Collins NEXT STEPS in GERMAN with Paul Noble

Review booklet
This booklet provides you with a quick and easy way to review and reinforce what you have learned during your German audio course. However, the booklet should be used after you have begun working through the audio recording not before, as the booklet is not designed to teach you German by itself.
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How to use this booklet

This booklet has been designed to provide you with a quick and easy way to review and reinforce the key vocabulary, structures and contents of your Paul Noble Next Steps German course.

Although the core part of your learning will take place via your use of the accompanying course recordings, we have also included this booklet in order to provide you with a quick reference guide to the language.

It is worth noting that this booklet should be used after you have begun working through the audio recording. It will serve as excellent reinforcement, guidance and review material but is not designed to teach you German by itself. This is what the audio recording will do – and very rapidly too. After you have begun listening to the course, you will then find this booklet to be an extremely useful review and reference resource but you must start by listening to the recording first.

So, if you haven’t done so already, go and press play on that first audio track and get started. You’re about to find out just how good a course this is!
Core course review

The best way to use this part of your booklet is to start by reading through a page, looking at both the English and the German. Then go back to the beginning of that same page and, while covering the German side of the text, translate the English into German – just as you did when you listened to the audio part of the course.

Once you can get 90% of a page’s content correct, move on to the next page and follow the process again. By doing this, you will quickly recall and reinforce what you learnt with the course recordings.
To come over / to bring along / to depart

to come

to come over / to come by

Would you like? (informal)

Would you like to come over?

this evening

Would you like to come over this evening?

You want (informal)

Do you want?

Do you want to come over this evening?

Do you want to come over tomorrow?

Can you? (informal)

Can you come over tomorrow?

to bring

to bring over / to bring by

Can you bring it over?

later

I can bring it over later.

I want

I want to bring it over later.

I don’t want to bring it over later.

I bring / I’m bringing

I’m bringing it later. (literally “I bring it later.”)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Expression</th>
<th>German Expression</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I’m bringing it over later.</td>
<td>Ich bringe es später vorbei.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(literally “I bring it later over.”)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I come / I’m coming</td>
<td>Ich komme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I come over / I’m coming over</td>
<td>Ich komme vorbei.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m coming over later.</td>
<td>Ich komme später vorbei.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to look</td>
<td>schauen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to watch</td>
<td>anschauen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can we watch it?</td>
<td>Können wir es anschauen?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I want to watch it.</td>
<td>Ich will es anschauen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you want to watch it? (informal)</td>
<td>Willst du es anschauen?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We look / We are looking</td>
<td>Wir schauen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We watch / We are watching</td>
<td>Wir schauen an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We watch it. / We are watching it.</td>
<td>Wir schauen es an.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the film / the movie</td>
<td>der Film</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a film / a movie</td>
<td>ein Film</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We are watching a film / movie.</td>
<td>Wir schauen einen Film an.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We want</td>
<td>Wir wollen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We want to watch a film / movie.</td>
<td>Wir wollen einen Film anschauen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I know</td>
<td>Ich weiß</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don’t know.</td>
<td>Ich weiß nicht.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perhaps</td>
<td>vielleicht</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you want to watch a film / movie? (informal)</td>
<td>Willst du einen Film anschauen?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don’t know. Perhaps.</td>
<td>Ich weiß nicht. Vielleicht.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to sound</td>
<td>klingen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That sounds good.</td>
<td>Das klingt gut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you want to watch a film / movie this evening?</td>
<td>Willst du heute Abend einen Film anschauen?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Yes, that sounds good.
You want (formal)
Do you want?
What do you want to do?
to do
You want (do / to make)
What do you want to do / to make?
to go (using a means of transport)
to leave / to depart
We want to leave / to depart.
We go (using a means of transport)
We are leaving. / We are departing.
We are leaving / departing this afternoon.

Ja, das klingt gut.
Sie wollen
Wollen Sie?
Was wollen Sie tun?
tun
machen
Was wollen Sie machen?
Was wollen Sie machen?
fahren
abfahren
Wir wollen abfahren.
Wir wollen heute Nachmittag abfahren.
Wir fahren
Wir fahren ab.
Wir fahren heute Nachmittag ab.

NOTE! So, as you learnt during the course, when we **start** a sentence with these words that can be separated into two parts (words such as abfahren, vorbeikommen, mitbringen etc), we **split them up** – so, we put the “ab”, the “vorbei”, the “mit” and so on **at the end of the sentence**.

However, when **we’re not starting** the sentence with them, then we simply leave them whole. Have another go at doing this below.

to come
to arrive
I want to arrive this evening.
I come / I’m coming
I arrive / I’m arriving

kommen
ankommen
Ich will heute Abend ankommen.
Ich komme
Ich komme an
I’m arriving this evening.
with
to come along
Can I come along?
Do you want to come along? (informal)
I’m coming along.
You’re coming along. (informal)
Are you coming along? (informal)
to bring along / to bring with
I can bring it along. / I can bring it with me.
Can you bring it along? / Can you bring it with you? (informal)
I’m bringing it along. / I’m bringing it with me.
I’m bringing it along this evening. / I’m bringing it with me this evening.

Ich komme heute Abend an.
mit
mitkommen
Kann ich mitkommen?
Willst du mitkommen?
Ich komme mit.
Du kommst mit.
Kommst du mit?
mitbringen
Ich kann es mitbringen.
Kannst du es mitbringen?
Ich bringe es mit.
Ich bringe es heute Abend mit.
Should / Would like

**NOTE!** So far, we have used “möchten” to mean “would like”. However, there is another common way of expressing “would like”.

I would
Ich würde

gladly
gerne

I would gladly / I would like
Ich würde gerne

I would like to watch a film / movie.
Ich würde gerne einen Film anschauen.

I would gladly watch a film / movie.
Ich würde gerne einen Film anschauen.

a beer
ein Bier

I would like to have a beer.
Ich würde gerne ein Bier haben.

a schnitzel
ein Schnitzel

I’d like to have a schnitzel.
Ich würde gerne ein Schnitzel haben.

rather
lieber

I would rather have a schnitzel.
Ich würde lieber ein Schnitzel haben.

a steak
ein Steak

I would rather have a steak.
Ich würde lieber ein Steak haben.

the cinema / movie theater
das Kino

to the cinema / movie theater
ins Kino

I would like to go to the cinema / movie theater.
Ich würde gerne ins Kino gehen.

I would rather go to the cinema / movie theater.
Ich würde lieber ins Kino gehen.

at home
zu Hause

not at home
nicht zu Hause

I would like to watch a film / movie but not at home.
Ich würde gerne einen Film anschauen, aber nicht zu Hause.
I’d rather go to the cinema / movie theater.

We should

We should go to the cinema / movie theater.

We shouldn’t go to the cinema / movie theater.

the concert
to the concert

We should go to the concert.

We should go to the concert later.

They should

the museum
to the museum

They should go to the museum later.

You should (formal)

You should go to the museum later.

the theatre
to the theatre

Should we go to the theatre later?

You should (informal)

or
**NOTE!** Although “oder” means “or” it also has another important use, which is that you can add it onto the end of sentences to confirm something. So, whereas in English we’ll say things such as “You like red wine, don’t you?” or “You can come later, can’t you?” in German you can simply say “You like red wine. Or?” “You can come later. Or?” So, you can use it as a way to express the idea – “that is correct, isn’t it?” It is an extremely useful word!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>German</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You should go to the theatre later, shouldn’t you?</td>
<td>Du solltest später ins Theater gehen. Oder?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I should</td>
<td>Ich sollte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I should go to the theatre later, shouldn’t I?</td>
<td>Ich sollte später ins Theater gehen. Oder?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He should</td>
<td>Er sollte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She should</td>
<td>Sie sollte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She should come along.</td>
<td>Sie sollte mitkommen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to buy</td>
<td>kaufen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She should buy it.</td>
<td>Sie sollte es kaufen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She shouldn’t buy it.</td>
<td>Sie sollte es nicht kaufen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to take</td>
<td>nehmen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She shouldn’t take it.</td>
<td>Sie sollte es nicht nehmen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She shouldn’t take it, should she?</td>
<td>Sie sollte es nicht nehmen. Oder?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Look! / Let’s go!

to look
You look (formal)
Look! / literally “Look you!” (formal)
to see
Can you see it? (formal)
Look! Can you see it? (formal)
Look! (informal)
Can you see it? (informal)
Look! Can you see it?
Let’s look!
(literally “Look we!”)
Let’s dance!
Let’s go!
Let’s go this evening!
Let’s eat!
Let’s see!

schauen
Sie schauen
Schauen Sie!
sehen
Können Sie es sehen?
Schauen Sie! Können Sie es sehen?
Schau!
Kannst du es sehen?
Schau! Kannst du es sehen?
Schauen wir!
Tanzen wir!
Gehen wir!
Gehen wir heute Abend!
Essen wir!
Sehen wir!
The car of my father is old and shabby.

**my father**  
mein Vater

**of**  
von

**of my father**  
von meinem Vater

**the car**  
das Auto

**my father's car / the car of my father**  
das Auto von meinem Vater

**old**  
alt

**shabby**  
schäbig

**My father's car is old and shabby.**  
Das Auto von meinem Vater ist alt und schäbig.

**my baby**  
mein Baby

**of my baby**  
von meinem Baby

**the milk**  
die Milch

**my baby's milk**  
die Milch von meinem Baby

**cold**  
kalt

**My baby's milk is cold.**  
Die Milch von meinem Baby ist kalt.

**my mother**  
meine Mutter

**of my mother**  
von meiner Mutter

**my mother's car**  
das Auto von meiner Mutter

**My mother's car is old and shabby.**  
Das Auto von meiner Mutter ist alt und schäbig.

**the clothes**  
(literally “the clothing”)  
die Kleidung

**My mother's clothing is old and shabby.**  
Die Kleidung von meiner Mutter ist alt und schäbig.

**my sister**  
meine Schwester
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>German</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the house</td>
<td>das Haus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>my sister's house</td>
<td>das Haus von meiner Schwester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dirty</td>
<td>schmutzig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My sister's house is dirty.</td>
<td>Das Haus von meiner Schwester ist schmutzig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>my brother</td>
<td>mein Bruder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the apartment</td>
<td>die Wohnung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>my brother's apartment</td>
<td>die Wohnung von meinem Bruder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brand new</td>
<td>brandneu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My brother's apartment is brand new.</td>
<td>Die Wohnung von meinem Bruder ist brandneu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The car my’s father’s is old and shabby.

my father

the car

my father’s car / the car my’s father’s

old

shabby

My father’s car is old and shabby.

my baby

the milk

my baby’s milk / the milk my’s baby’s

cold

My baby’s milk is cold.

my mother

my mother’s car

My mother’s car is old and shabby.

the clothes
(literally “the clothing”)

My mother’s clothing is old and shabby.

my sister

the house

my sister’s house

dirty
My sister’s house is dirty.
my brother
the apartment
my brother’s apartment
brand new
My brother’s apartment is brand new.

Das Haus meiner Schwester ist schmutzig.
mein Bruder
die Wohnung
die Wohnung meines Bruders
brandneu
Die Wohnung meines Bruders ist brandneu.
Catapult words

We have luck. We are lucky. The weather is so good. Because the weather is so good. We're lucky because the weather is so good. That. We're lucky that the weather is so good. We're lucky that he can come. We're lucky that she can take it. We're lucky because my father's apartment is brand new. We're lucky that he can do / make it. I am at home. I am at home. I was. I was at home. busy

I was busy.
Ich war beschäftigt.

I am busy.
Ich bin beschäftigt.

I can’t do it because I’m busy.
Ich kann es nicht machen, weil ich beschäftigt bin.

too
zu

I can’t do it because I’m too busy.
Ich kann es nicht machen, weil ich zu beschäftigt bin.

She can’t do it today because she’s too busy.
Sie kann es heute nicht machen, weil sie zu beschäftigt ist.

whether
ob

I don’t know whether …
Ich weiß nicht, ob …

I don’t know whether she can do it today.
Ich weiß nicht, ob sie es heute tun kann.

I don’t know whether I can bring it over today.
Ich weiß nicht, ob ich es heute vorbeibringen kann.

I feel like
Ich habe Lust

I feel like going to the theatre.
Ich habe Lust, ins Theater zu gehen.

I don’t know whether I feel like going to the theatre.
Ich weiß nicht, ob ich Lust habe, ins Theater zu gehen.

I don’t know whether I feel like going to the museum.
Ich weiß nicht, ob ich Lust habe, ins Museum zu gehen.

I don’t know whether I feel like going to the cinema / movie theater.
Ich weiß nicht, ob ich Lust habe, ins Kino zu gehen.
Have vs would have

I have
Ich habe

to do / to make
machen
done / made
gemacht
I have done / made it.
Ich habe es gemacht.
to buy
kaufen
bought
gekauft
the ticket
das Ticket
a ticket
ein Ticket
I bought a ticket.
Ich habe ein Ticket gekauft.
It hurts.
Es tut mir weh.
(literally “It does me pain.”)
Sorry.
Es tut mir leid.
(literally “It does me sorrow.”)
unfortunately
leider
unfortunately not
leider nicht
to see
sehen
seen
gesehen
You saw James Bond yesterday, didn’t you?
Du hast gestern James Bond gesehen. Oder?
Unfortunately not. I bought a ticket but I was too busy.
Leider nicht. Ich habe ein Ticket gekauft aber ich war zu beschäftigt.
to give
geben
given
gegeben
to the baby
dem Baby
I have given the milk to the baby.
Ich habe die Milch dem Baby gegeben.
I have given the milk to the baby. / I gave the milk to the baby.
Ich habe die Milch dem Baby gegeben.
the money
das Geld
the taxi driver (male)

to the taxi driver (male)

I have given the money to the taxi driver. / I gave the money to the taxi driver. (male)

the taxi driver (female)

to the taxi driver (female)

I have given the money to the taxi driver. / I gave the money to the taxi driver. (female)

to me

He gave me the money.

He gave me the key.

to you (formal)

I gave you the key.

He gave you the key.

Did he give you the key?

Hello. / Good day.

to help

Hello, can I help you?

to take

taken

the tablets

I have taken the tablets.

I have taken the money.

to wash

washed

I have washed the car.
I have washed my father's clothes.

Ich habe die Kleidung meines Vaters gewaschen.

I would have

Ich hätte

I would have washed my father's clothes.

Ich hätte die Kleidung meines Vaters gewaschen.

I would have washed my father's clothes but I was too busy.

Ich hätte die Kleidung meines Vaters gewaschen aber ich war zu beschäftigt.

I would have given the key to the taxi driver (male).

Ich hätte den Schlüssel dem Taxifahrer gegeben.

I would have given the key to the taxi driver (female).

Ich hätte den Schlüssel der Taxifahrerin gegeben.

das Mädchen

I would have given the key to the girl.

Ich hätte den Schlüssel dem Mädchen gegeben.

I would have taken the tablets.

Ich hätte die Tabletten genommen.

I would have taken the money.

Ich hätte das Geld genommen.

to look

schauen
geschaut

I would have looked.

Ich hätte geschaut.

to watch

anschauen
angeschaut

I would have watched the film / movie.

Ich hätte den Film angeschaut.

dieser Film

I would have watched this film / movie.

Ich hätte diesen Film angeschaut.

to bring

bringen
gebracht

to bring over

vorbeibringen
brought over
I would have brought it over.
to bring along
brought along
I would have brought it along.
Have gone / have come / have left / have arrived

NOTE! As you may remember from the audio part of the course, when you’re talking about going or coming in German, you’ll use “am”, “is” and “are” to talk about the past – not “have”.

I am
Ich bin

to go
gehen

gone
gegangen

I have gone / I went / I did go
Ich bin gegangen
do the pub
die Kneipe
to the pub
in die Kneipe

I went to the pub.
Ich bin in die Kneipe gegangen.

I went to the pub last night.
Ich bin gestern Abend in die Kneipe gegangen.

the cathedral
die Kathedrale

I went to the cathedral yesterday.
Ich bin gestern in die Kathedrale gegangen.

He is
Er ist

He went to the cathedral yesterday afternoon.
Er ist gestern Nachmittag in die Kathedrale gegangen.

the park
der Park

to the park
in den Park

She is
Sie ist

She went to the park yesterday afternoon.
Sie ist gestern Nachmittag in den Park gegangen.

the market
der Markt
to the market
She went to the market this morning.
We are
to come
We have come / We came / We did come
We came yesterday.
to come over
We came over yesterday.
They are
They came over yesterday.
Did they come over yesterday?
When?
When did they come over yesterday?
to come along
Did they come along?
Yes, they came along.
to leave / to depart
They left / departed.
When did they leave / depart?
They left / departed this morning.
to arrive
When did they arrive?
They arrived this afternoon.
We left / departed yesterday and we arrived today.
## Audio track listing

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</thead>
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<td>Past tense, should and could</td>
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<td>Present tense, ‘have’, illness</td>
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<td>Using ‘can’</td>
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<td>Where to put the ‘not’</td>
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<td>A short practice 2</td>
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<td>Physical hurt</td>
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<td>Bring and come</td>
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<td>Future tense bring and come</td>
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<td>To look</td>
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<td>Look/come instruction</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>To want</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Constructing ‘the film’ sentences</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>I would</td>
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<td>Practicing want</td>
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<td>A short practice 3</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>A short practice 4</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>To make</td>
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<td>---</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>To go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Practising going out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>A short practice 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>How to use ‘or’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Scenario with a friend</td>
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<td>28</td>
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<td>29</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>Practising ‘to the’ and trigger words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Family</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>A short practice 6</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>A short practice 7</td>
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<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>A short practice 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>A short practice 9</td>
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<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>A short practice 10</td>
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<td>Practising ‘should/would like’</td>
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