustar dɛ hœr əpɛlsineŋa ||]

126 **EN** A dollar fifty a pound.

SV En dollar och femtio cents för ett pund.

IPA [en dœlər ɔχ fɛmtiu sents fœr et pʰœnd ||]

127 **EN** What's your favorite sport?

SV Vad är din favoritsport?

IPA [vad εr din favuritsput | |]

128 **EN** My favorite sport is skiing.

SV Min favoritsport är skidåkning.

IPA [min favuritsput εr ʃidɔkninj | |]

129 **EN** Who's the man in this photo?

SV Vem är mannen i det här fotot?

IPA [vem εr manen i d^ə h^ər futut | |]

130 **EN** That's my father.

SV Det är min far.

IPA [d^ə εr min far ||]

131 **EN** What color are your new shoes?

SV Vilken färg har dina nya skor?

IPA [vɪlken fεrj har dina nya skur ||]

132 **EN** They're black.

SV De är svarta.

IPA [dε εr svatɑ ||]

133 **EN** What's your name?

SV Vad heter du?

IPA [vad heter du ||]

134 **EN** I'm Brian.

SV Jag heter Brian.

IPA [jäg heter (...) ||]

135 **EN** Are you Australian?

SV Är du australiensare?

IPA [ɛr du aəstraliensar^ø ||]

136 **EN** No, I'm Canadian.

SV Nej, jag är kanadensare.

IPA [nej | jax εr kʰjanadensar̩ ||]

137 **EN** How old are you?

SV Hur gammal är du?

IPA [hœr gamal εr dœ ||]

138 **EN** I'm thirty-three.

SV Jag är trettiootre.

IPA [jax εr tʰretiutr̩ ||]

¹³⁹ EN Are you a teacher?

SV Är du lärare?

IPA [εr dœ lærərə ||]

¹⁴⁰ EN No, I'm a doctor.

SV Nej, jag är läkare.

IPA [nej | jax εr lækjärə ||]

¹⁴¹ EN Are you married?

SV Är du gift?

IPA [εr dœ jɪft ||]

142 EN Yes, I am.

SV Ja, det är jag.

IPA [ja | d^ə εr jax ||]

143 EN Is your wife a doctor?

SV Är din fru läkare?

IPA [εr din fru lækɑrə ||]

144 EN No, she's a teacher.

SV Nej, hon är lärare.

IPA [nej | hun εr lærarə ||]

¹⁴⁵ EN Where is she from?

SV Var kommer hon ifrån?

IPA [var kʰumer hun ɪfron ||]

¹⁴⁶ EN She's from Mexico.

SV Hon kommer ifrån Mexiko.

IPA [hun kʰumer ɪfron meksiku ||]

¹⁴⁷ EN What's her name?

SV Vad heter hon?

IPA [vad heter hun ||]

148 EN Her name is

SV Hon heter (...)

IPA [hun heter]

149 EN How old is she?

SV Hur gammal är hon?

IPA [h^{ur} gammal εr hun ||]

150 EN She's twenty-six.

SV Hon är tjugosex.

IPA [hun εr tjuguseks ||]

151 **EN** Are you married? — No, I'm not.

SV Är du gift? – Nej, det är jag inte.

IPA [εr d^t jift || - nej | d^ə εr jay int^ə ||]

152 **EN** Are you thirsty? — Yes, I am.

SV Är du törstig? – Ja, det är jag.

IPA [εr d^t t^hœst^te^j || - ja | d^ə εr jay ||]

153 **EN** Is it cold today? — No, it isn't.

SV Är det kallt idag? – Nej, det är det inte.

IPA [εr d^ə k^halt iday || - nej | d^ə εr d^ə int^ə ||]

154 **EN** Are your hands cold? — No, they aren't.

SV Är dina händer kalla? – Nej, det är de inte.

IPA [εr dina hɛnder kʰjalɑ || - nej | də εr də intə ||]

155 **EN** Is it dark now? — Yes, it is.

SV Är det mörkt nu? – Ja, det är det.

IPA [εr də mørkt nœ || - ja | də εr də ||]

156 **EN** Are you a teacher? — Yes, I am.

SV Är du lärare? – Ja, det är jag.

IPA [εr dœ lɛrərə || - ja | də εr jæg ||]

157 **EN** I'm working. I'm not watching TV.

SV Jag arbetar. Jag tittar inte på TV.

IPA [jæg ərbeṭaɾ || jæg tʰit̪tar int̪ø pʰo tʰv ||]

158 **EN** Barbara is reading a newspaper.

SV Barbara läser en tidning.

IPA [(...) läsər en tʰidniŋ ||]

159 **EN** She isn't eating.

SV Hon äter inte.

IPA [hun ɛt̪er int̪ø ||]

160 **EN** The phone is ringing.

SV Telefonen ringer.

IPA [tʰelefunen riŋer ||]

161 **EN** We're having dinner.

SV Vi äter middag.

IPA [vi ɛter mɪdæg ||]

162 **EN** You're not listening to me.

SV Du lyssnar inte på mig.

IPA [dɵ lyssnar int̩ pʰo mɛj ||]

163 **EN** The children are doing their homework.

SV Barnen gör sina hemläxor.

IPA [baɳen jør sina hemlɛksur ||]

164 **EN** Please be quiet. I'm working.

SV Var snäll och var tyst. Jag arbetar.

IPA [var snel œχ var tʰyst || jaχ arbetar ||]

165 **EN** The weather's nice. It's not raining.

SV Vädret är fint. Det regnar inte.

IPA [vœdret εr fint || d^ə reŋnar int^ə ||]

166 EN Where are the children? — They're playing in the park.

SV Var är barnen? — De leker i parken.

IPA [var εr bɑːnən || - dε leker i pʰarken ||]

167 EN We're having dinner now. Can I call you later?

SV Vi äter middag nu. Kan jag ringa dig senare?

IPA [vi ɛter mɪdæg nʊ || kʰjan jax riŋa dεj senarə ||]

168 EN I'm not watching TV.

SV Jag tittar inte på TV.

IPA [jax tʰɪtar intə pʰo tʰv ||]

169 **EN** She's eating an apple.

SV Hon äter ett äpple.

IPA [hʊn ɛtər et ɛpl̩]

170 **EN** He's waiting for a bus.

SV Han väntar på bussen.

IPA [hæn vɛntɑr pʰo bɛsən]

171 **EN** They're playing soccer.

SV De spelar fotboll.

IPA [dɛ spɛlɑr fʊtbɔl]

172 **EN** He's lying on the floor.

SV Han ligger på golvet.

IPA [han l̒iger pʰo gulvet ||]

173 **EN** We're eating breakfast.

SV Vi äter frukost.

IPA [vi ɛter frukust ||]

174 **EN** She's sitting on the table.

SV Hon sitter på bordet.

IPA [hun s̒iter pʰo buđet ||]

175 **EN** He's in the kitchen. He's cooking.

SV Han är i köket. Han lagar mat.

IPA [han εr i cøket || han lagar mat ||]

176 **EN** You stepped on my foot. — I'm sorry.

SV Du trampade på min fot – Förlåt.

IPA [dʌ tʰrampadə pʰo min fut – fœlot ||]

177 **EN** Somebody is swimming in the river.

SV Någon simmar i floden.

IPA [nogun sɪmɪar i fluden ||]

178 **EN** We're here on vacation. We're staying at a hotel on the beach.

SV Vi är här på semester. Vi bor på ett hotel vid stranden.

IPA [vi εr hεr p^ho semester || vi bur p^ho et hutel vid stranden ||]

179 **EN** Where's Tara? — She's taking a shower.

SV Var är Tara? — Hon duschar.

IPA [var εr (...) || - hun dʊssar ||]

180 **EN** They're building a new hotel downtown.

SV De bygger ett nytt hotel i centrum.

IPA [dɛ bɜ̄ger et nyt hutel i sentrum ||]

181 **EN** I'm leaving now, goodbye.

SV Jag går nu, hejdå.

[IPA] [jax gor nu | hejdo ||]

182 **EN** She isn't having dinner.

SV Hon äter inte middag.

[IPA] [hun ɛter int̊a mɪdæg ||]

183 **EN** She's watching TV.

SV Hon tittar på TV.

[IPA] [hun t̊ɪtar p̊o t̊v ||]

184 **EN** She's sitting on the floor.

SV Hon sitter på golvet.

IPA [hun s̥iter pʰo gulvet ||]

185 **EN** She's reading a book.

SV Hon läser en bok.

IPA [hun l̥esser en buk ||]

186 **EN** He's not playing the piano.

SV Han spelar inte på pianot.

IPA [han spelar int^ə pʰo pʰianut ||]

187 **EN** He's laughing.

SV Han skrattar.

IPA [han skratar ||]

188 **EN** He's wearing a hat.

SV Han har på sig en hatt.

IPA [han har p^ho s^εj en hat ||]

189 **EN** He's not writing a letter.

SV Han skriver inte ett brev.

IPA [han skriver int^ə et brev ||]

190 **EN** I'm not washing my hair.

SV Jag tvättar inte håret.

IPA [jay tʰvɛtar int̩ horet ||]

191 **EN** It isn't snowing.

SV Det snöar inte.

IPA [d̩ snøar int̩ ||]

192 **EN** I'm sitting on a chair.

SV Jag sitter inte på en stol.

IPA [jay s̩iter int̩ pʰo en stul ||]

193 **EN** I'm not eating.

SV Jag äter inte.

IPA [jæt̪εt̪er int̪e ||]

194 **EN** It's raining.

SV Det regnar.

IPA [də reñnar ||]

195 **EN** I'm not studying english.

SV Jag studerar inte engelska.

IPA [jæt̪st̪ud̪er̪at̪ int̪e ejel̪sk̪a ||]

196 **EN** I'm listening to music.

SV Jag lyssnar på musik.

IPA [jax̥ lyssnar pʰo mœsik ||]

197 **EN** The sun isn't shining.

SV Solen skiner inte.

IPA [sulen ʃiner int̩ ||]

198 **EN** I'm wearing my shoes.

SV Jag har på mig mina skor.

IPA [jax̥ har pʰo mej mina skur ||]

199 **EN** I'm not reading the newspaper.

SV Jag läser inte tidningen.

IPA [jax l̥eser int̥e t̥idnijen ||]

200 **EN** Are you feeling okay?

SV Mår du bra?

IPA [mor d̥u bra ||]

201 **EN** Yes, I'm fine.

SV Ja, jag mår bra.

IPA [ja | jax mor bra ||]

202 **EN** Is it raining?

SV Regnar det?

IPA [reɲnar d^ø ||]

203 **EN** Yes, take an umbrella.

SV Ja, ta med dig ett paraply.

IPA [ja | t^ʰa med dεj et p^ʰaraply ||]

204 **EN** Why are you wearing a coat?

SV Varför har du på dig en rock?

IPA [varfør har dø p^ʰo dεj en ruk ||]

205 **EN** It's not cold.

SV Det är inte kallt.

IPA [d^ə εr int^ə k^{hj}alt ||]

206 **EN** What's he doing?

SV Vad gör han?

IPA [vad jør han ||]

207 **EN** He's reading the newspaper.

SV Han läser en tidning.

IPA [han l̥eser en t^hidnij ||]

208 **EN** What are the children doing?

SV Vad gör barnen?

IPA [vad jør baɳen ||]

209 **EN** They're watching TV.

SV De tittar på TV.

IPA [dε tʰɪtar pʰo tʰv ||]

210 **EN** Where's she going?

SV Vart går hon?

IPA [vat̪ gor hun ||]

211 **EN** Who are you waiting for?

SV Vem väntar du på?

IPA [v̞em v̞e̞nta̞r d̞u̞ p̞o̞ ||]

212 **EN** Are you waiting for John?

SV Väntar du på John?

IPA [v̞e̞nta̞r d̞u̞ p̞o̞ juhn ||]

213 **EN** Are you leaving now?

SV Går du nu?

IPA [gor d̞u̞ nu̞ ||]

214 EN Yes, I am.

SV Ja, det gör jag.

IPA [ja | d^ə jør jay ||]

215 EN Is Chris working today?

SV Arbetar Chris idag?

IPA [arbetar (...) iday ||]

216 EN No, he isn't.

SV Nej, det gör han inte.

IPA [nej | d^ə jør han int^ə ||]

217 **EN** Is the sun shining?

SV Skinner solen?

IPA [ჟiner sulen ||]

218 **EN** Yes, it is.

SV Ja, det gör den.

IPA [ja | d^ə jør den ||]

219 **EN** Are your friends staying at a hotel?

SV Bor dina vänner på ett hotell?

IPA [bur dina vänner p^ho et hutel ||]

220 **EN** No, they're staying with me.

SV Nej, de bor hos mig.

IPA [nej | dε bur hus mεj ||]

221 **EN** Are you watching TV?

SV Tittar du på TV?

IPA [tʰɪttar dø pʰo tʰv ||]

222 **EN** No, you can turn it off.

SV Nej, jag kan stänga av den.

IPA [nej | jay kʰjan stεŋa av den ||]

223 **EN** Are you leaving now?

SV Går du nu?

IPA [gor du nu ||]

224 **EN** Yes, see you tomorrow.

SV Ja, vi ses imorgon.

IPA [ja | vi ses imurgun ||]

225 **EN** Is it raining?

SV Regnar det?

IPA [reŋnar d^ə ||]

226 **EN** No, not right now.

SV Nej, inte just nu.

IPA [nej | int^ə ju^tst nu ||]

227 **EN** Are you enjoying the movie?

SV Tycker du om filmen?

IPA [tʰyker du um filmen ||]

228 **EN** Yes, it's very funny.

SV Ja, den är väldigt kul.

IPA [ja | den εr vεldijt kʰul ||]

229 **EN** Does the clock work?

SV Fungerar klockan?

IPA [fɵn̥gerar kʰlukjan ||]

230 **EN** No, it's broken.

SV Nej, den är trasig.

IPA [nej | den εr tʰrasεj ||]

231 **EN** Are you waiting for a bus?

SV Väntar du på en buss?

IPA [vəntar dɵ pʰo en bøs ||]

232 **EN** No, I'm waiting for a taxi.

SV Nej, jag väntar på en taxi.

IPA [nej | jay vɛntar pʰo en tʰaksi ||]

233 **EN** What are you reading?

SV Vad läser du?

IPA [vad läser dœ ||]

234 **EN** Where is she going?

SV Vart går hon?

IPA [vat̥ gor hun ||]

235 **EN** What are you eating?

SV Vad äter du?

IPA [vad ɛter dɵ ||]

236 **EN** Why are you crying?

SV Varför gråter du?

IPA [varfør ɣroter dɵ ||]

237 **EN** What are they looking at?

SV Vad tittar de på?

IPA [vad tʰit̪tar dε pʰo ||]

238 **EN** Why is he laughing?

SV Varför skrattar han?

IPA [varfør skratar han ||]

239 **EN** Are you listening to me?

SV Lyssnar du på mig?

IPA [lyssnar d^t p^ho m^ej ||]

240 **EN** Where are your friends going?

SV Vart går dina vänner?

IPA [vat^t gor dina v^enner ||]

241 **EN** Are your parents watching TV?

SV Tittar dina föräldrar på TV?

IPA [tʰɪtar dina fœrældrar pʰo tʰv ||]

242 **EN** What's Claire cooking?

SV Vad lagar Claire för mat?

IPA [vad laga (...) fœr mat ||]

243 **EN** Why are you looking at me?

SV Varför tittar du på mig?

IPA [varfœr tʰɪtar du pʰo mej ||]

244 EN Is the bus coming?

SV Kommer bussen?

IPA [k^humer bøsen ||]

245 EN Are you watching TV?

SV Tittar du på TV?

IPA [t^hittar d^u p^ho t^hv ||]

246 EN No, I'm not.

SV Nej, det gör jag inte.

IPA [nej | d^ə jør jax int^ə ||]

247 **EN** Are you wearing a watch?

SV Har du på dig en armbandsklocka?

IPA [har d^u p^ho d^ej en armbandsklukⁱa ||]

248 **EN** No, I'm not.

SV Nej, det har jag inte.

IPA [nej | d^a har jay int^a ||]

249 **EN** Is he eating something?

SV Äter han någonting?

IPA [eter han noguntiŋ ||]

250 **EN** No, he isn't.

SV Nej, det gör han inte.

IPA [nej | d^ə jør han int^ə ||]

251 **EN** Is it raining?

SV Regnar det?

IPA [reŋnar d^ə ||]

252 **EN** No, it isn't.

SV Nej, det gör det inte.

IPA [nej | d^ə jør d^ə int^ə ||]

253 EN Are you sitting on the floor?

SV Sitter du på golvet?

IPA [sɪtter dø pʰo ɡulvet ||]

254 EN Yes, I am.

SV Ja, det gör jag.

IPA [ja | də jør jay ||]

255 EN Are you feeling all right?

SV Mår du bra?

IPA [mor dø bra ||]

256 EN No, I'm not.

SV Nej, det gör jag inte.

IPA [nej | d^ə jør jax int^ə ||]

257 EN They're looking at their books.

SV De tittar på deras böcker.

IPA [dε tʰɪtar pʰo deras bœker ||]

258 EN They read a lot.

SV De läser mycket.

IPA [dε lɛsər mykət ||]

259 **EN** He's eating ice cream.

SV Han äter glass.

IPA [han ɛter ɣlas ||]

260 **EN** He likes ice cream.

SV Han tycker om glass.

IPA [han tʰyker um ɣlas ||]

261 **EN** I work in an office.

SV Jag arbetar på ett kontor.

IPA [jay arbetar pʰo et kʰuntur ||]

262 EN My brother works in a bank.

SV Min bror arbetar på en bank.

IPA [min brur arbetar p^ho en bank ||]

263 EN She lives in New York.

SV Hon bor i New York.

IPA [hun bur i (...) ||]

264 EN Her parents live in Chicago.

SV Hans föräldrar bor i Chicago.

IPA [hans førelærdrar bur i (...) ||]

265 **EN** It rains a lot in the winter.

SV Det regnar mycket på vintern.

IPA [d^ə rε̊gnar mȳket p^ho vinten ||]

266 **EN** Mike has lunch at home every day.

SV Mike äter lunch hemma varje dag.

IPA [(...) εter lʌnχ hema varj^ə day ||]

267 **EN** I like big cities.

SV Jag tycker om stora städer.

IPA [jax t^hyrker um stura ster ||]

268 **EN** Your English is good.

SV Din engelska är bra.

IPA [din ejelskɑ̌ εr bra ||]

269 **EN** You speak English very well.

SV Du pratar engelska bra.

IPA [dɵ pʰratar ejelskɑ̌ bra ||]

270 **EN** Minoru works very hard.

SV Minoru arbetar hårt.

IPA [(...) arbetar hɔ̄t ||]

271 **EN** He starts at seven thirty.

SV Han börjar halv åtta.

IPA [han børjar halv ɔtta ||]

272 **EN** And he finishes at eight o'clock at night.

SV Och han slutar klockan åtta på kvällen.

IPA [ɔχ han slütar kʰlukjan ɔtta pʰo kʰvɛlen ||]

273 **EN** The earth goes around the sun.

SV Jorden går runt solen.

IPA [juðen gor rœnt sulen ||]

274 **EN** We do a lot of different things in our free time.

SV Vi gör mange olika saker på vår lediga tid.

IPA [vi jør mange ulikɔ saker pʰo vor lediga tʰid ||]

275 **EN** It costs a lot of money.

SV Det kostar mycket pengar.

IPA [də kʰustar myket pʰenjar ||]

276 **EN** She always goes to work early.

SV Hon går alltid till arbetet tidigt.

IPA [hun gor altid tʰil arbetet tʰidigt ||]

277 **EN** She always gets to work early.

SV Hon kommer alltid till arbetet tidigt.

IPA [*hun k^humer altid t^hɪl arbetet t^hidijt* ||]

278 **EN** We often sleep late on weekends.

SV Vi sover ofta sent på helgerna.

IPA [*vi suver ufta sent p^ho heljeɳa* ||]

279 **EN** Megumi usually plays tennis on Sundays.

SV Megumi brukar spela tennis på söndagarna.

IPA [(...) br^uk^jar spela t^henis p^ho s^øndagaɳa ||]

280 **EN** I sometimes walk to work, but not often.

SV Jag brukar ibland gå till arbetet, men inte ofta.

IPA [jay brʊk̥ar ibland go tʰɪl arbetet | men int̥o ufta ||]

281 **EN** She reads.

SV Hon läser.

IPA [hun lɛsər ||]

282 **EN** He thinks.

SV Han tanker.

IPA [han tʰanker ||]

283 **EN** It flies.

SV Den- det flyger

[IPA] [den- d^ə flyjer]

284 **EN** He dances.

SV Han dansar.

[IPA] [han dansar ||]

285 **EN** She has.

SV Hon har.

[IPA] [hun har ||]

286 **EN** It finishes.

SV Den-det slutar.

IPA [den-det sl̥utar ||]

287 **EN** He plays the piano.

SV Han spelar piano.

IPA [han spelar pʰianu ||]

288 **EN** They live in a very big house.

SV De bor i ett väldigt stort hus.

IPA [dɛ bur i et vɛldijt stut hʊs ||]

289 **EN** She eats a lot of fruit.

SV Hon äter mycket frukt.

IPA [*hun ɛter myket frukt* ||]

290 **EN** He plays tennis.

SV Han spelar tennis.

IPA [*han spelar tʰenis* ||]

291 **EN** We go to the movies a lot.

SV Vi går ofta på bio.

IPA [*vi gor ufta pʰo biu* ||]

292 EN He sleeps seven hours a night.

SV Han sover sju timmar per natt.

IPA [han suver hu t^himmar p^her nat ||]

293 EN She speaks four languages.

SV Hon pratar fyra språk.

IPA [hun p^hratar fyra sprok ||]

294 EN Banks usually open at nine in the morning.

SV Banker brukar öppna nio på morgonen.

IPA [banker brukjar oepna niu p^ho murgunen ||]

295 **EN** The museum closes at five in the afternoon.

SV Museet stänger fem på eftermiddagen.

IPA [mʉseet stɛŋer fem pʰo eftermidajen ||]

296 **EN** She's a teacher. She teaches math to children.

SV Hon är lärare. Hon lär ut matematik till barn.

IPA [hun ɛr lɛrarə || hun lɛr ʌt matematik tʰɪl baɳ ||]

297 **EN** My job is very interesting. I meet a lot of people.

SV Mitt arbete är väldigt intressant. Jag träffar många
människor.

IPA [mit arbetə ɛr vɛldijt intresant || jay tʰrefar moɳa
mɛniskur ||]

298 **EN** His car is always dirty. He never cleans it.

SV Hans bil är alltid smutsig. Han tvättar den aldrig.

IPA [hans bil εr altid sm^utsεj || han t^hvεtar den aldrεj ||]

299 **EN** Food is expensive. It costs a lot of money.

SV Mat är dyrt. Den kostar mycket pengar.

IPA [mat εr d^yt || den k^hustar myket p^henja^r ||]

300 **EN** Shoes are expensive. They cost a lot of money.

SV Skor är dyra. De kostar mycket pengar.

IPA [skur εr dyra || dε k^hustar myket p^henja^r ||]

301 **EN** Water boils at one hundred degrees Celsius.

SV Vatten kokar vid 100 grader celcius.

IPA [vaten kʰuk̚ar vid 100 ɣrader selsius ||]

302 **EN** We're good friends. I like her and she likes me.

SV Vi är goda vänner. Jag tycker om henne och hon tycker om mig.

IPA [vi εr guda vɛner || jax tʰyker um hen⁊ ɔχ hun
tʰyker um mεj ||]

303 **EN** She always arrives early.

SV Hon anländet alltid tidigt.

IPA [hun anlænder altid tʰidijt ||]

304 EN I never go to the movies alone.

SV Jag går aldrig på bio ensam.

IPA [jax gor aldrεj pʰo biu ensam ||]

305 EN She always works hard.

SV Hon arbetar alltid hårt.

IPA [hun arbetar altid hɔt ||]

306 EN Children usually like chocolate.

SV Barn brukar tycka om choklad.

IPA [ban̥ br̥uk̥ar tʰyk̥ia um ʂuk̥lad ||]

307 **EN** She always enjoys parties.

SV Hon tycker alltid om fester.

IPA [hun tʰyker altid um fester ||]

308 **EN** I often forget people's names.

SV Jag glömmer ofta folks namn.

IPA [jax ɣlœmmer ufta fulks namn ||]

309 **EN** He never watches TV.

SV Han tittar aldrig på TV.

IPA [han tʰittar aldr̥ej pʰo tʰv ||]

310 **EN** We usually have dinner at six thirty.

SV Vi brukar äta middag halv sju.

IPA [vi brœk̥ar εta mɪdæg halv hœ ||]

311 **EN** She always wears nice clothes.

SV Hon har alltid på sig fina kläder.

IPA [hun hœr altid pʰo sœj fina kʰlœder ||]

312 **EN** I usually watch TV in the evening.

SV Jag brukar titta på TV på kvällen.

IPA [jæg brœk̥ar tʰɪtɑ pʰo tʰv pʰo kʰvœlen ||]

313 **EN** I never read in bed.

SV Jag läser aldrig i sängen.

IPA [jax lɛsər ɔldrɛj i sɛŋen ||]

314 **EN** I often get up before seven.

SV Jag går ofta upp innan sju.

IPA [jax gor ufta əp ɪnan ʃu ||]

315 **EN** I always go to work by bus.

SV Jag tar alltid bussen till arbetet.

IPA [jax tʰar altid bɛsən tʰil arbetet ||]

316 EN I usually go to school by bus.

SV Jag brukar ta bussen till skolan.

IPA [jay brukar tʰa bœsen tʰɪl skulan ||]

317 EN I always drink coffee in the morning.

SV Jag dricker alltid kaffe på morgonen.

IPA [jay driker altid kʰjaf^ə pʰo murgunen ||]

318 EN She doesn't drink coffee.

SV Hon dricker inte kaffe

IPA [hun driker int^ə kʰjaf^ə]

319 **EN** He doesn't like his job.

SV Han tycker inte om sitt arbete.

IPA [han t^hyker int^ə um sit arbet^ə ||]

320 **EN** I drink coffee, but I don't drink tea.

SV Jag dricker kaffe, men jag dricker inte te.

IPA [jay drⁱker k^{hj}a:f^ə | men jay drⁱker int^ə t^he ||]

321 **EN** She drinks tea, but she doesn't drink coffee.

SV Hon dricker te, men hon dricker inte kaffe.

IPA [hun drⁱker t^he | men hun drⁱker int^ə k^{hj}a:f^ə ||]

322 **EN** You don't work very hard.

SV Du arbetar inte väldigt hårt.

IPA [d^u arbetar int^ə v^eldijt hɔ̊t ||]

323 **EN** We don't watch TV very often.

SV Vi tittar inte på TV ofta.

IPA [vi t^hittar int^ə p^ho t^hv ufta ||]

324 **EN** The weather is usually nice.

SV Vädret brukar vara fint.

IPA [v^edret br^uk^jar vara fint ||]

325 **EN** It doesn't rain very often.

SV Det regnar inte ofta.

IPA [d^ə rεŋnar int^ə ufta ||]

326 **EN** They don't know many people.

SV De känner inte mange människor.

IPA [dε ɕeɳer int^ə maɳa mɛniskur ||]

327 **EN** They don't have many friends.

SV De har inte mange vänner.

IPA [dε har int^ə maɳa vɛner ||]

328 **EN** I don't like football.

SV Jag tycker inte om fotboll.

IPA [jax tʰyker int̩ um futbøl ||]

329 **EN** He doesn't like football.

SV Han tycker inte om fotboll.

IPA [han tʰyker int̩ um futbøl ||]

330 **EN** I don't like him, and he doesn't like me.

SV Jag tycker inte om honom och han tycker inte om mig.

IPA [jax tʰyker int̩ um hunum ɔχ han tʰyker int̩ um mε
||]

331 **EN** My car doesn't use much gas.

SV Min bil förbrukar inte så mycket bensin.

IPA [min bil fœrbrœkœr intœ so myket bensin ||]

332 **EN** Sometimes he's late, but not often.

SV Ibland är han sen, men inte ofta.

IPA [ibland εr han sen | men intœ ufta ||]

333 **EN** I don't like to wash the car.

SV Jag tycker inte om att tvätta bilen.

IPA [jay tʰycker intœ um at tʰvæta bilen ||]

334 **EN** I don't do it very often.

SV Jag gör det inte ofta.

IPA [jax jør d^ə int^ə ufta ||]

335 **EN** She speaks Spanish, but she doesn't speak Italian.

SV Hon pratar spanska, men hon pratar inte italienska.

IPA [hun p^hratar spansk^ja | men hun p^hratar int^ə italiensk^ja ||]

336 **EN** He doesn't do his job very well.

SV Han gör inte sitt arbete så väldigt bra.

IPA [han jør int^ə sit arbet^ə so veldijt bra ||]

337 **EN** She doesn't usually have breakfast.

SV Hon brukar inte äta frukost.

IPA [hʊn brʊkɑr int̩ ɛtɑ frʊkɔst ||]

338 **EN** I don't play the piano very well.

SV Jag spelar inte piano så väldigt bra.

IPA [jæg spelar int̩ pʰianu so vɛldijt bra ||]

339 **EN** She doesn't play the piano very well.

SV Hon spelar inte piano så väldigt bra.

IPA [hʊn spelar int̩ pʰianu so vɛldijt bra ||]

340 **EN** They don't know my phone number.

SV De vet inte mitt telefonnummer.

IPA [dɛ vet int^ə mit tʰelefunømer ||]

341 **EN** We don't work very hard.

SV Vi arbetar inte väldigt hårt.

IPA [vi arbetar int^ə vɛldijt hɔrt ||]

342 **EN** David doesn't have a car.

SV David har ingen bil.

IPA [(...) har iŋen bil ||]

343 **EN** You don't do the same thing every day.

SV Du gör inte samma sak varje dag.

IPA [dɵ jør int^ə sama sak varj^ə day ||]

344 **EN** They like classical music.

SV De tycker om klassisk music.

IPA [dε t^hyrker um k^hlasisk m^hsik ||]

345 **EN** She doesn't like jazz music.

SV Hon tycker inte om jazzmusik.

IPA [hun t^hyrker int^ə um jazzm^hsik ||]

346 **EN** I like rock and roll music.

SV Jag tycker om rockmusik.

IPA [jax tʰyker um rukmusik ||]

347 **EN** They don't like boxing.

SV De tycker inte om boxning.

IPA [dɛ tʰyker int̩ um buksnɪŋ ||]

348 **EN** She doesn't like baseball.

SV Hon tycker inte om baseball.

IPA [hun tʰyker int̩ um basebøl ||]

349 **EN** I like tennis.

SV Jag tycker om tennis.

IPA [jax tʰyker um tʰenis ||]

350 **EN** They like horror movies.

SV De tycker om skräckfilmer.

IPA [dɛ tʰyker um skrækfilmer ||]

351 **EN** She doesn't like action movies.

SV Hon tycker inte om actionfilmer.

IPA [hun tʰyker int̩ um akfjunfilmer ||]

352 **EN** I like romantic movies.

SV Jag tycker om romantiska filmer.

IPA [jay tʰyker um rumantisk̥a filmer ||]

353 **EN** I never watch TV.

SV Jag ser aldrig på TV.

IPA [jay ser aldrɛj pʰo tʰv ||]

354 **EN** I don't watch TV very often.

SV Jag ser inte ofta på TV.

IPA [jay ser int̥ɔ ufta pʰo tʰv ||]

355 **EN** I don't like to go to bars very often.

SV Jag tycker inte om att gå på barer ofta.

IPA [jay tʰyker int̩ um at go pʰo barer ufta ||]

356 **EN** She likes to ride her bicycle every day.

SV Hon tycker om att åka på sin cykel varje dag.

IPA [hun tʰyker um at ok̊a pʰo sin sykel varj̩ day ||]

357 **EN** They always like to eat in restaurants.

SV De tycker alltid om att äta på restaurang.

IPA [dε tʰyker altid um at eta pʰo restauran ||]

358 **EN** I never like to travel by train.

SV Jag tycker aldrig om att åka tåg.

IPA [jay tʰyker aldrɛj um at okja tʰoy ||]

359 **EN** I get the news every day, but sometimes I don't read it.

SV Jag får nyheter varje dag, men ibland läser jag dem inte.

IPA [jay for nyheter varjə day | men ibland lɛser jay dem intə ||]

360 **EN** He has a car, but he doesn't use it very often.

SV Han har en bil men han använder den så väldigt ofta.

IPA [han har en bil men han använder den intə so vɛldijt ufta ||]

361 **EN** His friends like the movies, but they usually watch movies at home.

SV Hans vänner tycker om filmer, men de brukar titta på filmer hemma.

IPA [h̄ans v̄ener t̄yker um filmer | men d̄e br̄ukar t̄itta p̄o filmer hema ||]

362 **EN** She's married, but she doesn't wear a ring.

SV Hon är gift, men hon bär ingen ring.

IPA [hun εr jift | men hun bεr iŋen riŋ ||]

363 **EN** I don't know much about politics. I'm not interested in it.

SV Jag vet inte mycket om politik, jag är inte intresserad av det.

IPA [jax v̄et int̄o myket um p̄hulitik | jax εr int̄o intreserad av d̄o ||]

364 EN This hotel isn't expensive. It doesn't cost much to stay there.

SV Det här hotellet är inte dyrt. Det kostar inte mycket att bo här.

IPA [d^ə h^ər hutelet εr int^ə d^ət || d^ə k^hustar int^ə myket at bu h^ər ||]

365 EN He lives near us, but we don't see him very often.

SV Han bor nära oss, men vi ser honom inte ofta.

IPA [han bur n^əra us | men vi ser hunum int^ə ufta ||]

366 EN She speaks four languages.

SV Hon pratar fyra språk.

IPA [hun p^hrat^ə ratar fyra sprok ||]

367 **EN** I don't like my job. It's very boring.

SV Jag tycker inte om mitt arbete. Det är väldigt tråkigt.

IPA [jay tʰyker int̩ um mit arbet̩ || d̩ εr veldijt tʰročijt ||]

368 **EN** Where is he? — I'm sorry, I don't know.

SV Var är han? – Ursäkta, jag vet inte.

IPA [var εr han || - οşεkta | jay vet int̩ ||]

369 **EN** She's a very quiet person. She doesn't talk very much.

SV Hon är en väldigt tyst person. Hon pratar inte så mycket.

IPA [hun εr en veldijt tʰyst pʰeşun || hun pʰratar int̩ so
mýket ||]

370 **EN** He drinks a lot of coffee. It's his favorite drink.

SV Han dricker mycket kaffe. Det är hans favoritdryck.

IPA [han dr̥iker myk̥et kʰjaf̥ || d̥ər̥ εr̥ hans favuritdryk ||]

371 **EN** It's not true. I don't believe it.

SV Det är inte sant. Jag tror inte på det.

IPA [d̥ər̥ εr̥ int̥ə sant̥ || jax̥ tʰrur̥ int̥ə pʰo d̥ə ||]

372 **EN** That's a very beautiful picture. I like it a lot.

SV Det är en väldigt vacker bild.

IPA [d̥ər̥ εr̥ en vɛldijt vaker bild ||]

373 **EN** He's a vegetarian. He doesn't eat meat.

SV Han är vegetarian. Han äter inte kött.

IPA [han εr vejetarian || han ɛter int̩ cœt ||]

374 **EN** Do you work on Sunday?

SV Arbetar du på söndag?

IPA [arbetar dœ pʰo sønday ||]

375 **EN** Do your friends live near here?

SV Bor dina vänner nära här?

IPA [bur dina vœner nœra hœr ||]

376 **EN** Does Emily play tennis?

SV Spelar Emily tennis?

IPA [spelar (...) tʰenis ||]

377 **EN** Where do your parents live?

SV Var bor dina föräldrar?

IPA [var bur dina føreldrar ||]

378 **EN** How often do you wash your hair?

SV Hur ofta tvättar du ditt hår?

IPA [hür ufta tʰvɛtar du dit hor ||]

379 **EN** What does this word mean?

SV Vad betyder det här ordet?

IPA [vad betyder də̥ hər uðet ||]

380 **EN** How much does it cost to fly to New York?

SV Hur mycket kostar det att flyga till New York?

IPA [hər mykət kʰustar də̥ at flyga tʰil (...) ||]

381 **EN** Do you always have breakfast?

SV Äter du alltid frukost?

IPA [əter də̥ altid frœkust ||]

382 **EN** Does Wenjie ever call you?

SV Ringer Wenjie dig någon gang?

IPA [riŋer (...) dɛj nogun gaŋ ||]

383 **EN** What do you usually do on weekends?

SV Vad brukar du göra på helgerna?

IPA [vad brʊkɑr dø jøra pʰo heljənɑ ||]

384 **EN** Do they like music?

SV Tycker du om music?

IPA [tʰycker dø um mœsik ||]

385 **EN** Does he like music?

SV Tycker han om music?

IPA [tʰyker han um mɵsik ||]

386 **EN** Do your parents speak English?

SV Talar dina föräldrar engelska?

IPA [tʰalar dina føreldrar ejelskɑ ||]

387 **EN** Does your father work hard?

SV Arbetar din pappa hårt?

IPA [arbetar din pʰapa hɔt ||]

388 EN Does your sister live in Canada?

SV Bor din syster i Kanada?

IPA [bur din syster i kʰanada ||]

389 EN I like chocolate. How about you? Do you like chocolate?

SV Jag tycker om choklad. Och du? Tycker du om choklad?

IPA [jay tʰyker um ʂuklad || ɔχ dɯ || tʰyker dɯ um ʂuklad ||]

390 EN I play tennis. How about you? Do you play tennis?

SV Jag spelar tennis. Och du? Spelar du tennis?

IPA [jay splear tʰenis || ɔχ dɯ || spelar dɯ tʰenis ||]

- 391 **EN** You live near here. How about Fred? Does he live near here?

SV Du bor nära här. Och Fred? Bor han nära här?

IPA [du bur nera her || ɔχ (...) || bur han nera her ||]

- 392 **EN** Jisang plays tennis. How about his friends? Do they play tennis?

SV Jisang spelar tennis. Och hans vänner? Spelar de tennis?

IPA [(...) spelar t^henis || ɔχ hans venner || spelar de t^henis
||]

- 393 **EN** You speak English. How about your brother? Does he speak English?

SV Du talar engelska. Och din bror? Talar han engelska?

IPA [du t^halar engelska || ɔχ din brur || t^halar han
engelska ||]

394 EN I do yoga every morning. How about you? Do you do yoga every morning?

SV Jag gör yoga varje morgon. Och du? Gör du yoga varje morgon?

IPA [jay jør yuga varj^ə murgun || ɔχ d^ə || jør d^ə yuga varj^ə murgun ||]

395 EN Yaqin often travels on business. How about Gary? Does he often travel on business?

SV Yaqin reser ofta i affärer. Och Gary? Reser han ofta i affärer?

IPA [(...) reser ufta i afærer || ɔχ (...) || reser han ufta i afærer ||]

396 EN I want to be famous. How about you? Do you want to be famous?

SV Jag vill bli berömd. Och du? Vill du bli berömd?

IPA [jay vil bli berømd || ɔχ d^ə || vil d^ə bli berømd ||]

397 **EN** You work hard. How about Heuiyeon? Does she work hard?

SV Du arbetar hårt. Och Heuiyeon? Arbetar hon hårt?

IPA [d^t arbetar hɔt || ɔχ (...) || arbetar hun hɔt ||]

398 **EN** Where do your parents live?

SV Var bor dina föräldrar?

IPA [var bur dina førældrar ||]

399 **EN** Do you always get up early?

SV Går du alltid upp tidigt?

IPA [gor d^t altid əp t^hidijt ||]

400 **EN** How often do you watch TV?

SV Hur ofta ser du på TV?

IPA [h^ur ufta ser du p^ho t^{hv} ||]

401 **EN** What do you want for dinner?

SV Vad vill du ha till middag?

IPA [vad vil du ha t^hil m^{id}ay ||]

402 **EN** Do you like football?

SV Tycker du om fotboll?

IPA [t^hycker du um futbøl ||]

403 **EN** Does your brother like football?

SV Tycker din bror om fotboll?

IPA [tʰykeɾ din brur um futbøl ||]

404 **EN** What do you do in your free time?

SV Vad gör du på din fritid?

IPA [vad jœr dœ pʰo din fritid ||]

405 **EN** Where does your sister work?

SV Var arbetar din syster?

IPA [var arbetar din syster ||]

406 **EN** Do you ever go to the movies?

SV Går du någonsin på bio?

IPA [gor du nogunsin p^ho biu ||]

407 **EN** What does this word mean?

SV Vad betyder det här ordet?

IPA [vad betyder d^a h^er udet ||]

408 **EN** How often does it snow here?

SV Hur ofta snöat det här?

IPA [h^er ufta snøat d^a h^er ||]

409 **EN** What time do you usually go to bed?

SV Vilken tid brukar du gå och lägga dig?

IPA [vɪlken tʰid brœkjar dœ go ɔχ lɛga dɛj ||]

410 **EN** How much does it cost to call Mexico?

SV Hur mycket kostar det att ringa till Mexiko?

IPA [hœr myket kʰustar dœ at riŋa tʰil meksiku ||]

411 **EN** What do you usually have for breakfast?

SV Vad brukar du äta till frukost?

IPA [vad brœkjar dœ ɛta tʰil frœkust ||]

412 **EN** Do you watch TV a lot? — No, I don't.

SV Tittar du mycket på TV? — Nej, det gör jag inte.

IPA [tʰɪtar dœ mʏket pʰo tʰv || — nej | dœ jør jax int̩ ||]

413 **EN** Do you live in a big city? — No, I don't.

SV Bor du i en stor stad? — Nej, det gör jag inte.

IPA [bur dœ i en stor stad || — nej | dœ jør jax int̩ ||]

414 **EN** Do you ever ride a bicycle? — Not usually.

SV Brukar du åka cykel? — Nej, det brukar jag inte.

IPA [brœkœr dœ okœ sykel || — nej | dœ brœkœr jør jax int̩ ||]

415 **EN** Does it rain a lot where you live? — Not much.

SV Regnar det mycket där du bor? – Nej, inte mycket.

IPA [reɲnar d^ə myket d^ər d^ə bur || - nej | int^ə myket ||]

416 **EN** Do you play the piano? — No, I don't.

SV Spelar du piano? – Nej, det gör jag inte.

IPA [spelar d^ə p^hianu || - nej | d^ə jør jay int^ə ||]

417 **EN** Zhirong's watching television.

SV Zhirong tittar på TV.

IPA [(...) t^hitar p^ho t^hv ||]

418 **EN** He's not playing the guitar.

SV Han spelar inte gitarr.

IPA [han spelar int^ə jitar ||]

419 **EN** But Zhirong has a guitar.

SV Men Zhirong har en gitarr.

IPA [men (...) har en jitar ||]

420 **EN** He plays guitar a lot, and he plays very well.

SV Han spelar gitarr mycket, och han spelar väldigt bra.

IPA [han spelar jitar mycket | ḡx han spelar veldijt bra ||]

421 **EN** Zhirong plays the guitar.

SV Zhirong spelar gitarr.

IPA [(...) spelar jitar ||]

422 **EN** But he's not playing the guitar now.

SV Men han spelar inte gitarr nu.

IPA [men han spelar int^ə jitar n^ø ||]

423 **EN** Is Zhirong playing the guitar? — No, he isn't.

SV Spelar Zhirong gitarr? - Nej, det gör han inte.

IPA [spelar (...) jitar || — nej | d^ə jør han int^ə ||]

424 **EN** Does he play the guitar? — Yes, he does.

SV Spelar han gitarr? – Ja, det gör han.

IPA [spelar han jitar || - ja | d^ə jør han ||]

425 **EN** Please be quiet. I'm working.

SV Var snäll och var tyst. Jag arbetar.

IPA [var snel cχ var t^hyst || jaχ arbetar ||]

426 **EN** Yiting's taking a shower at the moment.

SV Yiting tar en dusch just nu.

IPA [(...) t^har en d^usχ j^ust nu ||]

427 **EN** Take an umbrella with you. It's raining.

SV Ta med dig ett paraply. Det regnar.

IPA [tʰa med dɛj et pʰaply || dø reɲnar ||]

428 **EN** You can turn off the TV. I'm not watching it.

SV Du kan stänga av TVn. Jag tittar inte.

IPA [du kʰjan stɛŋa av tʰvn || jaχ tʰɪtar int̩ ||]

429 **EN** Why are you under the table? What are you doing?

SV Varför är du under bordet? Vad gör du?

IPA [varfør εr du ʌnder buðet || vad jør du ||]

430 **EN** I work every day from nine to five-thirty.

SV Jag arbetar varje dag från nio till halv sex.

IPA [jay arbetar varj^ə day fron niu tʰɪl halv seks ||]

431 **EN** Howard takes a shower every morning.

SV Howard tar en dusch varje morgon.

IPA [(...) tʰar en dœsχ varj^ə murgun ||]

432 **EN** It rains a lot in the winter.

SV Det regnar mycket på vintern.

IPA [d^ə reŋnar mycket pʰo vinten ||]

433 EN I don't watch TV very often.

SV Jag tittar inte så väldigt ofta på TV.

IPA [jax tʰɪtar int̩ so vɛldijt ufta pʰo tʰv ||]

434 EN What do you usually do on weekends?

SV Vad brukar du göra på helgerna?

IPA [vad brɛk̩jɑr dɛ jøra pʰo heljɛnɑ ||]

435 EN Do you like her?

SV Tycker du om henne?

IPA [tʰyker dɛ um hen̩ ||]

436 **EN** Do you love her?

SV Älskar du henne?

IPA [εlskɑr dø hɛnə ||]

437 **EN** Do you want to know the answer?

SV Vill du veta svaret?

IPA [vil dø veta svaret ||]

438 **EN** Do you understand me?

SV Förstår du mig?

IPA [fœṣtor dø mɛj ||]

439 **EN** Do you remember that day?

SV Kommer du ihåg den där dagen?

IPA [k^humer d^u ih^og den d^er dajen ||]

440 **EN** It depends on you.

SV Det beror på dig.

IPA [d^a berur p^ho d^ej ||]

441 **EN** What do you prefer?

SV Vad föredrar du?

IPA [vad föredrar d^u ||]

442 **EN** Do you hate me?

SV Hatar du mig?

IPA [hatar du mεj ||]

443 **EN** What do you need?

SV Vad behöver du?

IPA [vad behøver du ||]

444 **EN** What do you mean?

SV Vad menar du?

IPA [vad menar du ||]

445 **EN** Do you believe me?

SV Tror du mig?

IPA [tʰrur dɵ mɛj ||]

446 **EN** I don't believe you.

SV Jag tror inte på dig.

IPA [jax tʰrur int̩ pʰo dɛj ||]

447 **EN** Do you forget the answer?

SV Glömmar du svaret?

IPA [ɣlœmmer dɵ svaret ||]

448 **EN** Does he take photographs?

SV Tar han foton?

IPA [tʰar han futun ||]

449 **EN** Is he taking a photograph?

SV Tar han ett foto?

IPA [tʰar han et futu ||]

450 **EN** What's he doing now?

SV Vad gör han nu?

IPA [vad jør han nø ||]

451 **EN** Is she driving a bus?

SV Kör hon en buss?

IPA [çør hun en bøs ||]

452 **EN** Does she drive a bus?

SV Kör hon en buss?

IPA [çør hun en bøs ||]

453 **EN** What's she doing now?

SV Vad gör hon nu?

IPA [vad jør hun nø ||]

454 **EN** Does he wash windows?

SV Tvättar han fönster?

IPA [tʰvɛtar han fœnster ||]

455 **EN** Is he washing a window?

SV Tvättar han ett fönster?

IPA [tʰvɛtar han et fœnster ||]

456 **EN** What's he doing now?

SV Vad gör han nu?

IPA [vad jœr han nœ ||]

457 **EN** Are they teaching?

SV Lär de ut?

IPA [lɛr dɛ ʊt ||]

458 **EN** Do they teach?

SV Lär de ut?

IPA [lɛr dɛ ʊt ||]

459 **EN** What do they do?

SV Vad gör de?

IPA [vad jør dɛ ||]

460 **EN** Excuse me, do you speak English?

SV Ursäkta, talar du engelska?

IPA [ɵʂɛkta | tʰalar dɵ eŋɛlsk̥a ||]

461 **EN** Where's Kelly? — I don't know.

SV Var är Kelly? — Jag vet inte.

IPA [vɑr ɛr (...) || - jɑχ vɛt int̥o ||]

462 **EN** What's so funny? Why are you laughing?

SV Vad är så kul? Varför skrattar du?

IPA [vad ɛr so kʰuɬ || varfør skratar dɵ ||]

463 **EN** What does your sister do? — She's a dentist.

SV Vad gör din syster? — Hon är tandläkare.

IPA [vad jør din syster || – hun εr tʰandlɛkar̩ ||]

464 **EN** It's raining. I don't want to go out in the rain.

SV Det regnar. Jag vill inte gå ut i regnet.

IPA [də reɲnar || jaɣ vil intə go ɯt i reɲnet ||]

465 **EN** Where do you come from?

SV Var kommer du ifrån?

IPA [var kʰumer du ɪfron ||]

466 EN How much does it cost to send a package to Canada?

SV Vad kostar det att skicka ett paket till Kanada?

IPA [vad k^hustar d^a at hⁱk^ja et p^haket t^hil k^hjanada ||]

467 EN He's a good tennis player, but he doesn't play very often.

SV Han är en bra tennisspelare, men han spelar inte så väldigt ofta.

IPA [han εr en bra t^{hen}ispelar^a | men han spelar int^a so veldijt ufta ||]

468 EN Where's Jirou? — He's taking a shower.

SV Var är Jirou? – Han tar en dusch.

IPA [var εr (...) || – han t^har en d^usχ ||]

469 **EN** I don't watch TV very often.

SV Jag ser inte så väldigt ofta på TV.

IPA [jæg sər int^ə so vɛldijt ufta pʰo tʰv ||]

470 **EN** Somebody's singing.

SV Någon sjunger.

IPA [nogun ʃʉŋer ||]

471 **EN** Junko's tired. She wants to go home now.

SV Junko är trött. Hon vill gå hem nu.

IPA [(...) εr tʰrœt || hun vɪl go hem nʊ ||]

472 **EN** How often do you read the news?

SV Hur ofta läser du nyheterna?

IPA [h^ur ufta l^eser d^u nyheteⁿa ||]

473 **EN** Excuse me, but you're sitting in my seat. — I'm sorry.

SV Ursäkta mig, men du sitter på min plats.

IPA [θɛsɛkta mɛj | men d^u s̥iter p^ho min p^hlats ||]

474 **EN** I'm sorry, I don't understand. Can you speak more slowly?

SV Ursäkta, jag förstår inte. Kan du prata långsammare?

IPA [θɛsɛkta | jaj̥ fœ̥stor int^ə || k^hian d^u p^hrata loŋsamər^ə ||]

475 **EN** It's late. I'm going home now. Are you coming with me?

SV Det är sent. Jag går hem nu. Kommer du med mig?

IPA [d^v εr sent || jax gor hem nu || k^humer d^v med mεj
||]

476 **EN** What time does your father finish work every day?

SV Vilken tid slutar din pappa arbetet varje dag?

IPA [vɪlken t^hid sl^utar din p^hapa arbetet varj^a day ||]

477 **EN** You can turn the music off. I'm not listening to it.

SV Du kan stänga av musiken. Jag lyssnar inte på den.

IPA [du k^han stεŋa av m^husiken || jax lyssnar int^a p^ho
den ||]

478 EN He's in the kitchen cooking something.

SV Han är i köket och lagar någonting.

IPA [han εr i ɔ̄ket ɔχ lagar noguntiŋ ||]

479 EN Jack doesn't usually drive to work. He usually walks.

SV Jack brukar inte köra bil till arbetet. Han brukar gå.

IPA [(...) brœkjar int^ə ɔ̄ra bil tʰil arbetet || han brœkjar go ||]

480 EN Lucy doesn't like coffee. She prefers tea.

SV Lucy tycker inte om kaffe. Hon föredrar te.

IPA [lœsy tʰyker int^ə um kʰjaf^ə || hun føredrar tʰe ||]

481 **EN** I have blue eyes. I've got blue eyes.

SV Jag har blå ögon. Jag har blå ögon.

IPA [jay har blo øgun || jay har blo øgun ||]

482 **EN** Ganesh has two sisters. Ganesh's got two sisters.

SV Ganesh har två systrar.

IPA [(...) har t^hvo systrar ||]

483 **EN** Our car has four doors. Our car's got four doors.

SV Vår bil har fyra dörrar.

IPA [vor bil har fyra dørar ||]

- 484 EN She isn't feeling well. She has a headache. She's got a headache.

SV Hon mår inte bra. Hon har huvudvärk.

IPA [hun mor int^ə bra || hun har h^uvudvärk ||]

- 485 EN They like animals. They have a horse, three dogs, and six cats. They've got a lot of animals.

SV De tycker om djur. De har en hast, tre hundar, och sex katter.

IPA [d^E t^Hyker um j^Ur || d^E har en hast | t^Hr^ə h^undar | s^Ex k^Hiater ||]

- 486 EN I have a bike, but I don't have a car. I've got a bike, but I haven't got a car.

SV Jag har en cykel, men jag har inte någon bil.

IPA [j^Ag har en sykel | men j^Ag har int^ə nogun bil ||]

487 **EN** They don't have any children. They haven't got any children.

SV De har inga barn.

IPA [dε har iŋa baɳ ||]

488 **EN** It's a nice house, but it doesn't have a garage. It hasn't got a garage.

SV Det är ett fin thus, men det har inget garage.

IPA [də εr et fin tʰhus | men də har iŋet garafj ||]

489 **EN** Lila doesn't have a job. Lila hasn't got a job.

SV Lila har inget arbete.

IPA [(...) har iŋet arbet^ə ||]

490 **EN** Does your phone have a camera?

SV Har din telefon någon kamera?

IPA [har din t^helefun nogun k^hamera ||]

491 **EN** Does Nicole have a car? Has Nicole got a car?

SV Har Nicole någon bil?

IPA [har (...) nogun bil ||]

492 **EN** What kind of car does she have? What kind of car has she got?

SV Vilken typ av bil har hon?

IPA [vⁱlken t^hyp av bil har hun ||]

493 **EN** What do you have in your bag? What have you got in your bag?

SV Vad har du i din väska?

IPA [vad har du i din veska ||]

494 **EN** Do you have a camera? — No, I don't.

SV Har du en kamera? Nej, det har jag inte.

IPA [har du en khjamera || nej | da har jay inta ||]

495 **EN** Have you got a camera? — No, I don't.

SV Har du en kamera? – Nej, det har jag inte.

IPA [har du en khjamera || – nej | da har jay inta ||]

496 **EN** Does she have a car? — No, she doesn't.

SV Har hon en bil? — Nej, det har hon inte.

IPA [har hun en bil || || nej | d^ə har hun int^ə ||]

497 **EN** Ask if he has a computer. — Yes, he's got a computer.

SV Fråga om han har en dator? — Ja, han har en dator.

IPA [frog^a um han har en datur || - ja | han har en datur ||]

498 **EN** Ask if he has a dog. — No, he hasn't got a dog.

SV Fråga om han har en hund? — Nej, han ahr ingen hund.

IPA [frog^a um han har en h^ʌnd || - nej | han ahr ijen h^ʌnd ||]

499 **EN** Ask if he has a smart phone. — No, he hasn't got a smart phone.

SV Fråga om han har en smartphone? - Nej, han har ingen smartphone.

IPA [froga um han har en smatphun^a ||- nej | han har ingen smatphun^a ||]

500 **EN** Ask if he has a watch. — Yes, he's got a watch.

SV Fråga om han har en armbandsklocka. – Ja, han har en armbandsklocka.

IPA [froga um han har en armbandsklukⁱa || - ja | han har en armbandsklukⁱa ||]

501 **EN** Ask if he has any brothers or sisters. — Yes, he's got a brother and two sisters.

SV Fråga om han har några bröder eller systrar. – Ja, han har en bror och två systrar.

IPA [froga um han har noyra bröder eler systrar || - ja | han har en brur ^{ɔχ} t^hvo systrar ||]

502 **EN** I don't have a computer.

SV Jag har ingen dator.

IPA [jax̥ har iŋen datur ||]

503 **EN** You don't have a dog.

SV Du har ingen hund.

IPA [du har iŋen hʌnd ||]

504 **EN** She doesn't have a bike.

SV Hon har ingen cykel.

IPA [hun har iŋen sykel ||]

505 **EN** He has several brothers and sisters.

SV Hon har många bröder och systrar.

IPA [h^un h^ar m^ån^ga b^röd^er ɔχ s^ystr^ar ||]

506 **EN** They have two children.

SV De har två barn.

IPA [d^e h^ar t^hvo b^an ||]

507 **EN** She doesn't have a key.

SV Hon har ingen nyckel.

IPA [h^un h^ar i^jen n^yck^{el} ||]

508 EN He has a new job.

SV Han har ett nytt job.

IPA [han har et nyt jub ||]

509 EN They don't have much money.

SV De har inte mycket pengar.

IPA [dε har intə myket pʰeŋgar ||]

510 EN Do you have an umbrella?

SV Har du något paraply?

IPA [har dø nogut pʰaraply ||]

511 EN We have a lot of work to do.

SV Vi har mycket arbete att göra.

IPA [vi har mycket arbet^ə at jøra ||]

512 EN I don't have your phone number.

SV Jag har inte ditt telefonnummer.

IPA [jay̥ har int^ə dit tʰelefunemər ||]

513 EN Does your father have a car?

SV Har din pappa någon bil?

IPA [har din pʰapa nogun bil ||]

514 **EN** How much money do you have with you?

SV Hur mycket pengar har du med dig?

IPA [h^ur m^yk^et p^heŋ^ar h^ar d^u m^ed d^ej ||]

515 **EN** She doesn't have a car. She goes everywhere by bicycle.

SV Hon har ingen bil. Hon reser överallt med cykel.

IPA [h^un h^ar i^jen bⁱl || h^un r^es^er øveralt m^ed s^ykel ||]

516 **EN** They like animals. They have three dogs and two cats.

SV De tycker om djur. De har tre hundar och två katter.

IPA [d^e t^hyker um j^ur || d^e h^ar t^hr^a h^undar c^χ t^hvo k^hater ||]

517 **EN** Fahim isn't happy. He's got a lot of problems.

SV Fahim är inte lycklig. Han har en massa problem.

IPA [(...) εr int^ə lɪkli^ə || han har en masa pʰrublem ||]

518 **EN** They don't read much. They don't have many books.

SV De läser inte mycket. De har inte många böcker.

IPA [dε l̥eser int^ə myket || dε har int^ə maŋa bœker ||]

519 **EN** What's wrong? — I've got something in my eye.

SV Vad är det för fel? – Jag har någonting i mitt öga.

IPA [vad εr d^ə fœr fel || - jax har noguntinj i mit øga ||]

520 **EN** Where's my phone? — I don't know. I don't have it.

SV Var är min telefon? – Jag vet inte. Jag har den inte.

IPA [var ɛr min tʰelefun || - jɑy vet int̩ || jɑy har den int̩ ||]

521 **EN** She wants to go to the concert, but she doesn't have a ticket.

SV Hon vill gå på konserten, men hon har inte någon biljett.

IPA [hun vɪl go pʰo kʰunseten | men hun har int̩ nogun bijet ||]

522 **EN** I'm not feeling well. I have a headache.

SV Jag mår inte bra. Jag har huvudvärk.

IPA [jɑy mor int̩ bra || jɑy har hɛvɛdvr̩k ||]

523 **EN** It's a nice house but it doesn't have a big yard.

SV Det är ett fint hus men det har inte någon stor trädgård.

IPA [d^ə sr̩ et fint h^us men d^ə har int^ə nogun stor
tʰrɛdgɔd ||]

524 **EN** Most cars have four wheels.

SV De flesta bilar har fyra hjul.

IPA [dɛ flesta bilar har fyra jʊl ||]

525 **EN** Everybody likes him. He's got a lot of friends.

SV Alla tycker om honom. Han har många vänner.

IPA [ala tʰyker um hunum || han har moŋa vɛner ||]

526 **EN** I can't open the door. I don't have the key.

SV Jag kan inte öppna dörren. Jag har inte nyckeln.

IPA [jay kʰjan int̩ œpna dœren || jay har int̩ n̥ykeln ||]

527 **EN** An insect has six legs.

SV En insekt har sex ben.

IPA [en insekt har seks ben ||]

528 **EN** Hurry, we don't have much time.

SV Skynda på, vi har inte så mycket tid.

IPA [f̊ynda pʰo | vi har int̩ so myket tʰid ||]

529 **EN** Now he's at work.

SV Nu är han på arbetet.

IPA [n^u εr han p^ho arbetet ||]

530 **EN** Last night he wasn't at work.

SV Igår kväll var han inte på arbetet.

IPA [ig^ər k^hv^ɛl var han int^ə p^ho arbetet ||]

531 **EN** He was in bed.

SV Han var i sängen.

IPA [han var i sεŋen ||]

532 **EN** He was asleep.

SV Han sov.

IPA [han suv ||]

533 **EN** He was in bed, asleep.

SV Han sov i sängen.

IPA [han suv i sεŋen ||]

534 **EN** I was tired last night.

SV Jag var trött igår kväll.

IPA [jax var tʰrœt igor kʰvel ||]

535 **EN** Where was Fatima yesterday?

SV Var var Fatima igår?

IPA [v̥ar v̥ar (...) igor ||]

536 **EN** The weather was nice last week.

SV Vädret var fint förra veckan.

IPA [v̥edret v̥ar fint fœra vekjan ||]

537 **EN** You were late yesterday.

SV Du var sen igår.

IPA [dœ v̥ar sen igor ||]

538 EN They weren't here last Sunday.

SV De var inte här förra söndagen.

IPA [d̥e var int^o h̥er fœra sœndajen ||]

539 EN Last year Rebecca was 22, so she is 23 now.

SV Förra året var Rebecca tjugotvå, så hon är tjugotre nu.

IPA [fœra oret var (...) cœgutvo | so hun er cœgutr^a nu ||]

540 EN When I was a child, I was afraid of dogs.

SV När jag var barn, var jag rädd för hundar.

IPA [nœr jœy var ban | var jœy red fœr hœndar ||]

541 **EN** We were hungry after the trip, but we weren't tired.

SV Vi var hungriga efter resan, men vi var inte trötta.

IPA [vi var h^ungriga efter resan | men vi var int^e t^hrœta
||]

542 **EN** The hotel was comfortable, but it wasn't expensive.

SV Hotellet var bekvämt, men det var inte dyrt.

IPA [hutelet var bekvemt | men d^e var int^e dyrt ||]

543 **EN** Was the weather nice when you were on vacation?

SV Var vädret fint när du var på semester?

IPA [var v^edret fint ner d^u var p^ho semester ||]

544 EN Your shoes are nice. Were they expensive?

SV Dina skor är fina. Var de dyra?

IPA [dina skur εr fina || var dε dyra ||]

545 EN Why were you late this morning?

SV Varför var du sen i morgon?

IPA [varfør var du sen i muʂɔ ||]

546 EN Were you late? — No, I wasn't.

SV Var du sen? — Nej, det var jag inte.

IPA [var du sen || - nej | də var jax intɔ ||]

547 **EN** Was Paul at work yesterday? — Yes, he was.

SV Var Paul sen till arbetet igår? – Ja, det var han.

IPA [var (...) sen tʰɪl arbetet igor || - ja | də var han ||]

548 **EN** Were they at the party? — No, they weren't.

SV Var de på festen? – Nej, det var de inte.

IPA [var də pʰo festen || - nej | də var də intə ||]

549 **EN** Today the weather's nice, but yesterday it was very cold.

SV Idag är vädret fint, men igår var det väldigt kallt.

IPA [iday εr vədret fint | men igor var də vəldijt kʰjalt ||]

550 EN I'm hungry. Can I have something to eat?

SV Jag är hungrig. Kan jag få något att äta?

IPA [jay εr hʌŋrεj || kʰjan jay fo nogut at εta ||]

551 EN I feel fine this morning, but I was very tired last night.

SV Jag mår bra denna morgon, men jag var väldigt trött igår kväll.

IPA [jay mor bra dena murgun | men jay var veldijt tʰrœt igor kʰvεl ||]

552 EN Where were you at 11 a.m. last Friday morning?

SV Var var du klockan elva på morgonen förra fredagen?

IPA [var var dœ kʰlukjan elva pʰo murgunen føra fredajen ||]

553 **EN** Don't buy those shoes. They're very expensive.

SV Köp inte de där skorna. De är väldigt dyra.

IPA [ɕøp int̪o də dər skuɳa || də εr vɛldijt dyra ||]

554 **EN** I like your new jacket. Was it expensive?

SV Jag tycker om din nya jacka. Var den dyr?

IPA [jax tʰyker um din nya jak̊a || var den dyr ||]

555 **EN** This time last year I was in Paris.

SV Vid den här tiden förra året, var jag i Paris.

IPA [vid den h̥er tʰiden fœra oret | var jax i (...) ||]

556 EN Where are the children? — I don't know, they were here a few minutes ago.

SV Var är barnen? – Jag vet inte, de var här för några minuter sedan.

IPA [var ɛr baɳen || - jaɣ vet int̩ | dɛ var hɛr fɔr nɔgra minyter sedan ||]

557 EN We weren't happy with the hotel. Our room was very small, and it wasn't clean.

SV Vi var inte nöjda med vårt hotel. Vårt rum var väldigt litet, och det var inte rent.

IPA [vi var int̩ nɔjda med vɔt hutel || vɔt r̩um var vɛldijt litet | ɔχ d̩ var int̩ rent ||]

558 EN Antonio wasn't at work last week because he was sick. He's better now.

SV Antonio var inte på arbetet förra veckan därfor att han var sjuk.

IPA [(...) var int̩ pʰo arbetet föra vekjan dərfør at han var ɦuk ||]

- 559 **EN** Yesterday was a holiday, so the banks were closed. They're open today.

SV Igår var en helgdag, så bankerna var stängda.

IPA [igor var en hejday | so bankenɑ var stεŋda ||]

- 560 **EN** Were Anabel and Richard at the party? — Anabel was there, but Richard wasn't.

SV Var Anabel och Richard på festen? — Anabel var där, men inte Richard.

IPA [var (...) ɔχ (...) pʰo festen || - (...) var dər | men int^ə (...) ||]

- 561 **EN** Where are my keys? — I don't know. They were on the table, but they're not there now.

SV Var är mina nycklar? — Jag vet inte. De var på bordet, men de är inte där längre.

IPA [var εr mina nycklar || - jay vet int^ə || dε var pʰo budet | men dε εr int^ə dər lεŋr^ə ||]

562 **EN** You weren't at home last night. Where were you?

SV Du var inte hemma igår kväll. Var var du?

IPA [d^t var int^ə hema igor k^hvεl || var var d^t ||]

563 **EN** Why were you late this morning? — The traffic was bad.

SV Varför var du sen i morgon? Det var mycket trafik.

IPA [varfør var d^t sen i muʂ^ə || d^ə var myket t^hrafik ||]

564 **EN** Was your exam difficult? — No, it was easy.

SV Var ditt prov svårt? – Nej, det var lätt.

IPA [var dɪt p^hruv svɔt || - nej | d^ə var l^ɛt ||]

565 **EN** Where were they last week? — They were on vacation.

SV Var var de förra veckan? – De var på semester.

IPA [var var de förra vek^jan || - de var p^ho semester ||]

566 **EN** How much was your new camera? — It was three hundred dollars.

SV Vad kostade din nya kamera? – Den kostade 300 dollar.

IPA [vad k^hustad^a din nya k^hamera || - den k^hustad^a 300 d^elar ||]

567 **EN** Why were you angry yesterday? — Because you were late.

SV Varför var du arg igår – Därför att du var sen.

IPA [varfør var du arj igor – dærør at du var sen ||]

568 EN Was the weather nice last week? — Yes, it was beautiful.

SV Var vädret fint förra veckan? – Ja , det var vackert.

IPA [var v̥edret fint fœra vekjan || - ja | d^ə var vaket ||]

569 EN I brush my teeth every morning. This morning I brushed my teeth.

SV Jag borstar mina tänder varje morgon. I morse borstade jag tänderna.

IPA [jay buſtar mina tʰender varjə murgun || i muſə buſtadə jay tʰendənə ||]

570 EN Terry worked in a bank from 1995 to 2001.

SV Terry arbetade på bank från 1995 till 2001.

IPA [tʰery arbetadə pʰo bank fron 1995 tʰil 2001 ||]

571 **EN** Yesterday it rained all morning. It stopped at lunchtime.

SV Igår regnade det hela morgonen. Det stoppade vid lunchtid.

IPA [igor rejnad^ə d^ə hela murgunen || d^ə stupad^ə vid
lunchtid ||]

572 **EN** We enjoyed the party last night.

SV Vi hade kul på festen igår kväll.

IPA [vi had^ə k^{hʌl} p^{ho} festen igor k^{hvel} ||]

573 **EN** We danced a lot and talked to a lot of people.

SV Vi dansade en massa och pratade med många människor.

IPA [vi dansad^ə en masa ɔχ p^hratad^ə med många
mäniskur ||]

574 EN The party ended at midnight.

SV Festen slutade vid midnatt.

IPA [festen sl̥utad̥ vid midnat ||]

575 EN I usually get up early, but this morning I got up at 9:30.

SV Jag brukar gå upp tidigt, men i morse gick jag upp klockan halv tio.

IPA [jay br̥uk̥ar go əp tʰidijt | men i muʂ̥ jɪk jay əp kʰluk̥ian halv tʰiu ||]

576 EN We did a lot of work yesterday.

SV Vi arbetade mycket igår.

IPA [vi arbetad̥ mycket igor ||]

577 EN Sonia went to the movies three times last week.

SV Sonia gick på bio tre gånger förra veckan.

IPA [(...) jɪk p^ho biu t^hr^ə gojər fœra vekjan ||]

578 EN Enzo came into the room, took off his coat, and sat down.

SV Enzo kom in i rummet, tog av sig rocken, och satte sig.

IPA [(...) k^hum in i rømet | t^huχ av sεj ruken | ɔχ sat^ə sεj
||]

579 EN It was hot in the room, so I opened the window.

SV Det var varmt i rummet, så jag öppnade fönstret.

IPA [d^ə var varmt i rømet | so jay øpnad^ə fœnstret ||]

580 **EN** The movie was very long. It started at 7:15 and finished at 10 pm.

SV Filmen var väldigt lång. Den startade kvart över sju och slutade tio på kvällen.

IPA [filmen var v^eldijt l^on || den sta^tad^a k^hvat^a øver h^uç sl^utad^a t^hiu p^ho k^hvelen ||]

581 **EN** When I was a child, I wanted to be a doctor.

SV När jag var barn, ville jag bli läkare.

IPA [n^er j^æy var ban^η | vi^l^ø j^æy bli l^ek^jar^a ||]

582 **EN** The accident happened last Sunday afternoon.

SV Olyckan hände förra söndagseftermiddagen,

IPA [ul^ykjan h^{en}d^a fœra s^øndayseftermidajen |]

583 EN It's a nice day today, but yesterday it rained all day.

SV Det är en fin dag idag, men igår regnade det hela dagen.

IPA [d^ə εr en fin day iday | men igor reŋnad^ə d^ə hela
dajen ||]

584 EN We enjoyed our vacation last year. We stayed at a very
nice place.

SV Vi hade kul på semester förra året. Vi stannade på ett
väldigt fint ställe.

IPA [vi had^ə k^hul p^ho semester føra oret || vi standad^ə
p^ho et veldijt fint stel^ə ||]

585 EN Cecilia's grandfather died when he was ninety years old.

SV Cecilias farfar dog när han var nittio år gammal.

IPA [(...)s farfar duy nær han var nitiu or gamal ||]

586 EN I already paid the bill.

SV Jag har redan betalat betalat räkningen.

IPA [jay̥ har redan betalat betalat rækningen ||]

587 EN I visited her last week.

SV Jag hälsade på henne förra veckan.

IPA [jay̥ hɛlsadə pʰo henə fœra vekjan ||]

588 EN I bought my tickets online.

SV Jag köpte mina biljetter på nätet.

IPA [jay̥ ɕøptə mina bijeter pʰo nætet ||]

589 **EN** I copied the schedule.

SV Jag kopierade schemat.

IPA [jax kʰupieradə sʃemət ||]

590 **EN** I put my bag on the table. (PAST TENSE)

SV Jag satte ned min väska på bordet.

IPA [jax sat^a ned min vɛskɑ p^ho buðet ||]

591 **EN** I spoke with him yesterday on the phone.

SV Jag pratade med honom igår på telefon.

IPA [jax p^hratadə med hunum igor p^ho tʰelefun ||]

592 EN Last Tuesday, Vanessa flew from Los angeles to Mexico City.

SV Förra tisdagen, flog Vanessa från Los Angeles till Mexiko City.

IPA [fœ̠era tʰisdajen | flu᷑ (...) frɔ̠n (...) tʰil meksiku sity ||]

593 EN She got up at six in the morning and had a cup of coffee.

SV Hon gick upp klockan sex i morgon och drack en kopp kaffe.

IPA [hun jɪk əp kʰlukjan sek̩s i mu᷑sə ɔ᷑ drak en kʰup kʰjafə ||]

594 EN At seven-fifteen she left home and drove to the airport.

SV Klockan kvart över sju åkte hon hemifrån och körde till flygplatsen.

IPA [kʰlukjan kʰvat əver h̩u oktə hun hemifron ɔ᷑ ɔ᷑də tʰil fly᷑platsen ||]

- 595 **EN** When she got there, she parked the car, walked to the terminal, and checked in.

SV När hon kom dit, gick hon till terminalen och checkade in.

IPA [n̩er hun kʰum dit | jɪk hun tʰɪl tʰerminalen ɔχ
ʃek̩ad̩ in ||]

- 596 **EN** Then she had breakfast at an airport cafe and waited for her flight.

SV Sedan åt hon frukost på ett flygplatskafé och väntade på sin avgång.

IPA [sedan ot hun fr̩ukust pʰo et flygplatskaf̩ ɔχ
v̩entad̩ pʰo sin avgon ||]

- 597 **EN** The plane departed on time and arrived in Mexico City four hours later.

SV Planeten avgick i tid och anlände till Mexiko City fyra timmar senare.

IPA [pʰlanet ɔvjɪk i tʰid ɔχ anlend̩ tʰɪl meksiku sity fyra
tʰimmar senar̩ ||]

598 **EN** Finally she took a taxi from the airport to her hotel downtown.

SV Till slut tog hon en taxi från flygplatsen till sitt hotell i centrum.

IPA [tʰɪl slüt tʰuy hun en tʰaksi fron flygplatsen tʰɪl sit hotel i sentrum ||]

599 **EN** Steve always goes to work by car. Yesterday he went to work by car.

SV Steve åker alltid till arbetet med bil.

IPA [(...) oker altid tʰɪl arbetet med bil ||]

600 **EN** Hannah often loses her keys. She lost her keys last week.

SV Hannah tappar ofta bort sina nycklar. Hon tappade bort sina nycklar förra veckan

IPA [(...) tʰapar ufta buṭ sina nycklar || hun tʰapad⁹ buṭ sina nycklar föra vekjan]

601 **EN** Zoe meets her friends every night. She met them last night.

SV Zoe träffar sina vänner varje kväll. Hon träffade dem igår kväll.

IPA [(...) tʰrefar sina vɛner varj^ə kʰvel || hun tʰrefad^ə dem igor kʰvel ||]

602 **EN** I usually buy two newspapers every day. Yesterday I bought two newspapers.

SV Jag brukar köpa två dagstidningar varje dag.

IPA [jax brœk^jar cœpa tʰvo dæystidniŋar varj^ə day ||]

603 **EN** We often go to the movies on weekends. Last Sunday we went to the movies.

SV Vi går ofta på bio på helgerna. Förra söndagen gick vi på bio.

IPA [vi gor ufta pʰo biu pʰo heljeŋa || fœra sœndajen jik vi pʰo biu ||]

604 EN I eat an orange every day. Yesterday I ate an orange.

SV Jag äter en apelsin varje dag. Igår åt jag en apelsin.

IPA [jay eter en apelsin varj^ə day || igor ot jay en apelsin ||]

605 EN Tom always takes a shower in the morning. This morning he took a shower.

SV Tom duschar alltid varje morgon. I morgon duschade han.

IPA [(...) d^ussar altid varj^ə murgun || i mu^ʂ d^ussad^ə han ||]

606 EN Our friends often come to see us. They came to see us last Friday.

SV Våra vänner kommer ofta och hälsar på oss. De kom för att hälsa på oss förra fredagen.

IPA [voro v^enner k^humer ufta ɔχ h^elsar p^ho us || de k^hum f^ør at h^elsa p^ho us f^øra fredagen ||]

607 **EN** I don't watch TV very often.

SV Jag tittar inte på TV så ofta.

IPA [jax tʰɪtar int̩̥ pʰo tʰv so ufta ||]

608 **EN** I didn't watch TV yesterday.

SV Jag tittade inte på TV igår.

IPA [jax tʰɪtad̩̥ int̩̥ pʰo tʰv igor ||]

609 **EN** Does she go out often?

SV Går hon ut ofta?

IPA [gor hun uth ufta ||]

610 **EN** Did she go out last night?

SV Gick hon ut igår kväll?

IPA [jɪk hʊn utive igor kʰvɛl ||]

611 **EN** I played tennis yesterday, but I didn't win.

SV Jag spelade tennis igår, men jag vann inte.

IPA [jax spelad^a tʰenis igor | men jax van int^a ||]

612 **EN** Did you do your homework? — No, I didn't have time.

SV Gjorde du din hemläxa? – Nej, jag hade inte tid.

IPA [juð^a dutive din hemlɛksa || - nej | jax had^a int^a tʰid ||]

613 **EN** We went to the movies, but we didn't enjoy the film.

SV Vi gick på bio, men vi tyckte inte att filmen var kul.

IPA [vi jɪk pʰo biu | men vi tʰykt̩ int̩ at filmen var kʰul
||]

614 **EN** Did you see Fabian yesterday? — No, I didn't.

SV Såg du Fabian igår? – Nej, det gjorde jag inte.

IPA [soy dœ (...) igor || - nej | də juqə jay int̩ ||]

615 **EN** Did it rain on Sunday? — Yes, it did.

SV Regnade det i söndags? – Ja, det gjorde det.

IPA [reŋnad̩ də i søndays || - ja | də juqə də ||]

616 EN Did Eveline come to the party? — No, she didn't.

SV Kom Eveline på din fest? — Nej, det gjorde hon inte.

IPA [k^hum (...) p^ho din fest || - nej | d^ə juð^ə hun int^ə ||]

617 EN Did your parents have a good trip? — Yes, they did.

SV Hade dina föräldrar en bra resa?

IPA [had^ə dina føreldrar en bra resa ||]

618 EN I saw Evita, but I didn't see Fausto.

SV Jag såg Evita, men jag såg inte Fausto.

IPA [jay soy (...) | men jay soy int^ə (...) ||]

619 **EN** They worked on Monday, but they didn't on Tuesday.

SV De arbetade på måndagen, men inte på tisdagen.

IPA [dɛ arbetad^ə p^ho mondajen | men int^ə p^ho t^hisdajen ||]

620 **EN** We went to the post office, but we didn't go to the bank.

SV Vi gick till posten, men vi gick inte till banken.

IPA [vi jɪk t^hɪl p^husten | men vi jɪk int^ə t^hɪl banken ||]

621 **EN** She had a pen, but she didn't have any paper.

SV Hon hade en penna, men hon hade inget papper.

IPA [hun had^ə en p^hena | men hun had^ə inet p^haper ||]

- 622 EN Gerhard did some work in the yard, but he didn't do any work in the house.

SV Gerhard arbetade i trädgården, men han arbetade inte inne i huset.

IPA [(...) arbetad^e i tʰrɛdgɑːdɛn | men han arbetad^e int^e in^e i h̥usɛt ||]

- 623 EN I watched TV last night. How about you? Did you watch TV last night?

SV Jag tittade på TV igår kväll.

IPA [jay tʰɪtad^e pʰo tʰv igor kʰvɛl ||]

- 624 EN I enjoyed the party. How about you? Did you enjoy the party?

SV Jag hade kul på festen. Och du? Hade du kul på festen?

IPA [jay had^e kʰʌl pʰo festen || ɔχ dɯ || had^e dɯ kʰʌl pʰo festen ||]

- 625 **EN** I had a nice vacation. How about you? Did you have a nice vacation?

- SV** Jag hade en trevlig semester. Och du? Hade du en trevlig semester?

IPA [jay had^ə en tʰrevlɛj semester || ɔχ dɯ || had^ə dɯ en tʰrevlɛj semester ||]

- 626 **EN** I finished work early. How about you? Did you finish work early?

- SV** Jag slutade arbetet tidigt. Och du? Slutade du arbetet tidigt?

IPA [jay sl̥utad^ə arbetet tʰidijt || ɔχ dɯ || sl̥utad^ə dɯ arbetet tʰidijt ||]

- 627 **EN** I slept well last night. How about you? Did you sleep well last night?

- SV** Jag sov gott igår natt? Och du? Sov du gott igår natt?

IPA [jay suv gvt igor nat || ɔχ dɯ || suv dɯ gvt igor nat ||]

628 **EN** I watched TV.

SV Jag tittade på TV.

IPA [jay tʰitad̥e pʰo tʰv ||]

629 **EN** I got up before seven a.m.

SV Jag steg upp innan sju på morgonen.

IPA [jay stey əp ɪnan ʃu pʰo murgunen ||]

630 **EN** I took a shower.

SV Jag tog en dusch.

IPA [jay tʰuy en dʌsx ||]

631 **EN** I bought a magazine.

SV Jag köpte en tidskrift.

IPA [jax̥ cøpt̥ en tʰidskrift ||]

632 **EN** I went to bed before ten-thirty.

SV Jag gick och lade mig innan halv elva.

IPA [jax̥ jɪk ɔχ lad̥ mɛj ɪnan halv elva ||]

633 **EN** We went to Hong Kong last month.

SV Vi åkte till Hong Kong förra månaden.

IPA [vi okt̥ tʰil (...) fœra monaden ||]

634 **EN** Where did you stay?

SV Var bodde ni?

IPA [var bud^ə ni ||]

635 **EN** We stayed with some friends.

SV Vi bodde hos några vänner.

IPA [vi bud^ə hus nogra venner ||]

636 **EN** I was late for the meeting.

SV Jag var sen för mötet.

IPA [jay var sen før møtet ||]

637 **EN** What time did you get there?

SV Vilken tid kom du dit?

IPA [vɪlken tʰid kʰum dœ̄ dit ||]

638 **EN** I got there at nine-thirty.

SV Jag kom dit vid halv tio.

IPA [jax kʰum dit vid halv tʰiu ||]

639 **EN** I played tennis this afternoon.

SV Jag spelade tennis den här eftermiddagen.

IPA [jax spelad^ə tʰenis den hær eftermídajen ||]

640 **EN** Did you win?

SV Vann du?

IPA [van du ||]

641 **EN** No, I lost.

SV Nej, jag förlorade.

IPA [nej | jaχ fœlurad^ə ||]

642 **EN** I had a nice vacation.

SV Jag hade en trevlig semester.

IPA [jaχ had^ə en tʰrevlej semester ||]

643 **EN** Where did you go?

SV Vart åkte du?

IPA [vɑt̪ okt̪o d̪u ||]

644 **EN** I went to the mountains.

SV Jag åkte till bergen.

IPA [jɑx okt̪o t̪hɪl berjen ||]

645 **EN** We came home by taxi.

SV Vi kom hem med taxi.

IPA [vi k̪hum hem med t̪aksi ||]

646 EN How much did it cost?

SV Hur mycket kostade det?

IPA [h^ur m^yk^et k^hustad^ə d^ə ||]

647 EN It cost forty dollars.

SV Det kostade fyrtio dollar.

IPA [d^ə k^hustad^ə fytju d^əl^ər ||]

648 EN I'm tired this morning.

SV Jag är trött den här morgonen.

IPA [j^æ εr t^hrø^t den h^{er} m^urgunen ||]

649 **EN** Did you sleep well last night?

SV Sov du gott igår kväll?

IPA [suv du göt igor khvεl ||]

650 **EN** No, I didn't sleep very well.

SV Nej, jag sov inte gott.

IPA [nej | jag suv int^ə göt ||]

651 **EN** We went to the beach yesterday.

SV Vi åkte till stranden igår.

IPA [vi okt^ə thil stranden igor ||]

652 **EN** Was the weather nice?

SV Var vädret fint?

IPA [var vədret fint ||]

653 **EN** Yes, the weather was great.

SV Ja, vädret var fantastiskt.

IPA [ja | vədret var fantastiskt ||]

654 **EN** The window is broken.

SV Fönstret är trasigt.

IPA [fənstret ər tʰrasijt ||]

655 EN How did it break?

SV Hur gick det sönder?

IPA [hʉr jɪk də sønder ||]

656 EN I don't know how it broke.

SV Jag vet inte hur det gick sönder.

IPA [jax vet intə hʉr də jɪk sønder ||]

657 EN We went to the movies, but the film wasn't very good. We didn't enjoy it.

SV Vi gick på bio, men filmen var inte så bra. Vi tyckte inte om den.

IPA [vi jɪk pʰo biu | men filmen var intə so bra || vi tʰyktə intə um den ||]

658 **EN** Giovanni bought some new clothes yesterday: two shirts and a pair of pants.

SV Giovanni köpte några nya kläder igår: två skjortor och ett par byxor.

IPA [(...) ɔ̂opt̊e no᷑gra nya kʰl̥eder igor | tʰvo ʃu᷑tur ɔ᷑x et pʰar b̥yksur ||]

659 **EN** Did it rain yesterday? — No, it was a nice day.

SV Regnade det igår? – Nej, det var en fin dag.

IPA [re᷑nad̊ d̊ igor || - nej | d̊ var en fin day ||]

660 **EN** We were tired, so we didn't stay long at the party.

SV Vi var trötta, så vi stannade inte länge på festen.

IPA [vi var tʰrœta | so vi stanad̊ int̊e lɛŋ᷑ pʰo festen ||]

661 **EN** It was very warm in the room, so I opened a window.

SV Det var väldigt varmt i rummet, så jag öppnade ett fönster.

IPA [d^ə var v^eldijt varmt i rømet | so jay œpnad^ə et fœnster ||]

662 **EN** Did you call Ingrid this morning? — No, I didn't have time.

SV Ringde du Ingrid i mørse? – Nej, jag hade inte tid.

IPA [riŋd^ə dœ (...) i muʂ^ə || - nej | jay had^ə int^ə tʰid ||]

663 **EN** I cut my hand this morning. — How did you do that?

SV Jag skar mig i handen i mørse. Hur gjorde du det?

IPA [jay sk^jar mœj i handen i muʂ^ə || hœr juð^ə dœ d^ə ||]

664 EN Why weren't you at the meeting yesterday? — I didn't know about a meeting.

SV Varför var du inte på mötet igår? – Jag visste inte om att det var möte.

IPA [varfør var du int^ə p^ho møtet igor || - jay vist^ə int^ə um at d^ə var møt^ə ||]

665 EN It's six o'clock now. Luka's at home watching TV.

SV Klockan är sex nu. Luca är hemma och tittar på TV.

IPA [k^hlukjan εr seks nu || lukja εr hema ςχ t^hitar p^ho t^hv ||]

666 EN At four o'clock he wasn't at home. He was at the gym.

SV Vid fyra var han inte hemma. Han var på gymet.

IPA [vid fyra var han int^ə hema || han var p^ho jymet ||]

667 **EN** He was swimming in the pool, not watching TV.

SV Han sam i poolen, tittade inte på TV,

IPA [han sam i p^huulen | t^hitad^ə int^ə p^ho t^hv |]

668 **EN** What were you doing at eleven-thirty yesterday? Were you working?

SV Vad gjorde du vid halv tolv igår? Arbetade du?

IPA [vad jud^ə d^u vid halv t^hulv igor || arbetad^ə d^u ||]

669 **EN** What did he say? — I don't know, I wasn't listening.

SV Vad sa han? – Jag vet inte, jag lyssnade inte.

IPA [vad sa han || - jay vet int^ə | jay lyssnad^ə int^ə ||]

670 **EN** It was raining, so we didn't go out.

SV Det regnade, så vi gick inte ut.

IPA [d^ə reŋnad^ə | so vi jɪk int^ə ɯt ||]

671 **EN** In two-thousand-one we were living in Japan.

SV År 2001 bodde vi i Japan.

IPA [or 2001 bud^ə vi i japan ||]

672 **EN** Today she's wearing a skirt, but yesterday she was wearing pants.

SV Idag har hon på sig en kjol, men igår hade hon på sig byxor.

IPA [iday har hun p^ho s^εj en çul | men igor had^ə hun p^ho s^εj b^Yksur ||]

673 **EN** I woke up early yesterday. It was a beautiful morning.

SV Jag steg upp tidigt igår. Det var en vacker morgon.

IPA [jay stey əp tʰidijt igor || d⁹ var en vaker murgun ||]

674 **EN** The sun was shining, and the birds were singing.

SV Solen sken och fåglarna sjöng.

IPA [sulen h̥en cχ fɔylanq̥a h̥øŋ ||]

675 **EN** I was working at ten-thirty last night.

SV Jag arbetade vid halv elva igår kväll.

IPA [jay arbetad⁹ vid halv elva igor kʰvεl ||]

676 **EN** It wasn't raining when we went out.

SV Det regnade inte när vi gick ut.

IPA [d^ə reŋnad^ə int^ə nər vi jɪk ʊt ||]

677 **EN** What were you doing at three o'clock?

SV Vad gjorde du vid tre?

IPA [vad juð^ə dʊ vid t^hr^ə ||]

678 **EN** Dmitry and Irina were at the supermarket buying food.

SV Dmitry och Irina var i affären och köpte mat.

IPA [(...) ɔχ (...) var i afəren ɔχ ɕøpt^ə mat ||]

679 **EN** Santo was in his car driving.

SV Santo körde sin bil.

IPA [(...) ɔəd^ə sin bil ||]

680 **EN** Dennis was at the station waiting for a train.

SV Dennis var på stationen och väntade på tåget.

IPA [(...) var p^ho staʃunen ɔχ vəntad^ə p^ho t^hojet ||]

681 **EN** The old couple were in the park taking a walk.

SV Det gamla paret var i parken och tog en promenad.

IPA [d^ə gamla p^haret var i p^harken ɔχ t^huʒ en p^hrumenad ||]

682 **EN** At eight forty-five she was washing her car.

SV Vid kvart i nio tvättade hon sin bil.

IPA [vid k^hvat̪ i niu t^hv^etad^ə hun sin bil ||]

683 **EN** At ten forty-five she was playing tennis.

SV Vid kvart i elva spelade hon tennis.

IPA [vid k^hvat̪ i elva spelad^ə hun t^henis ||]

684 **EN** At eight o'clock she was reading the news.

SV Vid åtta läste hon nyheterna.

IPA [vid ɔta l^est^ə hun nyheten^a ||]

685 **EN** At twelve-ten she was cooking lunch.

SV Vid tio över tolv lagade hon lunch.

IPA [vid t^{hi}u øver t^hulv lagad^ə hun l^{un}x ||]

686 **EN** At seven fifteen she was having breakfast.

SV Vid kvart över sju åt hon frukost.

IPA [vid k^hvat^ə øver h^ut ot hun fr^ukust ||]

687 **EN** At nine thirty she was cleaning the kitchen.

SV Vid halv tio städade hon köket.

IPA [vid halv t^{hi}u st^{ed}ad^ə hun cøket ||]

688 **EN** Where were you living in nineteen ninety-nine?

SV Var bodde du år 1999?

IPA [var bud^ə d^u or 1999 ||]

689 **EN** What were you doing at two o'clock?

SV Vad gjorde du klockan två?

IPA [vad juð^ə d^u k^hlukjan t^hvo ||]

690 **EN** Was it raining when you got up?

SV Regnade det när du steg upp?

IPA [reŋnad^ə d^ə n^ər d^u stey əp ||]

691 **EN** Why was she driving so fast?

SV Varför körde hon så fort?

IPA [varfør cød^ə hun so fuṭ ||]

692 **EN** Why was he wearing a suit yesterday?

SV Varför hade han på sig en kostym igår?

IPA [varfør had^ə han p^ho sεj en k^hustym igor ||]

693 **EN** He wasn't wearing a jacket.

SV Han hade inte på sig en jacka.

IPA [han had^ə int^ə p^ho sεj en jak^ja ||]

694 **EN** He was carrying a bag.

SV Han bar en väska.

IPA [han bar en vɛskɑ ||]

695 **EN** He wasn't going to the dentist.

SV Han var inte på väg till tandläkaren.

IPA [han var int^e p^ho vɛγ t^hɪl t^hændlɛk^jaren ||]

696 **EN** He was eating ice cream.

SV Han åt en glass.

IPA [han ot en ɣlas ||]

697 **EN** He wasn't carrying an umbrella.

SV Han bar inget paraply.

IPA [han bar iŋjet pʰaraply ||]

698 **EN** He wasn't going home.

SV Han var inte på väg hem.

IPA [han var int̩ə pʰo vɛγ hem ||]

699 **EN** He was wearing a hat.

SV Han hade på sig en hatt.

IPA [han had̩ə pʰo sɛj en hat ||]

700 **EN** He wasn't riding a bicycle.

SV Han åkte inte cykel.

IPA [han okt^ə int^ə sykel ||]

701 **EN** What was Jose doing when the phone rang?

SV Vad gjorde Jose när telefonen ringde?

IPA [vad jud^ə (...) n^ər t^ʰelefunen riŋd^ə ||]

702 **EN** He was reading a book.

SV Han läste en bok.

IPA [han l^əst^ə en buk ||]

703 **EN** What did he do when the phone rang?

SV Vad gjorde han när telefonen ringde?

IPA [vad juð^ə han n̄er tʰelefunen riŋd^ə ||]

704 **EN** He stopped reading and answered the phone.

SV Han slutade att läsa och svarade i telefonen.

IPA [han sl̄utad^ə at l̄esa ɔχ svarad^ə i tʰelefunen ||]

705 **EN** What did you do yesterday morning?

SV Vad gjorde du igår morgon?

IPA [vad juð^ə d̄u igår muʂ^ə ||]

706 EN What were you doing at 10:30?

SV Vad gjorde du vid halv elva?

IPA [vad juð^ə d^u vid halv elva ||]

707 EN We played tennis from ten to 11:30.

SV Vi spelade tennis från tio till halv tolv.

IPA [vi spelad^ə t^ʰennis fron t^ʰiu t^ʰil halv t^ʰulv ||]

708 EN We were playing tennis.

SV Vi spelade tennis.

IPA [vi spelad^ə t^ʰennis ||]

709 **EN** Did you watch the basketball game on TV last night?

SV Tittade du på basketbollmatchen på TV igår kväll?

IPA [tʰɪtadə də pʰo bəfjetbəlmatʃen pʰo tʰv igor kʰvel ||]

710 **EN** Were you watching TV when I called you?

SV Tittade du på TV när jag ringde dig?

IPA [tʰɪtadə də pʰo tʰv nər jay riŋdə dɛj ||]

711 **EN** It didn't rain while we were on vacation.

SV Det regnade inte när vi var på semester.

IPA [də reŋnadə intə nər vi var pʰo semester ||]

712 EN It wasn't raining when I got up.

SV Det regnade inte, när jag steg upp.

IPA [d^ə reŋnad^ə int^ə | n^ər j^æy stey əp ||]

713 EN I started work at nine and finished at 4:30. So at 2:30, I was in the middle of working.

SV Jag började arbeta vid nio och slutade vid halv fem. Så vid halv tre, var jag mitt uppe i arbetet.

IPA [j^æy b^əρjadj^ə arbeta vid niu ɔχ sl^əutad^ə vid halv fem || so vid halv t^ʰr^ə | var j^æy mit əp^ə i arbetet ||]

714 EN It was raining when we went out.

SV Det regnade när vi gick ut.

IPA [d^ə reŋnad^ə n^ər vi j^{æk} ʌt ||]

715 **EN** I saw them this morning. They were waiting at the bus stop.

SV Jag såg dem i morgon. De väntade vid busshållplatsen.

IPA [jay soy dem i mor⁹ || de vœntad⁹ vid bœshɔlplatsen
||]

716 **EN** She fell asleep while reading.

SV Hon sov medan hon läste.

IPA [hun sumnad⁹ medan hun læst⁹ ||]

717 **EN** Khalid broke his arm last week.

SV Khalid bröt sin arm förra veckan.

IPA [(...) bröt sin arm förra veckan ||]

718 **EN** It happened when he was painting his room.

SV Det hände när han målade sitt rum.

IPA [d^ə hɛnd^ə nɛr han molad^ə sɪt rœm ||]

719 **EN** He fell off the ladder.

SV Han ramlade av stegen.

IPA [han ramlad^ə av stejen ||]

720 **EN** The train arrived at the station and she got off.

SV Tåget anlände vid stationen och han steg av.

IPA [t^hojet anlend^ə vid staʃunen ɔχ han stey av ||]

721 **EN** Two friends of hers were waiting to meet her.

SV Två av hennes vänner väntade på att möta henne.

IPA [t^hvo av henes v^enner v^entad^ə p^ho at m^øta hen^ə ||]

722 **EN** Yesterday she was walking down the street when she met Albert.

SV Igår träffade hon Albert när hon var ute och gick.

IPA [igor t^hrefad^ə hun (...) n^er hun var ut^ə oχ jⁱk ||]

723 **EN** He was going to the station to catch a train, and he was carrying a bag.

SV Han var på väg till stationen för att ta ett tåg, och han bar på en väska.

IPA [han var p^ho v^eg t^hil staʃunen f^{ør} at t^ha et t^hoy | oχ han bar p^ho en v^eskⁱa ||]

724 EN They stopped to talk for a few minutes.

SV De stannade för att prata i några minuter.

IPA [dε stanad^ə fœr at pʰrata i nøyra minütər ||]

725 EN Was Lara busy when you went to see her?

SV Var Lara upptagen när du besökte henne?

IPA [var (...) eptajen nœr du besøkt^ə hen^ə ||]

726 EN Yes, she was studying.

SV Ja, hon studerade.

IPA [ja | hun stœderad^ə ||]

727 **EN** What time did the mail arrive this morning?

SV Vilken tid anlände posten i morgon?

IPA [vɪlken tʰid ənlɛndə pʰusten i mɔʂə ||]

728 **EN** It came while he was having breakfast.

SV Den kom när jag åt frukost.

IPA [den kʰum nɛr jæt frɛkɔst ||]

729 **EN** Was Marta at work today?

SV Var Marta på arbetet idag?

IPA [var (...) pʰo arbetet iday ||]

730 EN No, she didn't go to work. She was sick.

SV Nej, hon gick inte till arbetet idag. Hon var sjuk.

IPA [nej | hun jɪk int^ə tʰɪl arbetet iday || hun var ʃyːk ||]

731 EN How fast were you driving when the police stopped you?

SV Hur snabbt körde du när polisen stoppade dig?

IPA [hʉr snabt ɕød^ə dʉ nɛr pʰulisen stupad^ə dɛj ||]

732 EN I'm not sure, but I wasn't driving very fast.

SV Jag vet inte men jag körde inte så fort.

IPA [jay vet int^ə men jay ɕød^ə int^ə so fut ||]

733 EN Did your team win the baseball game yesterday?

SV Vann ditt baseballag matchen igår?

IPA [van dít basebalay matſen igor ||]

734 EN No, the weather was very bad, so we didn't play.

SV Nej, vädret var väldigt dåligt, så vi spelade inte.

IPA [nej | v dret var v ldigt dolijt | so vi spelad  int  ||]

735 EN We were playing baseball when I hit the ball and broke a window.

SV Vi spelade baseball när jag slog till bollen och gjorde sönder ett f nster.

IPA [vi spelad  baseball n r jay slux t il b elen  x jud  s nder et f nster ||]

736 EN Did you see Clara last night?

SV Träffade du Clara igår?

IPA [tʰrɛfədə də (...) igor ||]

737 EN Yes, she was wearing a very nice jacket.

SV Ja, hon hade på sig en fin jacka.

IPA [ja | hun hadə pʰo sɛj en fin jak|iɑ ||]

738 EN What were you doing at two this morning?

SV Vad gjorde du vid två i morgon?

IPA [vad juðə də vid tʰvo i muʂə ||]

739 **EN** I was asleep.

SV Jag sov.

IPA [jax̥ suv ||]

740 **EN** I lost my key last night.

SV Jag tappade bort min nyckel igår kväll.

IPA [jax̥ tʰapadə buṭ min nykel igor kʰvɛl ||]

741 **EN** How did you get into your apartment?

SV Hur kom du in i din lägenhet?

IPA [hœr kʰum dœ in i din lɛjenhet ||]

742 EN I climbed in through a window.

SV Jag klättrade in genom ett fönster.

IPA [jay kʰlɛtrəd̩ in jenum et fœnster ||]

743 EN Bernard used to work in a factory.

SV Bernhard brukade arbeta på en fabrik.

IPA [beɳhaɖ bʐukjad̩ arbeta pʰo en fabrik ||]

744 EN Now he works in a supermarket.

SV Nu arbetar han i en affär.

IPA [nɯ arbetar han i en afɛr ||]

745 **EN** When I was a child, I used to like chocolate.

SV När jag var barn, brukade jag tycka om choklad.

IPA [n̥er jax var ban | br̥uk̥ad̥o jax t̥ykk̥a um šuklad ||]

746 **EN** I used to read a lot of books, but I don't read much these days.

SV Jag brukade läsa många böcker, men jag läser inte så mycket nu förtiden.

IPA [jax br̥uk̥ad̥o lesa moja böcker | men jax l̥eser int̥o so mycket nu förtiden ||]

747 **EN** Emilia has short hair now, but it used to be very long.

SV Emilia har kort hår nu, men det brukade vara väldigt långt.

IPA [(...) har k̥ut̥ hor nu | men d̥o br̥uk̥ad̥o vara veldijt loŋt ||]

748 EN They used to live on the same street as us.

SV De brukade bo på samma gata som vi.

IPA [dɛ brœkjad^ə bu p^ho sama gata sum vi ||]

749 EN We used to see them a lot, but we don't see them very often these days.

SV Vi brukade träffa dem ofta, men vi ses inte så ofta nuförtiden.

IPA [vi brœkjad^ə tʰrɛfa dem ufta | men vi ses int^ə so ufta nuförtiden ||]

750 EN Nadya used to have a piano, but she sold it a few years ago.

SV Nadya brukade ha ett piano, men hon sålde det för några år sedan.

IPA [(...) brœkjad^ə ha et pʰianu | men hun sold^ə d^ə før nogra or sedan ||]

751 **EN** When I was a child, I didn't use to like mushrooms.

SV När jag var barn, brukade jag inte tycka om svamp.

IPA [n̥er jæ̯ var baɳ | brœ̯k̊ad̊ɔ̯ jæ̯ int̊ø̯ tʰy̯k̊ia um svamp
||]

752 **EN** Where did you use to live before you came here?

SV Var bodde du någonstans innan du kom hit?

IPA [var bud̊ að̊ nogunstans iɳan d̊um kʰum hit ||]

753 **EN** He used to play baseball.

SV Han brukade att spela baseball.

IPA [han brœ̯k̊ad̊ɔ̯ at spela basebal ||]

754 **EN** He used to be a taxi driver.

SV Han brukade att vara taxichaufför.

IPA [han brœkjadə at vara tʰaksiʃæfør ||]

755 **EN** They used to live in the country.

SV De brukade att bo på landet.

IPA [dɛ brœkjadə at bu pʰo landet ||]

756 **EN** I used to wear glasses.

SV Jag brukade att bära glasögon.

IPA [jæg brœkjadə at bæra ɣlasøgun ||]

757 **EN** This building used to be a hotel.

SV Den här byggnaden brukade vara ett hotell.

IPA [den h̄er b̄ygnaden br̄ukad̄o vara et hutel ||]

758 **EN** Do you play sports? — No, I used to swim every day though.

SV Håller du på med sport?- Nej, men jag brukade trots allt simma varje dag.

IPA [h̄oler d̄u p̄o med sput ||- nej | men jay br̄ukad̄o t̄hruts alt s̄ima varj̄o day ||]

759 **EN** Do you go out much? — No, I used to go out three nights a week though.

SV Går du ut mycket? – Nej, men jag brukade trots allt gå ut tre ganger per vecka.

IPA [gor d̄u ut myket || - nej | men jay br̄ukad̄o t̄hruts alt go ut t̄hr̄o ganjer p̄her vek̄a ||]

760 EN Do you play any instruments? — No, I used to play guitar though.

SV Spelar du något instrument? – Nej, men jag brukade trots allt spela gitarr.

IPA [spelar du noga^t instrument || - nej | men jay brukad^ə thruts alt spela jita ||]

761 EN Do you like to read? — I don't have the time, but I used to read a lot.

SV Tycker du om att läsa? – Jag har inte tid, men jag brukade läsa mycket.

IPA [thyker du um at lesa || - jay har intə thid | men jay brukad^ə lesa myket ||]

762 EN Do you travel much? — I'd like to. I used to travel several times a year though.

SV Reser du mycket? – Jag skulle vilja. Jag brukade trots allt resa flera ganger per år.

IPA [reser du myket || - jay skule^ə vija || jay brukad^ə thruts alt resa flera ganger pher or ||]

763 **EN** I used to play tennis but I stopped playing a few years ago.

SV Jag brukade spela tennis men slutade för några år sedan.

IPA [jay br̥uk̥ad̥ spela tʰenis men sl̥utad̥ f̥or noyra or sedan ||]

764 **EN** Do you play any sports? — Yes, I play basketball.

SV Håller du på med någon sport? – Ja, jag spelar basketboll.

IPA [h̥oler d̥r̥ p̥o med nogun sput̥ || - ja | jay spelar baʃjetbel ||]

765 **EN** Do you have a car? — No, I used to have one, but I sold it.

SV Har du en bil? – Nej, jag brukade ha en, men sålde den.

IPA [har d̥r̥ en bil || - nej | jay br̥uk̥ad̥ ha en | men sold̥ den ||]

766 EN Igor used to be a waiter. Now he's the manager of a hotel.

SV Igor brukade arbeta som kypare. Nu är han chef för ett hotell.

IPA [(...) brukad^ə arbeta sum cypar^ə || nu er han chef før et htel ||]

767 EN Do you go to work by car? — Sometimes, but most days I go by subway.

SV Åker du till arbetet med bil? – Ibland, men för det mesta tar jag tunnelbanan.

IPA [oker du t^hil arbetet med bil || - ibland | men før d^ə mesta t^har jay t^henelbanan ||]

768 EN When I was a child, I never used to eat meat, but I eat it now.

SV När jag var barn, brukade jag aldrig äta kött, men jag äter kött nu.

IPA [ner jay var ban | brukad^ə jay aldrey eta coet | men jay eter coet nu ||]

769 **EN** Angela loves to watch TV. She watches it every night.

SV Angela älskar att titta på TV. Hon tittar varje natt.

IPA [(...) εlsk̥ar at t̥itta p̥ho t̥hv || hun t̥itar varj̥ nat ||]

770 **EN** We used to live near the airport, but we moved downtown a few years ago.

SV Vi brukade bo nära flygplatsen, men vi flyttade till centrum, för några år sedan.

IPA [vi br̥ukad̥ bu n̥era flygplatsen | men vi fl̥ytad̥ t̥h̥il sentrum | för noyra or sedan ||]

771 **EN** Normally I start work at seven a.m., so I get up very early.

SV I normala fall, börjar jag arbetet vid sju på morgonen, så jag går upp tidigt.

IPA [i nurmala fal | b̥örjar jay arbetet vid þu p̥ho murgunen | so jay gor eþ t̥idijt ||]

772 **EN** What games did you use to play when you were a child?

SV Vilka lekar lekte du som barn?

IPA [vilk^ja lek^jar lekt^ə d^u sum ban^{||}]

773 **EN** Have you been to France? — No, I haven't.

SV Har du varit i Frankrike? – Nej, det har jag inte.

IPA [har d^u varit i frankrik^ə || - nej | d^ə har j^y int^ə ||]

774 **EN** We've been to Canada, but we haven't been to Alaska.

SV Vi har varit i Kanada, men vi har inte varit i Alaska.

IPA [vi har varit i k^{hj}anada | men vi har int^ə varit i alask^ja ||]

775 **EN** Shakira's an interesting person. She's had many different jobs and has lived in many places.

SV Shakira är en intressant person. Hon har haft många olika arbeten och bott på många ställen.

IPA [(...) εr en intresant pʰeʂun || hun har haft moŋa ulik̥ia arbeten ɔχ bøt pʰo moŋa stɛlen ||]

776 **EN** I've seen that man before, but I can't remember where.

SV Jag har sett den där mannen förut, men jag kan inte komma ihåg var.

IPA [jax̥ har set den dər manen fœrœt | men jax̥ kʰjan int̥ə kʰuma ihoy var ||]

777 **EN** How many times has Brazil won the World Cup?

SV Hur många gånger har Brasilien vunnit World Cup?

IPA [hœr moŋa gon̥er har brasiliens vœnit wœld kʰœp ||]

778 **EN** Have you read this book? — Yes, I've read it twice.

SV Har du läst den här boken? Ja, jag har läst den två gånger.

IPA [har d^t ^u l^est den h^r buken || ja | j^y har l^est den t^hvo go^jer ||]

779 **EN** Has she ever been to Australia? — Yes, once.

SV Har hon någonsin varit i Alaska? – Ja, en gång.

IPA [har hun nogunsin varit i alask^ja || - ja | en go^j ||]

780 **EN** Have you ever played golf? — Yes, I play a lot.

SV Har du någonsin spelat golf? – Ja, jag spelar mycket.

IPA [har d^t u nogunsin spelat gulf || - ja | j^y spelar myket ||]

781 **EN** My sister's never traveled by plane.

SV Min syster har aldrig åkt med flygplan.

IPA [min syster har aldr̥j okt med flygplan ||]

782 **EN** I've never ridden a horse.

SV Jag har aldrig ridit på en häst.

IPA [jax̥ har aldr̥j ridit pʰo en hæst ||]

783 **EN** Who is that man? — I don't know, I've never seen him before.

SV Vem är den där mannen? – Jag vet inte, jag har aldrig sett honom förut.

IPA [vem εr den dεr manen || - jax̥ vet int̥ | jax̥ har aldr̥j set hunum førut ||]

784 **EN** Have you ever been to Montreal? — No, never.

SV Har du någonsin varit i Montreal? – Nej, aldrig.

IPA [har d^t nogunsin varit i (...) || - nej | aldr^ej ||]

785 **EN** Have you ever played golf? — No, never.

SV Har du någonsin spelat golf? – Nej, aldrig.

IPA [har d^t nogunsin spelat gulf || - nej | aldr^ej ||]

786 **EN** Have you ever been to South Korea? — Yes, once.

SV Har du någonsin varit i Sydkorea? – Ja, en gång.

IPA [har d^t nogunsin varit i sydkorea || - ja | en goⁿ ||]

787 **EN** Have you ever lost your passport? — No, never.

SV Har du någonsin tappat bort ditt pass? – Nej, aldrig.

[IPA] [har d^u nogunsin t^hapat bu^t dit p^has || - nej | aldr^ej
||]

788 **EN** Have you ever flown in a helicopter? — No, never.

SV Har du någonsin flugit i en helikopter? – Nej, aldrig.

[IPA] [har d^u nogunsin fl^ugit i en helikopter || - nej | aldr^ej
||]

789 **EN** Have you ever won a race? — Yes, a few times.

SV Har du någonsin vunnit ett lopp? – Ja, några gånger.

[IPA] [har d^u nogunsin v^{en}it et lopp || - ja | no^yra goⁿer ||
]

790 **EN** Have you ever been to Peru? — Yes, twice.

SV Har du någonsin varit i Peru? – Ja, två gånger.

IPA [har d^t nogunsin varit i p^her^t || - ja | t^hvo go^r ||]

791 **EN** Have you ever driven a bus? — No, never.

SV Har du någonsin kört buss? – Nej, aldrig.

IPA [har d^t nogunsin cœ^t bœs || - nej | aldrœj ||]

792 **EN** Have you ever broken your leg? — Yes, once.

SV Har du någonsin brutit ditt ben? – Ja, en gång.

IPA [har d^t nogunsin brœtit dɪt ben || - ja | en gon ||]

793 **EN** She's been to Spain twice.

SV Hon har varit i Spanien två gånger.

IPA [hun har varit i spanien t^hvo goⁿger ||]

794 **EN** She's been to Japan once.

SV Hon har varit i Japan en gång.

IPA [hun har varit i japan en gon ||]

795 **EN** She's won a race several times.

SV Hon har vunnit ett lopp många gånger.

IPA [hun har vⁿnit et lup moⁿga goⁿger ||]

796 **EN** She's never flown in a helicopter.

SV Hon har aldrig flugit i en helikopter.

IPA [h^un h^ar a^ld^re^j fl^ugⁱt i eⁿ h^elik^up^{te}r ||]

797 **EN** I've been to New York once.

SV Jag har varit i New York en gång.

IPA [j^ay h^ar v^arⁱt i (...) eⁿ g^oŋ ||]

798 **EN** I've never played tennis.

SV Jag har aldrig spelat tennis.

IPA [j^ay h^ar a^ld^re^j s^ep^{la}t t^heⁿi^s ||]

799 **EN** I've never driven a truck.

SV Jag har aldrig kört en lastbil.

IPA [jay har aldr̥j kœt̥ en lastbil ||]

800 **EN** I've been late for school several times.

SV Jag har varit sen till skolan många gånger.

IPA [jay har varit sen tʰil skulan moŋa gónger ||]

801 **EN** She's had many different jobs.

SV Hon har haft många olika arbeten.

IPA [hun har haft moŋa ulik̥a arbeten ||]

802 **EN** She's written ten books.

SV Hon har skrivit tio böcker.

IPA [hun har skrivit t̊hiu bœker ||]

803 **EN** She's written a lot of interesting things.

SV Hon har skrivit många intressanta saker.

IPA [hun har skrivit moŋa intresanta saker ||]

804 **EN** She's traveled all over the world.

SV Hon har rest över hela världen.

IPA [hun har rest øver hela vɛ[den] ||]

805 **EN** She's been married three times.

SV Hon har varit gift tre gånger.

IPA [hun har varit jift tʰr^a go᷑er ||]

806 **EN** She's met a lot of interesting people.

SV Hon träffar många intressanta människor.

IPA [hun tʰr^efar mo᷑a intresanta m^eniskur ||]

807 **EN** I've seen that woman before, but I can't remember her name.

SV Jag har träffat den där kvinnan förut, men jag kan inte komma ihåg hennes namn.

IPA [jay har tʰr^efat den d^er kʰvīnan f^orūt | men jay k^hjan int^a kʰuma ihoy henes namn ||]

808 **EN** Have you ever played basketball? — Just once.

SV Har du någonsin spelat basketboll? – Bara en gång.

IPA [har d^tu nogunsin spelat baʃetbøl || - bara en goŋ ||]

809 **EN** Have you ever written a poem? — Yes, in high school.

SV Har du någonsin skrivit en dikt? – Ja, på gymnasiet.

IPA [har d^tu nogunsin skrivit en dikt || - ja | p^ho jymnasiet ||]

810 **EN** Does she know Claude? — No, she's never met him.

SV Känner hon Claude? – Nej, hon har aldrig mött honom.

IPA [c^εner hun (...) || - nej | hun har aldrøj møet hunum ||]

811 EN They have lots of books, and have read all of them.

SV De har massor av böcker, och har last dem allihop.

IPA [dε har masur av bœker | ɔχ har last dem alihup ||]

812 EN I've never been to New Zealand, but my brother's been there twice.

SV Jag har aldrig varit i Nya Zealand, men min bror har varit där två ganger.

IPA [jay har aldrεj varit i nya zealand | men min brur har varit dεr tʰvo gaŋer ||]

813 EN Gunter's favorite movie is Star Wars. He's seen it twenty times, but I've never seen it.

SV Gunters favoritfilm är Stjärnornas Krig. Han har sett den tjugo gånger, men jag har aldrig sett den.

IPA [(...)s favoritfilm εr hεɳuɳas kʰrεj || han har set den cεɳu gaŋer | men jay har aldrεj set den ||]

814 **EN** I've traveled by plane, bus, and train. Someday, I want to take a trip by boat.

SV Jag har rest med flygplan, buss och tåg. En dag, vill jag resa med en båt.

IPA [jæg har rest med flygplan | bæs ɔχ tʰoɣ || en dæɣ | vɪl jæg resa med en bot ||]

815 **EN** Caroline's on vacation in Brazil. She's there now.

SV Caroline är på semester i Brasilien. Hon är där nu.

IPA [(...) εr pʰo semester i brasilién || hún εr dər nu ||]

816 **EN** She arrived in Brazil on Monday. Today's Thursday.

SV Hon anlände till Brasilien i måndags. Idag är det torsdag.

IPA [hún anlendə tʰil brasilién i mondays || iday εr də
tʰuſday ||]

817 **EN** How long has she been in Brazil?

SV Hur länge har hon varit i Brasilien?

IPA [h^{ur} l^{ɛŋ^ə} har hun varit i brasilién ||]

818 **EN** She's been in Brazil since Monday.

SV Hon har varit i Brasilien sedan i måndags.

IPA [hun har varit i brasilién sedan i mondays ||]

819 **EN** She's been in Brazil for three days.

SV Hon har varit i Brasilien i tre dagar.

IPA [hun har varit i brasilién i t^hr^ə dagar ||]

820 **EN** Emil and Larisa are married. They've been married for five years.

SV Emil och Larisa är gifta. De har varit gifta i fem år.

IPA [(...) ɔχ (...) εr jifta || dε har varit jifta i fem or ||]

821 **EN** Are you married? How long have you been married?

SV Är du gift? Hur länge har du varit gift?

IPA [εr dʉ jift || hʉr lεŋ^ə har dʉ varit jift ||]

822 **EN** Do you know her? How long have you known her?

SV Känner du henne? Hur länge har du känt henne?

IPA [cεner dʉ hen^ə || hʉr lεŋ^ə har dʉ cεnt hen^ə ||]

823 **EN** I know Charlotte. I've known her for a long time.

SV Jag känner Charlotte. Jag har känt henne en lång tid.

IPA [jay ʃeɳer (...) || jay har ʃeɳt hen^ə en loŋ tʰid ||]

824 **EN** Karla lives in Tokyo. How long has she lived in Tokyo?

SV Karla bor i Tokyo. Hur länge har hon bott i Tokyo?

IPA [(...) bur i (...) || hʊr lɛŋ^ə har hun bɒt i (...) ||]

825 **EN** She's lived there all her life.

SV Hon har bott där i hela sitt liv.

IPA [hun har bɒt dər i hela sɪt liv ||]

826 **EN** I have a car. How long have you had your car?

SV Jag har en bil. Hur länge har du haft din bil?

IPA [jay̥ har en bil || hʉr lɛŋ⁹ har dʉ haft din bil ||]

827 **EN** I've had it since April.

SV Jag har haft den sedan april.

IPA [jay̥ har haft den sedan april ||]

828 **EN** I'm studying German. How long have you been studying German?

SV Jag studerar tyska. Hur länge har du studerat tyska?

IPA [jay̥ stʉderar tʰyskja || hʉr lɛŋ⁹ har dʉ stʉderat tʰyskja ||]

829 **EN** I've been studying German for two years.

SV Jag har studerat tyska i två år.

IPA [jay har st̥uderat tʰysk̥a i tʰvo or ||]

830 **EN** Gerard's watching TV. How long has he been watching TV?

SV Gerard tittar på TV. Hur länge har han tittat på TV?

IPA [(...) tʰɪtar pʰo tʰv || h̥er lɛŋ̥ə har han tʰɪtat pʰo tʰv ||]

831 **EN** He's been watching TV since five o'clock.

SV Han har tittat på TV sedan klockan fem.

IPA [han har tʰɪtat pʰo tʰv sedan kʰlukjan fem ||]

832 **EN** It's raining. It's been raining all day.

SV Det regnar. Det har regnat hela dagen.

IPA [d^ə reŋnar || d^ə har reŋnat hela dajen ||]

833 **EN** Svetlana and Maksim are married. They've been married since nineteen ninety-nine.

SV Svetlana och Maksim är gifta. De har varit gifta sedan år nittonhundranittionio.

IPA [(...) ɔχ (...) εr jifta || dε har varit jifta sedan or nitunh^ʌndranitjuniu ||]

834 **EN** Severo's sick. He's been sick for the last few days.

SV Severo är sjuk. Han har varit sjuk under de senaste dagarna.

IPA [(...) εr f^χk || han har varit f^χk under dε senast^ə dagaŋa ||]

- 835 **EN** We live on Main Street. We've lived there for a long time.

SV Vi bor på Main Street. Vi har bott där länge.

IPA [vi bur p^ho main street || vi har bʊt dər lɛŋ^ə ||]

- 836 **EN** Florentine works in a bank. She's worked in a bank for five years.

SV Florentine arbetar på bank. Hon har arbetat på bank I fem år.

IPA [(...) arbetar p^ho bank || hun har arbetat p^ho bank i fem or ||]

- 837 **EN** Hubert has a headache. He's had a headache since he got up this morning.

SV Huber har huvudvärk. Han har haft huvudvärk sedan han steg upp i morgon.

IPA [hʊber har hʊvʊdverk || han har haft hʊvʊdverk sedan han stey əp i müs^ə ||]

838 **EN** I'm studying English. I've studied English for six months.

SV Jag studerar engelska. Jag har studerat engelska i sex månader.

IPA [jay st̥uderar ejelsk̥a || jay har st̥uderat ejelsk̥a i seks monader ||]

839 **EN** How long have they been in Brazil?

SV Hur länge har de varit i Brasilien?

IPA [h̥ur lεŋ⁰ har dε varit i brasilién ||]

840 **EN** How long have you known Olivia?

SV Hur länge har du känt Olivia?

IPA [h̥ur lεŋ⁰ har d̥u cənt (...) ||]

841 **EN** How long has she studied Italian?

SV Hur länge har hon studerat italienska?

IPA [h^{ur} l^{ɛŋ^ə} har hun st^{uderat} italiensk^ɑ ||]

842 **EN** How long has he lived in Seattle?

SV Hur länge har han bott i Seattle?

IPA [h^{ur} l^{ɛŋ^ə} har han b^{öt} i (...) ||]

843 **EN** How long have you been a teacher?

SV Hur länge har du varit lärare?

IPA [h^{ur} l^{ɛŋ^ə} har du varit l^{ɛrər^ə} ||]

844 EN How long has it been raining?

SV Hur länge har det regnat?

IPA [hʉr lɛŋ⁹ har d⁹ reŋnat ||]

845 EN They've been married for ten years.

SV De har varit gifta i tio år.

IPA [dε har varit jifta i tʰiu or ||]

846 EN Leonardo's lived in Canada since april.

SV Leonardo har bott i Kanada sedan april.

IPA [(...) har bøt i kʰjanada sedan april ||]

847 **EN** Giselle and I are friends. I know her very well.

SV Giselle och jag är vänner. Jag känner henne väldigt väl.

IPA [(...) ɔχ jay εr vəner || jay cəner hen^ə vəldijt vəl ||]

848 **EN** Luisa and I are friends. I've known her for a long time.

SV Luisa och jag är vänner. Jag har känt henne en lång tid.

IPA [(...) ɔχ jay εr vəner || jay hər cənt hen^ə en lɔŋ tʰid
||]

849 **EN** Sorry I'm late. How long have you been waiting?

SV Ursäkta jag är sen. Hur länge har du väntat?

IPA [θɛsɛkta jay εr sen || hʊr lɛŋ^ə hər də vəntat ||]

850 **EN** Jean works in a hotel now. He likes his job a lot.

SV Jean arbetar på ett hotell nu. Han tycker mycket om sitt arbete.

IPA [(...) arbetar p^ho et hutel n^u || han t^hyker myket um sⁱt arbet^o ||]

851 **EN** Isabelle's reading the newspaper. She's been reading it for two hours.

SV Isabelle läser tidningen. Hon har läst den i två timmar.

IPA [(...) l^eser t^hidnijen || hun har l^est den i t^hvo t^himar ||]

852 **EN** How long have you lived in this house?

SV Hur länge har du bott i det här huset?

IPA [h^ur l^en^g^o har d^u b^ot i d^o h^{er} h^uset ||]

- 853 **EN** Is that a new coat? — No, I've had this coat for a long time.

SV Är det här en ny rock? – Nej, jag har haft den här rocken länge.

IPA [εr d^ə h^r en ny ruk || - nej | j^æx har haft den h^re
ruken lεŋ^ə ||]

- 854 **EN** Maalik's in Seattle right now. He's been there for the last three days.

SV Maalik är i Seattle nu. Han har varit där under de senaste tre dagarna.

IPA [(...) εr i (...) n^u || han har varit d^re^r uⁿder d^ə
senast^ə t^hr^ə dagar^a ||]

- 855 **EN** Yasmin's in Brazil. She's been there for three days.

SV Yasmin är i Brasilien. Hon har varit där i tre dagar.

IPA [(...) εr i brasilién || hun har varit d^re^r i t^hr^ə dagar ||]

856 EN Today's Wednesday. She's been there since Monday.

SV Idag är det onsdag. Hon har varit där sedan måndag.

IPA [iday ər d^ə unsday || hun har varit d^ər sedan
monday ||]

857 EN Lucien has been in Canada for six months.

SV Lucien har varit i Kanada i tre månader.

IPA [(...) har varit i k^{hj}anada i t^hr^a monader ||]

858 EN Lucien has been in Canada since January.

SV Lucien har varit i Kanada sedan i januari.

IPA [(...) har varit i k^{hj}anada sedan i januari ||]

859 **EN** We've been waiting for two hours.

SV Vi har väntat i två timmar.

IPA [vi har vəntat i tʰvo tʰimmar ||]

860 **EN** We've been waiting since nine o'clock.

SV Vi har väntat sedan klockan nio.

IPA [vi har vəntat sedan kʰlukjan niu ||]

861 **EN** I've lived in Chicago for a long time.

SV Jag har bott i Chicago länge.

IPA [jax har bɔt i (...) lɛŋ⁹ ||]

862 **EN** I've lived in Chicago since I was ten years old.

SV Jag har bott i Chicago sedan jag var tio år gammal.

IPA [jax̥ har bɔt̥ i (...) sedan jax̥ var tʰiu or gamal ||]

863 **EN** Jasmine started her new job three weeks ago.

SV Jasmine började sitt nya job för tre veckor sedan.

IPA [(...) børjadə sɪt̥ nya jub̥ før tʰrə vekur sedan ||]

864 **EN** When did Noboru leave? — He left ten minutes ago.

SV När åkte Noboru? – Han åkte för tio minuter sedan.

IPA [nɛr okt̥ (...) || - han okt̥ før tʰiu minüt̥er sedan ||]

865 **EN** I had dinner an hour ago.

SV Jag åt middag för en timme sedan.

IPA [jæt ot mɪdæg fœr en tʰɪm̩ə sedan ||]

866 **EN** Life was very different a hundred years ago.

SV Livet var väldigt annourlunda för hundra år sedan.

IPA [livet var vɛldijt anuəl̩unda fœr hʌndra or sedan ||]

867 **EN** When did Michiko arrive in Brazil?

SV När anlände Michiko till Brasilien?

IPA [nɛr anlɛnd̩ə (...) tʰɪl brasiliɛn ||]

868 EN She arrived in Brazil three days ago.

SV Hon anlände till Brasilien för tre dagar sedan.

IPA [hun anlənd^ə tʰɪl brasilién fœr tʰr^ə dagar sedan ||]

869 EN How long has she been in Brazil?

SV Hur länge har hon varit i Brasilien?

IPA [hœr lɛŋ^ə har hun varit i brasilién ||]

870 EN She's been in Brazil for three days.

SV Hon har varit i Brasilien i tre dagar.

IPA [hun har varit i brasilién i tʰr^ə dagar ||]

871 EN My aunt has lived in Australia for fifteen years.

SV Min moster-faster har bott i Australien i femton år.

IPA [min muster-faster har böt i aëstralien i femtun or
||]

872 EN Lilianne's in her office. She's been there since seven o'clock.

SV Lilianne är på sitt kontor. Hon har varit där sedan klockan sju.

IPA [(...) εr pʰo sít kʰuntur || hun har varit dər sedan
kʰlukjan h̥e ||]

873 EN Mexico has been an independent country since eighteen twenty-one.

SV Mexiko har varit en oberoende stat sedan artonhundratjugoett.

IPA [meksiku har varit en uberuend^ə stat sedan
atunhundratjuguet ||]

874 EN The bus is late. We've been waiting for twenty minutes.

SV Bussen är sen. Vi har väntat i tjugo minuter.

IPA [bœsen εr sen || vi har vœntat i ɔ̄gu minœter ||]

875 EN Nobody lives in those houses. They've been empty for many years.

SV Ingen bor i de där husen. De har varit tomma i många år.

IPA [iŋen bur i dœ dœr hœsen || dœ har varit tʰuma i moŋa or ||]

876 EN Michel's been sick for a long time. He's been in the hospital since October of last year.

SV Michael har varit sjuk länge. Han har varit på sjukhus sedan oktober förra året.

IPA [mišael har varit þœk lœŋ⁹ || han har varit pʰo þœkhœs sedan uktuber fœra oret ||]

877 **EN** When was the last time you ate? — Three hours ago.

SV När åt du senast? – För tre timmar sedan.

IPA [n̥er ot d̥u senast || - før tʰr̩ tʰim̩ar sedan ||]

878 **EN** When was the last time you were sick? — Five months ago.

SV När var du sjuk senast? – För fem månader sedan.

IPA [n̥er var d̥u þuk senast || - før fem monader sedan ||]

879 **EN** When was the last time you went to the movies? — Just last week.

SV När gick du på bio senast? – Bara förra veckan.

IPA [n̥er jik d̥u pʰo biu senast || - bara fœra vekjan ||]

- 880 **EN** When was the last time you were in a car? — Just this morning.

SV När var du i en bil senast?- Bara i mörse.

IPA [n̥er var d̥ i en bil senast ||- bara i mʊs̥ ||]

- 881 **EN** When was the last time you went on vacation? — A year ago.

SV När var du på semester senast? – För ett år sedan.

IPA [n̥er var d̥ pʰo semester senast || - fœr et or sedan ||]

- 882 **EN** Mungeol and Weonhye have been married for twenty years.

SV Mungeol och Weonhye har varit gifta i tjugo år.

IPA [(...) cχ (...) har varit jifta i t͡ʃgu or ||]

883 **EN** Mungeol and Weonhye got married twenty years ago.

SV Mungeol och Weonhye gifte sig för tjugo år sedan.

IPA [(...) ɔχ (...) jift^ə sej før chgu or sedan ||]

884 **EN** Nicholas arrived an hour ago.

SV Nicholas anlände för en timme sedan.

IPA [(...) anlend^ə før en t^him^ə sedan ||]

885 **EN** I bought these shoes a few days ago.

SV Jag köpte de här skorna för några dagar sedan.

IPA [jay cøpt^ə dε hεr skuɳa før noyra dagar sedan ||]

886 EN Miriam's been studying English for six months.

SV Miriam har studerat engelska i sex månader.

IPA [(...) har st̥uderat ejelsk̥a i seks monader ||]

887 EN Have you known Heuijeong for a long time?

SV Har du känt Heuijeong länge?

IPA [har d̥t cənt (...) lɛŋ̊ə ||]

888 EN Natalie's been in Brazil for three days.

SV Nathalie har varit i Brasilien i tre dagar.

IPA [nathaliə̯ har varit i brasiliə̯n i tʰrə̯ dagar ||]

889 **EN** Geonhong's been here since Tuesday.

SV Geonhong har varit här sedan tisdag.

IPA [(...) har varit h^er sedan t^hisday ||]

890 **EN** It's been raining for an hour.

SV Det har regnat i en timme.

IPA [d^a har re^ŋnat i en t^him^a ||]

891 **EN** I've known Mengjuan since two thousand two.

SV Jag har känd Mengjuan sedan år tvåtusentvå.

IPA [jay har c^ent (...) sedan or t^hvot^usentvo ||]

- 892 **EN** Remy and Pauline have been married for six months.

SV Remy och Pauline har varit gifta i sex månader.

IPA [(...) ɔχ (...) har varit jifta i seks monader ||]

- 893 **EN** Hitomi has studied medicine at the university for three years.

SV Hitomi har studerat medicin vid universitetet i tre år.

IPA [(...) har st̥uderat medisin vid əniveʂit̥et i tʰr̥ or ||]

- 894 **EN** Ichirou's played the piano since he was seven years old.

SV Ichirou har spelat piano sedan han var sju år gammal.

IPA [(...) har spelat pʰianu sedan han var ʃu or gammal ||]

- 895 **EN** His car's dirty. He's washing his car. He's washed his car.
It's clean now.

- SV** Hans bil är smutsig. Han tvättar sin bil. Han har tvättat sin
bil. Den är ren nu.

IPA [hans bil εr sm̥tsej || han tʰv̥etar sin bil || han har
tʰv̥etat sin bil || den εr ren n̥ ||]

- 896 **EN** They're at home. They're going out. They've gone out.
They're not at home now.

- SV** De är hemma. De går ut. De har gått ut. De är inte hemma
nu.

IPA [dε εr hema || dε gor uth || dε har got uth || dε εr int̥
hema n̥ ||]

- 897 **EN** I've lost my passport. I can't find my passport now.

- SV** Jag har tappat bort mitt pass. Jag kan inte hitta mitt pass
nu.

IPA [jay har tʰapat buṭ mit pʰas || jay kʰjan int̥ h̥ita mit
pʰas n̥ ||]

898 **EN** Where's Renee? — She's gone to bed. She's in bed now.

SV Var är Renee? – Hon har gått och lagt sig. Hon ligger nu.

IPA [var εr (...) || - hun har gɔt ɔχ layt sεj || hun liger
nø ||]

899 **EN** We've bought a new car. We have a new car now.

SV Vi har köpt en ny bil. Vi har en ny bil nu.

IPA [vi har ɔøpt en ny bil || vi har en ny bil nø ||]

900 **EN** It's Rashmi's birthday tomorrow, and I haven't bought her a present. I don't have a present for her yet.

SV Det är Rashmis födelsedag imorgon, och jag har inte köpt någon present till henne. Jag har ingen present till henne än.

IPA [d^ə εr (...)s fœd^əls^əday imurgun | ɔχ jay har int^ə ɔøpt
nogun p^hresent t^hil hen^ə || jay har ijen p^hresent t^hil
hen^ə εn ||]

901 **EN** Junhong is away on vacation. Where has he gone? Where is he now?

SV Junhong är borta på semester. Vart har han åkt? Var är han nu?

IPA [(...) εr buʈa pʰo semester || vatʈ har han okt || var εr han nœ ||]

902 **EN** Have you met my brother, or should I introduce you?

SV Har du mött min bror, eller ska jag presentera dig?

IPA [har dœ moet min brur | eler skia jay pʰresentera dɛ ||]

903 **EN** I was a very slow typist in college, but I've gotten faster.

SV Jag var en väldigt långsam maskinskrivare på universitetet, men jag har blivit snabbare.

IPA [jay var en vɛldijt loŋsam mahjinskrivarə pʰo univeɾsitetet | men jay har blivit snabbarə ||]

904 **EN** Where's your key? — I've lost it. I lost it.

SV Var är din nyckel? – Jag har tappat bort den. Jag tappade bort den.

IPA [var εr din nȳkkel || - jay har tʰapat buʈ den || jay tʰapad̩ buʈ den ||]

905 **EN** Is Oliver here? — No, he's gone home. He went home.

SV Är Oliver här? – Nej, han har gått hem. Han gick hem.

IPA [εr (...) hεr || - nej | han har gɔt hem || han jɪk hem ||]

906 **EN** We've bought a new car. We bought a new car.

SV Vi har köpt en ny bil. Vi köpte en ny bil.

IPA [vi har ɕøpt en ny bil || vi ɕøpt̩ en ny bil ||]

907 **EN** I lost my keys yesterday.

SV Jag tappade bort mina nycklar igår.

IPA [jax tʰapadə but̪ mina nyklar igor ||]

908 **EN** I lost my keys last week.

SV Jag tappade bort mina nycklar förra veckan.

IPA [jax tʰapadə but̪ mina nyklar fœra vekjan ||]

909 **EN** I've lost my keys five times this month.

SV Jag tappade bort mina nycklar fem gånger den här månaden.

IPA [jax tʰapadə but̪ mina nyklar fem gojer den her monaden ||]

910 **EN** We bought a new car yesterday.

SV Vi köpte en ny bil igår.

IPA [vi ɔ̂pt̊ê en ny bil igor ||]

911 **EN** We bought a new car last week.

SV Vi köpte en ny bil förra veckan.

IPA [vi ɔ̂pt̊ê en ny bil f̊öra vekjan ||]

912 **EN** We've bought two new cars in the last three years.

SV Vi köpte två nya bilar under tre senaste året.

IPA [vi ɔ̂pt̊ê t̊hvo nya bilar uth̊er t̊hrə̂ senast̊ê oret ||]

913 **EN** Serge isn't here. He went home. > He's already gone home.

SV Serge är inte här. > Han gick hem. Han har redan gått hem.

IPA [(...) εr int^ə hεr || > han jɪk hem || han har redan
göt hem ||]

914 **EN** I don't need to call them. I wrote them an email. > I've
already written them an email.

SV Jag behöver inte ringa dem. Jag skrev ett email till dem. >
Jag har redan skrivit ett email till dem.

IPA [jay behøver int^ə riŋa dem || jay skrev et email t^hil
dem || > jay har redan skrivit et email t^hil dem ||]

915 **EN** Sabine's not coming to the party. She broke her arm. >
She's broken her arm.

SV Sabine kommer inte till festen. Hon bröt armen. > Hon har
brutit en arm.

IPA [(...) k^humer int^ə t^hil festen || hun brøt armen || >
hun har brøtit en arm ||]

916 EN My brother and his wife don't live here any more. They moved to Seattle. > They've moved to Seattle.

SV Min bror och hans fru bor inte längre här. De flyttade till Seattle. > De har flyttat till Seattle.

IPA [min bror ɔχ hans fru bur int^e lɛŋr^a h̥er || dε flytta^d^e t^hil (...) || > dε har flyttat t^hil (...) ||]

917 EN I made a mistake. > I've made a mistake.

SV Jag gjorde ett misstag. > Jag har gjort ett missstag.

IPA [jay jud^a et mɪstæg || > jay har ju^t et mɪssstag ||]

918 EN I lost my wallet. > I've lost my wallet.

SV Jag tappade bort min plånbok. > Jag har tappat bort min plånbok.

IPA [jay t^hapad^a bu^t min p^hlonbuk || > jay har t^hapat bu^t min p^hlonbuk ||]

919 **EN** Did you see it anywhere? > Have you seen it anywhere?

SV Såg du den någonstans? > Har du sett den någonstans?

IPA [soy du den nogunstans || > har du set den nogunstans ||]

920 **EN** Did you hear? > Have you heard?

SV Har du hört? > Hörde du?

IPA [har du høet || > hød^ə du ||]

921 **EN** Theo got married. > Theo's gotten married.

SV Theo gifte sig. > Theo har gift sig.

IPA [(...) jift^ə sεj || > (...) har jift sεj ||]

922 EN I've done the shopping. > I did the shopping.

SV Jag har handlat. > Jag handlade.

IPA [jay har handlat || > jay handlad^ə ||]

923 EN Gustavo has taken my bike again without asking. >
Gustavo took my bike without asking.

SV Gustavo har tagit min cykel utan att fråga. > Gustavo tog
min cykel utan att fråga.

IPA [(...) har tʰajit min sykel utan at frogā || > (...) tʰuy
min sykel utan at frogā ||]

924 EN Have you told your friends the good news? > Did you tell
your friends the good news?

SV Har du berättat de goda nyheterna för dina vänner? >
Berättade du de goda nyheterna för dina vänner?

IPA [har du berätta de guda nyhetenā før dina vener ||
> beretad^ə du de guda nyhetenā før dina vener ||]

- 925 **EN** We haven't paid the electric bill yet. > We didn't pay the electric bill.

SV Vi har inte betalat elektricitetsräkningen än. > Vi betalade inte elektricitetsräkningen.

IPA [vi har int^o betalat elektricitetsräkningen en || > vi betalad^o int^o elektricitetsräkningen ||]

- 926 **EN** Are Vincent and Valerie here? — Yes, they just arrived.

SV Är Vincent och Valerie här? – Ja, de anlände precis.

IPA [εr (...) oχ (...) hεr || - ja | dε anlənd^o p^hresis ||]

- 927 **EN** Are you hungry? — No, I just had dinner.

SV Är du hungrig – Nej, jag åt precis middag.

IPA [εr d^u h^ungr^j – nej | jax ot p^hresis mⁱddag ||]

928 **EN** Is Niraj here? — No, he just left.

SV Är Niraj här? — Nej, han gick precis.

IPA [εr (...) hεr || - nej | han jɪk pʰresɪs ||]

929 **EN** What time are Nikolai and Victoria coming? — They've already arrived.

SV Vilken tid anländer Nikolaj och Victoria? — De har redan anlänt.

IPA [vɪlkɛn tʰid anlɛndər nikulaj ɔχ (...) || - dɛ har redan anlɛnt ||]

930 **EN** It's only 9:00 and Ines has already gone to bed.

SV Klockan är bara nio och Ines har redan gått och lagt sig.

IPA [kʰlukjan εr bara niu ɔχ (...) har redan gɔt ɔχ layt sɛj ||]

931 **EN** This is Yvonne. — Yes, we've already met.

SV Det här är Yvonne. — Ja, vi har redan träffats.

[IPA] [d^ə h^ər εr (...) || - ja | vi har redan t^hrεfats ||]

932 **EN** Are Isidor and Sandra here? — No, they haven't arrived yet.

SV Är Isidor och Sandra här? — Nej, de har inte anlänt än.

[IPA] [εr (...) ɔχ (...) h^ər || - nej | d^ə har int^ə anlent εn ||]

933 **EN** Does Yannick know that you're going away? — No, I haven't told him yet.

SV Vet Yannick att du ska åka bort? - Nej, jag har inte sagt det än.

[IPA] [vet (...) at d^ə sk^əa ok^əa bu^t ||- nej | j^əx har int^ə sayt d^ə εn ||]

- 934 EN Dora has bought a new dress, but she hasn't worn it yet.

SV Dora har köpt en ny klänning, men hon har inte haft på sig den än.

IPA [(...) har cøpt en ny kʰlɛnɪŋ | men hun har int^ə haft pʰo sɛj den εn ||]

- 935 EN Have Chandra and Indira arrived yet? — No, not yet.
We're still waiting for them.

SV Har Chandra och Indira anlänt än? – Nej, inte än.

IPA [har (...) cχ (...) anlənt εn || – nej | int^ə εn ||]

- 936 EN Has Zinaida started her new job yet? — No, she's starting next week.

SV Har Zinaida börjat sitt nya arbete än – Nej, hon börjar nästa vecka.

IPA [har (...) børjat sít nya arbet^ə εn – nej | hun børjar nœsta vek^əa ||]

937 **EN** This is my new dress. — It's nice, have you worn it yet?

SV Det här är min nya klänning. - Den är fin, har du haft den på dig än?

IPA [d^ə h^ər εr min nya k^hlεnij ||- den εr fin | har d^ə haft den p^ho dεj εn ||]

938 **EN** What time is Stan arriving? — He's already arrived.

SV När anländer Stan? – Han har redan anlänt.

IPA [nεr anlender stan || - han har redan anlent ||]

939 **EN** Do your friends want to see the movie? — No, they've already seen it.

SV Vill dina vänner se filmen? – Nej, de har redan sett den.

IPA [vil dina v^änner s^ə filmen || - nej | d^ə har redan set den ||]

- 940 EN Don't forget to call Vadim. — I've already called him.

SV Glöm inte att ringa Vadim. – Jag har redan ringt honom.

IPA [ɣløm int^ø at riŋa (...) || — jɑx har redan riŋt hunum ||]

- 941 EN When is Hideki going to work? — He's already gone to work.

SV När ska Hideki arbeta? – Hon har redan gått till arbetet.

IPA [nɛr skjɑ (...) arbета || - hun har redan gɔt tʰɪl
arbetet ||]

- 942 EN When does Hanako start her new job? — She's already started it.

SV När ska Hanako börja sitt nya arbete? – Hon har redan
börjat det.

IPA [nɛr skjɑ (...) børja sit nya arbет^ø || - hun har redan
børjat d^ø ||]

943 **EN** Has Tamara started her new job yet?

SV Har Tamara börjat sitt nya arbete än?

IPA [har (...) børjat sít nya arbet^ə εn ||]

944 **EN** Have you told your father about the accident yet?

SV Har du berättat för din pappa om olyckan än?

IPA [har d^u ber^tat f^{or} din p^hapa um ulyk^kan εn ||]

945 **EN** I've just eaten a big dinner, so I'm not hungry.

SV Jag har just ätit en stor middag, så jag är inte hungrig.

IPA [j^ag har just etit en stor mⁱddag | so j^ag εr int^ə h^ungr^εj ||]

946 **EN** Mengxuan can watch TV because she's already done her homework.

SV Mengxuan kan titta på TV därför att hon har redan gjort sin hemläxa.

IPA [(...) kʰjan tʰita pʰo tʰv dərfør at hun har redan juʈ sin hemlæksa ||]

947 **EN** You can't go to bed. You haven't brushed your teeth yet.

SV Du kan inte gå och lägga dig. Du har inte borstat dina tänder än.

IPA [du kʰjan int̩̥ go ɔχ ləga dɛj || du har int̩̥ buʂtat dina tʰɛnder ɛn ||]

948 **EN** You can't talk to Vladimir because he's just gone home.

SV Du kan inte prata med Vladimir därför att han har precis gått hem.

IPA [du kʰjan int̩̥ pʰrata med (...) dərfør at han har pʰresis gɔt hem ||]

949 **EN** Ramona's just gotten out of the hospital, so she can't go to work.

SV Ramona har precis kommit ut från sjukhuset, så hon kan inte gå till arbetet.

IPA [(...) har p^hresis k^humit ^tat fr^on f^hukhuset | so hun k^hjan int^o go t^hil arbetet ||]

950 **EN** Have you given the post office our new address yet?

SV Har du gett postkontoret din nya address än?

IPA [har d^u jet p^hustkunturet din nya adres ^{en} ||]

951 **EN** The postman hasn't come yet.

SV Brevbäraren har inte kommit än.

IPA [brevbäraren har int^o k^humit ^{en} ||]

952 **EN** I've just spoken to your sister.

SV Jag har precis pratat med din syster.

IPA [jay̚ har pʰresis pʰratat med din syster ||]

953 **EN** Has Jianwen bought a new computer yet?

SV Har Jianwen köpt en ny dator än?

IPA [har (...) cøpt en ny datur εn ||]

954 **EN** Geonho and Ayeong haven't told anyone they're getting married yet.

SV Geonho och Ayeong har inte berättat för någon än att de ska gifta sig.

IPA [(...) cχ (...) har int^a berεtat før nogun εn at dε skⁱa jifta sj ||]

955 **EN** We've already done our packing for our trip.

SV Vi har redan packat för vår nästa resa.

IPA [vi har redan pʰak̡at fœr vor nœsta resa ||]

956 **EN** I've just swum a mile and I feel great.

SV Jag har just simmat en mile och känner mig fantastisk.

IPA [jæg har jœst sœmat en mil^ø œx œner mœj fantastisk ||]

957 **EN** Your friend has a new job. Ask her if she has started her new job yet.

SV Din vän har ett nytt arbete. Fråga henne om hon har börjat sitt nya arbete än.

IPA [din vœn har et nœt arbet^ø || frœga hen^ø um hun har bœrjat sit nya arbet^ø en ||]

- 958 EN Your friend has some new neighbors. Ask him if he has met his new neighbors.

SV Din vän har nya grannar. Fråga honom om han har träffat sina nya grannar.

IPA [din v n har nya  ranar || froga hunum um han har t refat sina nya  ranar ||]

- 959 EN Your friend has to pay her phone bill. Ask her if she has paid her phone bill yet.

SV Din vän m ste betala sin telefonr kning. Fr ga henne om hon har betalat sin telefonr kning  n.

IPA [din v n most  betala sin t lefunr knij || froga hen  um hun har betalat sin t lefunr knij  n ||]

- 960 EN Victor was trying to sell his car. Ask him if he has sold his car yet.

SV Victor f rs kte att s lja sin bil. Fr ga honom om han har s lt sin bil  n.

IPA [(...) f es kt  at s ja sin bil || froga hunum um han har solt sin bil  n ||]

961 **EN** I saw Malika yesterday.

SV Jag såg Malika igår.

IPA [jax soy (...) igor ||]

962 **EN** Where were you on Sunday afternoon?

SV Var var du på söndag eftermiddag?

IPA [var var d^u p^ho søndag eftermídag ||]

963 **EN** We didn't take a vacation last year.

SV Vi tog ingen semester förra året.

IPA [vi t^huy ijen semester føera oret ||]

964 EN What did you do last night? — I stayed at home.

SV Vad gjorde du igår kväll?

IPA [vad juð^o du igor k^hvel ||]

965 EN Shakespeare was a writer and wrote many plays and poems.

SV Shakespeare var en författare och skrev många teaterpjäser och dikter.

IPA [(...) var en førfatar^a ^ɔx skrev moja t^heaterpjæser ^ɔx dikter ||]

966 EN When did you buy your computer?

SV När köpte du din dator?

IPA [ner ɔøpt^o du din datur ||]

967 **EN** What time did Jamaal go out?

SV Vilken tid gick Jamaal ut?

IPA [vɪlken tʰid jɪk (...) ʊt ||]

968 **EN** Kenji went home.

SV Kenjii gick hem.

IPA [(...)i jɪk hem ||]

969 **EN** Did you have lunch today?

SV Åt du lunch idag?

IPA [ət dɵ lunx iday ||]

970 EN The email didn't arrive at all.

SV Eposten kom inte fram alls.

IPA [epusten k^hum int^ə fram als ||]

971 EN Have you ever been to Spain? Did you go to Spain last year?

SV Har du någonsin varit i Spanien? Åkte du till Spanien förra året?

IPA [har d^u nogunsin varit i spanien || okt^ə d^u t^hil spanien föra oret ||]

972 EN My friend has written many books. Shakespeare wrote many plays and poems.

SV Min vän har skrivit många böcker. Shakespeare skrev mange teaterpjäser och dikter.

IPA [min v^{en} har skrivit moja böcker || (...) skrev maja theaterpjäser och dikter ||]

973 EN The email hasn't arrived yet. The email didn't arrive today.

SV Eposten har inte kommit än. Eposten kom inte idag.

IPA [e

pu

sten har int^ə k^humit εn || e

pu

sten k^hum int^ə iday ||]

974 EN We've lived in Paris for six years. We lived in Paris for six years, but now we live in Rome.

SV Vi bodde i Paris i sex år. Vi bodde i Paris i sex år, men nu bor vi i Rom.

IPA [vi bud^ə i (...) i seks or || vi bud^ə i (...) i seks or | men n^u bur vi i rum ||]

975 EN I had lunch an hour ago.

SV Jag åt lunch för en timme sedan.

IPA [jay ot l^un^χ f^{ör} en t^him^ə sedan ||]

976 **EN** I started my new job last week.

SV Jag började mitt nya arbete förra veckan.

IPA [jay bœrjad^ə mit nya arbet^ə fœra vekjan ||]

977 **EN** My friends arrived on Friday.

SV Mina vänner anlände på fredagen.

IPA [mina vœner anlœnd^ə p^ho fredajen ||]

978 **EN** Keiko went out at 5:00.

SV Keiko gick ut vid fem.

IPA [(...) jœk œt vid fem ||]

979 **EN** I wore my new suit yesterday.

SV Jag hade på mig min nya kostym igår.

IPA [jay had^ə p^ho m^ej min nya k^hustym igor ||]

980 **EN** Have you seen Veda? Did you see Veda yesterday?

SV Har du sett Veda? Såg du Veda igår?

IPA [har d^u set (...) || soy d^u (...) igor ||]

981 **EN** I've finished my work. I finished my work at 2:00.

SV Jag slutade mitt arbete vid två.

IPA [jay sl^{utad}^ə mit arbet^ə vid t^hvo ||]

982 EN Have you finished? What time did you finish your work?

SV Har du slutat? Vilken tid slutade du arbetet?

IPA [har du slutat || vilken t^{hi}d slutad^o du arbetet ||]

983 EN Liting isn't here; she's gone out.

SV Liting är inte här, hon har gått ut.

IPA [(...) εr int^a h^er | hun har g^ot ut ||]

984 EN Sanjit's grandmother has died. Sanjit's grandmother died two years ago.

SV Sanjits farmor/mormor har dött. Sanjits farmor/mormor dog för två år sedan.

IPA [(...)s farmur / murmur har døet || (...)s farmur / murmur du^y før t^hvo or sedan ||]

985 **EN** Where have you been? Where were you last night?

SV Var har du varit? Var var du igår kväll?

IPA [var har du varit || var var du igor k^hvel ||]

986 **EN** My friend is a writer and has written many books.

SV Min vän är författare och har skrivit många böcker.

IPA [min ven er førfatarə cχ har skrivit moŋa bøker ||]

987 **EN** I played tennis yesterday afternoon.

SV Jag spelade tennis igår eftermiddag.

IPA [jay speladə t^henis igor eftermiday ||]

988 EN What time did you go to bed last night?

SV Vilken tid gick du och lade dig igår kväll?

IPA [vɪlken tʰid jɪk dœ ɔχ lað⁰ dɛj igor kʰvɛl ||]

989 EN Have you ever met a famous person?

SV Har du någonsin mött en berömd person?

IPA [har dœ nogunsin møet en berømd pʰeşun ||]

990 EN The weather wasn't very good yesterday.

SV Vädret var inte så bra igår.

IPA [vɛdret var int⁰ so bra igor ||]

991 **EN** Mira travels a lot. She's visited many countries.

SV Mira reser mycket. Hon har besökt många länder.

IPA [(...) reser myket || hun har besøkt moja l̩ender ||]

992 **EN** I turned off the light before leaving this morning.

SV Jag släckte ljuset innan jag gick i morgon.

IPA [jay slækta jøset innan jay jik i muʂə ||]

993 **EN** I live in New York now, but I've lived in Mexico for many years.

SV Jag bor i New York nu, men jag bodde i Mexiko i många år.

IPA [jay bur i (...) nø | men jay budə ii meksiku i moja or ||]

994 EN What's Taiwan like? Is it beautiful? — I don't know. I've never been there.

SV Hur är det i Taiwan?- Jag vet inte. Jag har aldrig varit där.

IPA [h^ær ər d^θ i (...) ||- j^æy v^et int^θ || j^æy h^ar ald^θe^j v^erit d^θe^r ||]

995 EN Have you ever been to Florida?

SV Har du någonsin varit i Florida?

IPA [h^ar d^θ n^og^un^siⁿ v^erit i (...) ||]

996 EN We went there on vacation two years ago.

SV Vi var där på semester för två år sedan.

IPA [vi v^ar d^θe^r p^ho s^em^est^er f^ør t^hvo or s^ed^an ||]

997 **EN** Did you have a good time?

SV Hade ni kul?

IPA [had^ə ni kʰʌl ||]

998 **EN** We had a great time. It was wonderful.

SV Vi hade väldigt kul. Det var underbart.

IPA [vi had^ə vɛldijt kʰʌl || d^ə var ʌnderbat ||]

999 **EN** What does your girlfriend do?

SV Vad arbetar din flickvän med?

IPA [vad arbetar din flɪkvɛn med ||]

1000 **EN** She's a painter. She's won many prizes for her paintings.

SV Hon är konstnär. Hon har vunnit många priser för sin konst.

IPA [hun ɛr kʰunstnɛr || hun har vənit mɔŋa pʰriser fɔ̄r sin kʰunst ||]

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