



GMS

EN  
SV

Fluency

1000  
sentences

Levels

Intro

• Fluency

Expression

# Glossika Mass Sentences

# Swedish

[IPA]

Complete Fluency Course

Michael Campbell  
Markus Bruus



# Fluency 1

## 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)	Netherlands (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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# 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 ɛr fint idaɣ || ]

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

**SV** Jag är inte rik.

**IPA** [ jaɣ ɛr intə rik || ]

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

**SV** Väskan är tung.

**IPA** [ vɛskʲan ɛr tʰuŋ || ]



4 **EN** These bags are heavy.

**SV** De här väskorna är tunga.

**IPA** [ dɛ hɛr vɛskʊnɑ ɛr tʰʊŋɑ || ]

5 **EN** Look, there's my friend.

**SV** Titta, där är min vän.

**IPA** [ tʰɪtɑ | dɛr ɛr min vɛn || ]

6 **EN** My brother and I are good tennis players.

**SV** Min bror och jag är bra tennisspelare.

**IPA** [ min brʊr ɔχ jɑχ ɛr brɑ tʰɛnɪspɛlɑrə || ]

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

**SV** Hans mamma är hemma. Han är i skolan.

**IPA** [ hans mama ɛr hema || han ɛr i skulan || ]

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

**SV** Hennes barn är i skolan.

**IPA** [ henes barn ɛr i skulan || ]

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

**SV** Jag är taxichaufför.

**IPA** [ jaɣ ɛr tʰaksɪʂaøfør || ]

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

**SV** Min syster är sjuksköterska.

**IPA** [ min syster ɛr ɧʊkɧøteskɪɑ || ]

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

**SV** Han är sjuk. Han ligger i sängen.

**IPA** [ han ɛr ɧʊk || han lɪgɛr i sɛŋɛn || ]

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

**SV** Jag är inte hungrig, men jag är törstig.

**IPA** [ jaɯ ɛr intə hʊŋrɛj | mɛn jaɯ ɛr tʰœstɛj || ]

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 ɛr en vɛldɪjt ɡaməl mən || han ɛr nɪtɪuɔtə ɔr ɡaməl || ]

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

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

**IPA** [ dɛ hɛr stulɑrɳɑ ɛr ɪntə vakra | mən dɛ ɛr bɛkvɛma || ]

15 **EN** The weather's warm and sunny today.

**SV** Vädret är varmt och soligt idag.

**IPA** [ vɛdrɛt ɛr varmt ɔχ sulɪjt ɪdɑɣ || ]

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

**SV** Du är sen. Nej, jag är tidig.

**IPA** [ dʌ ɛr sen || nej | jaɣ ɛr tʰidej || ]

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

**SV** Hon är inte hemma. Hon är på jobbet.

**IPA** [ hun ɛr intə hema || hun ɛr pʰo jubet || ]

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

**SV** Här är din rock.

**IPA** [ hɛr ɛr din ruk || ]

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

**SV** Vad heter du?

**IPA** [ vad heter dʉ || ]

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

**SV** Jag heter Alan.

**IPA** [ jaɣ heter (...) || ]

21 **EN** Where are you from?

**SV** Var kommer du ifrån?

**IPA** [ var kʰumer dʉ ifron || ]

22 **EN** I'm from New York.

**SV** Jag kommer ifrån New York.

**IPA** [ jɑɣ kʰumer ɪfrɒn (...) || ]

23 **EN** How old are you?

**SV** Hur gammal är du?

**IPA** [ hʉr ɡɑmɑl ɛr dʉ || ]

24 **EN** I'm twenty years old.

**SV** Jag är tjugo år gammal.

**IPA** [ jɑɣ ɛr tʃɔɡu ɔr ɡɑmɑl || ]

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

**SV** Vad arbetar du med?

**IPA** [ vad arbetar dʉ med || ]

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

**SV** Jag är lärare.

**IPA** [ jaɣ ɛr lɛrarə || ]

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

**SV** Vad är din favoritfärg?

**IPA** [ vad ɛr din favuritfɛrj || ]



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

**SV** Min favoritfärg är blå.

**IPA** [ min favuritfɛɾj ɛr blo || ]

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

**SV** Vad är du intresserad av?

**IPA** [ vad ɛr dʉ intreseɾad av || ]

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

**SV** Jag är intresserad av musik.

**IPA** [ jaɟ ɛr intreseɾad av mʉsik || ]

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

**SV** Det är varmt idag.

**IPA** [ d<sup>ə</sup> ɛr varmt idaɪ || ]

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

**SV** Det är inte varmt idag.

**IPA** [ d<sup>ə</sup> ɛr int<sup>ə</sup> varmt idaɪ || ]

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

**SV** Det är blåsigt idag.

**IPA** [ d<sup>ə</sup> ɛr blɔsɪjt idaɪ || ]

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

**SV** Det är inte blåsigt idag.

**IPA** [ d<sup>ə</sup> ɛr int<sup>ə</sup> blɔsɪt ɪdɑ || ]

35 **EN** My hands are cold.

**SV** Mina händer är kalla.

**IPA** [ mɪnɑ hɛndɛr ɛr k<sup>h</sup>ɑlɑ || ]

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

**SV** Brasilien är ett väldigt stort land.

**IPA** [ brasɪlɪɛn ɛr ɛt vɛldɪt stuːt lɑnd || ]

37 **EN** Diamonds are not cheap.

**SV** Diamanter är inte billiga.

**IPA** [ diamanter ɛr int̪ biliga || ]

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

**SV** Toronto ligger inte i USA.

**IPA** [ (...) lɪɡɐr int̪ i (...) || ]

39 **EN** I'm tired.

**SV** Jag är trött.

**IPA** [ jɑɪ ɛr tʰrœt || ]

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

**SV** Jag är inte trött.

**IPA** [ jɑɣ ɛr intə tʰrœt || ]

41 **EN** I'm hungry.

**SV** Jag är hungrig.

**IPA** [ jɑɣ ɛr hʉŋrɛj || ]

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

**SV** Jag är inte hungrig.

**IPA** [ jɑɣ ɛr intə hʉŋrɛj || ]

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

**SV** Han är en bra simmare.

**IPA** [ han ɛr en bra simarə || ]

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

**SV** Jag är inte intresserad av politik.

**IPA** [ jaɣ ɛr intə intreserad av pʰulitik || ]

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

**SV** Vad heter du?

**IPA** [ vad heter dʉ || ]

46 **EN** My name's Amanda.

**SV** Jag heter Amanda.

**IPA** [ jaɣ heter (...) || ]

47 **EN** Are you married?

**SV** Är du gift?

**IPA** [ ɛr dʉ jift || ]

48 **EN** No, I'm single.

**SV** Nej, jag är ogift.

**IPA** [ nej | jaɣ ɛr ujift || ]

49 **EN** How old are you?

**SV** Hur gammal är du?

**IPA** [ hʉr ɡaməl ɛr dʉ || ]

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

**SV** Jag är tjugofem.

**IPA** [ jaɟ ɛr tʃʉɡufem || ]

51 **EN** Are you a student?

**SV** Är du student?

**IPA** [ ɛr dʉ stʉdɛnt || ]



52 **EN** Yes, I am.

**SV** Ja, det är jag.

**IPA** [ ja | d<sup>ə</sup> ɛr jaɣ || ]

53 **EN** Am I late?

**SV** Är jag sen?

**IPA** [ ɛr jaɣ sen || ]

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

**SV** Nej, du är i tid.

**IPA** [ nej | dʉ ɛr i tʰid || ]

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

**SV** Är din mamma hemma?

**IPA** [ ɛr din mama hema || ]

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

**SV** Nej, hon är ute.

**IPA** [ nej | hun ɛr ʉtə || ]

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

**SV** Är dina föräldrar hemma?

**IPA** [ ɛr dina føɛldrar hema || ]

58 **EN** No, they're out.

**SV** Nej, de är ute.

**IPA** [ nej | dɛ ɛr ʉtə || ]

59 **EN** Is it cold in your room?

**SV** Är det kallt i ditt rum?

**IPA** [ ɛr də kʰalt i dɪt rʉm || ]

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 ɛr fina || ɛr dɛ nya || ]

62 **EN** Yes, they are.

**SV** Ja, det är de.

**IPA** [ ja | dɐ ɛr dɛ || ]

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

**SV** Var är din mamma? Är hon hemma?

**IPA** [ var ɛr din mama || ɛr hun hema || ]

64 **EN** Where are you from?

**SV** Var är du ifrån?

**IPA** [ var ɛr dɐ ifron || ]

65 **EN** I'm from Canada.

**SV** Jag är ifrån Kanada.

**IPA** [ jɑɣ ɛr ifron kʰɪˈanada || ]

66 **EN** What color is your car?

**SV** Vad är det för färg på din bil?

**IPA** [ vad ɛr də fər fɛRJ pʰo din bil || ]

67 **EN** It's red.

**SV** Den är röd.

**IPA** [ den ɛr rød || ]

68 **EN** How old is Hassan?

**SV** Hur gammal är Hassan?

**IPA** [ hʉr gamal ɛr (...) || ]

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

**SV** Han är tjugofyra.

**IPA** [ han ɛr tʃʉgufyɾa || ]

70 **EN** How are your parents?

**SV** Hur mår dina föräldrar?

**IPA** [ hʉr mor dina fœrœldrʉr || ]

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

**SV** De mår bra.

**IPA** [ dœ mor bra || ]

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

**SV** De här vykortet är fina. Vad kostar de?

**IPA** [ dœ hœr vykʉtœn œr fina || vad kʰustar dœ || ]

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

**SV** De kostar en dollar.

**IPA** [ dɛ kʰustar en dɔlar || ]

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** [ dʰɛr hʉtɛlɛt ɛr intʰ so bra || varfɔr ɛr dʰ so dʏt || ]

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

**SV** Vad har du för telefonnummer?

**IPA** [ vad har dʉ fɔr tʰɛlɛfʉnɔmɛr || ]



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

**SV** Vem är den där mannen?

**IPA** [ vem ɛr den dɛr manen || ]

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

**SV** Han är chefen.

**IPA** [ han ɛr ʃɛfɛn || ]

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

**SV** Var är din vän?

**IPA** [ var ɛr din vɛn || ]

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

**SV** Hon är på toaletten.

**IPA** [ hun ɛr p<sup>h</sup>o t<sup>h</sup>ualeten || ]

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

**SV** Hur mår din pappa?

**IPA** [ hʉr mor din p<sup>h</sup>apa || ]

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

**SV** Han mår jättebra.

**IPA** [ han mor jɛtebra || ]

82 **EN** Are you tired?

**SV** Är du trött?

**IPA** [ ɛr dʊ tʰrœt || ]

83 **EN** Yes, I am.

**SV** Ja, det är jag.

**IPA** [ ja | dɐ ɛr jaɣ || ]

84 **EN** Are you hungry?

**SV** Är du hungrig?

**IPA** [ ɛr dʊ hʉŋrɛj || ]

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

**SV** Nej, men jag är törstig.

**IPA** [ nej | men jaɣ ɛr tʰœstɛj || ]

86 **EN** Is your friend Chinese?

**SV** Är din vän kinesisk?

**IPA** [ ɛr din vɛn ɕinesisk || ]

87 **EN** Yes, he is.

**SV** Ja, det är han.

**IPA** [ ja | dɐ ɛr han || ]

88 **EN** Are these your keys?

**SV** Är det här dina nycklar?

**IPA** [ ɛr də hɛr dina nyklar || ]

89 **EN** Yes, they are.

**SV** Ja, det är det.

**IPA** [ ja | də ɛr də || ]

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

**SV** Det där är min plats.

**IPA** [ də dɛr ɛr min pʰlats || ]

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

**SV** Nej, det är det inte.

**IPA** [ nej | d<sup>ə</sup> ɛr d<sup>ə</sup> int<sup>ə</sup> || ]

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

**SV** Var är kameran?

**IPA** [ var ɛr k<sup>h</sup>iameraɳ || ]

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

**SV** Den är i din väska.

**IPA** [ den ɛr i diɳ vɛskʲa || ]

94 **EN** Is your car blue?

**SV** Är din bil blå?

**IPA** [ ɛr din bil blo || ]

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

**SV** Nej, den är svart.

**IPA** [ nej | den ɛr svart || ]

96 **EN** Is Lisa from Toronto?

**SV** Är Lisa från Toronto?

**IPA** [ ɛr lisa frɔn (...) || ]

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

**SV** Nej, hon är amerikanska.

**IPA** [ nej | hun ɛr amerikʌnskʌ || ]

98 **EN** Am I late?

**SV** Är jag sen?

**IPA** [ ɛr jɑɣ sen || ]

99 **EN** Yes, you are.

**SV** Ja, det är du.

**IPA** [ ja | dɐ ɛr du || ]



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

**SV** Var kommer Layla ifrån?

**IPA** [ var k<sup>h</sup>umer (...) ifron || ]

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

**SV** Hon är från London.

**IPA** [ hun ɛr frɔn (...) || ]

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

**SV** Vad är det för färg på din väska?

**IPA** [ vad ɛr d<sup>ə</sup> fɔr fɛrj p<sup>h</sup>o din vɛskɪɑ || ]

103 **EN** It's black.

**SV** Den är svart.

**IPA** [ den ɛr svart || ]

104 **EN** Are you hungry?

**SV** Är du hungrig?

**IPA** [ ɛr du hʉŋrɛj || ]

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

**SV** Nej, det är jag inte.

**IPA** [ nej | dɐ ɛr jaɣ intɐ || ]

106 **EN** How's John?

**SV** Hur mår John?

**IPA** [ hʉr 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 dɛr kʰvɪnan || ]

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

**SV** Hon är min syster.

**IPA** [ hun ɛr min syster || ]

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

**SV** Är din mamma hemma?

**IPA** [ ɛr din mama hema || ]

111 **EN** How are your parents?

**SV** Hur mår dina föräldrar?

**IPA** [ hʉr mor dina fœrœldrar || ]

112 **EN** Is your job interesting?

**SV** Är ditt arbete intressant?

**IPA** [ ɛr dɪt ɑrβetⁱ intresant || ]

113 **EN** Are the stores open today?

**SV** Är affärerna öppna idag?

**IPA** [ ɛr afɛrɛnɐ ɔpnɑ idɑɣ || ]

114 **EN** Where are you from?

**SV** Var kommer du ifrån?

**IPA** [ var kʰumer dɥ ifron || ]

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

**SV** Är du intresserad av sport?

**IPA** [ ɛr dɐ intreserad av sport || ]

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

**SV** Är postkontoret nära här?

**IPA** [ ɛr pʰustkunturet nɛra hɛr || ]

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

**SV** Är dina barn i skolan?

**IPA** [ ɛr dina baŋ i skulan || ]

118 **EN** Why are you late?

**SV** Varför är du sen?

**IPA** [ varføɾ ɛɾ dʉ sen || ]

119 **EN** How are your children?

**SV** Hur mår dina barn?

**IPA** [ hʉɾ moɾ diːna baɳ || ]

120 **EN** They're fine.

**SV** De mår bra.

**IPA** [ dɛ moɾ bra || ]

121 **EN** Where's the bus stop?

**SV** Var är busshållplatsen?

**IPA** [ var ɛr bɛʂhɔlplatsɛn || ]

122 **EN** At the stoplight.

**SV** Vid trafikljuset.

**IPA** [ vid tʰrafikjuset || ]

123 **EN** How old are your children?

**SV** Hur gamla är dina barn?

**IPA** [ hʉr gamla ɛr dina baŋ || ]



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

**SV** Fem, sju och tio.

**IPA** [ fem | ɸɐ ɔχ tʰiu || ]

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

**SV** Hur mycket kostar de här apelsinerna?

**IPA** [ hʉr mykɐt kʰustar dɛ hɛr apɐlsinə | | ]

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

**SV** En dollar och femtio cents för ett pund.

**IPA** [ en dɔlar ɔχ fɛmtiu sɛnts fœr ɛt pʰʉnd || ]

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

**SV** Vad är din favoritsport?

**IPA** [ vad ɛr din favuritspuṭ || ]

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

**SV** Min favoritsport är skidåkning.

**IPA** [ min favuritspuṭ ɛr ʃiðɔknɪŋ || ]

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

**SV** Vem är mannen i det här fotot?

**IPA** [ vem ɛr manen i dʰɛr futut || ]

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

**SV** Det är min far.

**IPA** [ d̥ɐ ɛr min fɑr || ]

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

**SV** Vilken färg har dina nya skor?

**IPA** [ vɪlken fɛɾj har dina nya skur || ]

132 **EN** They're black.

**SV** De är svarta.

**IPA** [ dɛ ɛr svaɾɑ || ]

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

**SV** Vad heter du?

**IPA** [ vad heter dʊ || ]

134 **EN** I'm Brian.

**SV** Jag heter Brian.

**IPA** [ jaɪ heter (...) || ]

135 **EN** Are you Australian?

**SV** Är du australiensare?

**IPA** [ ɛr dʊ æstraliensarə || ]

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

**SV** Nej, jag är kanadensare.

**IPA** [ nej | jaɣ ɛr kʰjanadensarə || ]

137 **EN** How old are you?

**SV** Hur gammal är du?

**IPA** [ hʉr gamal ɛr dʉ || ]

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

**SV** Jag är trettio tre.

**IPA** [ jaɣ ɛr tʰretiutrə || ]

139 **EN** Are you a teacher?

**SV** Är du lärare?

**IPA** [ ɛr dʊ lɛrɑrə || ]

140 **EN** No, I'm a doctor.

**SV** Nej, jag är läkare.

**IPA** [ nej | jaɣ ɛr lɛkʲɑrə || ]

141 **EN** Are you married?

**SV** Är du gift?

**IPA** [ ɛr dʊ ɡɪft || ]

142 **EN** Yes, I am.

**SV** Ja, det är jag.

**IPA** [ ja | d<sup>ə</sup> ɛr jaɣ || ]

143 **EN** Is your wife a doctor?

**SV** Är din fru läkare?

**IPA** [ ɛr din frʉ lɛk'ar<sup>ə</sup> || ]

144 **EN** No, she's a teacher.

**SV** Nej, hon är lärare.

**IPA** [ nej | hun ɛr lɛrar<sup>ə</sup> || ]

145 **EN** Where is she from?

**SV** Var kommer hon ifrån?

**IPA** [ var k<sup>h</sup>umer hun ɪfron || ]

146 **EN** She's from Mexico.

**SV** Hon kommer ifrån Mexiko.

**IPA** [ hun k<sup>h</sup>umer 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** [ hʉr gamal ɛr hun || ]

150 **EN** She's twenty-six.

**SV** Hon är tjugosex.

**IPA** [ hun ɛr tʃʉguseks || ]

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

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

**IPA** [ ɛr dʊ ʝɪft || – nej | dʰɛ ɛr ʝɑɣ intʰ || ]

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

**SV** Är du törstig? – Ja, det är jag.

**IPA** [ ɛr dʊ tʰœʂtɛɪ || – ja | dʰɛ ɛr ʝɑɣ || ]

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

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

**IPA** [ ɛr dʰɛ kʰɔlt ɪdɑɣ || – nej | dʰɛ ɛr dʰɛ intʰ || ]

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

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

**IPA** [ ɛr dina hɛndɐ k<sup>h</sup>ala || – nej | d<sup>ə</sup> ɛr dɛ int<sup>ə</sup> || ]

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

**SV** Är det mörkt nu? – Ja, det är det.

**IPA** [ ɛr d<sup>ə</sup> mørkt nɯ || – ja | d<sup>ə</sup> ɛr d<sup>ə</sup> || ]

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

**SV** Är du lärare? – Ja, det är jag.

**IPA** [ ɛr dʉ lɛrar<sup>ə</sup> || – ja | d<sup>ə</sup> ɛr jaɣ || ]

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

**SV** Jag arbetar. Jag tittar inte på TV.

**IPA** [ jaɣ arbetar || jaɣ tʰɪtar intə pʰo tʰv || ]

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

**SV** Barbara laser en tidning.

**IPA** [ (...) laser en tʰɪdnɪŋ || ]

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

**SV** Hon äter inte.

**IPA** [ hun ɛter intə || ]

160 **EN** The phone is ringing.

**SV** Telefonen ringer.

**IPA** [ tʰelefunen rɪŋər || ]

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

**SV** Vi äter middag.

**IPA** [ vi ɛtər mɪdɑɣ || ]

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

**SV** Du lyssnar inte på mig.

**IPA** [ dʉ lyssnar ɪntə pʰo mɛj || ]

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

**SV** Barnen gör sina hemläxor.

**IPA** [ baɳen jør sina hemleksur || ]

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

**SV** Var snäll och var tyst. Jag arbetar.

**IPA** [ var sneɪ ɔχ var tʰyst || jaɣ arbetar || ]

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

**SV** Vädret är fint. Det regnar inte.

**IPA** [ vɛdret ɛr fint || dɐ regnar intɐ || ]

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

**SV** Var är barnen? – De leker i parken.

**IPA** [ var ɛr baŋən || – dɛ 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 ɛtər mɪdɑɣ nʉ || kʰʲan jaɣ riŋɑ dɛj sɛnɑrə || ]

168 **EN** I'm not watching TV.

**SV** Jag tittar inte på TV.

**IPA** [ jaɣ tʰɪtar intə pʰo tʰv || ]

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

**SV** Hon äter ett äpple.

**IPA** [ hun ɛtɐ et ɛppl̩ə || ]

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

**SV** Han väntar på bussen.

**IPA** [ han vɛntar pʰo bɛsɛn || ]

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

**SV** De spelar fotboll.

**IPA** [ dɛ spɛlar futbɔl || ]



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

**SV** Han ligger på golvet.

**IPA** [ han lɪɡɐr p<sup>h</sup>o gulvet || ]

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

**SV** Vi äter frukost.

**IPA** [ vi ɛtɐ frʉkʉst || ]

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

**SV** Hon sitter på bordet.

**IPA** [ hun sɪtɐ p<sup>h</sup>o buɖɛt || ]

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

**SV** Han är i köket. Han lagar mat.

**IPA** [ han ɛr i køket || 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 simar 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 ɛr hɛr p<sup>h</sup>o semester || vi bur p<sup>h</sup>o et hutel vid stranden || ]

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

**SV** Var är Tara? – Hon duschar.

**IPA** [ var ɛr (...) || - hun dʊʃʃar || ]

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

**SV** De bygger ett nytt hotel i centrum.

**IPA** [ dɛ byʒer et nyt hutel i sentrum || ]

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

**SV** Jag går nu, hejdå.

**IPA** [ jɑɣ ɡor nʉ | hejdo || ]

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

**SV** Hon äter inte middag.

**IPA** [ hun ɛtər intə mɪdɑɣ || ]

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

**SV** Hon tittar på TV.

**IPA** [ hun tʰɪtɑr pʰo tʰv || ]

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

**SV** Hon sitter på golvet.

**IPA** [ hun sɪtər p<sup>h</sup>o gulvet || ]

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

**SV** Hon läser en bok.

**IPA** [ hun læsər en buk || ]

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

**SV** Han spelar inte på pianot.

**IPA** [ han spelər ɪntə p<sup>h</sup>o p<sup>h</sup>ianut || ]

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<sup>h</sup>o sɛj en hat || ]

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

**SV** Han skriver inte ett brev.

**IPA** [ han skriver int<sup>ə</sup> et brev || ]

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

**SV** Jag tvättar inte håret.

**IPA** [ jaɣ tʰvɛtar intə hɔrɛt || ]

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

**SV** Det snöar inte.

**IPA** [ də snøar intə || ]

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

**SV** Jag sitter inte på en stol.

**IPA** [ jaɣ sɪtɛr intə pʰo en stul || ]

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

**SV** Jag äter inte.

**IPA** [ jaɪ ɛtər ɪntə || ]

194 **EN** It's raining.

**SV** Det regnar.

**IPA** [ dɪ rɛŋnɑr || ]

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

**SV** Jag studerar inte engelska.

**IPA** [ jaɪ stʊdɛrɑr ɪntə ɛŋɛlskɑ || ]



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

**SV** Jag lyssnar på musik.

**IPA** [ jaɣ lyssnar p<sup>h</sup>o mʉsik || ]

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

**SV** Solen skiner inte.

**IPA** [ sulen ʃiner int<sup>ə</sup> || ]

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

**SV** Jag har på mig mina skor.

**IPA** [ jaɣ har p<sup>h</sup>o mej mina skur || ]

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

**SV** Jag läser inte tidningen.

**IPA** [ jaɣ lɛsɐ intə tʰidnɪŋen || ]

200 **EN** Are you feeling okay?

**SV** Mår du bra?

**IPA** [ mor dɐ bra || ]

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

**SV** Ja, jag mår bra.

**IPA** [ ja | jaɣ mor bra || ]

202 **EN** Is it raining?

**SV** Regnar det?

**IPA** [ reɲnar d<sup>ə</sup> || ]

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

**SV** Ja, ta med dig ett paraply.

**IPA** [ ja | t<sup>h</sup>a med dɛj et p<sup>h</sup>araply || ]

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

**SV** Varför har du på dig en rock?

**IPA** [ varf<sup>ø</sup>r har d<sup>u</sup> p<sup>h</sup>o dɛj en ruk || ]

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

**SV** Det är inte kallt.

**IPA** [ d̥ə ɛr int̪ə kʰjalt || ]

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 læser en tʰidnɪŋ || ]

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

**SV** Vad gör barnen?

**IPA** [ vad jør banen || ]

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

**SV** De tittar på TV.

**IPA** [ de tʰɪtar pʰo tʰv || ]

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

**SV** Vart går hon?

**IPA** [ vaɾ gor hun || ]

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

**SV** Vem väntar du på?

**IPA** [ vem ventar dɐ pʰo || ]

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

**SV** Väntar du på John?

**IPA** [ ventar dɐ pʰo juhn || ]

213 **EN** Are you leaving now?

**SV** Går du nu?

**IPA** [ gor dɐ nu || ]

214 **EN** Yes, I am.

**SV** Ja, det gör jag.

**IPA** [ ja | d<sup>ə</sup> jør jaɣ || ]

215 **EN** Is Chris working today?

**SV** Arbetar Chris idag?

**IPA** [ arbetar (...) idaɣ || ]

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

**SV** Nej, det gör han inte.

**IPA** [ nej | d<sup>ə</sup> jør han int<sup>ə</sup> || ]

217 **EN** Is the sun shining?

**SV** Skiner solen?

**IPA** [ ʃiner sulen || ]

218 **EN** Yes, it is.

**SV** Ja, det gör den.

**IPA** [ ja | d<sup>ə</sup> jør den || ]

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

**SV** Bor dina vänner på ett hotell?

**IPA** [ bur dina v<sup>n</sup>er p<sup>h</sup>o et hutel || ]



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

**SV** Nej, de bor hos mig.

**IPA** [ nej | dɛ bur hus mɛj || ]

221 **EN** Are you watching TV?

**SV** Tittar du på TV?

**IPA** [ tʰɪtar dʊ pʰo tʰv || ]

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

**SV** Nej, jag kan stänga av den.

**IPA** [ nej | jaɣ kʰan stɛŋa av den || ]

223 **EN** Are you leaving now?

**SV** Går du nu?

**IPA** [ ɡɔɾ dɐ nu || ]

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

**SV** Ja, vi ses imorgon.

**IPA** [ ja | vi ses imɔɾɡʊn || ]

225 **EN** Is it raining?

**SV** Regnar det?

**IPA** [ ɾɛŋnɑɾ dɐ || ]

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

**SV** Nej, inte just nu.

**IPA** [ nej | int<sup>ə</sup> ʃʊst nʊ || ]

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

**SV** Tycker du om filmen?

**IPA** [ tʰyˌker dʊ ʊm filmen || ]

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

**SV** Ja, den är väldigt kul.

**IPA** [ ja | den ɛr vɛldɪjt kʰʊl || ]

229 **EN** Does the clock work?

**SV** Fungerar klockan?

**IPA** [ fʉŋerɑr kʰlukʌn || ]

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

**SV** Nej, den är trasig.

**IPA** [ nej | den ɛr tʰrasej || ]

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

**SV** Väntar du på en buss?

**IPA** [ vɛntɑr dʉ pʰo en bɛs || ]

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

**SV** Nej, jag väntar på en taxi.

**IPA** [ nej | jaɣ vɛntar pʰo en tʰaksi || ]

233 **EN** What are you reading?

**SV** Vad läser du?

**IPA** [ vad læsɐ dʉ || ]

234 **EN** Where is she going?

**SV** Vart går hon?

**IPA** [ vaɾ ɡor hun || ]

235 **EN** What are you eating?

**SV** Vad äter du?

**IPA** [ vad ɛtɐ dʉ || ]

236 **EN** Why are you crying?

**SV** Varför gråter du?

**IPA** [ varføɾ ɣrøtɐ dʉ || ]

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

**SV** Vad tittar de på?

**IPA** [ vad tʰɪtɑɾ dɛ pʰo || ]

238 **EN** Why is he laughing?

**SV** Varför skrattar han?

**IPA** [ varføʀ skratar han || ]

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

**SV** Lyssnar du på mig?

**IPA** [ lyssnar dʉ pʰo mɛj || ]

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

**SV** Vart går dina vänner?

**IPA** [ vart ɡor dina vɛnɛr || ]

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

**SV** Tittar dina föräldrar på TV?

**IPA** [ tʰɪtɑr dɪnɑ fœrɛldrɑr pʰo tʰv || ]

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

**SV** Vad lagar Claire för mat?

**IPA** [ vad lagɑr (...) fœr mɑt || ]

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

**SV** Varför tittar du på mig?

**IPA** [ varfør tʰɪtɑr dʉ pʰo mɛj || ]



244 **EN** Is the bus coming?

**SV** Kommer bussen?

**IPA** [ kʰumer bəsen || ]

245 **EN** Are you watching TV?

**SV** Tittar du på TV?

**IPA** [ tʰɪtar dʌ pʰo tʰv || ]

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

**SV** Nej, det gör jag inte.

**IPA** [ nej | də jør jaɣ intə || ]

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

**SV** Har du på dig en armbandsklocka?

**IPA** [ har dɐ pʰo dɛj en armbandsklukʲa || ]

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

**SV** Nej, det har jag inte.

**IPA** [ nej | dɐ har jaɣ intɐ || ]

249 **EN** Is he eating something?

**SV** Äter han någonting?

**IPA** [ ɛtɐ han noguntɪŋ || ]

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

**SV** Nej, det gör han inte.

**IPA** [ nej | d<sup>ə</sup> jør han int<sup>ə</sup> || ]

251 **EN** Is it raining?

**SV** Regnar det?

**IPA** [ reɲnar d<sup>ə</sup> || ]

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

**SV** Nej, det gör det inte.

**IPA** [ nej | d<sup>ə</sup> jør d<sup>ə</sup> int<sup>ə</sup> || ]

253 **EN** Are you sitting on the floor?

**SV** Sitter du på golvet?

**IPA** [ sɪtər dʌ pʰo ɡʊlvet || ]

254 **EN** Yes, I am.

**SV** Ja, det gör jag.

**IPA** [ ja | dɐ jør jaɣ || ]

255 **EN** Are you feeling all right?

**SV** Mår du bra?

**IPA** [ mor dʌ bra || ]

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

**SV** Nej, det gör jag inte.

**IPA** [ nej | d<sup>ə</sup> jør jaɣ int<sup>ə</sup> || ]

257 **EN** They're looking at their books.

**SV** De tittar på deras böcker.

**IPA** [ dɛ tʰɪtar pʰo deras bæker || ]

258 **EN** They read a lot.

**SV** De läser mycket.

**IPA** [ dɛ læser myket || ]

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

**SV** Han äter glass.

**IPA** [ han ɛtər 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** [ jaɣ arbetar pʰo et kʰuntur || ]

262 **EN** My brother works in a bank.

**SV** Min bror arbetar på en bank.

**IPA** [ min brur arbetar p<sup>h</sup>o 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 fœrœldrar bur i (...) || ]

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

**SV** Det regnar mycket på vintern.

**IPA** [ d<sup>ə</sup> reɲnar mʏkɛt p<sup>h</sup>o vɪntɐŋ || ]

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

**SV** Mike äter lunch hemma varje dag.

**IPA** [ (...) ɛtɐ lʉnɕ hɛma varj<sup>ə</sup> daɣ || ]

267 **EN** I like big cities.

**SV** Jag tycker om stora städer.

**IPA** [ jaɣ t<sup>h</sup>ʏkɐr ʊm stʊra stɛdɐr || ]



268 **EN** Your English is good.

**SV** Din engelska är bra.

**IPA** [ dɪn ɛŋɡlɪʃkə ɪz brə || ]

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

**SV** Du pratar engelska bra.

**IPA** [ dʌ pʁatɑr ɛŋɡlɪʃkə brə || ]

270 **EN** Minoru works very hard.

**SV** Minoru arbetar hårt.

**IPA** [ (... ) ɑrβɛtɑr hɔɾt || ]

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

**SV** Han börjar halv åtta.

**IPA** [ han bɔrjar halv ɔta || ]

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

**SV** Och han slutar klockan åtta på kvällen.

**IPA** [ ɔχ han slɛtar kʰlukʲan ɔta pʰo kʰvɛlɐn || ]

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

**SV** Jorden går runt solen.

**IPA** [ juðɛn gɔr rʉnt sulɐn || ]

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

**SV** Vi gör många olika saker på vår lediga tid.

**IPA** [ vi jør mʌnɔ̃ɑ ulikɑ sɑkɐ pʰo vor ledigɑ tʰid || ]

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

**SV** Det kostar mycket pengar.

**IPA** [ d̥ kʰustɑr mʏkɐt pʰɛŋɑr || ]

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

**SV** Hon går alltid till arbetet tidigt.

**IPA** [ hun gɔr ɑltid tʰɪl ɑrɐtɐt tʰidɪjt || ]

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

**SV** Hon kommer alltid till arbetet tidigt.

**IPA** [ hun k<sup>h</sup>umer altid t<sup>h</sup>ɪl arbetet t<sup>h</sup>idijt || ]

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

**SV** Vi sover ofta sent på helgerna.

**IPA** [ vi suver ufta sent p<sup>h</sup>o heljeɳa || ]

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

**SV** Megumi brukar spela tennis på söndagarna.

**IPA** [ (...) bræk<sup>i</sup>ar spela t<sup>h</sup>enis p<sup>h</sup>o søndagaɳa || ]

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

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

**IPA** [ jaɣ brʊkɪar ɪbland go tʰɪl arbetet | mən ɪntə ufta || ]

281 **EN** She reads.

**SV** Hon läser.

**IPA** [ hun læser || ]

282 **EN** He thinks.

**SV** Han tänker.

**IPA** [ han tʰæŋkər || ]

283 **EN** It flies.

**SV** Den- det flyger

**IPA** [ den- d<sup>ə</sup> 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 slʊtar || ]

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** [ de bur i et vɛldiɣt stuːt hʉs || ]

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

**SV** Hon äter mycket frukt.

**IPA** [ hun ɛtɐ mykɛt frʉkt || ]

290 **EN** He plays tennis.

**SV** Han spelar tennis.

**IPA** [ han spɛlar tʰɛnɪs || ]

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

**SV** Vi går ofta på bio.

**IPA** [ vi gɔr ʉfta pʰo biu || ]



292 **EN** He sleeps seven hours a night.

**SV** Han sover sju timmar per natt.

**IPA** [ han suvɐ ʃʏ tʰɪmar pʰɐr nat || ]

293 **EN** She speaks four languages.

**SV** Hon pratar fyra språk.

**IPA** [ hun pʰratar fyra sprok || ]

294 **EN** Banks usually open at nine in the morning.

**SV** Banker brukar öppna nio på morgonen.

**IPA** [ banker brʊkʲar œpna niu pʰo mʊrgʊnɐn || ]

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

**SV** Museet stänger fem på eftermiddagen.

**IPA** [ mʊseet stɛŋer fem pʰo eftermɪdajen || ]

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 ʉt matematik tʰɪl baŋ || ]

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

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

**IPA** [ mɪt arbetə ɛr vɛldɪjt intresant || jaɣ tʰrɛfar moŋa 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 ɛr altid smʊtsɛj || han tʰvɛtar den aldɾɛj || ]

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

**SV** Mat är dyrt. Den kostar mycket pengar.

**IPA** [ mat ɛr dʏɾt || den kʰustar mykɛt pʰɛŋar || ]

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

**SV** Skor är dyra. De kostar mycket pengar.

**IPA** [ skur ɛr dʏra || dɛ kʰustar mykɛt pʰɛŋar || ]

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

**SV** Vatten kokar vid 100 grader celsius.

**IPA** [ vaten kʰukɑr vid 100 ɣrader selsiʊs || ]

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 ɛr guda vɛnɛr || jaɣ tʰɣker um hɛnə ɔχ hun tʰɣker um mɛj || ]

303 **EN** She always arrives early.

**SV** Hon anländer alltid tidigt.

**IPA** [ hun anlɛndɛr altid tʰidɪjt || ]

304 **EN** I never go to the movies alone.

**SV** Jag går aldrig på bio ensam.

**IPA** [ jaɣ ɡor aldrɛj p<sup>h</sup>o biu ɛnsam || ]

305 **EN** She always works hard.

**SV** Hon arbetar alltid hårt.

**IPA** [ hun ɑrɛtar altid hɔɾ || ]

306 **EN** Children usually like chocolate.

**SV** Barn brukar tycka om choklad.

**IPA** [ baŋ brʊkar t<sup>h</sup>ɪk<sup>a</sup> um ʃoklad || ]

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 glömmmer ofta folks namn.

**IPA** [ jaɣ ɣlœmer ofta fulks namn || ]

309 **EN** He never watches TV.

**SV** Han tittar aldrig på TV.

**IPA** [ han tʰɪtar aldɾej pʰo tʰv || ]

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

**SV** Vi brukar äta middag halv sju.

**IPA** [ vi brʊkɪar ɛta mɪdɔɣ halv ɧʊ || ]

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

**SV** Hon har alltid på sig fina kläder.

**IPA** [ hun har altid pʰo sɛj fina kʰlɛdɛr || ]

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

**SV** Jag brukar titta på TV på kvällen.

**IPA** [ jaɣ brʊkɪar tʰɪta pʰo tʰv pʰo kʰvɛlɛn || ]

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

**SV** Jag läser aldrig i sängen.

**IPA** [ jɑɣ lɛsɐr ɔldrɛj i sɛŋən || ]

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

**SV** Jag går ofta upp innan sju.

**IPA** [ jɑɣ ɡɔr ʊftɑ ʊp ɪnɑn ɕʊ || ]

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

**SV** Jag tar alltid bussen till arbetet.

**IPA** [ jɑɣ tʰɑr ɔltɪd bʊsɛn tʰɪl ɑrɛtɛt || ]



316 **EN** I usually go to school by bus.

**SV** Jag brukar ta bussen till skolan.

**IPA** [ jɑɣ brʊkɪɑr tʰɑ bʊsɛn tʰɪl skulɑn || ]

317 **EN** I always drink coffee in the morning.

**SV** Jag dricker alltid kaffe på morgonen.

**IPA** [ jɑɣ drɪkɛr ɑltɪd kʰjɑfə pʰɑ mɔrgʊnɛn || ]

318 **EN** She doesn't drink coffee.

**SV** Hon dricker inte kaffe

**IPA** [ hʊn drɪkɛr ɪntə kʰjɑfə ]

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

**SV** Han tycker inte om sitt arbete.

**IPA** [ han tʰyker intə um sɪt arbetə || ]

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

**SV** Jag dricker kaffe, men jag dricker inte te.

**IPA** [ jaɣ driker kʰɛfə | mən jaɣ driker intə tʰe || ]

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

**SV** Hon dricker te, men hon dricker inte kaffe.

**IPA** [ hun driker tʰe | mən hun driker intə kʰɛfə || ]

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

**SV** Du arbetar inte väldigt hårt.

**IPA** [ dʌ ɑrβetɑr intə vɛldɪjt hɔɾ || ]

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

**SV** Vi tittar inte på TV ofta.

**IPA** [ vi tʰɪtɑr intə pʰo tʰv uftɑ || ]

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

**SV** Vädret brukar vara fint.

**IPA** [ vɛdret brʊkɑr vɑrɑ fɪnt || ]

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

**SV** Det regnar inte ofta.

**IPA** [ d̥ə ˈrɛŋnar ɪntə ʊfta || ]

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

**SV** De känner inte många människor.

**IPA** [ dɛ ˈkʏnɐr ɪntə maŋa mɛniskur || ]

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

**SV** De har inte många vänner.

**IPA** [ dɛ har ɪntə maŋa vɛnɐr || ]

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

**SV** Jag tycker inte om fotboll.

**IPA** [ jaɣ tʰyker intə um futbəl || ]

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

**SV** Han tycker inte om fotboll.

**IPA** [ han tʰyker intə um futbəl || ]

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** [ jaɣ tʰyker intə um hunum ɔχ han tʰyker intə um mej  
|| ]

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

**SV** Min bil förbrukar inte så mycket bensin.

**IPA** [ min bil fɔrbruˈkaːr intə so mykət bɛnsin || ]

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

**SV** Ibland är han sen, men inte ofta.

**IPA** [ ibland ɛr han sɛn | mɛn intə ufta || ]

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

**SV** Jag tycker inte om att tvätta bilen.

**IPA** [ jaɣ tʰyˌkɛr intə um at tʰvɛta bɛlɛn || ]

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

**SV** Jag gör det inte ofta.

**IPA** [ jɑɣ jør d<sup>ə</sup> int<sup>ə</sup> ufta || ]

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

**SV** Hon pratar spanska, men hon pratar inte italienska.

**IPA** [ hun p<sup>h</sup>ratar spansk<sup>i</sup>a | men hun p<sup>h</sup>ratar int<sup>ə</sup> italiensk<sup>i</sup>a || ]

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

**SV** Han gör inte sitt arbete så väldigt bra.

**IPA** [ han jør int<sup>ə</sup> sɪt arbet<sup>ə</sup> so vɛldɪjt bra || ]

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

**SV** Hon brukar inte äta frukost.

**IPA** [ hun brʊkʌr intə ɛtə frʉkʊst || ]

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

**SV** Jag spelar inte piano så väldigt bra.

**IPA** [ jɑg spelar intə pʰiʌnu so vɛldiɟt bra || ]

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

**SV** Hon spelar inte piano så väldigt bra.

**IPA** [ hun spelar intə pʰiʌnu so vɛldiɟt bra || ]



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

**SV** De vet inte mitt telefonnummer.

**IPA** [ dɛ vet intə mɪt tʰelefunømer || ]

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

**SV** Vi arbetar inte väldigt hårt.

**IPA** [ vi arbetar intə vɛldɪjt hɔɾt || ]

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

**SV** David har ingen bil.

**IPA** [ (...) har ɪŋen bɪl || ]

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

**SV** Du gör inte samma sak varje dag.

**IPA** [ dʌ jør intə sama sak varjə daɣ || ]

344 **EN** They like classical music.

**SV** De tycker om klassisk music.

**IPA** [ dɛ tʰyker um kʰlasisk mʊsik || ]

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

**SV** Hon tycker inte om jazzmusik.

**IPA** [ hun tʰyker intə um jazzmʊsik || ]

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

**SV** Jag tycker om rockmusik.

**IPA** [ jɑɣ tʰyker um rukmʉsik || ]

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

**SV** De tycker inte om boxning.

**IPA** [ dɛ tʰyker intə um buksniŋ || ]

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

**SV** Hon tycker inte om baseboll.

**IPA** [ hun tʰyker intə um basebøl || ]

349 **EN** I like tennis.

**SV** Jag tycker om tennis.

**IPA** [ jɑɣ 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 intə um akʃunfilmer || ]

352 **EN** I like romantic movies.

**SV** Jag tycker om romantiska filmer.

**IPA** [ jaɣ tʰyker um rumantiskia filmer || ]

353 **EN** I never watch TV.

**SV** Jag ser aldrig på TV.

**IPA** [ jaɣ ser aldreɣ pʰo tʰv || ]

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

**SV** Jag ser inte ofta på TV.

**IPA** [ jaɣ ser intə 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** [ jaɣ tʰyker intə 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 okʲa pʰo sin sykel varjə daɣ || ]

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

**SV** De tycker alltid om att äta på restaurang.

**IPA** [ dɛ tʰyker altid um at ɛta pʰo restaʊraŋ || ]

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

**SV** Jag tycker aldrig om att åka tåg.

**IPA** [ jɑɣ tʰyker aldɐj um at okʲɑ tʰoɣ || ]

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** [ jɑɣ fɔr nyheter varjəː dɑɣ | mɛn ɪblɑnd læser jɑɣ dem ɪntə || ]

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

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

**IPA** [ han har ɛn bil mɛn han ɑnvəndɛr dɛn ɪntə sɔ vɛldɪjt uftɑ || ]

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** [ hans vɛnɛr tʰyker um filmer | men de brʊkɪar tʰɪta pʰo 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 ɛr gɪft | men hun bɛr ɪnɛn rɪŋ || ]

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** [ jaɟ vɛt intʰa mykɛt um pʰulitik | jaɟ ɛr intʰa ɪntɾɛsɛrad av dʰa || ]



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<sup>ə</sup> hɛr hutelet ɛr int<sup>ə</sup> dʏt || d<sup>ə</sup> k<sup>h</sup>ustar int<sup>ə</sup> mykət at bu hɛr || ]

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 nɛra us | mɛn vi sɛr hunum int<sup>ə</sup> ufta || ]

366 **EN** She speaks four languages.

**SV** Hon pratar fyra språk.

**IPA** [ hun p<sup>h</sup>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** [ jaɣ tʰyker intə um mit arbetə || də ɛr vɛldɪjt tʰroːɕɪt  
|| ]

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

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

**IPA** [ var ɛr han || - ʊsɛkta | jaɣ vɛt intə || ]

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 ɛr en vɛldɪjt tʰyst pʰɛʂun || hun pʰratar intə so  
myket || ]

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

**SV** Han dricker mycket kaffe. Det är hans favoritdryck.

**IPA** [ han driker myket k<sup>h</sup>iafə || də ɛr hans favuritdryk || ]

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

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

**IPA** [ də ɛr intə sant || jaɟ t<sup>h</sup>rur intə p<sup>h</sup>o də || ]

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

**SV** Det är en väldigt vacker bild.

**IPA** [ də ɛr en vɛldiɟt vakɐr bild || ]

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

**SV** Han är vegetarian. Han äter inte kött.

**IPA** [ han ɛr vejɛtarian || han ɛtɐ intə ˌkœt || ]

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

**SV** Arbetar du på söndag?

**IPA** [ arbetar du pʰo sœndaɣ || ]

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

**SV** Bor dina vänner nära här?

**IPA** [ bur dina vɛnɐ nɛra hɛr || ]

376 **EN** Does Emily play tennis?

**SV** Spelar Emily tennis?

**IPA** [ spelar (...) t<sup>h</sup>enis || ]

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

**SV** Var bor dina föräldrar?

**IPA** [ var bor dina fœrœldrar || ]

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

**SV** Hur ofta tvättar du ditt hår?

**IPA** [ hœr ufta t<sup>h</sup>vætɑr dœ dɪt hœr || ]

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

**SV** Vad betyder det här ordet?

**IPA** [ vad betyder d<sup>ə</sup> hɛr ʊdɛt || ]

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

**SV** Hur mycket kostar det att flyga till New York?

**IPA** [ hʉr mykɛt k<sup>h</sup>ustar d<sup>ə</sup> at flyga t<sup>h</sup>ɪl (...) || ]

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

**SV** Äter du alltid frukost?

**IPA** [ ɛtɛr dʉ altɪd frʉkʉst || ]

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

**SV** Ringer Wenjie dig någon gång?

**IPA** [ rɪŋer (...) dɛj noɡun ɡaŋ || ]

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

**SV** Vad brukar du göra på helgerna?

**IPA** [ vad brʉkʌr dʉ jʊrɑ pʰo heljɛŋɑ || ]

384 **EN** Do they like music?

**SV** Tycker du om music?

**IPA** [ tʰʏkɛr dʉ um mʉsɪk || ]

385 **EN** Does he like music?

**SV** Tycker han om music?

**IPA** [ tʰyker han um mʊsɪk || ]

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

**SV** Talar dina föräldrar engelska?

**IPA** [ tʰalar dina fœrɛldrar ɛŋɛlskʰa || ]

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

**SV** Arbetar din pappa hårt?

**IPA** [ arbetar din pʰapa hɔɾt || ]



388 **EN** Does your sister live in Canada?

**SV** Bor din syster i Kanada?

**IPA** [ bʊr dɪn sɪstər i kʰɪˈnɑːdə || ]

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

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

**IPA** [ jɑɣ tʰɪkər ʊm ʃʊklad || ɔχ dɐ || tʰɪkər dɐ ʊm  
ʃʊklad || ]

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

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

**IPA** [ jɑɣ spɛlar tʰɛnɪs || ɔχ dɐ || spɛlar dɐ tʰɛnɪs || ]

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** [ dʌ bur nəɾə hɛr || ɔχ (...) || bur han nəɾə hɛr || ]

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 tʰenis || ɔχ hans vɛnɐr || spelar dɛ tʰenis || ]

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

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

**IPA** [ dʌ tʰalar ɛŋɛlskʰɑ || ɔχ din brʊr || tʰalar han ɛŋɛlskʰɑ || ]

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** [ jaχ jør yuga varjə murgun || ɔχ dɐ || jør dɐ yuga varjə 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 afɛrer || ɔχ (...) || reser han ufta i afɛrer || ]

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** [ jaχ vil bli berømd || ɔχ dɐ || vil dɐ bli berømd || ]

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

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

**IPA** [ dʰa arbetar hɔt || ɔχ (...) || arbetar hun hɔt || ]

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

**SV** Var bor dina föräldrar?

**IPA** [ var bur dina fœrœldrar || ]

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

**SV** Går du alltid upp tidigt?

**IPA** [ gor dʰa altid œp tʰidijt || ]

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

**SV** Hur ofta ser du på TV?

**IPA** [ hʉr ufta ser dʉ pʰo tʰv || ]

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

**SV** Vad vill du ha till middag?

**IPA** [ vad vɪl dʉ ha tʰɪl mɪdɑɣ || ]

402 **EN** Do you like football?

**SV** Tycker du om fotboll?

**IPA** [ tʰʏker dʉ um futbəl || ]

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

**SV** Tycker din bror om fotboll?

**IPA** [ tʰyker din brur um futbøl || ]

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

**SV** Vad gör du på din fritid?

**IPA** [ vad jør dɘ 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** [ ɡɔr dɐ nɔɡʊnsɪn pʰo biu || ]

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

**SV** Vad betyder det här ordet?

**IPA** [ vad betyðer dɐ hɛr ʊdɛt || ]

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

**SV** Hur ofta snöat det här?

**IPA** [ hʊr ʊfta snøat dɐ hɛr || ]

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

**SV** Vilken tid brukar du gå och lägga dig?

**IPA** [ vilken tʰid brʊkʲar dʊ go ɔχ lɛɡa dɛj || ]

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

**SV** Hur mycket kostar det att ringa till Mexiko?

**IPA** [ hʊr mykɛt kʰustar dɐ at riŋɡa tʰɪl mɛksiku || ]

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

**SV** Vad brukar du äta till frukost?

**IPA** [ vad brʊkʲar dʊ ɛtɑ tʰɪl frʊkʊst || ]



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

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

**IPA** [ tʰɪtɑr dɐ mykɐt pʰo tʰv || — nej | də jør jaɣ intə || ]

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 dɐ i ɛn stur stad || – nej | də jør jaɣ intə || ]

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

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

**IPA** [ brʉkʲɑr dɐ okʲɑ sykel || – nej | də brʉkʲɑr jaɣ intə || ]

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

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

**IPA** [ reŋnar d<sup>ə</sup> mykət dɛr dʌ bur || – nej | int<sup>ə</sup> mykət || ]

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

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

**IPA** [ spelar dʌ p<sup>h</sup>ianu || – nej | d<sup>ə</sup> jør jɑɣ int<sup>ə</sup> || ]

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

**SV** Zhirong tittar på TV.

**IPA** [ (...) t<sup>h</sup>ɪtar p<sup>h</sup>o t<sup>h</sup>v || ]

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

**SV** Han spelar inte gitarr.

**IPA** [ han spelar intə 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 | ɔχ han spelar vɛldɪjt 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<sup>ə</sup> jitar nʌ || ]

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<sup>ə</sup> jør han int<sup>ə</sup> || ]

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

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

**IPA** [ spɛlar han ʝitar || – ja | d<sup>ə</sup> jør han || ]

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

**SV** Var snäll och var tyst. Jag arbetar.

**IPA** [ var snɛl ɔχ var t<sup>h</sup>yست || jaχ arbetar || ]

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

**SV** Yiting tar en dusch just nu.

**IPA** [ (...) t<sup>h</sup>ar en dʊsχ juست nu || ]

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

**SV** Ta med dig ett paraply. Det regnar.

**IPA** [ tʰɑ med dɛj et pʰaraply || dⁱ regnar || ]

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

**SV** Du kan stänga av TVn. Jag tittar inte.

**IPA** [ dʉ kʰian stɛŋɑ av tʰvn || jaɟ tʰɪtar intⁱ || ]

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

**SV** Varför är du under bordet? Vad gör du?

**IPA** [ varføɾ ɛɾ dʉ ʉnder buɖet || vad jøɾ dʉ || ]

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

**SV** Jag arbetar varje dag från nio till halv sex.

**IPA** [ jaɣ arbetar varjə daɣ frɒn niu tʰɪl halv seks || ]

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

**SV** Howard tar en dusch varje morgon.

**IPA** [ (...) tʰar en dʊsɕ varjə murgun || ]

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

**SV** Det regnar mycket på vintern.

**IPA** [ də reŋnar mʏkət pʰo vintən || ]

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

**SV** Jag tittar inte så väldigt ofta på TV.

**IPA** [ jɑɣ tʰɪtar intə so vɛldɪjt ufta pʰo tʰv || ]

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

**SV** Vad brukar du göra på helgerna?

**IPA** [ vad brʊkɑr dʊ jøra pʰo heljɛnɑ || ]

435 **EN** Do you like her?

**SV** Tycker du om henne?

**IPA** [ tʰyker dʊ um hɛnə || ]



436 **EN** Do you love her?

**SV** Älskar du henne?

**IPA** [ ɛlskɑr dʊ hɛnə || ]

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

**SV** Vill du veta svaret?

**IPA** [ vɪl dʊ vɛtɑ svɑrɛt || ]

438 **EN** Do you understand me?

**SV** Förstår du mig?

**IPA** [ fœʂtɔr dʊ mɛj || ]

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

**SV** Kommer du ihåg den där dagen?

**IPA** [ k<sup>h</sup>umer d̥ ihoɣ den d̊ɛr dajɛn || ]

440 **EN** It depends on you.

**SV** Det beror på dig.

**IPA** [ d̊ə berur p<sup>h</sup>o dɛj || ]

441 **EN** What do you prefer?

**SV** Vad föredrar du?

**IPA** [ vad fœredrar d̥ || ]

442 **EN** Do you hate me?

**SV** Hatar du mig?

**IPA** [ hatar dʊ mɛj || ]

443 **EN** What do you need?

**SV** Vad behöver du?

**IPA** [ vad behøver dʊ || ]

444 **EN** What do you mean?

**SV** Vad menar du?

**IPA** [ vad menar dʊ || ]

445 **EN** Do you believe me?

**SV** Tror du mig?

**IPA** [ tʰrur dɐ mɛj || ]

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

**SV** Jag tror inte på dig.

**IPA** [ jaɣ tʰrur intə pʰo dɛj || ]

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

**SV** Glömmmer du svaret?

**IPA** [ ɣlœmer dɐ 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 nʉ || ]

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

**SV** Kör hon en buss?

**IPA** [ ɕør hun en bəs || ]

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

**SV** Kör hon en buss?

**IPA** [ ɕør hun en bəs || ]

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

**SV** Vad gör hon nu?

**IPA** [ vad jør hun nʉ || ]

454 **EN** Does he wash windows?

**SV** Tvättar han fönster?

**IPA** [ tʰvɛtar han fønster || ]

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

**SV** Tvättar han ett fönster?

**IPA** [ tʰvɛtar han et fønster || ]

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

**SV** Vad gör han nu?

**IPA** [ vad jør han nʉ || ]

457 **EN** Are they teaching?

**SV** Lär de ut?

**IPA** [ lɛr dɛ ʉt || ]

458 **EN** Do they teach?

**SV** Lär de ut?

**IPA** [ lɛr dɛ ʉt || ]

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** [ ɵsɛkta | tʰalar dʊ ɛŋɛlskɑ || ]

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

**SV** Var är Kelly? – Jag vet inte.

**IPA** [ var ɛr (...) || - jaɟ vet intʰ || ]

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

**SV** Vad är så kul? Varför skrattar du?

**IPA** [ vad ɛr so kʰʊl || varføɾ skratɑr dʊ || ]

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 ɛr tʰandlɛkɪarə || ]

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** [ dɐ rɛŋnar || jaɣ vil intɐ go ʉt i rɛŋnɛt || ]

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

**SV** Var kommer du ifrån?

**IPA** [ var kʰumer dɐ ifron || ]

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<sup>h</sup>ustar d<sup>ə</sup> at ʃɪkɪd̪a et p<sup>h</sup>aket t<sup>h</sup>ɪl k<sup>h</sup>ɪnada || ]

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 ɛr en bra t<sup>h</sup>ɛnɪspɛlar<sup>ə</sup> | mɛn han spɛlar ɪnt<sup>ə</sup> so vɛldɪjt ufta || ]

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

**SV** Var är Jirou? – Han tar en dusch.

**IPA** [ var ɛr (...) || - han t<sup>h</sup>ar en dʊsɕ || ]

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

**SV** Jag ser inte så väldigt ofta på TV.

**IPA** [ jɑɣ ser int̪ə so vɛldɪjt ufta pʰo tʰv || ]

470 **EN** Somebody's singing.

**SV** Någon sjunger.

**IPA** [ noɡun ɕuŋɡer || ]

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

**SV** Junko är trött. Hon vill gå hem nu.

**IPA** [ (...) ɛr tʰrœt || hun vɪl ɡo hem nʉ || ]

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

**SV** Hur ofta läser du nyheterna?

**IPA** [ hʉr ufta lɛsɛr dɐ nyhɛtɛnɔ || ]

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

**SV** Ursäkta mig, men du sitter på min plats.

**IPA** [ ʊɣɛkta mɛj | mɛn dɐ sɪtɛr pʰo min pʰlats || ]

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

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

**IPA** [ ʊɣɛkta | jaɣ fœɣstɔr intʰ || kʰjan dɐ pʰrata lɔŋsamɑrʰ  
|| ]

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<sup>ə</sup> ɛr sent || jaɣ gor hem nʉ || k<sup>h</sup>umer dʉ med mɛj  
|| ]

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

**SV** Vilken tid slutar din pappa arbetet varje dag?

**IPA** [ vilken t<sup>h</sup>id slʉtar din p<sup>h</sup>apa arbetet varj<sup>ə</sup> daɣ || ]

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** [ dʉ k<sup>h</sup>ian stɛŋa av mʉsiken || jaɣ lyssnar int<sup>ə</sup> p<sup>h</sup>o  
den || ]

478 **EN** He's in the kitchen cooking something.

**SV** Han är i köket och lagar någonting.

**IPA** [ han ɛr i ɕøket ɔχ lagar noguntɪŋ || ]

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

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

**IPA** [ (...) brʊkʲar intə ɕøra bil tʰɪl arbetet || han brʊkʲar go || ]

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

**SV** Lucy tycker inte om kaffe. Hon föredrar te.

**IPA** [ lʊsy tʰɪkər intə um kʰɪafə || hun føredrar tʰe || ]

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

**SV** Jag har blå ögon. Jag har blå ögon.

**IPA** [ jaɣ har blo øɡun || jaɣ har blo øɡun || ]

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

**SV** Ganesh har två systrar.

**IPA** [ (...) har tʰvo 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 intə bra || hun har hʉvʉdverk || ]

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** [ dɛ tʰyker um jʉr || dɛ har en hast | tʰrə hʉndar | ɔχ seks kʰjater || ]

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** [ jɑɣ har en sykɛl | mɛn jɑɣ har intə noɡun bil || ]

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

**SV** De har inga barn.

**IPA** [ dɛ har ɪŋa bɑ̃ || ]

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** [ dʰɛr et fin tʰʰʊs | mɛn dʰɛr har ɪnɛt ɡarɑʃ || ]

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

**SV** Lila har inget arbete.

**IPA** [ (...) har ɪnɛt ɑrɔbɛtʰ || ]

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

**SV** Har din telefon någon kamera?

**IPA** [ har din t<sup>h</sup>elefun nogun k<sup>h</sup>amera || ]

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<sup>h</sup>yp 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 dʉ i din vɛskʲɑ || ]

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

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

**IPA** [ har dʉ en kʰjamera || nej | dʲɑ har jɑɣ intʲɑ || ]

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

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

**IPA** [ har dʉ en kʰjamera || – nej | dʲɑ har jɑɣ intʲɑ || ]

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<sup>ə</sup> har hun int<sup>ə</sup> || ]

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** [ frɔɡa 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** [ frɔɡa um han har en hʉnd || – nej | han ahr iɡen  
hʉnd || ]

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** [ frɔɡɑ um hɑn hɑr ɛn smɑtʃphun<sup>ə</sup> ||- nej | hɑn hɑr iŋɛn smɑtʃphun<sup>ə</sup> || ]

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** [ frɔɡɑ um hɑn hɑr ɛn ɑrmbɑndsklʊk'ɑ || - jɑ | hɑn hɑr ɛn ɑrmbɑndsklʊk'ɑ || ]

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** [ frɔɡɑ um hɑn hɑr nɔʝrɑ brøder eler systrar || - jɑ | hɑn hɑr ɛn brʊr ɔχ tʰvɔ systrar || ]

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

**SV** Jag har ingen dator.

**IPA** [ jaɣ har iŋen da:tu:r || ]

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

**SV** Du har ingen hund.

**IPA** [ dʉ har iŋen hʉnd || ]

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** [ hun har monɔ brøder ɔχ systrar || ]

506 **EN** They have two children.

**SV** De har två barn.

**IPA** [ dɛ har tʰvo bɑŋ || ]

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

**SV** Hon har ingen nyckel.

**IPA** [ hun har iŋen nykel || ]



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** [ dɛ har intə myket pʰɛŋar || ]

510 **EN** Do you have an umbrella?

**SV** Har du något paraply?

**IPA** [ har dɛ nogut pʰaraply || ]

511 **EN** We have a lot of work to do.

**SV** Vi har mycket arbete att göra.

**IPA** [ vi har myket arbet<sup>ə</sup> at jøra || ]

512 **EN** I don't have your phone number.

**SV** Jag har inte ditt telefonnummer.

**IPA** [ jɑɣ har int<sup>ə</sup> dit t<sup>h</sup>elefunømer || ]

513 **EN** Does your father have a car?

**SV** Har din pappa någon bil?

**IPA** [ har din p<sup>h</sup>apa nogun bil || ]

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

**SV** Hur mycket pengar har du med dig?

**IPA** [ hʉr mykət pʰɛŋar har dʉ mɛd dɛj || ]

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

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

**IPA** [ hun har iŋɛn bil || hun rɛsɛr øvɛralt mɛd sykɛl || ]

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** [ dɛ tʰyker um jʉr || dɛ har tʰrɛ hʉndar ɔχ tʰvɔ kʰjater  
|| ]

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

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

**IPA** [ (...) ɛr intə lykleɪ || han har en masa p<sup>h</sup>rublem || ]

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

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

**IPA** [ dɛ læsɛr intə mykɛt || dɛ har intə maŋa bœkɛr || ]

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 ɛr də fœr fɛl || - jaɣ har noguntɪŋ i mɪt 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 || – jaɣ vet intʰ || jaɣ har den  
intʰ || ]

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 kʰunseɾən | men hun har intʰ nogun  
bijet || ]

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

**SV** Jag mår inte bra. Jag har huvudvärk.

**IPA** [ jaɣ mor intʰ bra || jaɣ har hʉvʉdvɛrk || ]

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<sup>ə</sup> ɛr et fint hʉs men d<sup>ə</sup> har int<sup>ə</sup> nogun stur  
t<sup>h</sup>rɛdɡoɖ || ]

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

**SV** De flesta bilar har fyra hjul.

**IPA** [ dɛ flɛsta bilar har fyra jʉl || ]

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

**SV** Alla tycker om honom. Han har många vänner.

**IPA** [ alə t<sup>h</sup>ʏker um hunum || han har monɔ vɛnɛr || ]

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** [ jaɣ k<sup>h</sup>jan int<sup>ə</sup> æpna døren || jaɣ har int<sup>ə</sup> nykeln || ]

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** [ ʃynda p<sup>h</sup>o | vi har int<sup>ə</sup> so myket t<sup>h</sup>id || ]

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

**SV** Nu är han på arbetet.

**IPA** [ nʌ ɛr han pʰo arbetet || ]

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

**SV** Igår kväll var han inte på arbetet.

**IPA** [ igor kʰvɛl var han intə pʰo arbetet || ]

531 **EN** He was in bed.

**SV** Han var i sängen.

**IPA** [ han var i sɛŋen || ]



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 sɛŋen || ]

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

**SV** Jag var trött igår kväll.

**IPA** [ jaɣ var tʰrœt igoɾ kʰvɛl || ]

535 **EN** Where was Fatima yesterday?

**SV** Var var Fatima igår?

**IPA** [ var var (...) igoɾ || ]

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

**SV** Vädret var fint förra veckan.

**IPA** [ vɛdret var fint fœra vekʲan || ]

537 **EN** You were late yesterday.

**SV** Du var sen igår.

**IPA** [ dɘ var sen igoɾ || ]

538 **EN** They weren't here last Sunday.

**SV** De var inte här förra söndagen.

**IPA** [ ðe var intə hɛr fœra sœndajən || ]

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 ɔrɛt var (...) tʃuɡɔtvɔ | so hun ɛr tʃuɡutrɐ nu || ]

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

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

**IPA** [ nɛr jɑʒ var bɑŋ | var jɑʒ rɛd fœr hœndɑr || ]

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 hʉŋrɪɡa ɛftɐ rɛsan | mɛn vi var int̪ə tʰrøɛta  
|| ]

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

**SV** Hotellet var bekvämt, men det var inte dyrt.

**IPA** [ hutelet var bekvɛmt | mɛn d̪ə var int̪ə dʏt || ]

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

**SV** Var vädret fint när du var på semester?

**IPA** [ var vɛdret fint nɛr d̪ʉ var pʰo sɛmɛstɐ || ]

544 **EN** Your shoes are nice. Were they expensive?

**SV** Dina skor är fina. Var de dyra?

**IPA** [ dina skur ɛr fina || var de dyra || ]

545 **EN** Why were you late this morning?

**SV** Varför var du sen i morse?

**IPA** [ varfør var dʉ sen i muʂə || ]

546 **EN** Were you late? — No, I wasn't.

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

**IPA** [ var dʉ sen || – nej | də var jaɣ intə || ]

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

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

**IPA** [ var (...) sen t<sup>h</sup>ɪl arbetet igor || – ja | d<sup>ə</sup> 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 dɛ p<sup>h</sup>o festen || – nej | d<sup>ə</sup> var dɛ int<sup>ə</sup> || ]

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 ɛr vɛdret fint | men igor var d<sup>ə</sup> vɛldijt k<sup>h</sup>jalt || ]

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

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

**IPA** [ jaɣ ɛr hʉŋrɛj || kʰian jaɣ fo noɡut at ɛta || ]

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** [ jaɣ moɾ bra deɳa moɾɡʉn | meɳ jaɣ vaɾ vɛldiɟt  
tʰrøɛt iɡoɾ kʰvɛl || ]

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

**SV** Var var du klockan elva på morgonen förra fredagen?

**IPA** [ vaɾ vaɾ dʉ kʰlukʲan ɛlva pʰo moɾɡʉneɳ fœɾa  
fɾedajeɳ || ]

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

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

**IPA** [ ɔ̃p intə de dər skuɳa || de ɛr vɛldɪjt dyra || ]

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

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

**IPA** [ jaɣ tʰyker om din nya jakɔ || 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 hɛr tʰiden fœra ɔret | var jaɣ 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 intə | dɛ var hɛr fɔr noɣra minʊtɐ sɛdan || ]

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 intə nɔjda mɛd vɔt hutɐl || vɔt rʊm var vɛldigt litɐ | ɔχ dɐ var intə rɛnt || ]

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 därför att han var sjuk.

**IPA** [ (...) var intə pʰo ɐrɐtɐt fœra vɛkian dɛrfɔr at han var hʊk || ]

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** [ ɪɡɔr var en hejdag | so bankenɔ̃ var stɛŋda || ]

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 dɛr | men intə (...) || ]

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 ɛr mina nyklar || – jɑɣ vet intə || dɛ var pʰo buɖɛt | men dɛ ɛr intə dɛr lɛŋrə || ]

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

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

**IPA** [ dɐ var intə hema igor kʰvɛl || var var dɐ || ]

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

**SV** Varför var du sen i morse? Det var mycket trafik.

**IPA** [ varfør var dɐ sen i muʂə || dɐ var myket tʰrafik || ]

564 **EN** Was your exam difficult? — No, it was easy.

**SV** Var ditt prov svårt? – Nej, det var lätt.

**IPA** [ var dɪt pʰruv svɔɫ || - nej | dɐ var lɛt || ]

565 **EN** Where were they last week? — They were on vacation.

**SV** Var var de förra veckan? – De var på semester.

**IPA** [ var var dɛ fœra vekʃan || – dɛ var pʰo 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 kʰustadə din nya kʰamera || – den kʰustadə  
300 dɔlar || ]

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 dɘ arj igor – dɛrfør at dɘ 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 vɛdret fint fœra vekʲan || – ja | də 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** [ jax buʂtar mina tʰɛnder varjə murgun || i muʂə buʂtadə jax tʰɛndɛnə || ]

570 **EN** Terry worked in a bank from 1995 to 2001.

**SV** Terry arbetade på bank från 1995 till 2001.

**IPA** [ tʰɛry arbetadə pʰo bank frɔn 1995 tʰɪl 2001 || ]

571 **EN** Yesterday it rained all morning. It stopped at lunchtime.

**SV** Igår regnade det hela morgonen. Det stoppade vid lunchtid.

**IPA** [ igoɾ reŋnadə də hela muɾɡunen || də stupadə vid  
lʉnχtid || ]

572 **EN** We enjoyed the party last night.

**SV** Vi hade kul på festen igår kväll.

**IPA** [ vi hadə kʰɛl pʰo festen igoɾ kʰvɛl || ]

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 dansadə en masa ɔχ pʰratadə med maŋa  
mɛniskur || ]

574 **EN** The party ended at midnight.

**SV** Festen slutade vid midnatt.

**IPA** [ festen slʉtad<sup>ə</sup> 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** [ jɑɣ brʉk'ɑr go ɵp tʰidɪt | mən i muʂ<sup>ə</sup> jɪk jɑɣ ɵp kʰlʉk'ɑn halv tʰiʉ || ]

576 **EN** We did a lot of work yesterday.

**SV** Vi arbetade mycket igår.

**IPA** [ vi arbetad<sup>ə</sup> mykət ɪɡor || ]

577 **EN** Sonia went to the movies three times last week.

**SV** Sonia gick på bio tre gånger förra veckan.

**IPA** [ (...) jɪk pʰo biu tʰrə ɡɒŋer fœrə 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** [ (...) kʰum in i rømet | tʰuɣ av sɛj ruken | ɔχ satʰ sɛj  
|| ]

579 **EN** It was hot in the room, so I opened the window.

**SV** Det var varmt i rummet, så jag öppnade fönstret.

**IPA** [ dʰə var varmt i rømet | so jaɣ œpnadʰ fønstret || ]



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 vɛldɪjt lɔŋ || den statad<sup>ə</sup> kʰvat øver hʉ  
ɔχ slʉtad<sup>ə</sup> tʰiʉ pʰo kʰvɛlen || ]

581 **EN** When I was a child, I wanted to be a doctor.

**SV** När jag var barn, ville jag bli läkare.

**IPA** [ nɛr jaχ var baŋ | vil<sup>ə</sup> jaχ bli lɛkʲar<sup>ə</sup> || ]

582 **EN** The accident happened last Sunday afternoon.

**SV** Olyckan hände förra söndagseftermiddagen,

**IPA** [ ulykʲian hɛnd<sup>ə</sup> fœra sɔndayseftermidajen | ]

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<sup>ə</sup> ɛr en fin daɣ idaɣ | men igoʁ reŋnað<sup>ə</sup> d<sup>ə</sup> hela  
da:jen || ]

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 hað<sup>ə</sup> kʰɯl pʰo semester fœra oret || vi stanad<sup>ə</sup>  
pʰo et veldiɣt fint stɛl<sup>ə</sup> || ]

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 duɣ nɛr han var nitiu oʁ gamal || ]

586 **EN** I already paid the bill.

**SV** Jag har redan betalat betalat räkningen.

**IPA** [ jɑɣ har redan betalat betalat rɛkningen || ]

587 **EN** I visited her last week.

**SV** Jag hälsade på henne förra veckan.

**IPA** [ jɑɣ hɛlsadə pʰo henə fœra vekˈan || ]

588 **EN** I bought my tickets online.

**SV** Jag köpte mina biljetter på nätet.

**IPA** [ jɑɣ ɕøptə mina biˈjetɐr pʰo nɛˈtɛt || ]

589 **EN** I copied the schedule.

**SV** Jag kopierade schemat.

**IPA** [ jɑɣ kʰupierad̪ə sʃemat || ]

590 **EN** I put my bag on the table. (PAST TENSE)

**SV** Jag satte ned min väska på bordet.

**IPA** [ jɑɣ sat̪ə ned min vɛskʲɑ pʰo buɖet || ]

591 **EN** I spoke with him yesterday on the phone.

**SV** Jag pratade med honom igår på telefon.

**IPA** [ jɑɣ pʰratad̪ə med hunum igor pʰo 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** [ fœra tʰisdajen | fluɣ (...) frɒn (...) tʰɪl 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 morse och drack en kopp kaffe.

**IPA** [ hun jɪk øp kʰlukʲan seks i muʂə ɔχ drak en kʰup  
kʰɪafə || ]

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 kʰvaɫ øvɐr ɲɥ oktə hun hemɪfrɒn ɔχ ɕødʲə  
tʰɪl flyɣplatsen || ]

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** [ nɛr hun kʰum dit | jɪk hun tʰɪl tʰɛrminələn ɔχ  
ʃɛkʲadʰ 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** [ sɛdan ɔt hun frʉkʉst pʰo et flyχplatskʲafʰ ɔχ  
vɛntadʰ pʰo sin avgɔŋ || ]

597 **EN** The plane departed on time and arrived in Mexico City four hours later.

**SV** Planet avgick i tid och anlände till Mexiko City fyra timmar senare.

**IPA** [ pʰlanɛt avjɪk i tʰɪd ɔχ anlɛndʰ tʰɪl mɛksiku sɪtɪ fyra  
tʰɪmar sɛnarʰ || ]

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 slʊt tʰuɣ hun en tʰaksi frɒn flyɣplatsen tʰɪl sɪt hutel i sentrəm || ]

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 buɾ sina nyklar || hun tʰapadʰ buɾ sina nyklar fœra 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** [ (...) tʰrɛfar sina vɛnɐr varjə kʰvɛl || hun tʰrɛfadə dem igor kʰvɛl || ]

602 **EN** I usually buy two newspapers every day. Yesterday I bought two newspapers.

**SV** Jag brukar köpa två dagstidningar varje dag.

**IPA** [ jaɟ brʊkʰar ɕɔpa tʰvo daɣstidnɪŋar varjə daɣ || ]

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 heljɛŋa || fœra sœndajɛn jɪk 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** [ jaɣ ɛtɐ ɛn apɛlsɪn varjə daɣ || ɪɡɔr ɔt jaɣ ɛn apɛlsɪn || ]

605 **EN** Tom always takes a shower in the morning. This morning he took a shower.

**SV** Tom duschar alltid varje morgon. I morse duschade han.

**IPA** [ (...) dʊʃʃɑr altɪd varjə mɔrgʊn || ɪ mɔʃə dʊʃʃadə 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** [ vɔrə vɛnɐr kʰumɐr ʊfta ɔχ hɛlsɑr pʰo ʊs || dɛ kʰum fɔr ɑt hɛlsɑ pʰo ʊs fɔrɑ frɛdɑjɛn || ]

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

**SV** Jag tittar inte på TV så ofta.

**IPA** [ jɑɣ tʰɪtar ɪntə pʰo tʰv so ufta || ]

608 **EN** I didn't watch TV yesterday.

**SV** Jag tittade inte på TV igår.

**IPA** [ jɑɣ tʰɪtadə ɪntə pʰo tʰv ɪɡor || ]

609 **EN** Does she go out often?

**SV** Går hon ut ofta?

**IPA** [ ɡor hun ut ufta || ]

610 **EN** Did she go out last night?

**SV** Gick hon ut igår kväll?

**IPA** [ jɪk hun ʊt igoɾ kʰvɛl || ]

611 **EN** I played tennis yesterday, but I didn't win.

**SV** Jag spelade tennis igår, men jag vann inte.

**IPA** [ jaɣ speladə tʰenis igoɾ | mɛn jaɣ van intə || ]

612 **EN** Did you do your homework? — No, I didn't have time.

**SV** Gjorde du din hemläxa? – Nej, jag hade inte tid.

**IPA** [ juɖə dɥ din hemlɛksa || - nej | jaɣ hadə intə 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 tʰɪktə intə at filmen var kʰʊl  
|| ]

614 **EN** Did you see Fabian yesterday? — No, I didn't.

**SV** Såg du Fabian igår? – Nej, det gjorde jag inte.

**IPA** [ soɣ dʊ (...) iɡor || – nej | də juðə jɑɣ intə || ]

615 **EN** Did it rain on Sunday? — Yes, it did.

**SV** Regnade det i söndags? – Ja, det gjorde det.

**IPA** [ reɣnadə də i sʊndɑɣs || – ja | də juðə 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<sup>h</sup>um (...) p<sup>h</sup>o din fest || – nej | d<sup>ə</sup> juɖ<sup>ə</sup> hun int<sup>ə</sup> || ]

617 **EN** Did your parents have a good trip? — Yes, they did.

**SV** Hade dina föräldrar en bra resa?

**IPA** [ had<sup>ə</sup> dina føɾɛldrar en bra resa || ]

618 **EN** I saw Evita, but I didn't see Fausto.

**SV** Jag såg Evita, men jag såg inte Fausto.

**IPA** [ jaɣ soɣ (...) | men jaɣ soɣ int<sup>ə</sup> (...) || ]

619 **EN** They worked on Monday, but they didn't on Tuesday.

**SV** De arbetade på måndagen, men inte på tisdagen.

**IPA** [ dɛ arbetadə pʰo mondajen | men intə pʰo tʰisdajen  
|| ]

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 tʰɪl pʰusten | men vi jɪk intə tʰɪl 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 hadə en pʰena | men hun hadə ɪnet pʰaper || ]

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<sup>ə</sup> i tʰrɛdɡodɛn | men han arbetad<sup>ə</sup> int<sup>ə</sup> in<sup>ə</sup> i hʉset || ]

623 **EN** I watched TV last night. How about you? Did you watch TV last night?

**SV** Jag tittade på TV igår kväll.

**IPA** [ jɑɣ tʰɪtad<sup>ə</sup> 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** [ jɑɣ had<sup>ə</sup> kʰɯl pʰo festɛn || ɔχ dɯ || had<sup>ə</sup> dɯ kʰɯl pʰo festɛn || ]

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** [ jax had<sup>ə</sup> en t<sup>h</sup>revlɛj semester || ɔχ dɐ || had<sup>ə</sup> dɐ en t<sup>h</sup>revlɛj 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** [ jax slʊtad<sup>ə</sup> arbetet t<sup>h</sup>idɪjt || ɔχ dɐ || slʊtad<sup>ə</sup> dɐ arbetet t<sup>h</sup>idɪjt || ]

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** [ jax suv gʊt ɪɡɔr nat || ɔχ dɐ || suv dɐ gʊt ɪɡɔr nat || ]



628 **EN** I watched TV.

**SV** Jag tittade på TV.

**IPA** [ jax tʰɪtadə pʰo tʰv || ]

629 **EN** I got up before seven a.m.

**SV** Jag steg upp innan sju på morgonen.

**IPA** [ jax stɛɣ ɒp ɪnan ʃɥ pʰo mɔrgunɛn || ]

630 **EN** I took a shower.

**SV** Jag tog en dusch.

**IPA** [ jax tʰuɣ ɛn dʊsɧ || ]

631 **EN** I bought a magazine.

**SV** Jag köpte en tidskrift.

**IPA** [ jɑɣ ɕøpt̚ en tʰidskrɪft || ]

632 **EN** I went to bed before ten-thirty.

**SV** Jag gick och lade mig innan halv elva.

**IPA** [ jɑɣ jɪk ɔχ lad̚ mɛj ɪnɑn halv elva || ]

633 **EN** We went to Hong Kong last month.

**SV** Vi åkte till Hong Kong förra månaden.

**IPA** [ vi okt̚ tʰɪl (...) fœra monɑden || ]

634 **EN** Where did you stay?

**SV** Var bodde ni?

**IPA** [ var bud<sup>ə</sup> ni || ]

635 **EN** We stayed with some friends.

**SV** Vi bodde hos några vänner.

**IPA** [ vi bud<sup>ə</sup> hus noɣra vɛnɛr || ]

636 **EN** I was late for the meeting.

**SV** Jag var sen för mötet.

**IPA** [ jaɣ var sen fɔr møtet || ]

637 **EN** What time did you get there?

**SV** Vilken tid kom du dit?

**IPA** [ vɪlken tʰid kʰum dɐ dit || ]

638 **EN** I got there at nine-thirty.

**SV** Jag kom dit vid halv tio.

**IPA** [ jaɣ kʰum dit vid halv tʰiu || ]

639 **EN** I played tennis this afternoon.

**SV** Jag spelade tennis den här eftermiddagen.

**IPA** [ jaɣ speladʰ tʰenis den hɛr eftɛrmiˌdajɛn || ]

640 **EN** Did you win?

**SV** Vann du?

**IPA** [ van dʌ || ]

641 **EN** No, I lost.

**SV** Nej, jag förlorade.

**IPA** [ nej | jaɣ fœlʊradə || ]

642 **EN** I had a nice vacation.

**SV** Jag hade en trevlig semester.

**IPA** [ jaɣ hadə en tʰrevlɛj semester || ]

643 **EN** Where did you go?

**SV** Vart åkte du?

**IPA** [ vaɾ ɔktə dʉ || ]

644 **EN** I went to the mountains.

**SV** Jag åkte till bergen.

**IPA** [ jaɟ ɔktə tʰɪl bɛrjɛn || ]

645 **EN** We came home by taxi.

**SV** Vi kom hem med taxi.

**IPA** [ vi kʰʊm hɛm mɛd tʰaksi || ]

646 **EN** How much did it cost?

**SV** Hur mycket kostade det?

**IPA** [ hʉr mykɛt kʰustadə də || ]

647 **EN** It cost forty dollars.

**SV** Det kostade fyrtio dollar.

**IPA** [ də kʰustadə fyrʈiu dɛlar || ]

648 **EN** I'm tired this morning.

**SV** Jag är trött den här morgonen.

**IPA** [ jaɣ ɛr tʰrœtɐ den hɛr mɔrgʉnɛn || ]

649 **EN** Did you sleep well last night?

**SV** Sov du gott igår kväll?

**IPA** [ suv dɐ ɡʊt ɪɡɔr kʰvɛl || ]

650 **EN** No, I didn't sleep very well.

**SV** Nej, jag sov inte gott.

**IPA** [ nej | jɑɣ suv intə ɡʊt || ]

651 **EN** We went to the beach yesterday.

**SV** Vi åkte till stranden igår.

**IPA** [ vi oktə tʰɪl stranden ɪɡɔr || ]



652 **EN** Was the weather nice?

**SV** Var vädret fint?

**IPA** [ var vɛdret fint || ]

653 **EN** Yes, the weather was great.

**SV** Ja, vädret var fantastiskt.

**IPA** [ ja | vɛdret var fantastiskt || ]

654 **EN** The window is broken.

**SV** Fönstret är trasigt.

**IPA** [ fɔnstret ɛr tʰrasijt || ]

655 **EN** How did it break?

**SV** Hur gick det sönder?

**IPA** [ hʉr jɪk də sɔnder || ]

656 **EN** I don't know how it broke.

**SV** Jag vet inte hur det gick sönder.

**IPA** [ jɑɣ vet intə hʉr də jɪk sɔnder || ]

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 | mən filmən var intə so brɑ || vi tʰɪktə  
intə um dən || ]

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** [ (...) ɔ̌ptə noɣra nya kʰlɛder igor | tʰvo ʃuʈur ɔχ et pʰar byksur || ]

659 **EN** Did it rain yesterday? — No, it was a nice day.

**SV** Regnade det igår? – Nej, det var en fin dag.

**IPA** [ reɲnadə də igor || – nej | də var en fin daɣ || ]

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 tʰrøɛta | so vi stanadə intə lɛŋə 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** [ d̥ə var vɛldɪjt varmt i rømet | so jɑɟ œpnad̥ə et  
fønster || ]

662 **EN** Did you call Ingrid this morning? — No, I didn't have time.

**SV** Ringde du Ingrid i morse? – Nej, jag hade inte tid.

**IPA** [ rɪŋd̥ə d̥u (...) i muʂ̥ə || – nej | jɑɟ had̥ə int̥ə tʰɪd || ]

663 **EN** I cut my hand this morning. — How did you do that?

**SV** Jag skar mig i handen I morse. Hur gjorde du det?

**IPA** [ jɑɟ skɑr mɛj i handen i muʂ̥ə || hʉr juɖ̥ə d̥u d̥ə || ]

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 dʌ intə pʰo møtet igor || – jaɣ vɪstə intə um at də var møtə || ]

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** [ kʰlukʲan ɛr seks nʌ || lʌkʲa ɛr hema oχ tʰɪtar pʰo tʰv || ]

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 intə hema || han var pʰo 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<sup>h</sup>uulen | t<sup>h</sup>ɪtad<sup>ə</sup> int<sup>ə</sup> p<sup>h</sup>o t<sup>h</sup>v | ]

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 juɖ<sup>ə</sup> dɥ vid halv t<sup>h</sup>ulv igo || arbetad<sup>ə</sup> dɥ || ]

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 || – jaɣ vet int<sup>ə</sup> | jaɣ lyssnad<sup>ə</sup> int<sup>ə</sup> || ]

670 **EN** It was raining, so we didn't go out.

**SV** Det regnade, så vi gick inte ut.

**IPA** [ d<sup>ə</sup> reŋnad<sup>ə</sup> | so vi jɪk int<sup>ə</sup> ʊt || ]

671 **EN** In two-thousand-one we were living in Japan.

**SV** År 2001 bodde vi i Japan.

**IPA** [ ɔr 2001 bud<sup>ə</sup> 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** [ idaɣ har hun p<sup>h</sup>o sɛj en ɕul | mɛn igoɾ had<sup>ə</sup> hun p<sup>h</sup>o sɛj byksur || ]

673 **EN** I woke up early yesterday. It was a beautiful morning.

**SV** Jag steg upp tidigt igår. Det var en vacker morgon.

**IPA** [ jax stɛɣ ɐp tʰɪdɪjt ɪɡɔr || d̥ə vɑr ɛn vakɐr mʊrgʊn || ]

674 **EN** The sun was shining, and the birds were singing.

**SV** Solen sken och fåglarna sjöng.

**IPA** [ sulɛn ʃɛn ɔχ fɔɣlɑnɔ ʃjœŋ || ]

675 **EN** I was working at ten-thirty last night.

**SV** Jag arbetade vid halv elva igår kväll.

**IPA** [ jax ɑrɐtad̥ə vɪd halv ɛlvɑ ɪɡɔr kʰvɛl || ]



676 **EN** It wasn't raining when we went out.

**SV** Det regnade inte när vi gick ut.

**IPA** [ dᵻ rɛŋnadᵻ intᵻ nɛr vi ɟɪk ʌt || ]

677 **EN** What were you doing at three o'clock?

**SV** Vad gjorde du vid tre?

**IPA** [ vad ɟudᵻ dʌ vid tʰrᵻ || ]

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 afɛrɛn ɔχ kœptᵻ mat || ]

679 **EN** Santo was in his car driving.

**SV** Santo körde sin bil.

**IPA** [ (...) ɕød̥ə sin bil || ]

680 **EN** Dennis was at the station waiting for a train.

**SV** Dennis var på stationen och väntade på tåget.

**IPA** [ (...) var pʰo staʃjunen ɔχ vɛntad̥ə pʰo tʰojet || ]

681 **EN** The old couple were in the park taking a walk.

**SV** Det gamla paret var i parken och tog en promenad.

**IPA** [ d̥ə gamla pʰaret var i pʰarken ɔχ tʰuɣ en  
pʰrumenad || ]

682 **EN** At eight forty-five she was washing her car.

**SV** Vid kvart i nio tvättade hon sin bil.

**IPA** [ vid kʰvaʈ i niu tʰvɛtadə hun sin bil || ]

683 **EN** At ten forty-five she was playing tennis.

**SV** Vid kvart i elva spelade hon tennis.

**IPA** [ vid kʰvaʈ i elva speladə hun tʰenis || ]

684 **EN** At eight o'clock she was reading the news.

**SV** Vid åtta läste hon nyheterna.

**IPA** [ vid ɔta læstə hun nyhetənə || ]

685 **EN** At twelve-ten she was cooking lunch.

**SV** Vid tio över tolv lagade hon lunch.

**IPA** [ vid tʰiu øver tʰulv lagadə hun lʌnɕ || ]

686 **EN** At seven fifteen she was having breakfast.

**SV** Vid kvart över sju åt hon frukost.

**IPA** [ vid kʰvaɫ øver ɕʌ ot hun frʉkust || ]

687 **EN** At nine thirty she was cleaning the kitchen.

**SV** Vid halv tio städade hon köket.

**IPA** [ vid halv tʰiu stɛdadə hun ɕøket || ]

688 **EN** Where were you living in nineteen ninety-nine?

**SV** Var bodde du år 1999?

**IPA** [ var budə dʊ ɔr 1999 || ]

689 **EN** What were you doing at two o'clock?

**SV** Vad gjorde du klockan två?

**IPA** [ vad juɖə dʊ kʰlukʲan tʰvo || ]

690 **EN** Was it raining when you got up?

**SV** Regnade det när du steg upp?

**IPA** [ reɲnadə dət nɛr dʊ stɛɣ ʊp || ]

691 **EN** Why was she driving so fast?

**SV** Varför körde hon så fort?

**IPA** [ varføɾ ɕød̥ə hun so fut || ]

692 **EN** Why was he wearing a suit yesterday?

**SV** Varför hade han på sig en kostym igår?

**IPA** [ varføɾ had̥ə han pʰo sɛj en kʰustym igor || ]

693 **EN** He wasn't wearing a jacket.

**SV** Han hade inte på sig en jacka.

**IPA** [ han had̥ə int̪ə pʰo sɛj en jakʲa || ]

694 **EN** He was carrying a bag.

**SV** Han bar en väska.

**IPA** [ han bar en vɛskʲa || ]

695 **EN** He wasn't going to the dentist.

**SV** Han var inte på väg till tandläkaren.

**IPA** [ han var int̪ə pʰo vɛɣ tʰɪl tʰandlɛkʲərən || ]

696 **EN** He was eating ice cream.

**SV** Han åt en glass.

**IPA** [ han ɔt en ɣlas || ]

697 **EN** He wasn't carrying an umbrella.

**SV** Han bar inget paraply.

**IPA** [ han bar ɪnɛt pʰaraply || ]

698 **EN** He wasn't going home.

**SV** Han var inte på väg hem.

**IPA** [ han var ɪntə pʰo vɛɣ hɛm || ]

699 **EN** He was wearing a hat.

**SV** Han hade på sig en hatt.

**IPA** [ han hadə pʰo sɛj ɛn hat || ]



700 **EN** He wasn't riding a bicycle.

**SV** Han åkte inte cykel.

**IPA** [ han okt̪ə int̪ə sykel || ]

701 **EN** What was Jose doing when the phone rang?

**SV** Vad gjorde Jose när telefonen ringde?

**IPA** [ vad juɖ̪ə (...) nɛr t̪ʰelefunen ringd̪ə || ]

702 **EN** He was reading a book.

**SV** Han läste en bok.

**IPA** [ han læst̪ə en buk || ]

703 **EN** What did he do when the phone rang?

**SV** Vad gjorde han när telefonen ringde?

**IPA** [ vad juɖə han nɛr tʰelefunen ringdə || ]

704 **EN** He stopped reading and answered the phone.

**SV** Han slutade att läsa och svarade i telefonen.

**IPA** [ han slʊtadə at læsa oχ svaradə i tʰelefunen || ]

705 **EN** What did you do yesterday morning?

**SV** Vad gjorde du igår morse?

**IPA** [ vad juɖə dʊ igor muʂə || ]

706 **EN** What were you doing at 10:30?

**SV** Vad gjorde du vid halv elva?

**IPA** [ vad juɖ<sup>ə</sup> dɐ 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<sup>ə</sup> t<sup>h</sup>enis frɔn t<sup>h</sup>iʊ t<sup>h</sup>ɪl halv t<sup>h</sup>ʊlv || ]

708 **EN** We were playing tennis.

**SV** Vi spelade tennis.

**IPA** [ vi spelad<sup>ə</sup> t<sup>h</sup>enis || ]

709 **EN** Did you watch the basketball game on TV last night?

**SV** Tittade du på basketbollmatchen på TV igår kväll?

**IPA** [ tʰɪtadə dɐ pʰo bʌʃetbɛlmatʃɛn pʰo tʰv ɪɡɔr kʰvɛl || ]

710 **EN** Were you watching TV when I called you?

**SV** Tittade du på TV när jag ringde dig?

**IPA** [ tʰɪtadə dɐ pʰo tʰv nɛr jɑŋ rɪŋdɐ dɛj || ]

711 **EN** It didn't rain while we were on vacation.

**SV** Det regnade inte när vi var på semester.

**IPA** [ dɐ rɛŋnadɐ intɐ nɛr vi var pʰo sɛmɛstɐ || ]

712 **EN** It wasn't raining when I got up.

**SV** Det regnade inte, när jag steg upp.

**IPA** [ d<sup>ə</sup> reŋnad<sup>ə</sup> int<sup>ə</sup> | nɛr jaɣ stɛɣ ʊp || ]

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** [ jaɣ bɔrjad<sup>ə</sup> arbɛta vid niu ɔχ slʊtad<sup>ə</sup> vid halv fem ||  
so vid halv tʰr<sup>ə</sup> | var jaɣ mit ʊp<sup>ə</sup> i arbɛtɛt || ]

714 **EN** It was raining when we went out.

**SV** Det regnade när vi gick ut.

**IPA** [ d<sup>ə</sup> reŋnad<sup>ə</sup> nɛr vi ɟɪk ʊt || ]

715 **EN** I saw them this morning. They were waiting at the bus stop.

**SV** Jag såg dem i morse. De väntade vid busshållplatsen.

**IPA** [ jaɣ soɣ dem i muʂə || də vɛntadə vid bɛʂhɔlplatsɛn  
|| ]

716 **EN** She fell asleep while reading.

**SV** Hon somnade medan hon läste.

**IPA** [ hun sumnadə medan hun læstə || ]

717 **EN** Khalid broke his arm last week.

**SV** Khalid bröt sin arm förra veckan.

**IPA** [ (...) brøt sin arm fœra vekʲan || ]

718 **EN** It happened when he was painting his room.

**SV** Det hände när han målade sitt rum.

**IPA** [ d<sup>ə</sup> hɛnd<sup>ə</sup> nɛr han molad<sup>ə</sup> sɪt rʊm || ]

719 **EN** He fell off the ladder.

**SV** Han ramlade av stegen.

**IPA** [ han ramlad<sup>ə</sup> 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<sup>h</sup>ojet anlɛnd<sup>ə</sup> vid staʃunɛn ɔχ han stɛɣ av || ]

721 **EN** Two friends of hers were waiting to meet her.

**SV** Två av hennes vänner väntade på att möta henne.

**IPA** [ tʰvo av henes vɛnɐr vɛntadə pʰo at møta hɛnə || ]

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** [ iɡor tʰrɛfadə hun (...) nɛr hun var utə ɔχ jɪk || ]

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 pʰo vɛχ tʰɪl staʃunɐn fɔr at tʰa et tʰoχ | ɔχ han bar pʰo ɛn vɛskja || ]



724 **EN** They stopped to talk for a few minutes.

**SV** De stannade för att prata i några minuter.

**IPA** [ dɛ stanad<sup>ə</sup> fɔr at p<sup>h</sup>rata i noɣra min<sup>u</sup>ter || ]

725 **EN** Was Lara busy when you went to see her?

**SV** Var Lara upptagen när du besökte henne?

**IPA** [ var (...) ɐptajen nɛr d<sup>u</sup> besøkt<sup>ə</sup> hɛn<sup>ə</sup> || ]

726 **EN** Yes, she was studying.

**SV** Ja, hon studerade.

**IPA** [ ja | hun st<sup>u</sup>derad<sup>ə</sup> || ]

727 **EN** What time did the mail arrive this morning?

**SV** Vilken tid anlände posten i morse?

**IPA** [ vilken tʰid anlɛndə pʰusten i muʂə || ]

728 **EN** It came while he was having breakfast.

**SV** Den kom när jag åt frukost.

**IPA** [ den kʰum nɛr jaɣ ət frʉkust || ]

729 **EN** Was Marta at work today?

**SV** Var Marta på arbetet idag?

**IPA** [ var (...) pʰo arbetet idag || ]

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 intə tʰɪl arbetet idag || hun var ɧʊk || ]

731 **EN** How fast were you driving when the police stopped you?

**SV** Hur snabbt körde du när polisen stoppade dig?

**IPA** [ hʊr snabt ɕødə dʊ nər pʰulisen stupadə 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** [ jaɣ vet intə mən jaɣ ɕødə intə so fut || ]

733 **EN** Did your team win the baseball game yesterday?

**SV** Vann ditt baseballag matchen igår?

**IPA** [ van dɪt basebalɑɣ matʃen ɪɡor || ]

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 | vɛdret var vɛldɪgt dɔliɡt | so vi speladⁱ intⁱ || ]

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 fönster.

**IPA** [ vi speladⁱ basebal nɛr ɟɑɣ slɔɣ tʰɪl bɔlɛn ɔχ juɖⁱ sɔnder et fɔnstɛr || ]

736 **EN** Did you see Clara last night?

**SV** Träffade du Clara igår?

**IPA** [ tʰrɛfədə dɐ (...) igoɾ || ]

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 jakʲa || ]

738 **EN** What were you doing at two this morning?

**SV** Vad gjorde du vid två i morse?

**IPA** [ vad juɖə dɐ vid tʰvo i muʂə || ]

739 **EN** I was asleep.

**SV** Jag sov.

**IPA** [ jɑɣ suv || ]

740 **EN** I lost my key last night.

**SV** Jag tappade bort min nyckel igår kväll.

**IPA** [ jɑɣ tʰapadⁱ buʈ min nɣkel igor kʰvɛl || ]

741 **EN** How did you get into your apartment?

**SV** Hur kom du in i din lägenhet?

**IPA** [ hʉr kʰum dɛ in i din lɛjenhet || ]

742 **EN** I climbed in through a window.

**SV** Jag klättrade in genom ett fönster.

**IPA** [ jaɣ kʰlɛtradə in jenum et fɔnstɐ || ]

743 **EN** Bernard used to work in a factory.

**SV** Bernhard brukade arbeta på en fabrik.

**IPA** [ bɛŋhaɖ brʉkadə arbɛta pʰo en fabrik || ]

744 **EN** Now he works in a supermarket.

**SV** Nu arbetar han i en affär.

**IPA** [ nʉ 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** [ nɛr jaɣ var baŋ | brʊkʲadə jaɣ tʰykʲa um ʃuklad || ]

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 nuförtiden.

**IPA** [ jaɣ brʊkʲadə lɛsa monʲa bœkɐr | mɛn jaɣ lɛsɐr intə so mykɛt nʊfœrtidɛn || ]

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 kʰuɫ hoɾ nʊ | mɛn də brʊkʲadə vaɾa vɛldiɟt loŋt || ]



748 **EN** They used to live on the same street as us.

**SV** De brukade bo på samma gata som vi.

**IPA** [ dɛ brʊkʲadə bu pʰo 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 brʊkʲadə tʰrɛfa dem ufta | mɛn vi ses intə so ufta nʊfœtɪdɛn || ]

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** [ (...) brʊkʲadə ha et pʰianu | mɛn hun soldə də fœr noɣra 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** [ nɛr jaɣ var baŋ | brʊkʲadə jaɣ intə tʰykʲa 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 budə dʉ noɡunstans innaŋ dʉ kʰum hit || ]

753 **EN** He used to play baseball.

**SV** Han brukade att spela baseball.

**IPA** [ han brʊkʲadə at spɛla basebal || ]

754 **EN** He used to be a taxi driver.

**SV** Han brukade att vara taxichaufför.

**IPA** [ han brʊkɪadə at vara tʰaksɪsæfør || ]

755 **EN** They used to live in the country.

**SV** De brukade att bo på landet.

**IPA** [ de brʊkɪadə at bu pʰo landet || ]

756 **EN** I used to wear glasses.

**SV** Jag brukade att bära glasögon.

**IPA** [ jaɣ brʊkɪadə at bera ɣlasøgun || ]

757 **EN** This building used to be a hotel.

**SV** Den här byggnaden brukade vara ett hotell.

**IPA** [ den hɛr byɡnaden brʉkʲadə vɑrɑ 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** [ hɔler dɐ pʰo med spʉt ||- nej | men jɑ ɡ brʉkʲadə tʰrʉts alt simɑ vɑrjə dɑ ɡ || ]

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 gånger per vecka.

**IPA** [ ɡor dɐ ʉt mykɛt || - nej | men jɑ ɡ brʉkʲadə tʰrʉts alt ɡo ʉt tʰrə ɡɑŋɡɐr pʰɛr vɛkʲɑ || ]

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 dʌ nogut instrʊment || – nej | men jaɣ brʊkʲadə tʰruts alt spela jitar || ]

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** [ tʰɪkər dʌ um at læsa || – jaɣ har intə tʰid | men jaɣ brʊkʲadə læsa mɪkət || ]

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 dʌ mɪkət || – jaɣ skələ vija || jaɣ brʊkʲadə tʰruts alt resa flɐrə ɡaŋɡɐr pʰɐr ɒr || ]

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** [ jɑɣ brʊkʲadə spɛla tʰɛnɪs mɛn slʊtadə fɔr noɣra 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** [ hɔlɐ dɐ pʰo mɛd noɣun spʊt || – ja | jɑɣ spɛlar  
bɑʃɛtbɔl || ]

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 dɐ ɛn bil || – nej | jɑɣ brʊkʲadə ha ɛn | mɛn  
sɔldə dɛn || ]

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** [ (...) brʊkʲadə arbeta sum ɕyparə || nu ɛr han ʃef fɔr et hutel || ]

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 tʰɪl arbetet med bil || – ibland | men fɔr də mesta tʰar jaɟ tʰɔnelbanan || ]

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** [ nɛr jaɟ var baŋ | brʊkʲadə jaɟ aldɾɛj ɛta ɕɛt | men jaɟ ɛtɛr ɕɛt 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** [ (...) ɛlskʲɑr at tʰɪtɑ pʰo tʰv || hun tʰɪtɑr varjə 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 brʉkʲɑdə bu nɛrɑ flygplɑtsɛn | mɛn vi flɪtʲtɑdə tʰɪl sɛntrʉm | fœr nœgrɑ ɑr sɛdɑn || ]

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 nʉrmɑlɑ fɑl | bœrjɑr jɑg ɑrɛtɛt vɪd ʃʉ pʰo mʉrgʉnɛn | so jɑg gœr œp tʰɪdɪjt || ]



772 **EN** What games did you use to play when you were a child?

**SV** Vilka lekar lekte du som barn?

**IPA** [ vilkʲɑ lekʲɑr lektʰ dʌ sum bɑŋ || ]

773 **EN** Have you been to France? — No, I haven't.

**SV** Har du varit i Frankrike? – Nej, det har jag inte.

**IPA** [ har dʌ varit i frankrikʰ || – nej | dʰ har jɑɣ intʰ || ]

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 kʰɪɑnɑdɑ | mɛn vi har intʰ varit i  
ɑlaskʲɑ || ]

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** [ (...) ɛr en intresant p<sup>h</sup>ɛʃun || hun har haft monɔa ulikʲa arbeten ɔχ bʊt p<sup>h</sup>o monɔa stɛlɛn || ]

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** [ jɑɣ har set den dɛr manɛn fœrut | mɛn jɑɣ k<sup>h</sup>ʲan int<sup>ə</sup> k<sup>h</sup>uma ihoɣ var || ]

777 **EN** How many times has Brazil won the World Cup?

**SV** Hur många gånger har Brasilien vunnit World Cup?

**IPA** [ hœr monɔa ɡœŋɛr har brasiliɛn vœnit wuɫd k<sup>h</sup>œp || ]

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 dɛ læst den hɛr buken || ja | jaɣ har læst den  
tʰvo goŋer || ]

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 alaski'a || – ja | en goŋ || ]

780 **EN** Have you ever played golf? — Yes, I play a lot.

**SV** Har du någonsin spelat golf? – Ja, jag spelar mycket.

**IPA** [ har dɛ nogunsin spelat gulf || – ja | jaɣ spelar  
myket || ]

781 **EN** My sister's never traveled by plane.

**SV** Min syster har aldrig åkt med flygplan.

**IPA** [ min syster har aldɾej okt med flyɣplan || ]

782 **EN** I've never ridden a horse.

**SV** Jag har aldrig ridit på en häst.

**IPA** [ jaɣ har aldɾej ridit pʰo en hɛst || ]

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 ɛr den dɛr manen || – jaɣ vet intʰ | jaɣ har aldɾej set hunum fœrut || ]

784 **EN** Have you ever been to Montreal? — No, never.

**SV** Har du någonsin varit i Montreal? – Nej, aldrig.

**IPA** [ har dɛ nogunsin varit i (...) || – nej | aldɛj || ]

785 **EN** Have you ever played golf? — No, never.

**SV** Har du någonsin spelat golf? – Nej, aldrig.

**IPA** [ har dɛ nogunsin spelat gulf || – nej | aldɛj || ]

786 **EN** Have you ever been to South Korea? — Yes, once.

**SV** Har du någonsin varit i Sydkorea? – Ja, en gång.

**IPA** [ har dɛ nogunsin varit i sydkurea || – 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 dɐ nogunsin tʰapat buɫ dɪt pʰas || – nej | aldɾɛj  
|| ]

788 **EN** Have you ever flown in a helicopter? — No, never.

**SV** Har du någonsin flugit i en helikopter? – Nej, aldrig.

**IPA** [ har dɐ nogunsin flɛjɪt i en helikuɾtɐr || – nej | aldɾɛj  
|| ]

789 **EN** Have you ever won a race? — Yes, a few times.

**SV** Har du någonsin vunnit ett lopp? – Ja, några gånger.

**IPA** [ har dɐ nogunsin vøɲɪt et lup || – ja | noɣra ɡøɲɐr ||  
]

790 **EN** Have you ever been to Peru? — Yes, twice.

**SV** Har du någonsin varit i Peru? – Ja, två gånger.

**IPA** [ har dɐ nogunsin varit i pʰerʊ || – ja | tʰvo goŋer || ]

791 **EN** Have you ever driven a bus? — No, never.

**SV** Har du någonsin kört buss? – Nej, aldrig.

**IPA** [ har dɐ nogunsin ɕœt bəs || – nej | aldɾej || ]

792 **EN** Have you ever broken your leg? — Yes, once.

**SV** Har du någonsin brutit ditt ben? – Ja, en gång.

**IPA** [ har dɐ nogunsin brʊtit dɪt ben || – ja | en goŋ || ]

793 **EN** She's been to Spain twice.

**SV** Hon har varit i Spanien två gånger.

**IPA** [ hun har varit i spanien tʰvo gɔŋer || ]

794 **EN** She's been to Japan once.

**SV** Hon har varit i Japan en gång.

**IPA** [ hun har varit i japan en gɔŋ || ]

795 **EN** She's won a race several times.

**SV** Hon har vunnit ett lopp många gånger.

**IPA** [ hun har vɛnit et lup moŋa gɔŋer || ]



796 **EN** She's never flown in a helicopter.

**SV** Hon har aldrig flugit i en helikopter.

**IPA** [ hun har aldɐj flʉjit i en helikʉptɐ || ]

797 **EN** I've been to New York once.

**SV** Jag har varit i New York en gång.

**IPA** [ jɑɣ har varit i (...) en ɡoŋ || ]

798 **EN** I've never played tennis.

**SV** Jag har aldrig spelat tennis.

**IPA** [ jɑɣ har aldɐj spelat tʰenis || ]

799 **EN** I've never driven a truck.

**SV** Jag har aldrig kört en lastbil.

**IPA** [ jaɣ har aldɾej ɕœt̪ en lastbil || ]

800 **EN** I've been late for school several times.

**SV** Jag har varit sen till skolan många gånger.

**IPA** [ jaɣ har varit sen tʰɪl skulan moɲa goɲer || ]

801 **EN** She's had many different jobs.

**SV** Hon har haft många olika arbeten.

**IPA** [ hun har haft moɲa ulikʲa arbeten || ]

802 **EN** She's written ten books.

**SV** Hon har skrivit tio böcker.

**IPA** [ hun har skrivit tʰiu 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 vɛlden || ]

805 **EN** She's been married three times.

**SV** Hon har varit gift tre gånger.

**IPA** [ hun har varit jift tʰrə ɡɔŋer || ]

806 **EN** She's met a lot of interesting people.

**SV** Hon träffar många intressanta människor.

**IPA** [ hun tʰrɛfar moŋa intresanta mɛniskur || ]

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** [ jɑɣ har tʰrɛfat den dɛr kʰvɪnan fɔrɛt | mɛn jɑɣ kʰjɑn intə kʰuma ihoɣ hɛnɛs nɑmn || ]

808 **EN** Have you ever played basketball? — Just once.

**SV** Har du någonsin spelat basketboll? – Bara en gång.

**IPA** [ har dɘ 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 dɘ nogunsin skrivit en dikt || – ja | pʰo  
jymnasiet || ]

810 **EN** Does she know Claude? — No, she's never met him.

**SV** Känner hon Claude? – Nej, hon har aldrig mött honom.

**IPA** [ ʘener hun (...) || – nej | hun har aldrej 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** [ dɛ har masur av böker | 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 Zeeland, men min bror har varit där två ganger.

**IPA** [ jaχ har aldɾej varit i nya zealand | men min brur har varit dɛr 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 favuritfilm ɛr ʃɛɳuŋas kʰɾej || han har set den ʧɛgu goŋer | men jaχ har aldɾej 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** [ jaχ har rest med flyχplan | bəs ɔχ tʰoχ || en daχ |  
vɪl jaχ 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** [ (...) ɛr pʰo semester i brasilien || hun ɛr dɛr nʉ || ]

816 **EN** She arrived in Brazil on Monday. Today's Thursday.

**SV** Hon anlände till Brasilien i måndags. Idag är det torsdag.

**IPA** [ hun anlɛndə tʰɪl brasilien i mondays || idaχ ɛr dʰ  
tʰuʂdaχ || ]

817 **EN** How long has she been in Brazil?

**SV** Hur länge har hon varit i Brasilien?

**IPA** [ hʉr lɛŋᵘ har hun varit i brasilien || ]

818 **EN** She's been in Brazil since Monday.

**SV** Hon har varit i Brasilien sedan i måndags.

**IPA** [ hun har varit i brasilien 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 brasilien i tʰrᵘ 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 (...) ɛr jifta || dɛ har varit jifta i fem ɔr || ]

821 **EN** Are you married? How long have you been married?

**SV** Är du gift? Hur länge har du varit gift?

**IPA** [ ɛr dɘ jift || hʊr lɛŋ<sup>a</sup> har dɘ 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** [ ɕɛnɛr dɘ hɛn<sup>a</sup> || hʊr lɛŋ<sup>a</sup> har dɘ ɕɛnt hɛn<sup>a</sup> || ]

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** [ jaɣ ʧɛnɐr (...) || jaɣ har ʧɛnt hɛnə en loŋ tʰɪd || ]

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** [ (...) buɾ i (...) || hʊr lɛŋə har hun bʊt i (...) || ]

825 **EN** She's lived there all her life.

**SV** Hon har bott där i hela sitt liv.

**IPA** [ hun har bʊt dɛr i hɛla 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** [ jax har en bil || hʌr lɛŋə har dʌ haft din bil || ]

827 **EN** I've had it since April.

**SV** Jag har haft den sedan april.

**IPA** [ jax 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** [ jax stʊdɛrar tʰyskʲa || hʌr lɛŋə har dʌ stʊdɛrat tʰyskʲa || ]

829 **EN** I've been studying German for two years.

**SV** Jag har studerat tyska i två år.

**IPA** [ jaɣ har stʊdɛrat tʰyskʲa 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 || hʉr lɛŋə 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 sɛdan kʰlʊkʲan fɛm || ]

832 **EN** It's raining. It's been raining all day.

**SV** Det regnar. Det har regnat hela dagen.

**IPA** [ d<sup>ə</sup> reŋnar || d<sup>ə</sup> har reŋnat hela da:jen || ]

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 (...) ɛr ʤifta || dɛ har varit ʤifta sedan ɔr nɪtʊnhʉndrənɪtʤunɪo || ]

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** [ (...) ɛr ʃʉk || han har varit ʃʉk ʉnder dɛ sɛnast<sup>ə</sup> da:ŋa || ]

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<sup>h</sup>o main street || vi har böt dər lɛŋ<sup>a</sup> || ]

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<sup>h</sup>o bank || hun har arbetat p<sup>h</sup>o bank i fem ɔr || ]

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 morse.

**IPA** [ hʊbər har hʊvədverk || han har haft hʊvədverk sedan han steg ɔp i muʃ<sup>a</sup> || ]

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** [ jɑɣ stʊdɛrɑr ɛŋɛlskɑ || jɑɣ hɑr stʊdɛrɑt ɛŋɛlskɑ i sɛks monɑdɛr || ]

839 **EN** How long have they been in Brazil?

**SV** Hur länge har de varit i Brasilien?

**IPA** [ hʊr lɛŋə hɑr dɛ vɑrit i brɑsilien || ]

840 **EN** How long have you known Olivia?

**SV** Hur länge har du känt Olivia?

**IPA** [ hʊr lɛŋə hɑr dʊ kɛnt (...) || ]

841 **EN** How long has she studied Italian?

**SV** Hur länge har hon studerat italienska?

**IPA** [ hʊr lɛŋə har hun stʊderat italienskʰa || ]

842 **EN** How long has he lived in Seattle?

**SV** Hur länge har han bott i Seattle?

**IPA** [ hʊr lɛŋə har han bʊt i (...) || ]

843 **EN** How long have you been a teacher?

**SV** Hur länge har du varit lärare?

**IPA** [ hʊr lɛŋə har dʊ varit lɛrarə || ]



844 **EN** How long has it been raining?

**SV** Hur länge har det regnat?

**IPA** [ hʉr lɛŋə har də rɛŋnat || ]

845 **EN** They've been married for ten years.

**SV** De har varit gifta i tio år.

**IPA** [ dɛ har varit ʝifta i tʰiʉ or || ]

846 **EN** Leonardo's lived in Canada since april.

**SV** Leonardo har bott i Kanada sedan april.

**IPA** [ (...) har bʊt 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 jaχ ɛr vɛnɐr || jaχ ʧɛnɐr hɛn<sup>ə</sup> vɛldɪjt vɛl || ]

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 jaχ ɛr vɛnɐr || jaχ har ʧɛnt hɛn<sup>ə</sup> ɛn lɔŋ tʰɪd  
|| ]

849 **EN** Sorry I'm late. How long have you been waiting?

**SV** Ursäkta jag är sen. Hur länge har du väntat?

**IPA** [ ɵʂɛkta jaχ ɛr sɛn || hʉr lɛŋ<sup>ə</sup> har dʉ vɛntat || ]

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<sup>h</sup>o et hutel nʌ || han t<sup>h</sup>yker myket um  
sɪt arbetə || ]

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** [ (...) læser t<sup>h</sup>idningen || hun har læst den i t<sup>h</sup>vo t<sup>h</sup>imar  
|| ]

852 **EN** How long have you lived in this house?

**SV** Hur länge har du bott i det här huset?

**IPA** [ hʉr lɛŋə har dʌ bʊt i də hɛr hʉset || ]

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** [ ɛr də hɛr en ny ruk || – nej | jaɣ har haft den hɛr ruken lɛŋə || ]

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** [ (...) ɛr i (...) nʌ || han har varit dɛr ʌndɛr dɛ sɛnastə tʰrə daɣɑŋə || ]

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** [ (...) ɛr i brasilien || hun har varit dɛr i tʰrə daɣɑr || ]

856 **EN** Today's Wednesday. She's been there since Monday.

**SV** Idag är det onsdag. Hon har varit där sedan måndag.

**IPA** [ iday ɛr d<sup>ə</sup> unsday || hun har varit dər 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<sup>h</sup>janada i t<sup>hrə</sup> monader || ]

858 **EN** Lucien has been in Canada since January.

**SV** Lucien har varit i Kanada sedan i januari.

**IPA** [ (...) har varit i k<sup>h</sup>janada sedan i janʉəri || ]

859 **EN** We've been waiting for two hours.

**SV** Vi har väntat i två timmar.

**IPA** [ vi har vɛntat i tʰvo tʰɪmar || ]

860 **EN** We've been waiting since nine o'clock.

**SV** Vi har väntat sedan klockan nio.

**IPA** [ vi har vɛntat sedan kʰlukʲan niu || ]

861 **EN** I've lived in Chicago for a long time.

**SV** Jag har bott i Chicago länge.

**IPA** [ jaɹ̩ har bʊt i (...) lɛŋə || ]

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** [ jaɣ har bɔt i (...) sedan jaɣ var tʰiu ɔr ɡamal || ]

863 **EN** Jasmine started her new job three weeks ago.

**SV** Jasmine började sitt nya job för tre veckor sedan.

**IPA** [ (...) bɔrjadə sɪt nja jub fɔr 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 oktə (...) || – han oktə fɔr tʰiu minʉtɛr sedan || ]

865 **EN** I had dinner an hour ago.

**SV** Jag åt middag för en timme sedan.

**IPA** [ jɑɣ ɔt mɪdɑɣ fɔr ɛn tʰɪmɐ sedan || ]

866 **EN** Life was very different a hundred years ago.

**SV** Livet var väldigt annorlunda för hundra år sedan.

**IPA** [ livɛt var vɛldɪɣt anuɐlʉnda fɔr hʉndra ɔr sedan || ]

867 **EN** When did Michiko arrive in Brazil?

**SV** När anlände Michiko till Brasilien?

**IPA** [ nɛr anlɛndɐ (...) tʰɪl brasɪlɪɛn || ]



868 **EN** She arrived in Brazil three days ago.

**SV** Hon anlände till Brasilien för tre dagar sedan.

**IPA** [ hun anlɛndə tʰɪl brasilien fɔr tʰrə dagar sedan || ]

869 **EN** How long has she been in Brazil?

**SV** Hur länge har hon varit i Brasilien?

**IPA** [ hʉr lɛŋə har hun varit i brasilien || ]

870 **EN** She's been in Brazil for three days.

**SV** Hon har varit i Brasilien i tre dagar.

**IPA** [ hun har varit i brasilien i tʰrə 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 mustər-faster hɑr bʊt i æstrəlɪən i fɛmtʊn ɔr  
|| ]

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** [ (...) ɛr pʰo sɪt kʰʊntʊr || hʊn hɑr vɑrɪt dɛr sɛdɑn  
kʰlʊkʲɑn ɕʷ || ]

873 **EN** Mexico has been an independent country since eighteen twenty-one.

**SV** Mexiko har varit en oberoende stat sedan artonhundratjugoett.

**IPA** [ mɛksɪkʊ hɑr vɑrɪt ɛn ʊbɛruɛndə stat sɛdɑn  
ɑtʊnhʊndrɑtɕʷɛt || ]

874 **EN** The bus is late. We've been waiting for twenty minutes.

**SV** Bussen är sen. Vi har väntat i tjugo minuter.

**IPA** [ bəsen ɛr sen || vi har vɛntat i tʃuɡu minʉtɐr || ]

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** [ iŋɛn bʊr i dɛ dɛr hʉsɛn || dɛ har varit tʰuma i mɔŋɑ 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** [ miʃɑɛl har varit ʃʉk lɛŋɑ || han har varit pʰo ʃʉkʰʉs sɛdɑn ʉktʉbɛr fœrɑ ɔrɛt || ]

877 **EN** When was the last time you ate? — Three hours ago.

**SV** När åt du senast? – För tre timmar sedan.

**IPA** [ nɛr ɔt dɐ senast || - fɔr tʰrə tʰɪmar 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** [ nɛr var dɐ ɧʊk senast || - fɔr 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** [ nɛr jɪk dɐ 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 morse.

**IPA** [ nɛr var dʌ i en bil senast || - bara i muʃə || ]

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** [ nɛr var dʌ pʰo semester senast || - fɔr 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** [ (...) ɔχ (...) har varit jifta i tʃuɡu or || ]

883 **EN** Mungeol and Weonhye got married twenty years ago.

**SV** Mungeol och Weonhye gifte sig för tjugo år sedan.

**IPA** [ (...) ɔχ (...) jiftʰ sɛj fɔr ɕʰuɡu or sedan || ]

884 **EN** Nicholas arrived an hour ago.

**SV** Nicholas anlände för en timme sedan.

**IPA** [ (...) anlɛndʰ fɔr en tʰimʰ sedan || ]

885 **EN** I bought these shoes a few days ago.

**SV** Jag köpte de här skorna för några dagar sedan.

**IPA** [ jaɣ ɕøptʰ dɛ hɛr skuŋa fɔr noɣra dagar sedan || ]

886 **EN** Miriam's been studying English for six months.

**SV** Miriam har studerat engelska i sex månader.

**IPA** [ (...) har stʉderat engelskʌ i seks monader || ]

887 **EN** Have you known Heuijeong for a long time?

**SV** Har du känt Heuijeong länge?

**IPA** [ har dʉ ʧɛnt (...) lɛŋə || ]

888 **EN** Natalie's been in Brazil for three days.

**SV** Nathalie har varit i Brasilien i tre dagar.

**IPA** [ nathaliə har varit i brasilien i tʰrə dagar || ]

889 **EN** Geonhong's been here since Tuesday.

**SV** Geonhong har varit här sedan tisdag.

**IPA** [ (...) har varit hɛr sedan tʰɪsdaɣ || ]

890 **EN** It's been raining for an hour.

**SV** Det har regnat i en timme.

**IPA** [ dɐ har reɲnat i en tʰɪmɐ || ]

891 **EN** I've known Mengjuan since two thousand two.

**SV** Jag har känt Mengjuan sedan år tvåtusentvå.

**IPA** [ jaɣ har ɕɛnt (...) sedan ɔr tʰvotʊsɛntvo || ]



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 stʉderat medisn vid ʉniveʃitetet i tʰrə 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 ɲʉ or gamal || ]

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 ɛr smʊtsɛj || han tʰvɛtar sin bil || han har tʰvɛtat sin bil || den ɛr ren nʊ || ]

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** [ dɛ ɛr hɛma || dɛ gor ʊt || dɛ har gɔt ʊt || dɛ ɛr intə hɛma nʊ || ]

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** [ jaɣ har tʰapat bɔt mit pʰas || jaɣ kʰjan intə hita mit pʰas nʊ || ]

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 ɛr (...) || – hun har gɔt ɔχ layt sɛj || hun lɪgɐ  
nʌ || ]

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 ɕøpt en ny bil || vi har en ny bil nʌ || ]

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** [ dʰ ɛr (...)s fɔdʰɫsʰdʰɔɪ imɔrgun | ɔχ jʌχ har intʰ ɕøpt  
noɡun pʰrɛsɛnt tʰɪl hɛnʰ || jʌχ har ɪnɛn pʰrɛsɛnt tʰɪl  
hɛnʰ ɛn || ]

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** [ (...) ɛr buʈa pʰo semester || vaʈ har han okt || var ɛr han nʌ || ]

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 dʌ mœt min brur | eler skʲa jaɣ pʰresentera dɛj || ]

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** [ jaɣ var en vɛldiɣt loŋsam maʃinskrivarʰ pʰo ʌniveʃitetet | men jaɣ har bli vit snabarʰ || ]

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 ɛr din nykel || – jaɣ har tʰapat buɾ den || jaɣ tʰapad<sup>ə</sup> buɾ 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** [ ɛr (...) hɛr || – nej | han har ɡɔt hem || han ɡɪk 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 ɕøpt<sup>ə</sup> en ny bil || ]

907 **EN** I lost my keys yesterday.

**SV** Jag tappade bort mina nycklar igår.

**IPA** [ jɑɣ tʰapadⁱ buɫ mina nyklar igoɾ || ]

908 **EN** I lost my keys last week.

**SV** Jag tappade bort mina nycklar förra veckan.

**IPA** [ jɑɣ tʰapadⁱ buɫ 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** [ jɑɣ tʰapadⁱ buɫ mina nyklar fem goŋeɾ den hœr monaden || ]

910 **EN** We bought a new car yesterday.

**SV** Vi köpte en ny bil igår.

**IPA** [ vi ɕøpt̪ⁱ en ny bil igoɾ || ]

911 **EN** We bought a new car last week.

**SV** Vi köpte en ny bil förra veckan.

**IPA** [ vi ɕøpt̪ⁱ en ny bil fœra vekˈan || ]

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 ɕøpt̪ⁱ tʰvo nya bilar ʌnder tʰr̥ⁱ senast̪ⁱ 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** [ (...) ɛr intə hɛr || > han jɪk hem || han har redan  
ɡɔt 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** [ jaɟ behøveɾ intə riŋa dem || jaɟ skrev et email tʰɪl  
dem || > jaɟ har redan skrivit et email tʰɪl 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** [ (...) kʰumeɾ intə tʰɪl 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 brur ɔχ hans frʊ bur intʰ lɛŋrʰ hɛr || dɛ flytadʰ tʰɪl (...) || > dɛ har flytat tʰɪl (...) || ]

917 **EN** I made a mistake. > I've made a mistake.

**SV** Jag gjorde ett misstag. > Jag har gjort ett misstag.

**IPA** [ jɑχ juɖʰ et mistɑχ || > jɑχ har juɖʰ et misstɑχ || ]

918 **EN** I lost my wallet. > I've lost my wallet.

**SV** Jag tappade bort min plånbok. > Jag har tappat bort min plånbok.

**IPA** [ jɑχ tʰapadʰ buɖʰ min pʰlonbuk || > jɑχ har tʰapat buɖʰ min pʰlonbuk || ]

919 **EN** Did you see it anywhere? > Have you seen it anywhere?

**SV** Såg du den någonstans? > Har du sett den någonstans?

**IPA** [ soɣ dɐ den nogunstans || > har dɐ set den  
nogunstans || ]

920 **EN** Did you hear? > Have you heard?

**SV** Har du hört? > Hörde du?

**IPA** [ har dɐ høɐt || > hød̥ dɐ || ]

921 **EN** Theo got married. > Theo's gotten married.

**SV** Theo gifte sig. > Theo har gift sig.

**IPA** [ (...) jift̪ sɛj || > (...) har jift sɛj || ]

922 **EN** I've done the shopping. > I did the shopping.

**SV** Jag har handlat. > Jag handlade.

**IPA** [ jaɣ har handlat || > jaɣ handlad<sup>ə</sup> || ]

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 ʉtan at froga || > (...) tʰuɣ  
min sykel ʉtan at froga || ]

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 dʉ berɛtat dɛ guda nyheteɳa fɔr dina vɛner ||  
> berɛtad<sup>ə</sup> dʉ dɛ guda nyheteɳa fɔr dina vɛner || ]

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<sup>ə</sup> betalat elektrisitetssrækningen en || > vi betalad<sup>ə</sup> int<sup>ə</sup> elektrisitetssrækningen || ]

926 **EN** Are Vincent and Valerie here? — Yes, they just arrived.

**SV** Är Vincent och Valerie här? – Ja, de anlände precis.

**IPA** [ ɛr (...) ɔχ (...) hɛr || – ja | dɛ anlænd<sup>ə</sup> p<sup>h</sup>resis || ]

927 **EN** Are you hungry? — No, I just had dinner.

**SV** Är du hungrig – Nej, jag åt precis middag.

**IPA** [ ɛr dʌ hʉŋrɛj – nej | jaχ ɔt p<sup>h</sup>resis miday || ]

928 **EN** Is Niraj here? — No, he just left.

**SV** Är Niraj här? – Nej, han gick precis.

**IPA** [ ɛr (...) hɛr || – 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** [ vɪlken tʰɪd anlɛndɛr nɪkʊlaj 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** [ kʰlʊkʲan ɛr bɑrɑ nɪu ɔχ (...) har redan ɡɔt ɔχ lɑɣt sɛj || ]

931 **EN** This is Yvonne. — Yes, we've already met.

**SV** Det här är Yvonne. – Ja, vi har redan träffats.

**IPA** [ d̥ hɛr ɛr (...) || – ja | vi har redan tʰrɛfats || ]

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** [ ɛr (...) ɔχ (...) hɛr || – nej | dɛ har int̪ə anlɛnt ɛn || ]

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 d̥ skɪə okɪə buɫ ||- nej | jaɟ har int̪ə saɣt d̪ə ɛn || ]

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 ɕøpt en ny kʰlɛnɪŋ | men hun har intə haft pʰo sɛj den ɛn || ]

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 (...) ɔχ (...) anlɛnt ɛn || – nej | intə ɛn || ]

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 (...) bɔrjat sɪt nya arbetə ɛn – nej | hun bɔrjar nɛsta vɛkɪa || ]

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** [ d̥ə hɛr ɛr min nʏa kʰlɛnɪŋ ||- den ɛr fin | har d̥ɥ haft den pʰo dɛj ɛn || ]

938 **EN** What time is Stan arriving? — He's already arrived.

**SV** När anländer Stan? – Han har redan anlänt.

**IPA** [ nɛr anlɛndɛr stan || - han har redan anlɛnt || ]

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** [ vɪl dɪna vɛnɛr sɛ filmɛn || - nej | dɛ har redan sɛt 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 intə at ringa (...) || — jaɣ har redan ringt 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** [ nər skʲa (...) arbeta || – hun har redan ɡɔt 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** [ nər skʲa (...) bɔrja sɪt nya arbetə || – hun har redan  
bɔrjat də || ]

943 **EN** Has Tamara started her new job yet?

**SV** Har Tamara börjat sitt nya arbete än?

**IPA** [ har (...) börjat sit nya arbet<sup>ə</sup> en || ]

944 **EN** Have you told your father about the accident yet?

**SV** Har du berättat för din pappa om olyckan än?

**IPA** [ har d<sup>u</sup> beretat før din p<sup>h</sup>apa um ulyk<sup>k</sup>an en || ]

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** [ jaɣ har ju:st etit en stur mi:daɣ | so jaɣ er int<sup>ə</sup> hʉŋgrɛj  
|| ]

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** [ (...) k<sup>h</sup>jan t<sup>h</sup>ɪtə p<sup>h</sup>o t<sup>h</sup>v dərɸør at hun har redan juɪ sin hemlɛksa || ]

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** [ dʌ k<sup>h</sup>jan intə go ɔχ lɛgə dɛj || dʌ har intə buɪstat dina t<sup>h</sup>ɛndər 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** [ dʌ k<sup>h</sup>jan intə p<sup>h</sup>rata med (...) dərɸør at han har p<sup>h</sup>resis 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<sup>h</sup>resis k<sup>h</sup>umit ʉt frɔn ʃʊkhuset | so hun k<sup>h</sup>ʌn int<sup>ə</sup> go t<sup>h</sup>ɪl arbetet || ]

950 **EN** Have you given the post office our new address yet?

**SV** Har du gett postkontoret din nya adress än?

**IPA** [ har dʉ jet p<sup>h</sup>ustkunturet din nya adres ɛn || ]

951 **EN** The postman hasn't come yet.

**SV** Brevbäraren har inte kommit än.

**IPA** [ brevberaren har int<sup>ə</sup> k<sup>h</sup>umit ɛn || ]

952 **EN** I've just spoken to your sister.

**SV** Jag har precis pratat med din syster.

**IPA** [ jaɣ har p<sup>h</sup>resis p<sup>h</sup>ratat med din syster || ]

953 **EN** Has Jianwen bought a new computer yet?

**SV** Har Jianwen köpt en ny dator än?

**IPA** [ har (...) ɕøpt en ny dator en || ]

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** [ (...) ɕχ (...) har int<sup>ə</sup> berɛtat fɔr nogun en at dɛ skʲa jifta sɛj || ]

955 **EN** We've already done our packing for our trip.

**SV** Vi har redan packat för vår nästa resa.

**IPA** [ vi har redan p<sup>h</sup>akiat fɔr vor næsta 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** [ jaɣ har ju:st simat en mil<sup>a</sup> ɔχ ʃener meɪ 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 ven har et nyt arbet<sup>a</sup> || froga hen<sup>a</sup> um hun har  
børjat sit nya arbet<sup>a</sup> 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 ven har nya ɣranar || froga hunum um han har tʰɛfat sina nya ɣranar || ]

959 **EN** Your friend has to pay her phone bill. Ask her if she has paid her phone bill yet.

**SV** Din vän måste betala sin telefonräkning. Fråga henne om hon har betalat sin telefonräkning än.

**IPA** [ din ven mostʰɐ betala sin tʰelefunrɛkniŋ || froga henʰ um hun har betalat sin tʰelefunrɛkniŋ ɛn || ]

960 **EN** Victor was trying to sell his car. Ask him if he has sold his car yet.

**SV** Victor försökte att sälja sin bil. Fråga honom om han har sålt sin bil än.

**IPA** [ (...) fœsøktʰ at sɛja sin bil || froga hunum um han har solt sin bil ɛn || ]

961 **EN** I saw Malika yesterday.

**SV** Jag såg Malika igår.

**IPA** [ jɑɣ soɣ (...) igoɾ || ]

962 **EN** Where were you on Sunday afternoon?

**SV** Var var du på söndag eftermiddag?

**IPA** [ var var dɐ pʰo sɔndaɣ eftərmɪdaɣ || ]

963 **EN** We didn't take a vacation last year.

**SV** Vi tog ingen semester förra året.

**IPA** [ vi tʰuɣ iŋen semester fœra ɔret || ]



964 **EN** What did you do last night? — I stayed at home.

**SV** Vad gjorde du igår kväll?

**IPA** [ vad juɖə dɐ igoʁ kʰvɛl || ]

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 fœrfatarə ɔχ skrev monɔ tʰeaterpjæser ɔχ dikter || ]

966 **EN** When did you buy your computer?

**SV** När köpte du din dator?

**IPA** [ nɛr ɕœptə dɐ din datur || ]

967 **EN** What time did Jamaal go out?

**SV** Vilken tid gick Jamaal ut?

**IPA** [ vɪlken tʰɪd ʝɪk (...) ʉt || ]

968 **EN** Kenji went home.

**SV** Kenjii gick hem.

**IPA** [ (...)i ʝɪk hem || ]

969 **EN** Did you have lunch today?

**SV** Åt du lunch idag?

**IPA** [ ot dʉ lʉnɕ iday || ]

970 **EN** The email didn't arrive at all.

**SV** Eposten kom inte fram alls.

**IPA** [ epusten k<sup>h</sup>um int<sup>ə</sup> frəm əls || ]

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<sup>ə</sup> nɔɡʊnsɪn vərɪt i spæniən || ɔkt<sup>ə</sup> d<sup>ə</sup> t<sup>h</sup>ɪl spæniən fɔərə ɔrət || ]

972 **EN** My friend has written many books. Shakespeare wrote many plays and poems.

**SV** Min vän har skrivit många böcker. Shakespeare skrev många teaterpjäser och dikter.

**IPA** [ min vɛn har skrɪvɪt mɔŋə bœkər || (...) skrev mɔŋə t<sup>h</sup>eatɜrpjɛsər ɔχ dɪkər || ]

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** [ epusten har int<sup>ə</sup> k<sup>h</sup>umit ɛn || epusten k<sup>h</sup>um int<sup>ə</sup>  
idaɣ || ]

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<sup>ə</sup> i (...) i seks or || vi bud<sup>ə</sup> i (...) i seks or |  
men nʌ bur vi i rum || ]

975 **EN** I had lunch an hour ago.

**SV** Jag åt lunch för en timme sedan.

**IPA** [ jaɣ ot lʌnɕ før en t<sup>h</sup>ɪm<sup>ə</sup> sedan || ]

976 **EN** I started my new job last week.

**SV** Jag började mitt nya arbete förra veckan.

**IPA** [ jaɣ bɔrjadə mɪt nʏa ɑrbetə fœra vekʲan || ]

977 **EN** My friends arrived on Friday.

**SV** Mina vänner anlände på fredagen.

**IPA** [ mɪna vœner ɑnlændə pʰo fredajen || ]

978 **EN** Keiko went out at 5:00.

**SV** Keiko gick ut vid fem.

**IPA** [ (...) jɪk ʉt vid fem || ]

979 **EN** I wore my new suit yesterday.

**SV** Jag hade på mig min nya kostym igår.

**IPA** [ jax hadə p<sup>h</sup>o mej min nya k<sup>h</sup>ustym igor || ]

980 **EN** Have you seen Veda? Did you see Veda yesterday?

**SV** Har du sett Veda? Såg du Veda igår?

**IPA** [ har dɐ set (...) || soɣ dɐ (...) igor || ]

981 **EN** I've finished my work. I finished my work at 2:00.

**SV** Jag slutade mitt arbete vid två.

**IPA** [ jax slʊtadə mɪt arbetə vid t<sup>h</sup>vo || ]

982 **EN** Have you finished? What time did you finish your work?

**SV** Har du slutat? Vilken tid slutade du arbetet?

**IPA** [ har dʌ slʊtat || vilken tʰid slʊtadə dʌ arbetet || ]

983 **EN** Liting isn't here; she's gone out.

**SV** Liting är inte här, hon har gått ut.

**IPA** [ (...) ɛr intə hɛr | hun har gɔt ʊt || ]

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 døt || (...)s farmur / murmur dʊɣ fɔr tʰvo ɔr 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 dɐ varit || var var dɐ ɪɡor kʰvɛl || ]

986 **EN** My friend is a writer and has written many books.

**SV** Min vän är författare och har skrivit många böcker.

**IPA** [ min vɛn ɛr fœrfatarə ɔχ har skrivit monɔ bœker || ]

987 **EN** I played tennis yesterday afternoon.

**SV** Jag spelade tennis igår eftermiddag.

**IPA** [ jɑχ speladə tʰɛnɪs ɪɡor ɛftɛrmɪdɑχ || ]



988 **EN** What time did you go to bed last night?

**SV** Vilken tid gick du och lade dig igår kväll?

**IPA** [ vilken tʰid jɪk dɐ ɔχ ladə dɛj igoɾ kʰvɛl || ]

989 **EN** Have you ever met a famous person?

**SV** Har du någonsin mött en berömd person?

**IPA** [ har dɐ nogunsin mœt en berømd pʰeʃun || ]

990 **EN** The weather wasn't very good yesterday.

**SV** Vädret var inte så bra igår.

**IPA** [ vɛdret var intə so bra igoɾ || ]

991 **EN** Mira travels a lot. She's visited many countries.

**SV** Mira reser mycket. Hon har besökt många länder.

**IPA** [ (...) reser mykət || hun har besøkt monɔ ləndər || ]

992 **EN** I turned off the light before leaving this morning.

**SV** Jag släckte ljuset innan jag gick i morse.

**IPA** [ jɑɣ slɛktə jʊset inən jɑɣ ɡɪk 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 li Mexiko i många år.

**IPA** [ jɑɣ buɾ i (...) nʊ | mən jɑɣ buðə ii mɛksiku i monɔ  
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** [ hʉr ɛr dʰ i (...) ||- jaɣ vet intʰ || jaɣ har aldɾɛj varit dɛr || ]

995 **EN** Have you ever been to Florida?

**SV** Har du någonsin varit i Florida?

**IPA** [ har dʉ nogʉnsin varit i (...) || ]

996 **EN** We went there on vacation two years ago.

**SV** Vi var där på semester för två år sedan.

**IPA** [ vi var dɛr pʰo semester fœr tʰvo ɔr sedan || ]

997 **EN** Did you have a good time?

**SV** Hade ni kul?

**IPA** [ hadə ni kʰɛl || ]

998 **EN** We had a great time. It was wonderful.

**SV** Vi hade väldigt kul. Det var underbart.

**IPA** [ vi hadə vɛldɪjt kʰɛl || də var ʊnderbat || ]

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 k<sup>h</sup>unstnɛr || hun har vɛnit mɔŋa p<sup>h</sup>riser fɔr sin k<sup>h</sup>unst || ]

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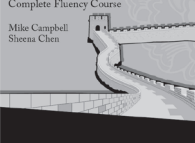
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RU

Fluency  
1000 sentences

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