

# New Inside Out

Upper intermediate  
Companion

German 1st Edition

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MACMILLAN

## Welcome to the New *Inside Out* Upper intermediate Companion!

What information does the *New Inside Out* Companion give you?

- a summary of key words and phrases from each unit of *New Inside Out* Upper intermediate Student's Book
- pronunciation of the key words and phrases
- translations of the key words and phrases
- sample sentences showing the words and phrases in context
- a summary of the *Grammar Extra* Reference from *New Inside Out* Upper intermediate Student's Book

(art) article	(phr v) phrasal verb	(m) masculine
(v) verb	(pron) pronoun	(pl n) plural noun
(v*) irregular verb	(prep) preposition	(adv) adverb
(adj) adjective	(det) determiner	(conj) conjunction
(n) noun	(f) feminine	

### VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

/ɪ/	big fish	/bɪ: fɪʃ/	/ɑ:/	calm start	/kɑ:m stɑ:t/
/i:/	green beans	/grɪ:n bi:nz/	/ɒ/	hot spot	/hɒt spɒt/
/ʊ/	should look	/ʃʊd lʊk/	/ɪə/	ear	/ɪə/
/u:/	blue moon	/blu: mu:n/	/eɪ/	face	/feɪs/
/e/	ten eggs	/ten eɡz/	/ʊə/	pure	/pjʊə/
/ə/	about mother	/əbaʊt mʌðə/	/ɔɪ/	boy	/bɔɪ/
/ɜ:/	learn words	/lɜ:n wɜ:dz/	/əʊ/	nose	/nəʊz/
/ɔ:/	short talk	/ʃɔ:t tɔ:k/	/eə/	hair	/heə/
/æ/	fat cat	/fæt kæt/	/aɪ/	eye	/aɪ/
/ʌ/	must come	/mʌst kʌm/	/aʊ/	mouth	/maʊθ/

### CONSONANTS

/p/	pen	/pen/	/s/	snake	/sneɪk/
/b/	bad	/bæd/	/z/	noise	/noɪz/
/t/	tea	/ti:/	/ʃ/	shop	/ʃɒp/
/d/	dog	/dɒɡ/	/ʒ/	measure	/meʒə/
/tʃ/	church	/tʃɜ:tʃ/	/m/	make	/meɪk/
/dʒ/	jazz	/dʒæz/	/n/	nine	/naɪn/
/k/	cost	/kɒst/	/ŋ/	sing	/sɪŋ/
/g/	girl	/gɜ:l/	/h/	house	/haʊs/
/f/	far	/fɑ:r/	/l/	leg	/leg/
/v/	voice	/voɪs/	/r/	red	/red/
/θ/	thin	/θɪn/	/w/	wet	/wet/
/ð/	then	/ ðen/	/j/	yes	/jes/

## Unit 1 (page 4)

adopt a child	/ə,dɒpt ə 'tʃaɪld/	ein Kind adoptieren	Madonna and her husband <b>adopted a child</b> from Malawi, called David Banda.
annoy (v)	/ə'nɔɪ/	ärgern	It <b>annoys</b> Belinda that some people think the royal family had something to do with Diana's death.
ascent (n)	/ə'sent/	Aufstieg	Someone's <b>ascent</b> to stardom is the way in which they progress towards or achieve fame.
attract criticism	/ə,tɹækt 'krɪtɪsɪz(ə)m/	Kritik ernten	The adoption <b>attracted criticism</b> from people who felt Madonna had used her fame to fast-track it.
bleach (v)	/bli:tʃ/	bleichen	People who <b>bleach</b> their hair use a special product to make it blonde.
as bright as a button	/əz ,braɪt əz ə 'bʌt(ə)n/	blitzgescheit	Someone who is <b>as bright as a button</b> is very intelligent.
buckle down (phr v)	/,bʌk(ə)l 'daʊn/	sich dahinter klemmen	When you <b>buckle down</b> , you start to work hard to achieve something.
calm down (phr v)	/,kɑ:m 'daʊn/	sich beruhigen	Don't get so angry – just <b>calm down!</b>
career-wise (adj)	/kə'riəwaɪz/	karrieremäßig	<b>Career-wise</b> , Madonna is as successful now as she's ever been.
celebrity (n)	/sə'lebrəti/	berühmte Persönlichkeit	Madonna is not just a <b>celebrity</b> – she's a real pop icon.
charity (n)	/'tʃærəti/	Wohltätigkeitszwecke; Wohlfahrt	Princess Diana raised a lot of money for <b>charity</b> .
chilly (adj)	/'tʃɪli/	kühl; frostig	<b>Chilly</b> is a word that means "cold".
collar (v)	/'kɒlə/	fassen; schnappen	If you <b>collar someone</b> , you find someone and force them to talk or listen to you.
consolidator (n)	/kən'sɒlɪdeɪtə/	jemand, der/die etwas festigt oder vereinigt	When we say that Madonna is a <b>consolidator</b> of trends, we mean she makes them more popular and well known.
controversy (n)	/kən'trɒvəsi; 'kɒntrəvɜ:sɪ/	Kontroverse	Madonna is no stranger to <b>controversy</b> and has shocked many people over the years.
cowgirl (n)	/'kəʊ,gɜ:l/	Cowgirl	A <b>cowgirl</b> is a girl or woman whose job is to look after cows on a ranch.
criticism (n)	/'krɪtɪsɪz(ə)m/	Kritik	<b>Criticism</b> is a comment or comments that you think something is wrong or bad.
to date	/,tə 'deɪt/	bis heute; bis dato	<b>To date</b> is an expression meaning "until now".
death (n)	/deθ/	Tod	Belinda thinks that Diana's <b>death</b> was a tragic accident.

distinctive (adj)	/dɪ'stɪŋktɪv/	auffällig; unverkennbar	Something that is <b>distinctive</b> is easy to recognize because it is different from other things.
dreadful (adj)	/'dredf(ə)l/	schrecklich	I'm sorry we're so late – the traffic was <b>dreadful</b> .
earth mother (n)	/'ɜːθ ,mʌðə/	Erdmutter	An <b>earth mother</b> is someone who prefers natural methods of living and likes to look after people.
ever-evolving (adj)	/'evəri'vɒlvɪŋ/	sich immer weiter entwickelnd	Something that is <b>ever-evolving</b> changes all the time and stays fashionable.
exceptionally (adv)	/'ɪk'sepʃ(ə)nəli/	außergewöhnlich	Madonna is an <b>exceptionally</b> talented singer.
an existing look	/ən ɪg,zɪstɪŋ 'lʊk/	ein bestehendes Image	Madonna picks up on <b>an existing look</b> and makes it her own.
explode (v)	/'ɪk'spləʊd/	explodieren	At midnight, fireworks <b>exploded</b> across the sky – it was spectacular.
be up to your eyes in sth	/biː ,ʌp tə jər 'aɪz ɪn /sʌmθɪŋ/	bis über beide Ohren in etwas stecken	If you <b>are up to your eyes in work</b> , you are extremely busy.
fame (n)	/'feɪm/	Ruhm	Some people felt Madonna had used her <b>fame</b> to fast-track the adoption.
feature film (n)	/'fiːtʃə ,fɪlm/	Spielfilm	A <b>feature film</b> is a film that is made for the cinema.
fit in (phr v)	/'fɪt 'ɪn/	reinpassen	Madonna was different and didn't <b>fit in</b> with the popular group.
geisha (n)	/'geɪʃə/	Geisha	A <b>geisha</b> is a Japanese woman, whose job is to entertain men.
genius (n)	/'dʒiːniəs/	Genie	A <b>genius</b> is someone who is extremely clever or talented.
global (adj)	/'glɔːb(ə)l/	global	Something that is <b>global</b> is well known all over the world.
gracefully (adv)	/'ɡreɪsf(ə)li/	anstandslos	If you do something <b>gracefully</b> , you do it in a quiet way without drawing attention to yourself.
highlight (n)	/'haɪlaɪt/	Höhepunkt	Seeing the Great Wall was the <b>highlight</b> of Dana's trip to China.
hitchhike (v)	/'hɪtʃ ,haɪk/	trampen; per Anhalter fahren	Madonna <b>hitchhiked</b> to New York with \$35 in her pocket.
hound (v)	/'haʊnd/	verfolgen	If journalists <b>hound</b> a famous person, they do not leave them alone.
huge (adj)	/'hjuːdʒ/	riesig	Watching the first man land on the Moon made a <b>huge</b> impression on Alec.
icon (n)	/'aɪkɒn/	Ikone	Madonna is not just a celebrity – she's a real pop <b>icon</b> .
iconic (adj)	/'aɪkɒnɪk/	ikonisch	How did Madonna achieve her <b>iconic</b> status?
the key to sth	/ðə 'kiː tə ,sʌmθɪŋ/	der Schlüssel zu etwas	She realised that marketing was <b>the key to her success</b> .
kid (n)	/'kɪd/	Kind	A <b>kid</b> is an informal word meaning a "child".
leotard (n)	/'liːətɑːd/	Trikot; Gymnastikanzug	A <b>leotard</b> is a tight piece of clothing that people wear when they dance or exercise.

lingering (adj)	/ˈlɪŋgəɪŋ/	lange dauernd; innig	A <b>lingering</b> kiss is one that lasts for quite a long time.
look back (phr v)	/ˌlʊk ˈbæk/	zurückblicken	She had her first hit with <i>Holiday</i> in 1984 and has never <b>looked back</b> .
mainstream (adj)	/ˈmeɪn,stri:m/	Mainstream-	Something that is <b>mainstream</b> is used, liked, or accepted by most people.
make an impression on sb	/ˌmeɪk ən ɪmˈpreʃ(ə)n ɒn/	auf jmd einen Eindruck	Watching the first man land on the Moon <b>made a huge impression on</b>
	/sʌmbədi/	machen	Alec.
market (v)	/ˈmɑ:kɪt/	vermarkten	Madonna is brilliant at <b>marketing</b> her image.
midriff (n)	/ˈmɪd,rɪf/	Taille; Bauch	Your <b>midriff</b> is the front part of your body between your waist and your chest.
millennium celebrations (n pl)	/mɪˈleniəm selə,breɪʃ(ə)nz/	Jahrtausendfeier	The <b>millennium celebrations</b> took place on 31st December 1999.
momentous (adj)	/məʊˈmentəs/	bedeutsam	A <b>momentous</b> event is extremely important.
moon landing (n)	/ˈmu:ɪn ˌlændɪŋ/	Mondlandung	The first <b>moon landing</b> was the occasion on which the first man walked on the Moon.
motherhood (n)	/ˈmʌðə,hʊd/	Mutterschaft	Madonna has three children and enjoys <b>motherhood</b> .
off-the-cuff (adj)	/ˌɒfðəˈkʌf/	aus dem Stegreif	An <b>off-the-cuff</b> remark is one that you make without planning it or thinking about it.
off stage	/ˌɒf ˈsteɪdʒ/	hinter der Bühne	<b>Off stage</b> is an expression for describing what an actor or singer is really like when they are not performing.
on stage	/ˌɒn ˈsteɪdʒ/	auf der Bühne	Madonna has known controversy both <b>on stage</b> and off stage.
the press (n)	/ˌðə ˈpres/	die Presse	<b>The press</b> is an expression meaning newspapers and magazines, or the people who work for them.
pick up on sth (phr v)	/ˌpɪk ˈʌp ɒn sʌmθɪŋ/	etwas aufgreifen	If you <b>pick up on something</b> , you notice it and react to it.
pride yourself on sth	/ˈpraɪd jəself ɒn sʌmθɪŋ/	sich einer Sache rühmen	Madonna <b>prides herself on</b> her ever-evolving look, style and sound.
proud (adj)	/praʊd/	stolz	The fireworks were spectacular – I felt <b>proud</b> to be Australian.
the queen of ...	/ðə ˈkwi:ɪn əv/	die Königin von....; die ... königin	A woman who is known as <b>the queen of</b> an activity is very good at that activity.
raise money (for sth)	/ˌreɪz ˈmʌni (fə sʌmθɪŋ) /	Geld aufreiben	Princess Diana <b>raised a lot of money</b> for charity.
recall (v)	/rɪˈkɔ:l/	sich erinnern an	You <b>recall</b> Madonna’s career as a series of images.
recording artist (n)	/rɪˈkɔ:dɪŋ ˌɑ:tɪst/	Musiker(-in); Plattensänger (-in)	A <b>recording artist</b> is a professional singer.
register sth (as sth) (v)	/ˈredʒɪstə sʌmθɪŋ (əz /sʌmθɪŋ) /	eintragen lassen als	In 1979 she <b>registered</b> “Madonna” as a trademark.

bear no resemblance to sb	/beə nəʊ rɪ'zembləns tə/ sʌmbədi/	keine Ähnlichkeit mit jmd haben	If someone <b>bears no resemblance</b> to another person, they do not look like that person at all.
the royal family (n)	/ðə ˌrɔɪəl 'fæm(ə)li/	die königliche Familie	Belinda doesn't think <b>the royal family</b> had anything to do with Diana's death.
self-esteem (n) (TS)	/ˌselfɪs'ti:m/	Selbstachtung	Clothes that are clean and neat say that you care about yourself and have good <b>self-esteem</b> .
self-image (n) (TS)	/ˌself'ɪmɪdʒ/	Selbstbild	CHAPS magazine are doing a survey about men's <b>self-image</b> .
sell out (phr v)	/ˌsel 'aʊt/	ausverkauft sein	If a concert <b>sells out</b> , people buy all the tickets and there are none left.
sell your image	/ˌsel jə 'ɪmɪdʒ/	sein Image verkaufen	She's a talented business woman who's brilliant at <b>selling her image</b> .
spectacular (adj)	/spek'tækjʊlə/	spektakulär	At midnight, fireworks exploded across the sky – it was <b>spectacular</b> .
the spitting image of sb	/ðə ˌspɪtɪŋ 'ɪmɪdʒ əv sʌmbədi/	jdm zum Verwechseln ähnlich sein	Someone who is <b>the spitting image of</b> another person looks exactly like them.
stand still	/ˌstænd 'stɪl/	still stehen	A situation that <b>stands still</b> stops developing.
stardom (n)	/'stɑ:dəm/	Ruhm	<b>Stardom</b> is the state of being very famous.
status (n)	/'steɪtəs/	Status	Madonna achieved her iconic <b>status</b> by constantly changing and staying fashionable.
step down (phr v)	/ˌstep 'daʊn/	zurücktreten	I don't want to <b>step down</b> – I want to carry on with my career.
step up (phr v)	/ˌstep 'ʌp/	sich steigern	She is <b>stepping up</b> career-wise and has no exit plan.
struggle (n)	/'strʌg(ə)l/	Kampf	A <b>struggle</b> is a difficult period of time during which you have to work very hard.
super-brand (n)	/'su:pə,brænd/	Super-Marke	The name Madonna is a global <b>super-brand</b> .
think back (on) (phr v)	/ˌθɪŋk 'bæk (ɒn) /	zurückdenken an	<b>Think back on</b> her career – it's not the songs you remember, it's the images.
tighten your belt	/ˌtaɪt(ə)n jə 'belt/	den Gürtel enger schnallen	If you <b>tighten your belt</b> , you spend less money.
trademark (n)	/'treɪd,mɑ:k/	Warenzeichen	In 1979 she registered "Madonna" as a <b>trademark</b> .
tragic (adj)	/'trædʒɪk/	tragisch	Diana's death was a <b>tragic</b> accident.
understatement (n)	/'ʌndə,steɪtmənt/	Understatement; Untertreibung	An <b>understatement</b> is something that you say that makes something seem less important than it is.
wealth (n)	/welθ/	Vermögen	Someone's <b>wealth</b> is the amount of money they have.
wear your heart on your sleeve	/weə jə ˌhɑ:t ɒn jə 'sli:v/	das Herz auf der Zunge tragen	If you <b>wear your heart on your sleeve</b> , you show your feelings to other people.

weird (adj) (TS)	/wɪəd/	unheimlich; seltsam	Something that is <b>weird</b> is strange in an unexpected or slightly frightening way.
wind up (phr v)	/ˌwaɪnd ˈʌp/	aufziehen	If someone is easy to <b>wind up</b> , it is easy to make them angry or upset.

## CLOTHING AND APPEARANCE

bangles (n)	/'bæŋg(ə)lz/	Armreifen	A <b>bangle</b> is a big circular bracelet that you wear around your wrist.
belt (n)	/belt/	Gürtel	A <b>belt</b> is a narrow piece of leather or cloth that you wear around your waist.
buckle (n)	/'bʌk(ə)l/	Schnalle; Spange	A <b>buckle</b> is a metal object used for fastening a belt.
button (n)	/'bʌt(ə)n/	Knopf	A <b>button</b> is a small round object that you push through a hole to fasten clothes.
casual (adj)	/'kæʒuəl/	leger	<b>Casual</b> clothes are comfortable and suitable for informal situations.
change your style	/ˌtʃeɪndʒ jə ˈstɑɪl/	den Stil ändern	If you <b>change your style</b> , you change the type of clothes you wear.
collar (n)	/'kɒlə/	Kragen	A <b>collar</b> is the part of a shirt or coat that goes around your neck.
cool (adj)	/ku:l/	cool	Clothes that are <b>cool</b> are fashionable and attractive.
cuff (n)	/kʌf/	Manschette	A <b>cuff</b> is the part of a sleeve that goes around your wrist.
hem (n)	/hem/	Saum	A <b>hem</b> is the bottom edge of a dress, skirt or coat.
image (n)	/'ɪmɪdʒ/	Image	The genius of Madonna is the way she manages her <b>image</b> .
image-conscious (adj)	/'ɪmɪdʒ,kɒnʃəs/	imagebewusst	Someone who is <b>image-conscious</b> cares about their clothes and appearance.
lacy gloves (n pl)	/ˌleɪsi ˈglʌvz/	Spitzenhandschuhe	<b>Lacy gloves</b> are made of fine material and have small holes in them.
professional (adj)	/prəˈfeʃ(ə)nəl/	professionell	Someone who looks <b>professional</b> wears smart clothes that are suitable for work.
satin (n)	/'sætɪn/	Satin	<b>Satin</b> is a smooth, shiny expensive material.
sleeves (n pl)	/sli:vz/	Ärmel	The <b>sleeves</b> are the part of a piece of clothing that covers your arms.
sporty (adj)	/'spɔ:tɪ/	sportlich	<b>Sporty</b> clothes are designed for doing sport or for informal occasions.
trendy (adj)	/'trendɪ/	schick; modebewusst	Someone who is <b>trendy</b> wears fashionable and attractive clothes.
zip (n)	/zɪp/	Reißverschluss	A <b>zip</b> is a long piece of metal or plastic used for opening or closing a piece of clothing.

## COLLOCATIONS

designer/old-fashioned/scruffy clothes	/dɪˌzaɪnə/,əʊldfæʃ(ə)nd/ /ˌskrʌfi 'kləʊðz/	Designer- / altmodische / schlampige Kleidung	<b>Designer clothes</b> are expensive and fashionable; <b>old-fashioned clothes</b> are not modern; <b>scruffy clothes</b> are untidy or dirty.
bright/close-set/staring eyes	/braɪt/,kləʊsset/,steəriŋ /'aɪz/	strahlende / eng zusammenstehende Augen; starrer Blick	<b>Bright eyes</b> look lively and intelligent; <b>close set</b> eyes are very near each other; <b>staring eyes</b> seem to look at you in a very fixed way.
expressive/impassive/round face	/ɪkˌspresɪv/ɪmˌpæsɪv/ ,raʊnd 'feɪs/	ausdrucksvolles / rundes Gesicht; gelassener Gesichtsausdruck	An <b>expressive face</b> shows what you are feeling; an <b>impassive face</b> does not show what you are feeling; a <b>round face</b> has the shape of a circle.
sleek/spiky/tousled hair	/sli:k/,spaɪki/,taʊz(ə)ld 'heə/	glattes / hoch stehendes / zerzaustes Haar	<b>Sleek hair</b> is smooth and shiny; <b>spiky hair</b> sticks up; tousled hair looks untidy.
firm/hearty/limp handshake	/fɜ:m/,hɑ:ti/,lɪmp 'hændʃeɪk/	fester / kräftiger / schlaffer Händedruck	A <b>firm</b> or <b>hearty handshake</b> feels strong; a <b>limp handshake</b> feels weak.
abrasive/charming/mild manner	/əˌbreɪsɪv/,tʃɑ:mɪŋ/,maɪld 'mænə/	aggressive / charmante / sanfte Art	An <b>abrasive manner</b> seems rude; a <b>charming manner</b> is friendly and pleasant; a <b>mild manner</b> is kind and gentle.
fake/forced/warm smile	/fɛɪk/,fɔ:st/,wɔ:m 'smaɪl/	falsches / gezwungenes / warmes Lächeln	A <b>fake</b> or <b>forced smile</b> is not natural or genuine; a <b>warm smile</b> is kind and friendly.
deep/husky/shrill voice	/di:p/,hʌski/,ʃrɪl 'vɔɪs/	tiefe / heisere / schrille Stimme	A <b>deep</b> or <b>husky voice</b> is low; a <b>shrill voice</b> is high and unpleasant.

## WORD FORMATION

rearrange (v)	/ˌri:ə'reɪndʒ/	umstellen; neu ordnen	If you <b>rearrange</b> people or things, you put them in a different place.
rebuild (v)	/ˌri:'bɪld/	wieder aufbauen	If you <b>rebuild</b> something, you build it again after it has been damaged or destroyed.
reconsider (v)	/ˌri:kən'sɪdə/	noch mal überdenken	If you <b>reconsider</b> a decision, you think about it again in order to decide whether you should change it.
reconstruct (v)	/ˌri:kən'strʌkt/	rekonstruieren; wieder aufbauen	If you <b>reconstruct</b> something, you build it again.
rediscover (v)	/ˌri:dɪs'klʌvə/	wieder entdecken	If you <b>rediscover</b> something, you discover it again.
redo (v)	/ˌri:'du:z/	neu machen	If you <b>redo</b> something, you do it again in a different way in order to improve it.
redraft (v)	/ˌri:'drɑ:ft/	umschreiben; neu entwerfen	If you <b>redraft</b> something, you write it again in order to make changes to it.



re-examine (v)	/,ri:ɪg'zæmɪn/	erneut überprüfen	If you <b>re-examine</b> something, you look at or think about it carefully again.
reinvent (v)	/,ri:ɪn'vent/	erneut erfinden	If you <b>reinvent</b> something, you change something that already exists and give it a different purpose.
reinvention (n)	/,ri:ɪn'venʃ(ə)n/	erneute Erfindung	Madonna is known as the queen of <b>reinvention</b> !
relocate (v)	/,ri:ləʊ'keɪt/	umsiedeln; den Standort wechseln	If you <b>relocate</b> , you move to a different place.
remake (v)	/,ri:'meɪk/	neu machen	If you <b>remake</b> something, you make it again in a different way.
reorganise (v)	/,ri:'ɔ:gənaɪz/	neu organisieren	If you <b>reorganise</b> something, you organise something in a different way.
repackage (v)	/,ri:'pækɪdʒ/	neu verpacken	If you <b>repackage</b> something, you present it in a different way to make it look more attractive.
reschedule (v)	/,ri:'ʃedju:l/	neu planen	If you <b>reschedule</b> something, you, you change the time when it was planned to happen.
rethink (v)	/,ri:'θɪŋk/	erneut durchdenken	If you <b>rethink</b> something, you think about it again in order to improve it.
reunite (v)	/,ri:ju:'naɪt/	wieder vereinigen	If you <b>reunite</b> people, you bring them together again.
reword (v)	/,ri:'wɜ:d/	neu formulieren	If you <b>reword</b> something, you express it using different words.
rewrite (v)	/,ri:'raɪt/	umschreiben; neu schreiben	If you <b>rewrite</b> something, you write it using different words in order to improve it.

## Unit 2 (page 14)

academic qualifications (n pl)	/ækə'demɪk / /,kwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃ(ə)nz/	akademische Qualifikationen	Your <b>academic qualifications</b> are the exams you have passed at school, college or university.
act (n)	/ækt/	Akt; Aufführung	An <b>act</b> is a short performance of singing, dancing etc.
adolescence (n)	/ədə'les(ə)ns/	Adoleszenz	<b>Adolescence</b> is the period of time when you are a teenager.
adulthood (n)	/'ædʌlthʊd; æ'dʌlthʊd/	Erwachsenenalter	<b>Adulthood</b> is the period of life when you are an adult.
all-in-one (adj)	/,ɔ:lɪn'wʌn/	einteilig	An <b>all-in-one piece</b> of clothing is made up of separate parts that look like one part.
aptitude (n)	/'æptɪtju:d/	Talent; Begabung	If you have an <b>aptitude</b> for something, you are good at it.
backroad (n)	/'bæk,rəʊd/	kleine Landstraße	The <b>backroads</b> are small, quiet roads with less traffic.
ball girl (n)	/'bɔ:l ,gɜ:l/	Ballmädchen	A <b>ball girl</b> is a girl whose job is to throw a ball back to a player during a match.

bus pass (n)	/'bʌs ,pɑ:s/	Busausweis	A <b>bus pass</b> is a special ticket that allows older people to travel by bus without paying.
childhood (n)	/'tʃaɪld,hʊd/	Kindheit	<b>Childhood</b> is the period of time when you are a child.
clown around (phr v)	/,klaʊn ə'raʊnd/	herumkaspeln	If you <b>clown around</b> , you act in a silly or stupid way.
comically (adv)	/'kɒmɪk(ə)li/	komisch	<b>Comically</b> is an adverb that means “in a way that seems amusing”.
compensate (v)	/'kɒmpənsət/	kompensieren	If something <b>compensates</b> for something else, it makes it seem less bad.
cosmetic surgery (n)	/kɒz,metɪk 'sɜ:dʒəri/	kosmetische Chirurgie; Schönheitsoperation	<b>Cosmetic surgery</b> is a medical operation to improve someone's appearance.
cuddle (v)	/'kʌd(ə)l/	kuscheln; schmusen; in den Arm nehmen	If you <b>cuddle</b> someone, you put your arms around them to show that you love them.
do sb a favour	/,du: sʌmbədi ə 'feɪvə/	jmd einen Gefallen tun	If you <b>do someone a favour</b> , you do something in order to help them.
dote on sb (phr v)	/'dəʊt ɒn ,sʌmbədi/	abgöttisch lieben	If you <b>dote on someone</b> , you love them very much.
dread (v)	/dred/	sich vor etwas fürchten	If you <b>dread</b> something, you are very frightened that it might happen.
drop (v) (TS)	/drɒp/	fallen lassen; Schluss machen mit	As soon as we told Sarah we liked Jeremy, she <b>dropped</b> him.
dull (adj)	/dʌl/	langweilig	<b>Dull</b> is an adjective that means “boring”.
to good/excellent etc effect	/tə ,gʊd/eksələnt ɪ'fekt/	wirkungsvoll	If you use something <b>to good effect</b> , you use it in a way that impresses people.
sb's elders (n pl)	/,sʌmbədɪz 'eldəz/	Ältere; Leute, die älter sind als ...	<b>Your elders</b> are people who are older than you.
exchange (=a person) (n)	/ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/	Austauschschüler (-in)	When she was 15, Viv went to stay with her German <b>exchange</b> , Frauke Schoon.
(school) exchange (n)	/ (sku:l) ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/	Schulaustausch	Have you ever done a <b>school exchange</b> ?
exoticism (n)	/ɪg'zɒtɪsɪzəm/	Exotik	Viv loved the <b>exoticism</b> of new friends such as Axelle and Amalia.
extended family (n)	/ɪk,stendəd 'fæm(ə)li/	Großfamilie	An <b>extended family</b> is a large family group that includes grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins etc.
fake ID (n)	/,feɪk aɪ'dɪz/	gefälschter Ausweis	<b>Fake ID</b> is an identity card that has been made to look real in order to trick people.
family background (n)	/,fæm(ə)li 'bækgraʊnd/	Herkunft; Familienverhältnisse	Your <b>family background</b> is the type of family that you come from.
faultline (n)	/'fɔ:lt,lain/	Fehlerquelle; Verwerfungslinie	<b>Faultlines</b> are small problems that develop.

fluency (n)	/'flu:ənsi/	fließendes Sprechen	<b>Fluency</b> in a language is the ability to speak it well.
fool around (phr v)	/,fu:l ə'raʊnd/	Blödsinn machen; herumalbern	If you <b>fool around</b> , you act in a silly or stupid way.
see the funny side of sth	/,si: ðə 'fʌni saɪd əv/ sʌmθɪŋ/	das Lustige an etwas sehen	If you <b>see the funny side of something</b> , you see the amusing part of a difficult or embarrassing situation.
get to hear about sth	/,get tə 'hɪər əbaʊt/ sʌmθɪŋ/	jmd zu Ohren kommen	All Alex's friends <b>got to hear about</b> the fact that his father was a clown.
grow apart (phr v)	/,grəʊ ə'pɑ:t/	sich auseinander entwickeln	Viv and Axelle <b>grew apart</b> and eventually lost touch.
have a wild side	/,hæv ə 'waɪld saɪd/	eine wilde Seite haben	Amalia was quiet but <b>had a secret wild side</b> .
hip (adj)	/hɪp/	echt Spitze	Someone who is <b>hip</b> is cool and trendy.
host family (n)	/'həʊst ,fæm(ə)li/	Gastfamilie	Your <b>host family</b> is the family that welcomes you into their home.
humiliation (n)	/hju:mɪli'eɪʃn/	Demütigung; Erniedrigung	<b>Humiliation</b> is the state of feeling embarrassed and ashamed.
immersion (n)	/ɪ'mɜ:ʃ(ə)n/	Eintauchen	<b>Immersion</b> is a way of learning another language in which you only use the foreign language in class.
infancy (n)	/'ɪnfənsi/	frühe Kindheit	<b>Infancy</b> is the period of time when you are a baby or very young child.
be on its last legs	/bi: ɒn ɪts ,lɑ:st 'legz/	in den letzten Zügen liegen; aus dem letzten Loch pfeifen	If something is <b>on its last legs</b> , it is very old and no longer very useful.
sb's loved ones (n pl)	/sʌmbədɪz 'lʌvd ,wʌnz/	seine Lieben	Your <b>loved ones</b> are the people you love, especially members of your family.
(club) mascot (n)	/ (klʌb) 'mæskɒt/	(Vereins)maskottchen	Kayleigh's mum is <b>club mascot</b> for Cardiff City and wears a bird costume at matches.
middle age (n)	/,mɪd(ə)l 'eɪdʒ/	mittleres Lebensalter	<b>Middle age</b> is the period of time when you are no longer young, but are not yet old.
music decks (n pl) (TS)	/'mju:zɪk ,deks/	Musikanlage; - geräte	It's easy for Andy, as a DJ, to hide behind his <b>music decks</b> at work.
nappy (n)	/'næpi/	Windel	A <b>nappy</b> is a thick piece of cloth that a baby wears between its legs before it has learned to use the toilet.
nickname (v)	/'nɪk,neɪm/	Spitzname	Alex's friends <b>nicknamed</b> him "Corky Junior".
nightlife (n)	/'naɪt,laɪf/	Nachtleben	<b>Nightlife</b> is entertainment available in the evenings in clubs, bars, restaurants etc.
object (v)	/ɒb'dʒekt/	ablehnen; protestieren	If you <b>object</b> to something, you do not like it or approve of it.
old age (n)	/,əʊld 'eɪdʒ/	(hohes) Alter	<b>Old age</b> is the period of someone's life when they are old.
outrageous (adj)	/aʊt'reɪdʒəs/	unerhört; unverschämt	Something that is <b>outrageous</b> is slightly shocking.
perform (v)	/pə'fɔ:ɪm/	auftreten	Gina's mum dresses up as Cher and <b>performs</b> at clubs.

poster-girl (n)	/'pəʊstə ,gɜ:l/	"Postergirl"	A <b>poster-girl</b> is a girl or woman who is a good advertisement for something.
prospect (n)	/'prɒspekt/	Aussicht	If you have good job <b>prospects</b> , you are likely to get a good job and earn a lot of money.
rusty (adj)	/'rʌsti/	eingeroestet	If your knowledge of a language is <b>rusty</b> , you have forgotten a lot of what you have learnt.
see-through (adj)	/'si:,θru:/	durchsichtig	<b>See-through</b> is an adjective that means "transparent."
sink or swim	/'sɪŋk ɔ: 'swɪm/	auf sich allein gestellt sein	If you are in a situation where you must <b>sink or swim</b> , you must deal with problems on your own if you want to succeed.
sour (v)	/sauə/	sich verschlechtern	If a relationship between two people <b>sours</b> , the people stop liking each other.
can't stand (doing) sth	/kɑ:nt 'stænd du:ɪŋ /sʌmθɪŋ/	etwas nicht aushalten können	Gina is shy and <b>can't stand being</b> the centre of of attention.
stay in shape	/,steɪ ɪn 'ʃeɪp/	fit, in Form bleiben	If you <b>stay in shape</b> , you stay fit and healthy.
sticky (adj)	/'stɪki/	klebrig	<b>Sticky</b> objects are covered with a substance that sticks to things.
study trip (n)	/'stʌdi ,trɪp/	Studienreise	A <b>study trip</b> is a period of time that you spend away from home in order to study or learn something.
table manners (n pl)	/'teɪb(ə)l ,mænəz/	Tischmanieren	Your <b>table manners</b> are the way you behave when you are at a table eating food.
ultimate (adj)	/'ʌltɪmət/	ultimativ; perfekt	When Viv says she is the <b>ultimate</b> poster-girl for school exchanges, she means she is a perfect example of someone who enjoys them.
underneath (adv)	/,ʌndə'ni:θ/	darunter	She wears a bird costume, but everyone knows it's Mum <b>underneath</b> .
urban (adj)	/'ɜ:bən/	städtisch; Stadtbewohner	Someone who is <b>urban</b> is used to life in cities.
want the ground to open up	/,wɒnt ðə ,graʊnd tu:z /,ɪəʊpən 'ʌp/	wollen, dass man in den Boden versinkt	If you <b>want the ground to open up</b> , you feel extremely embarrassed.
wiggly (adj)	/'wɪgli/	wackelig	A <b>wiggly</b> moustache is not straight and you can move it around.
witness (n)	/'wɪtnəs/	Zeuge/Zeugin	A <b>witness</b> at a wedding is someone who also signs the official document that the married couple sign.

## SAYINGS

Birds of a feather flock together.	/bɜ:dz əv ə ,feðə flɒk tə'geðə/	Sprichwörter Gleich und Gleich gesellt sich gern.	<b>Birds of a feather flock together</b> means that people of a similar type spend time together.
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Blood is thicker than water.	/blʊd ɪz ˌθɪkə ðən ˈwɔːtə/	Blut ist dicker als Wasser.	<b>Blood is thicker than water</b> means that family relationships are the most important.
Charity begins at home.	/tʃærəti bɪˌɡɪnz ət ˈhəʊm/	Man muss zuerst an seine eigene Familie/sein eigenes Land etc. denken.	<b>Charity begins at home</b> means that you should look after your family and friends first.
Home is where the heart is.	/ˌhəʊm ɪz weə ðə ˈhɑːt ɪz/	Trautes Heim, Glück allein.	<b>Home is where the heart is</b> means that your home is wherever your loved ones are.
One good turn deserves another.	/wʌn gʊd ˌtɜːn dɪzɜːvz əˈnʌðə/	Eine Hand wäscht die andere.	<b>One good turn deserves another</b> means that if someone is kind and helpful to you, you should also be kind and helpful to them.
Two's company. Three's a crowd.	/tuːz ˌkʌmp(ə)ni θriːz ə ˈkraʊd/	Das fünfte Rad am Wagen sein.	<b>Two's company. Three's a crowd</b> means that two people can be happy together, but a third person causes problems.

## SHOWING SOMEONE AROUND YOUR HOME

Welcome to our home!	/ˌwelkəm tuː ɑː ˈhəʊm/	Willkommen bei uns zu Hause.	Hello, Marie. <b>Welcome to our home!</b>
Did you have a pleasant journey?	/ˌdɪd juː hæv ə plez(ə)nt ˈdʒɜːni/	Hatten Sie eine angenehme Reise?	<b>"Did you have a pleasant journey?"</b> "Yes, but I'm feeling a bit tired now."
Let me introduce you to ... Then I'll show you around.	ˌlet miː ɪntrəˈdjuːs juː tuː /ˌðen aɪl ʃəʊ juː əˈraʊnd/	Darf ich Sie .... vorstellen? Dann zeige ich Ihnen das ganze Haus.	<b>Let me introduce you to</b> the rest of the family. I'll introduce you to the rest of the family, <b>then I'll show you around.</b>
You must call me ... Help yourself to ... Make yourself at home.	/ˌjuː mʌst ˈkɔːl miː/ /ˌhelp jəˈself tuː/ /meɪk jəˈself ət ˈhəʊm/	Nennen Sie mich ... Bitte bedienen Sie sich .... Fühlen Sie sich wie zu Hause.	<b>You must call me</b> Jill. <b>Help yourself to</b> tea and coffee. If you <b>make yourself at home</b> somewhere, you feel relaxed and comfortable.
If there's anything you need ... Give me a shout.	/ɪf ðeəz ˌəniθɪŋ ju ˈniːd/ /ˌɡɪv miː ə ˈʃaʊt/	Sollten Sie etwas brauchen Rufen Sie mich einfach.	<b>If there's anything you need</b> , just give me a shout. <b>Give me a shout</b> if there's anything you need.

## SOCIAL REGISTER

### Informal

Hiya!	/ˈhaɪjə/	Hi!	<b>Hiya!</b> The door's open.
The door's open.	/ðə ˌdɔːz ˈəʊpən/	Die Tür steht auf.	<b>The door's open.</b> Come in.

Cheers – that’s great! /ɪˈfɪəz ðæts ˈɡreɪt/  
 “How’s it going? /ɪˈhaʊz ɪt ˈɡəʊɪŋ/  
 chill out (phr v) /ɪˈtʃɪl ˈaʊt/  
 Do you want to ...? /duː ju ˈwɒnt tuː/  
 Whatever. /wɒtˈevə/  
 No idea. /nəʊ aɪˈdɪə/

Schön ... großartig!  
 Wie geht’s?  
 relaxen  
 Willst du ...?  
 Ganz wie du willst.  
 Keine Ahnung.

“I remembered to bring you that CD.” “**Cheers, that’s great!**  
 “**How’s it going?**” “All right, but I’m shattered.”  
 I just want to **chill out** this evening and watch TV.  
**Do you want to** watch a DVD?  
 “Do you want to watch TV or shall I get a DVD?” “**Whatever.**”  
 “What’s on TV?” “**No idea** – rubbish as usual, I expect.”

### Formal

Welcome! /ˈwelkəm/  
 Do come in! /ɪˈduː kʌm ˈɪn/  
 That’s very kind of you! /ɪˈðæts veri ˈkaɪnd əv juː/  
  
 relax /rɪˈlæks/  
 Would you prefer ...? /wʊd ju priˈfɜː/  
 I don’t mind. /aɪ dəʊnt ˈmaɪnd/  
 I’m afraid I don’t know. /aɪm əˈfreɪd aɪ dəʊnt ˈnəʊ/

Herzlich willkommen!  
 Treten Sie bitte ein!  
 Das ist sehr freundlich von Ihnen.  
 entspannen  
 Hätten Sie lieber ...?  
 Mir ist es gleich.  
 Ich weiß es leider nicht.

**Welcome!** Do come in!  
**Welcome!** **Do come in!**  
 Thank you, **that’s very kind of you!**  
  
 You must sit down and **relax.**  
**Would you prefer** tea or coffee?  
 Would you prefer tea or coffee?” “**I don’t mind.**”  
 “How many miles is it exactly?” “**I’m afraid I don’t know.**”

## Unit 3 (page 24)

adventurer (n) /ədˈventʃərə/  
 antique (n) (TS) /ænˈtiːk/  
 appear in court /əˈpɪər ɪn ˈkɔːt/  
  
 band together (phr v) /ˌbænd təˈɡeðə/  
 breathtaking (adj) /ˈbreθˌteɪkɪŋ/  
  
 capitalise on sth /ˈkæpɪtəlaɪz ɒn ˌsʌmθɪŋ/  
  
 be charged with sth /bi ˈtʃɑːdʒd wɪð/

Abenteurer  
 Antiquität  
 vor Gericht erscheinen  
  
 sich zusammenschließen  
  
 atemberaubend  
  
 Kapital aus etwas schlagen  
  
 wegen etwas angeklagt werden

An **adventurer** is someone who will take a risk in order to make money.  
 An **antique** is an object that is old and valuable.  
 If someone **appears in court**, they go to a court of law so that people can ask you questions about something illegal they think you have done.  
 If people **band together**, they work together in order to achieve something.  
 Something that is **breathtaking** is very is extremely impressive or beautiful.  
 If you **capitalise on** something, you use it to get an advantage for yourself.  
 Someone who **is charged with** a crime is officially accused of it.

collapse (v)	/kə'ləps/	zusammenbrechen	If something <b>collapses</b> , it fails completely.
community service (n)	/kə,mju:nəti 'sɜ:vɪs/	Sozialdienst	<b>Community service</b> is work that someone does as a punishment instead of going to prison.
concern (n)	/kən'sɜ:n/	Sorge	<b>Concern</b> is a feeling of worry or sympathy for someone who is in a bad situation.
con-man (n)	/'kɒn,mæn/	Schwindler	A <b>con-man</b> is a criminal who tricks other people in order to get their money.
corner the market (TS)	/,kɔ:nə ðə 'mɑ:kɪt/	monopolisieren	If you <b>corner the market</b> , you get complete control of an area of business.
cornice (n) (TS)	/'kɔ:nɪs/	Wechte	A <b>cornice</b> is an overhanging area of snow on the edge of a mountain.
crops (n pl)	/krɒps/	Feldfrüchte	<b>Crops</b> are plants that farmers grow to produce food.
cynic (n)	/'sɪnɪk/	Zyniker(-in)	A <b>cynic</b> is a person who thinks that people are not sincere or honest.
declare (v)	/dɪ'kleə/	erklären	If you <b>declare</b> something, you say officially that it is true.
discovery (n)	/dɪ'skʌv(ə)rɪ/	Entdeckung	The <b>discovery</b> of gold attracted thousands of people to California.
disillusion (n)	/,dɪsɪ'lu:ʒ(ə)n/	Desillusion	<b>Disillusion</b> is a feeling of great disappointment when something is not as good as you thought.
disillusioned (adj)	/,dɪsɪ'lu:ʒ(ə)nd/	desillusioniert	John Sutter eventually left California feeling <b>disillusioned</b> .
easterner (n)	/'i:stənə/	jmd, der aus dem Osten kommt	<b>Easterners</b> are people who live in the east of a country or state.
eastward (adv)	/'i:stwəd/	ostwärts	If you travel <b>eastward</b> , you travel in a direction towards the east.
entrepreneur (n)	/,ɒnrəprə'nɜ:z/	Unternehmer(-in)	An <b>entrepreneur</b> is someone who uses money to start a business.
epic (adj)	/'epɪk/	lang und abenteuerlich	An <b>epic</b> journey is very long and exciting.
epidemic (n)	/epɪ'demɪk/	Epidemie	An <b>epidemic</b> is a situation in which a feeling spreads very quickly.
follow sb's tracks (TS)	/,fɒləʊ sʌmbədɪz 'træks/	die Spur von jmd verfolgen	If you <b>follow someone's tracks</b> , you follow where they are walking or moving.
foolishness (n)	/'fu:lɪfnəs/	Dummheit	<b>Foolishness</b> is a word that means the same as "stupidity".
fort (n)	/'fɔ:t/	Fort	A <b>fort</b> is a strong building that is used to defend a place.
a gap in the market	/ə ,gæp ɪn ðə 'mɑ:kɪt/	eine Marktlücke	<b>A gap in the market</b> is an opportunity to sell something that is not available but that people would like to have.
glint (n)	/glɪnt/	Glitzern	A <b>glint</b> of something is a quick flash of light from something that is shiny.
go through with sth (phr v)	/gəʊ 'θru: wɪð sʌmθɪŋ/	etwas durchziehen	If you <b>go through with something</b> , you succeed in doing something difficult.
gold (n)	/gəʊld/	Gold	In 1848 <b>gold</b> was discovered in California.

gold fever (n)	/'gəʊld ,fi:və/	Goldfieber	<b>Gold fever</b> was the wish to find gold that a lot of people felt in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century.
gold rush (n)	/'gəʊld ,rʌʃ/	Goldrausch	The <b>gold rush</b> was the period in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century when a lot of people went to a place where gold had been discovered.
gold strike (n)	/'gəʊld ,straɪk/	Goldfund	A <b>gold strike</b> is the act of discovering that gold exists in a place.
GPS (Global Positioning System) (n) (TS)	/,dʒi:pi:'es/	GPS	<b>GPS</b> is a system you install in your car that tells you where you are and gives you directions.
hammock (n)	/'hæmək/	Hängematte	A <b>hammock</b> is a bed consisting of a piece of cloth tied to a tree.
a handful (of)	/ə 'hændfʊl (əv) /	eine Handvoll	<b>A handful of</b> people or things is a very small number of them.
hand-painted (adj) (TS)	/'hænd,peɪntəd/	handbemalt	Eric bought some beautiful <b>hand-painted</b> toy soldiers.
a hard turn (n) (TS)	/ə ,hɑ:d 'tɜ:n/	eine enge Wende; scharf nach ... abbiegen	<b>A hard turn</b> is a sudden movement you make to the right or left.
a head of (cattle)	/ə ,hed əv 'kæt(ə)l/	Stück	<b>"A head"</b> is an expression used as a way of counting farm animals.
hot up (phr v)	/'hɒt 'ʌp/	in Schwung kommen; richtig losgehen	When an activity <b>hots up</b> , it becomes much more popular.
immigrant (n)	/'ɪmɪgrənt/	Einwanderer	Sutter was a Swiss <b>immigrant</b> who came to California in 1848.
be intent on	/bi: ɪn'tent ɒn/	eine feste Absicht haben	Sutter <b>was intent on</b> building his own private empire.
joint (adj)	/dʒɔɪnt/	gemeinsam	A <b>joint</b> company is owned by more than one person.
keenly understand sth	/'ki:nlɪ ʌndə'stænd sʌmθɪŋ/	etwas sehr gut verstehen	If you <b>keenly understand</b> a situation, you have thought about it and understand it well.
kingdom (n)	/'kɪŋdəm/	Königreich	A <b>kingdom</b> is an area or activity that someone controls.
lead to sb's downfall (TS)	/'li:d tə sʌmbədɪz/ /'daʊnfɔ:l/	zum Ruin von jmd führen	Alcoholism <b>led to his downfall</b> and California's first millionaire died an unnoticed death.
life-affirming (adj)	/'laɪfə,fɜ:mɪŋ/	lebensbejahend	Something that is <b>life-affirming</b> makes you feel happier or more positive about life.
lifetime (n)	/'laɪf,tɑɪm/	Leben	The adventurers were willing to spend a difficult year in return for a <b>lifetime</b> of riches.
madness (n)	/'mædnəs/	Wahnsinn	If people think that something is <b>madness</b> , they think it is extremely stupid.
mid-life crisis (n)	/'mɪdlɑɪf 'kraɪsɪs/	Midlifecrisis	A <b>mid-life crisis</b> is when people who are middle-aged feel very anxious about their life.
mortgage (v)	/'mɔ:ɡɪdʒ/	eine Hypothek aufnehmen	People <b>mortgaged</b> their farms in order to travel to California.
newcomer (n)	/'nju: ,kʌmə/	Neuankömmling	Sutter welcomed the <b>newcomers</b> as subjects for his new kingdom.



opportunist (n)	/ɒpə'tju:nɪst/	Opportunist(-in)	An <b>opportunist</b> is someone who always tries to get an advantage for themselves.
outpost (n)	/'aʊt,pəʊst/	Vorposten	An <b>outpost</b> is a place that is far away from other places.
pan (n)	/pæn/	Pfanne	A <b>pan</b> is a large, flat bowl used for collecting gold.
pick (n)	/pɪk/	Spitzhacke	A <b>pick</b> is a tool used for breaking hard surfaces.
private empire (n)	/ɪpraɪvət 'empaɪə/	privates Reich	Someone's <b>private empire</b> is a business that they own.
prosecute (v)	/'prɒsɪkjʊ:t/	verklagen ; strafrechtlich verfolgen	If you <b>prosecute</b> someone, you officially accuse them of a crime.
be registered in sb's name	/bi ˌredʒɪstəd ɪn/	auf den Namen von jmd	Christopher sold the car although it <b>was registered in his mother's name</b> .
resident (n)	/ˌrezɪd(ə)nt/	zugelassen sein	<b>Residents</b> are the people who live in a particular place.
risk-taker (n)	/'rɪsk,tetkə/	Bewohner(-in)	A <b>risk-taker</b> is someone who is not afraid of taking risks to get what they want.
at the root of sth	/ət ðə 'ru:t əv sʌmθɪŋ/	ein risikofreudiger Mensch	If something is <b>at the root of</b> a problem or situation, it is the thing that has caused it.
rug (n)	/rʌg/	der eigentlicher Grund sein	A <b>rug</b> is a very small carpet that you put on a floor.
ruined (adj)	/'ru:ɪnd/	Läufer; Vorleger	In 1850 Sutter had lost all his wealth and was a <b>ruined</b> man.
satellite navigation (n) (TS)	/ɪsætələɪt nəvɪ'geɪʃ(ə)n/	ruiniert	<b>Satellite navigation</b> is a system that tells you where you are and gives you directions.
sawmill (n)	/'sɔ:mɪl/	Sägewerk	A <b>sawmill</b> is a building where wood is cut into pieces using a machine.
scheme (n)	/ski:m/	Plan; Idee; Strategie	A <b>scheme</b> is a plan that you make in order to get something.
shovel (n)	/'ʃʌv(ə)l/	Schaufel	A <b>shovel</b> is a tool that is used for lifting and moving earth or snow.
spa (n)	/spa:/	Heilbad; Kurort	A <b>spa</b> is a type of bath filled with water that you put your feet into in order to relax.
special delivery (n)	/ɪspeʃ(ə)l drɪ'lɪv(ə)ri/	Eilzustellung	A <b>special delivery</b> is a parcel that is delivered by a fast postal service.
spotlight (n)	/'spɒt,lait/	Rampenlicht	If you are in the <b>spotlight</b> , everyone is looking at you or is interested in you.
start afresh	/,stɑ:t ə'freʃ/	von vorn neu anfangen	Ian Usher has sold his life because he wants to <b>start afresh</b> .
starving (adj)	/'stɑ:vɪŋ/	halb verhungert	I haven't eaten since this morning – I'm <b>starving</b> .
statement (n)	/'steɪtmənt/	Aussage; Erklärung	A <b>statement</b> is something that you say or write publicly.
stock company (n)	/'stɒk ˌkʌmp(ə)ni/	Aktiengesellschaft	A <b>stock company</b> is one that is owned by several people.
subject (n)	/'sʌbdʒekt/	Untertan(-in)	A <b>subject</b> is a person who works for someone who is very powerful.

supply and demand (n)	/sə,plai ən dɪ'mɑ:nd/	Angebot und Nachfrage	The laws of <b>supply and demand</b> relate to the amount of a product that is available and how many people want to buy it.
support a charity	/sə,pɔ:t ə 'ʃærəti/	einen Wohltätigkeitsverein unterstützen	If you <b>support a charity</b> , you give money to it.
sweep sb up (phr v) (TS)	/,swi:p sʌmbədi 'ʌp/	jmd mitreißen	If water or snow <b>sweeps someone up</b> , it moves over them quickly.
Swiss (adj)	/swɪs/	Schweizer(-in)	Someone who is <b>Swiss</b> is from Switzerland.
tear down (phr v)	/,tiə 'daʊn/	abreißen	If you <b>tear down</b> a building, you destroy it.
telegraph (v)	/'telɪgrɑ:f/	telegrafieren	News of the discovery of gold was <b>telegraphed</b> to every village and town.
thump (v)	/θʌmp/	pochen; heftig schlagen	If your heart <b>thumps</b> , it beats very fast.
trample (v)	/'træmp(ə)l/	niedertrampeln	If people <b>trample</b> something, they destroy it by walking all over it.
traverse (v) (TS)	/trə'veɜ:s/	überqueren	If you <b>traverse</b> an area, you move over or across it.
trickle (v)	/'trɪk(ə)l/	langsam eintrudeln	By the mid-1840s more and more Americans were <b>trickling</b> into California.
undertake (v)	/'ʌndə'teɪk/	unternehmen	Other people have <b>undertaken</b> similar schemes to Ian Usher and profited.
vigorous (adj)	/'vɪg(ə)rəs/	kräftig; kraftvoll	If you do <b>vigorous</b> exercise, you exercise very hard.
vision (n)	/'vɪʒ(ə)n/	Vision	Sutter had a <b>vision</b> of building his own private empire.
visionary (n)	/'vɪʒən(ə)ri/	Visionär(-in)	Someone who is a <b>visionary</b> has a clear idea of how things should be done.
wagon (n)	/'wæɡən/	(Pferde)wagen	A <b>wagon</b> is an old-fashioned vehicle pulled by horses.
be in the way	/bi: ɪn ðə 'weɪ/	im Wege stehen	If you <b>are in the way</b> , you are stopping people from doing what they want to do.
wealthy (adj)	/'welθi/	vermögend	<b>Wealthy</b> is a word meaning the same as "rich".
whisper (n)	/'wɪspə/	Gerücht; Geflüster	<b>Whispers</b> of a gold strike drifted eastward across the country.
Why on earth?	/'waɪ ɒn 'ɜ:θ/	Warum in aller Welt?	" <b>Why on earth?</b> " is an expression that is used to emphasize the question word "Why?".
without sb's knowledge	/wɪð,əʊt sʌmbədɪz/ 'nɒlɪdʒ/	ohne jmds Wissen	<b>Without his mother's knowledge</b> , Christopher sold her car.

## COLLOCATIONS

<b>have</b>			
have a chat	/,hæv ə 'ʃæt/	mit jmd plaudern	If you <b>have a chat</b> with someone, you talk to them for a short time.
have difficulty	/,hæv 'dɪfɪk(ə)lti/	Schwierigkeiten haben	We <b>had difficulty</b> finding somewhere to park.
have a duty	/,hæv ə 'dju:ti/	die Pflicht haben	We all <b>have a duty</b> to help each other.

have a go	/,hæv ə 'gəʊ/	versuchen	If you <b>have a go</b> at something, you try to do it.
have a guess	/,hæv ə 'ges/	raten	"How many people live in the UK?" "I don't know." " <b>Have a guess.</b> "
have a laugh	/,hæv ə 'lɑ:f/	lachen	I like meeting friends and <b>having a laugh.</b>
have a look	/,hæv ə 'lʊk/	sehen; sich anschauen	Can I <b>have a look</b> at your new iPod?
have a right	/,hæv ə 'raɪt/	ein Recht haben	People over 18 <b>have the right</b> to vote.
have a think	/,hæv ə 'θɪŋk/	etwas überlegen	We'll <b>have a think</b> and let you know what we decide.
have a word	/,hæv ə 'wɜ:d/	jmd sprechen	Can I <b>have a quick word</b> with you, please?
<b>make</b>			
make a fortune	/,meɪk ə 'fɔ:ʃu:n/	ein Vermögen verdienen	Top football players can <b>make a fortune.</b>
make a fuss	/,meɪk ə 'fʌs/	viel Wirbel um etwas machen	If you <b>make a fuss</b> about something, you get too worried or excited about it.
make a living	/,meɪk ə 'lɪvɪŋ/	seinen Lebensunterhalt verdienen	It can be hard to <b>make a living</b> as an actor.
make a loss	/,meɪk ə 'lɒs/	einen Verlust machen	Banks have <b>made huge losses</b> in recent months.
make a mess	/,meɪk ə 'mes/	Unordnung machen	I always <b>make a mess</b> when I cook.
make money	/,meɪk 'mʌni/	Geld verdienen	Businessmen such as Bill Gates and Richard Branson have <b>made</b> a lot of <b>money.</b>
make a profit	/,meɪk ə 'prɒfɪt/	einen Gewinn machen	If you <b>make a profit</b> , you sell something for more money than it cost to buy.
make sense	/,meɪk 'sens/	einen Sinn haben	I don't understand my dreams. They never <b>make sense.</b>
make a start	/,meɪk ə 'stɑ:t/	einen Start machen	We've a lot of work to do – we'd better <b>make a start.</b>
<b>take</b>			
take action	/teɪk 'ækj(ə)n/	handeln	There's a time for talking and a time for <b>taking action.</b>
take advice	/,teɪk əd'vaɪs/	sich beraten lassen	If you <b>take advice</b> , you ask someone for their opinion about the best thing to do.
take a deep breath	/,teɪk ə di:p 'breθ/	tief einatmen	<b>Take a deep breath</b> and calm down.
take an exam	/,teɪk ən ɪg'zæm/	eine Prüfung ablegen	She's <b>taking</b> her piano <b>exam</b> tomorrow.
take notes	/,teɪk 'nəʊts/	sich Notizen machen	Students listened to the teacher and <b>took notes.</b>
take office	/,teɪk 'ɒfɪs/	sein Amt antreten	President Barack Obama <b>took office</b> in January 2009.
take place	/,teɪk 'pleɪs/	stattfinden	The 2012 Olympics <b>take place</b> in London.

take responsibility	/,tɛɪk rɪspɒnsə'biləti/	Verantwortung übernehmen	She's 16 and old enough to <b>take responsibility</b> for herself.
take a risk	/,tɛɪk ə 'rɪsk/	ein Risiko eingehen	You sometimes have to <b>take risks</b> to succeed.
take sugar	/,tɛɪk 'fʊgə/	Zucker nehmen	Do you <b>take sugar</b> in coffee?

## METAPHORS

### Time = Money

be running out of time	/bi ,rʌnɪŋ aʊt əv 'taɪm/	nicht mehr viel Zeit haben	Hurry up! We're <b>running out of time</b> .
spare (sb) a couple of minutes	/,speə (sʌmbədi) ə /kʌp(ə)l əv 'mɪnɪts/	ein paar Minuten Zeit haben	We need to talk. Can you <b>spare a couple of minutes</b> ?
sb's time is precious	/,sʌmbədɪz taɪm ɪz 'preʃəs/	jmds Zeit ist sehr kostbar	If <b>someone's time is precious</b> , they are busy and do not have a lot of time.
use your time profitably	/,ju:z jə taɪm 'prɒfɪtəbli/	Ihre Zeit sinnvoll nutzen	You should <b>use your time</b> more <b>profitably</b> and get a proper job.
waste your time	/,weɪst jə 'taɪm/	Ihre Zeit verschwenden	You're <b>wasting your time</b> if you think you can make money out of the Internet.
be worth sb's while	/bi ,wɜ:θ sʌmbədɪz 'waɪl/	sich für einen lohnen	Just five minutes of your time – I promise it will <b>be worth your while</b> !

### Ideas = Food

chew sth over	/,tʃu: sʌmθɪŋ 'əʊvə/	sich etwas durch den Kopf gehen lassen	Martha had been <b>chewing over</b> the idea for the past few weeks.
digest information	/daɪ,dʒest ɪnfə'meɪʃ(ə)n/	Information verarbeiten	I need time to <b>digest</b> all this <b>information</b> .
food for thought	/,fu:d fə 'θɔ:t/	Stoff zum Nachdenken	That's interesting. There's certainly <b>food for thought</b> here.
be a half-baked idea	/bi: ə ,hɑ:f beɪkt aɪ'dɪə/	eine unausgegorene Sache sein	A <b>half-baked idea</b> is one that you have not thought about properly.

## MONEY

afford (v)	/ə'fɔ:d/	sich etwas leisten	If you can <b>afford</b> something, you have enough money to buy it.
be a bargain (TS)	/,bi: ə 'bɑ:gɪn/	ein Schnäppchen sein	If something is a <b>bargain</b> it costs much less than normal.
blow it on sth	/'bləʊ ɪt ɒn ,sʌmθɪŋ/	verpulvern	He didn't save the money – instead he <b>blew it all on</b> a new music system.
breadwinner (n)	/'bred,wɪnə/	Ernährer; Brotverdiener	A <b>breadwinner</b> is the person who earns the money to support a family.
broke (adj)	/'brəʊk/	pleite	If you are <b>broke</b> , you have spent all your money.
budget (n)	/'bʌdʒɪt/	Budget; Haushaltsplan; Etat	A <b>budget</b> is an amount of money that you can afford to spend on something.
cheap and cheerful (TS)	/,tʃi:p ən 'tʃi:f(ə)l/	preiswert	Something that is <b>cheap and cheerful</b> does not cost a lot of money but is suitable for a particular purpose.

earn a living	/,ɜ:n ə 'lɪvɪŋ/	seinen Lebensunterhalt verdienen	Do you agree that it's a man's job to <b>earn a living</b> ? <b>There's no such thing as a free lunch</b> means that you cannot get something good without paying for it.
There's no such thing as a free lunch.	/ðeəz ,nəʊ sʌŋf ,θɪŋ əz ə /fri: 'lʌŋtʃ/	Man bekommt im Leben nichts geschenkt.	
hard-up (adj)	/,hɑ:d'ʌp/	knapp bei Kasse	Someone who is <b>hard-up</b> does not have a lot of money.
inherit (v)	/ɪn'herɪt/	erben	He told his girlfriend he had <b>inherited</b> the money from his grandfather, who had died.
invest (v)	/ɪn'vest/	investieren	If you <b>invest</b> money, you use it in order to make more money.
loaded (adj)	/'ləʊdəd/	steinreich	<b>Loaded</b> is an informal word meaning "extremely rich".
The love of money is the root of of all evil.	/ðə ,lʌv əv ,mʌni ɪz ðə ,ru:t əv ɔ:l 'i:v(ə)l/	Geldgier führt immer zu bösen Taten.	<b>The love of money is the root of all evil</b> means that money makes people do bad things to other people.
be made of money	/bi ,meɪd əv 'mʌni/	ein Krösus sein	No, I can't afford to buy you a new car – I'm not <b>made of money</b> , you know!
Money makes the world go round	/,mʌni meɪks ðə 'wɜ:ld gəʊ raʊnd/	Geld bringt die Welt zum Laufen.	<b>Money makes the world go round</b> means that it is people's desire to make money that makes them do things.
overdraft (n)	/'əʊvə,drɑ:ft/	Überziehungskredit	If you pay off an <b>overdraft</b> , you pay the bank money that you owe to it.
get sth for peanuts	/,get sʌmθɪŋ fə 'pi:nʌts/	etwas fast umsonst bekommen	Computers are much cheaper nowadays – you can <b>get them for peanuts</b> .
In for a penny, in for a pound.	/ɪn fər ə ,peni ,ɪn fər ə 'paʊnd/	Wenn schon, denn schon.	<b>In for a penny, in for a pound</b> means that you intend to finish something you have started doing.
pricey (adj) (TS)	/'praɪsi/	recht teuer	<b>Pricey</b> is a word that means "expensive".
push the boat out	/ɪ,pʊʃ ðə 'bəʊt aʊt/	viel Geld ausgeben	If you <b>push the boat out</b> , you decide to spend a lot of money on something.
Put your money where your mouth is.	/ɪ,pʊt jə ,mʌni weə jə 'maʊθ ɪz/	nicht nur reden, sondern auch handeln	If you <b>put your money where your mouth is</b> , you give money to someone or something to show that you mean what you say.
save it for a rainy day	/ɪ,seɪv ɪt fər ə ,reɪni 'deɪ/	auf die hohe Kante legen	If you <b>save money for a rainy day</b> , you save it for a time when you need it.
splash out (on) (phr v)	/ɪ,splæʃ 'aʊt (ɒn) /	sich etwas spendieren	He <b>splashed out on</b> an extravagant champagne holiday for himself and his girlfriend.
stretch to sth (phr v)	/'stretʃ tə sʌmθɪŋ/	sich etwas gerade noch leisten	"How much can you afford to spend?" "I could <b>stretch to</b> about <b>£10,000</b> ."
a sum of money	/ə ,sʌm əv 'mʌni/	eine (größere) Geldsumme	Christopher said he had inherited a <b>sum of money</b> from his grandfather.
tax (v)	/tæks/	besteuern	The government <b>taxes</b> cigarettes and alcohol heavily.

Watch the pennies, and the pounds take care of themselves.	/,wɒŋʃ ðə ,penɪz ən ðə ,paʊndz teɪk ,keə əv ðəm'selvz/	Spare im Kleinen, dann hast du im Großen.	<b>Watch the pennies and the pounds take care of themselves</b> means that if you save small amounts of money, you will eventually have a large amount.
be worth £100/\$250 etc	/bi ,wɜːθ ə ,hʌndrəd 'paʊndz/tuː ,hʌndrəd ən fɪfti 'dɒləz/	£100/\$250 wert sein	Win a holiday <b>worth £6,000!</b>

## Review A (page 34)

advisor	/əd'vaɪzə/	Berater(-in)	Louise wanted to save the bookshop and asked a business <b>advisor</b> for help.
delighted	/dɪ'laɪtɪd/	sehr erfreut	The bookshop is making a fortune and Louise is <b>delighted</b> .
fed-up	/,fed'ʌp/	die Nase voll haben	If you feel <b>fed-up</b> , you feel bored and annoyed or sad.
get sth noticed	/,get sʌmθɪŋ 'nəʊtɪst/	dafür sorgen, dass etwas auffällt	In order to <b>get the shop noticed</b> , she painted it bright red.
get rid of sth	/,get 'rɪd əv sʌmθɪŋ/	etwas loswerden	I decided to <b>get rid of</b> the old car and buy a new one.
give up	/,gɪv 'ʌp/	aufgeben	If you <b>give up</b> , you stop doing something.
pay sb back	/,peɪ sʌmbədi 'bæk/	zurückzahlen	I don't mind lending you the money, but I expect you to <b>pay me back</b> soon.
have a row (with sb)	/,hæv ə 'raʊ (wɪð sʌmbədi)/	mit jmd Krach haben	We <b>had a row</b> and now we're not speaking.
run a business	/,rʌn ə 'bɪznəs/	ein Geschäft führen	Louise <b>runs</b> her own <b>business</b> – a bookshop.

## Unit 4 (page 36)

achievement (n)	/ə'ʃiːvmənt/	Erfolg; Errungenschaft	Getting to the Pole was a tremendous <b>achievement</b> for Ben.
aim (v)	/eɪm/	beabsichtigen	Claire is <b>aiming</b> to raise money for a breast cancer charity.
ammunition (n)	/æmjʊ'nɪʃ(ə)n/	Munition	<b>Ammunition</b> is bullets that can be fired from a gun.
the Antarctic (n)	/,ðiː æn'tɑːktɪk/	die Antarktis	<b>The Antarctic</b> is the extremely cold region in the most southern part of the world.

the Arctic (n)	/ˌðiː ˈɑːktɪk/	die Arktis	<b>The Arctic</b> is the extremely cold region in the most northern part of the world.
bear drill (n)	/'beə ˌdrɪl/	Bärenübung	A <b>bear drill</b> is a series of actions that you must do to avoid being attacked by a bear.
bloke (n)	/bləʊk/	Kerl	<b>Bloke</b> is an informal word meaning a “man”.
blood sugar level (n)	/blʌd ˈfʊgə levl(ə)l/	Blutzuckerspiegel	It's important to maintain <b>blood sugar levels</b> for energy.
bother (n)	/'bɒðə/	Ärger	<b>Bother</b> is an informal word meaning “problems” or “difficulties”.
bra (n)	/'brɑː/	BH	A <b>bra</b> is a piece of underwear that supports a woman's breasts.
carbohydrates (carbs) (n pl)	/'kɑːbəʊˈhaɪdreɪts/	Kohlenhydrate	<b>Carbohydrates</b> or <b>carbs</b> are substances in foods such as bread and potatoes.
cardio (n)	/'kɑːdiəʊ/	Kardio(übung)	A <b>cardio</b> is an exercise to make the heart stronger.
carnivore (n)	/'kɑːnɪvɔː/	Fleischfresser	<b>Carnivores</b> are animals who eat meat.
cartridge (n) (TS)	/'kɑːtrɪdʒ/	Patrone	Pen reloaded the gun again with a fifth and sixth <b>cartridge</b> .
cause (n)	/'kɔːz/	(gute) Sache	Completing the MoonWalk means I will have contributed money to a good <b>cause</b> .
challenge (n)	/'tʃælɪndʒ/	Herausforderung	Doing a walk for charity and giving up smoking are different types of <b>challenge</b> .
clear sb's head	/'kliːə sʌmbədɪz ˈhed/	dafür sorgen, dass jmd wieder klar denken kann	If something <b>clears your head</b> , it helps you to think more clearly.
comfort (v)	/'kʌmfət/	trösten	If you <b>comfort</b> someone, you make them feel better.
crucial (adj)	/'kruːʃ(ə)l/	entscheidend	Carbohydrates are <b>crucial</b> for energy levels.
look like death warmed up	/'lʊk laɪk ˌdeθ wɔːmd ˈʌp/	wie der Tod auf Urlaub aussehen	Someone who <b>looks like death warmed up</b> looks extremely ill.
to sb's delight	/'tə ˌsʌmbədɪz di ˈlaɪt/	zu jmds Freude	<b>To my delight</b> , the twenty cigarettes were intact!
dial (v)	/'daɪəl/	wählen	I should <b>dial</b> Shubentsov whenever I feel the urge to smoke.
drag (v)	/'dræg/	schleppen	If you <b>drag</b> something heavy, you pull it with difficulty.
endeavour (n)	/'enˈdevə/	Bestreben	Do you think that the achievements and <b>endeavours</b> of explorers have significance for the rest of us?
energy bar (n)	/'enədʒi ˌbɑː/	Energieriegel	An <b>energy bar</b> is a small piece of cake or biscuit that you eat to give you energy.
environmental scientist (n)	/'ɪnˌvaɪrənmənt(ə)l ˈsaɪəntɪst/	Umweltforscher(-in)	An <b>environmental scientist</b> specialises in studying the environment.
expedition (n)	/'ekspeɪˈdɪʃ(ə)n/	Expedition	Ben went on an <b>expedition</b> to the North Pole.

explorer (n)	/ɪk'splɔːrə/	Forscher(-in)	Richard Branson, Ellen McArthur and Ben Saunders are all <b>explorers</b> .
fingertip (n)	/'fɪŋgətɪp/	Fingerspitze	Your <b>fingertips</b> are the parts right at the end of your fingers.
finishing line (n)	/'fɪnɪʃɪŋ ,laɪn/	Ziellinie	The <b>finishing line</b> is a line on a track that marks the end of a race.
fire (v)	/faɪə/	feuern	<b>Fire</b> is an informal word meaning to "make someone leave their job".
focus (n)	/'fəʊkəs/	Aufmerksamkeit	<b>Focus</b> is the effort and concentration that you give to something.
frostbite (n)	/'frɒst,bɑɪt/	Erfrierungen	Walking through snow and ice can give you <b>frostbite</b> .
fundamentally (adv)	/'fʌndə'ment(ə)li/	im Grunde genommen	<b>Fundamentally</b> means the same as "basically".
gear (n)	/gɪə/	Zeug; Sachen	Running <b>gear</b> is the type of clothes you wear for running.
healing energy (n)	/'hiːlɪŋ 'enədʒi/	Heilkraft	<b>Healing energy</b> is energy that helps to cure people.
health freak (n)	/'helθ ,friːk/	Gesundheitsfanatiker(-in)	A <b>health freak</b> is someone who is obsessed with keeping fit.
hibernate (v)	/'haɪbəneɪt/	Winterschlaf halten	Do polar bears <b>hibernate</b> in winter?
hooked (adj)	/hʊkt/	abhängig	If you are <b>hooked</b> on cigarettes, you cannot do without them.
horizon (n)	/hə'raɪz(ə)n/	Horizont	People's <b>horizons</b> are the things they try to achieve.
hydrated (adj)	/haɪ'dreɪtəd/	hydratisiert	It's important to stay <b>hydrated</b> so I'll be drinking a lot of water.
imminent (adj)	/'ɪmɪnənt/	nahe bevorstehend	Something that is <b>imminent</b> is going to happen soon.
inquisitive (adj)	/'ɪnkwɪzətɪv/	neugierig; wissbegierig	<b>Inquisitive</b> means the same as "curious".
intact (adj)	/'ɪntækt/	intakt; unversehrt	Something that is <b>intact</b> is not damaged or broken.
intrigue (v)	/'ɪntriːg/	neugierig machen	The question : "How far can we go?" <b>intrigues</b> Ben.
joint (n)	/dʒɔɪnt/	Gelenk	Your <b>joints</b> are the parts of your body that can bend such as your knees and hips.
keep sb going	/'kiːp sʌmbədi 'gəʊɪŋ/	jmd am Leben/über Wasser halten	The idea of giving money to a good cause <b>keeps Claire going</b> .
It's killing me!	/'ɪts 'kɪlɪŋ miː/	Es tut sehr weh!	My ankle's hurting – in fact <b>it's killing me!</b>
land-based (adj)	/'lænd,bæɪst/	auf dem Land lebend	<b>Land-based</b> animals are animals that live on the land, not in the sea.
media interest (n)	/'miːdiə ,ɪntrəst/	Interesse der Medien	<b>Media interest</b> is the interest shown by TV, newspapers in events.
membership (n)	/'membəʃɪp/	Mitgliedschaft	Gym <b>membership</b> can be quite expensive.
motivational speaker (n)	/'məʊtɪ,vetʃ(ə)nɪ 'spiːkə/	rhetorisch geschickte(r) Redner(-in)	A <b>motivational speaker</b> is someone who gives talks in public to try to encourage people to do something.
muddy (adj)	/'mʌdi/	schwer verständlich	A <b>muddy</b> accent is deep and not very clear.
navigate (v)	/'nævɪgeɪt/	navigieren	Someone who <b>navigates</b> uses maps or other equipment to decide which way to go.
obscenely (adv)	/əb'siːnli/	unverschämt	Someone who is <b>obscenely</b> rich is so rich that you think it is unacceptable.



only have yourself to blame	/ˌɔʊnli hæv jəˌself tə 'bleɪm/	etwas nur sich selbst vorzuwerfen haben	If you <b>only have yourself to blame</b> , you are completely responsible for something bad.
outline (v)	/'aʊtˌlaɪn/	umreißen	If you <b>outline</b> something, you give a quick description of it.
outrun (v)	/ˌaʊtˌrʌn/	schneller laufen als	If you <b>outrun</b> a person or animal, you run faster than them.
pocket (v)	/'pɒkɪt/	in die Tasche stecken	I picked the cigarettes up and <b>pocketed</b> them.
pointless (adj)	/'pɔɪntləs/	sinnlos	Something that is <b>pointless</b> does not have any meaning or use.
power-walk/power-walking (n)	/'paʊəˌwɔːk/	Power-Walking	A <b>power-walk</b> or <b>power-walking</b> is a form of exercise in which you walk very quickly.
quit (v)	/'kwɪt/	aufhören mit; aufgeben	Once you've started smoking, it's very difficult to <b>quit</b> .
quitting technique (n)	/'kwɪtɪŋ ˌteknɪk/	Aufgabemethode	Lots of <b>quitting techniques</b> are available to help you give up smoking.
since records began	/sɪns ˌrekɔːdz bɪ'gæn/	seitdem es Aufzeichnungen gegeben hat	Conditions in the Arctic were described as some of "the worst <b>since records began</b> ".
relieved (adj)	/'rɪˌliːvd/	erleichtert	I felt <b>relieved</b> when no one answered the phone.
reload (v)	/'riːləʊd/	nachladen	Pen <b>reloaded</b> the gun when he saw the bear walking towards them.
the reverse (n)	/'dɪə rɪ'vɜːs/	das Gegenteil	<b>The reverse</b> of something is its opposite.
risky (adj)	/'rɪski/	riskant	Something that is <b>risky</b> is slightly dangerous.
seal (n)	/'siːl/	Seehund	Do polar bears eat <b>seals</b> ?
It serves you right.	/'ɪt ˌsɜːvz juː 'raɪt/	Es geschieht dir recht.	"My back stings – I didn't put any sunblock on." " <b>It serves you right</b> then, doesn't it?"
shambolic (adj)	/'ʃæm'bɒlɪk/	chaotisch	Something that is <b>shambolic</b> does not succeed because it is badly organised.
significance (n)	/'sɪŋ'nɪfɪkəns/	Bedeutung	Do the achievements of explorers have <b>significance</b> for the rest of us?
not sleep a wink	/'nɒt ˌsliːp ə 'wɪŋk/	kein Auge zutun	If you <b>don't sleep a wink</b> , you don't sleep at all.
sledge (n)	/'sledʒ/	Schlitten	Ben Saunders dragged a 180-kilogramme <b>sledge</b> over 1,420 miles.
slip into sth	/'sliːp ˌɪntə smθɪŋ/	in etwas hineinrutschen	If you <b>slip into</b> a particular way of behaving or speaking, you start behaving or speaking in that way.
sole (n)	/'səʊl/	Sohle	The <b>soles</b> of your feet are the flat parts underneath your feet.
the South Pole (n)	/'ðə ˌsaʊθ 'pəʊl/	Südpol	The <b>South Pole</b> is the part of the earth that is the furthest south.
sponsor (v)	/'spɒnsə/	sponsern; fördern	If you <b>sponsor</b> something, you provide the money that is necessary to do it.
stamina (n)	/'stæmɪnə/	Durchhaltevermögen	Your <b>stamina</b> is the ability to do something without getting tired.
steadily (adv)	/'stedəli/	nach und nach	Slowly and <b>steadily</b> most smokers get hooked on cigarettes.

a streaming nose	/ə ,stri:mɪŋ 'nəʊz/	eine triefende Nase	If you have a <b>streaming nose</b> , liquid flows from your nose because you have a cold.
strength-training (n)	/'streŋθ,treɪnɪŋ/	Krafttraining	Claire does a combination of cardio, aerobics and <b>strength-training</b> to prepare for the race.
stretch yourself (v refl)	/'stretʃ jə, self/	sich anstrengen	The more you <b>stretch yourself</b> , the stronger your self-belief gets.
supplies (n pl)	/sə'plɑɪz/	Vorräte	<b>Supplies</b> are things such as food or medical equipment that you need.
transmit (v)	/trænz'mɪt/	übertragen	Shubentsov <b>transmits</b> his healing energy through his fingertips.

## COLLOCATIONS

be in charge of	/,bi: ɪn 'tʃɑ:ʒ əv/	die Verantwortung für etwas haben	If you <b>are in charge of something</b> , you are responsible for it.
close the barrel	/,kləʊz ðə 'bærəl/	den Gewehrlauf zumachen	If you <b>close the barrel</b> of a gun, you close the part that the bullet is fired through.
I couldn't quite figure out	/aɪ ,kʊd(ə)nt kwaɪt ,fɪɡəʊt 'aʊt/	Ich wurde daraus nicht ganz schlau.	Something was wrong, but <b>I couldn't quite figure it out</b> .
The gun's still jammed.	/ðə ,ɡʌnz stɪl 'dʒæmɪd/	Die Waffe hat noch Ladehemmung.	<b>The gun's still jammed</b> – it won't fire.
load the gun	/,ləʊd ðə 'ɡʌn/	die Waffe laden	If you <b>load a gun</b> , you put bullets in it.
go into slow motion	/ɡəʊ ɪntə ,sləʊ /'məʊʃ(ə)n/	in Zeitlupe laufen	If everything <b>goes into slow motion</b> , it seems to be happening very slowly.
pull the trigger	/,pʊl ðə 'trɪɡə/	abdrücken	If you <b>pull the trigger</b> of a gun, you fire it.
There's no way ...	/ðeəz 'nəʊ ,weɪ/	Es gibt keine Möglichkeit	<b>There's no way</b> we can outrun a bear!
undo the zip	/ʌn,du: ðə 'zɪp/	den Reißverschluss aufmachen	My fingers were too cold to <b>undo the zip</b> .

## PHRASAL VERBS

call sb back	/,kɔ:l sʌmbədi 'bæk/	jmd zurückrufen	Leave a message and I'll <b>call you back</b> .
chase sb/sth away	/,tʃeɪs sʌmbədi/sʌmθɪŋ ə'weɪ/	vertreiben	Smoke <b>chases away</b> mosquitoes.
come up with	/,kʌm 'ʌp wɪð/	erfinden	I wish someone would <b>come up with</b> non-fattening chocolate!
cut down on	/,kʌt 'daʊn ɒn/	reduzieren	He's trying to <b>cut down on</b> the number of cigarettes he smokes a day.
do without sth	/du: wɪ'ðaʊt sʌmθɪŋ/	auf etwas verzichten	Most smokers find it hard to <b>do without</b> cigarettes.
drive sb away	/,draɪv sʌmbədi ə'weɪ/	vertreiben	Smoking can help <b>drive away</b> annoying people!
get over sth	/,ɡet 'əʊvə sʌmθɪŋ/	über etwas hinwegkommen	If you <b>get over something</b> difficult or upsetting, you recover from it.

give in	/,gɪv 'ɪn/	nachgeben	If you <b>give in</b> , you do something that you shouldn't.
give sth in	/,gɪv sʌmθɪŋ 'ɪn/	abgeben	Don't forget to <b>give</b> your homework <b>in</b> .
hop down	/,hɒp 'daʊn/	absteigen	I <b>hopped down</b> from the doorstep and picked the cigarettes up from the pavement.
keep up with	/,ki:p 'ʌp wɪð/	Schritt halten mit	It's not easy <b>keeping up with</b> all the latest diets.
let sb down	/,let sʌmbədi 'daʊn/	jmd im Stich lassen	If someone <b>lets you down</b> , they disappoint you.
light up	/,laɪt 'ʌp/	anzünden	When you <b>light up</b> , you light a cigarette or cigar.
look sth up	/,lʊk sʌmθɪŋ 'ʌp/	nachschlagen	<b>Look</b> the words <b>up</b> in a dictionary.
pick sth up	/,pɪk sʌmθɪŋ 'ʌp/	aufheben	(Sense 1) He <b>picked</b> the cigarettes <b>up</b> from the pavement.
		lernen; sich aneignen	(Sense 2) Some people find it easier to <b>pick up</b> a new language than others.
put the phone down	/,pʊt ðə 'fəʊn daʊn/	auflegen	When he <b>puts the phone down</b> , he feels relieved.
put sth off	/,pʊt sʌmθɪŋ 'ɒf/	verschieben	I need to lose weight but I keep <b>putting it off</b> .
run out of	/,rʌn 'aʊt əv/	jmd ausgehen	During Ben's first expedition they <b>ran out of</b> food.
take sth up	/,teɪk sʌmθɪŋ 'ʌp/	anfangen/ in Anspruch nehmen	(Sense 1) When did you <b>take up</b> smoking? (Sense 2) Work <b>takes up</b> a lot of most people's lives.

## WORD FORMATION

### -able/-ible

accessible	/ək'sesəb(ə)l/	zugänglich	Prices that are <b>accessible</b> can be afforded by most people.
doable	/'du:əbl/	machbar	My Arctic expedition is just about <b>doable</b> , and that's what's exciting to me.
edible	/'edɪb(ə)l/	essbar	If food is not <b>edible</b> , it is not good enough to be eaten.
enjoyable	/ɪn'dʒɔɪəb(ə)l/	angenehm	We spent a very <b>enjoyable</b> evening together.
feasible	/'fi:zəb(ə)l/	durchführbar	My Arctic expedition is just about <b>feasible</b> , and that's what's exciting to me.
reasonable	/'ri:z(ə)nəb(ə)l/	vernünftig	Something that seems <b>reasonable</b> seems sensible.
unbearable	/ʌn'beərəb(ə)l/	unerträglich	I find very hot temperatures <b>unbearable</b> .

### self-

self-belief (n)	/,selfbɪ'li:f/	Selbstvertrauen	Doing things that are risky or uncomfortable makes your <b>self-belief</b> get stronger.
self-conscious (adj)	/,self'kɒnʃəs/	befangen	I feel <b>self-conscious</b> when I speak English to a native speaker.

self-discipline (n)	/ˌselfˈdɪsəplɪn/	Selbstdisziplin	<b>Self-discipline</b> is the ability to make yourself do things that are difficult. I don't like working for other people – I'd rather be <b>self-employed</b> .
self-employed (adj)	/ˌselfɪmˈplɔɪd/	selbstständig	

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accidentally (adv) (TS)	/ˌæksɪˈdent(ə)li/	versehentlich	If you do something <b>accidentally</b> , you do it without meaning to.
affirmation (n)	/əfəˈmeɪʃn/	Bestätigung	An <b>affirmation</b> is a statement that something is true.
aftershave (n)	/ˈɑːftəˌʃeɪv/	Aftershave; Rasierwasser	<b>Aftershave</b> is a liquid with a pleasant smell that men put on their face after shaving.
assume (v)	/əˈsjuːm/	annehmen	If you <b>assume</b> something, you think it is true even though you have no proof that it is.
be attached to sth	/biː əˈtætʃt tuːz/	an etwas hängen	Some people <b>are</b> very <b>attached to</b> their superstitions.
back out (phr v)	/ˌbæk ˈaʊt/	zurücksetzen; zurückfahren	Dad always <b>backs out</b> of the drive carefully.
bounce (v)	/baʊns/	aufspringen lassen	Serena <b>bounces</b> the ball five times before the first serve.
break a jinx	/ˌbreɪk ə ˈdʒɪŋks/	sich vom Unglück befreien	If you <b>break a jinx</b> , you stop something that is bringing you bad luck.
at breakneck speed	/ət ˌbreɪknek ˈspiːd/	mit halbschallender Geschwindigkeit	Someone who drives <b>at breakneck speed</b> drives extremely fast.
brush against (phr v) (TS)	/ˌbrʌʃ əˈgeɪnst/	streifen	Nobody is allowed in the garage in case they accidentally <b>brush against</b> the car.
chant (v)	/tʃɑːnt/	etwas wiederholt wie im Chor singen	If you <b>chant</b> something, you sing a word or phrase many times.
choking (adj) (TS)	/ˈtʃəʊkɪŋ/	ersticken	If you are <b>choking</b> you cannot breathe properly and are coughing because of smoke or fumes.
come across (phr v)	/ˌkʌm əˈkrɒs/	treffen auf; zufällig begegnen	If you <b>come across</b> someone, you meet them by chance.
contrasting (adj)	/kənˈtrɑːstɪŋ/	kontrastierend	<b>Contrasting</b> colours are colours such as black and white that are very different from each other.
convertible (n)	/kənˈvɜːtəb(ə)l/	Cabriolet	A <b>convertible</b> is a car with a roof that can be folded back or removed completely.
cubicle (n)	/ˈkjuːbɪk(ə)l/	Kabine	A shower <b>cubicle</b> is a small, enclosed area where you can have a shower.

curse (n)	/kɜːs/	Fluch	A <b>curse</b> is a bad situation or event caused by someone who deliberately uses magic powers.
deep down (TS)	/ˌdiːp ˈdaʊn/	im Innersten	If you feel something <b>deep down</b> , you feel it even though your behaviour may not show it.
derive from (phr v)	/dɪˈraɪv frɒm/	beruhen auf; sich ableiten von	Some of Serena's confidence <b>derives from</b> the knowledge that she's a super-talented player.
devote (v)	/dɪˈvəʊt/	widmen	If you <b>devote</b> your time to doing something, you spend a lot of time doing that thing.
fall back on sth (phr v)	/fɔːl ˈbæk ɒn sʌmθɪŋ/	zurückgreifen auf	Ana Ivanovic explains that she likes having rituals to <b>fall back on</b> .
first and foremost	/ˌfɜːst ən ˈfɔːməʊst/	zuerst	A wedding, <b>first and foremost</b> , is a rite of passage to be shared with family and close friends.
focus (v)	/ˈfəʊkəs/	sich konzentrieren	If you <b>focus</b> obsessively on one thing, you only think about or do that thing.
formula (n)	/ˈfɔːmjələ/	Formel	Superstitions form part of Serena's winning <b>formula</b> .
gig (n)	/ɡɪɡ/	Konzert; Gig	A <b>gig</b> is a performance of live music.
go through (phr v)	/ˌɡəʊ ˈθruː/	durchgehen	If you <b>go through</b> a routine, ritual or procedure, you do a series of actions regularly.
idyllic (adj)	/ɪˈdɪlɪk/	idyllisch	An <b>idyllic</b> situation is one that is perfect and makes you feel very happy.
immune (adj)	/ɪˈmjuːn/	immun	If you are not <b>immune</b> to something, you are affected by it.
inside out (adv)	/ˌɪnsaɪd ˈaʊt/	verkehrt herum	Something that is <b>inside out</b> has the inside part facing towards the outside.
jinx (n)	/dʒɪŋks/	Hexerei; Fluch	A <b>jinx</b> is something that causes bad luck.
loopy (adj)	/ˈluːpi/	bekloppt	Someone who is <b>loopy</b> is slightly crazy.
match (v)	/mætʃ/	zusammenpassen	If things <b>match</b> , they look good or attractive together.
mind game (n)	/ˈmaɪnd ˌɡeɪm/	psychologisches Spiel	A <b>mind game</b> is a series of actions intended to affect how someone thinks or feels.
national anthem (n)	/ˌnæʃ(ə)nəl ˈænθəm/	Nationalhymne	A <b>national anthem</b> is the official national song of a country.
obsessive compulsive disorder (n)	/əbˌsesɪv kəmˌpʌlsɪv dɪsˈɔːdə/	zwanghafte Verhaltensstörung	<b>Obsessive compulsive disorder</b> is a type of mental illness which makes you repeat certain actions.

obsessively (adv)	/əb'sesɪvli/	wie besessen	If you focus <b>obsessively</b> on one thing, you only think about or do that thing.
opponent (n)	/ə'pəʊnənt/	Gegner(-in)	An <b>opponent</b> in a game of sport is the person or team you are playing against.
opt (for) (v)	/ɒpt (fɔː)/	sich für etwas entscheiden	Some people don't want the stress of a big wedding and <b>opt for</b> a low-key affair instead.
outfit (n)	/'aʊtfɪt/	Kleidung; Kluft	Some football fans wear the same clothing to a match if that <b>outfit</b> brought victory in the previous game.
pat down (phr v) (TS)	/,pæt 'daʊn/	festklopfen	If you <b>pat</b> something <b>down</b> , you press it gently with your fingers.
perfect (v)	/pə'fekt/	perfektionieren	If you <b>perfect</b> a skill, you practise it until it is perfect.
perfectionism (n)	/pə'fekʃ(ə)nɪzəm/	Perfektionismus	<b>Perfectionism</b> is the state of being perfect and without any mistakes.
pitch (n)	/pɪtʃ/	Platz	A <b>pitch</b> is a flat area of ground used for playing sports such as cricket or football.
preside (over) (v)	/prɪ'zɑɪd ,əʊvə/	bei etwas den Vorsitz haben	If you <b>preside over</b> something, you are responsible or in charge of it.
procedure (n)	/prə'siːdʒə/	Verfahren; Routine	Dad always goes through exactly the same <b>procedure</b> before setting off in the car.
rational (adj)	/'ræʃ(ə)nəl/	rational	Someone who is <b>rational</b> is sensible and makes good decisions.
relentlessly (adv)	/'rɪləntləsli/	unnachgiebig	If you do something <b>relentlessly</b> , you do it again and again without stopping.
be renowned for sth	/bi rɪ'naʊnd fə ,sʌmθɪŋ/	berühmt für etwas sein	If you <b>are renowned for something</b> , you are associated with it and well known for it.
reportedly (adv)	/'rɪpɔːtɪdli/	angeblich	Beckham <b>reportedly</b> spends hours straightening the furniture at home.
repulsive (adj) (TS)	/'rɪpʌlsɪv/	abstoßend; widerwärtig	Something that is <b>repulsive</b> is extremely unpleasant.
rife (adj)	/'raɪf/	weit verbreitet	Something bad that is <b>rife</b> is very widespread and common.
ritual (n)	/'rɪʃuəl/	Ritual	A <b>ritual</b> is something that you do regularly and always in the same way.
ritual-bound (adj)	/'rɪʃuəl,bəʊnd/	ritualgebunden	Someone who is <b>ritual-bound</b> must do something regularly in order to feel happy.
ritualistic (adj)	/'rɪʃuəl'ɪstɪk/	ritualistisch	Victoria Beckham has had to get used to David's <b>ritualistic</b> ways.
be on the road	/biː ,ɒn ðə 'rəʊd/	unterwegs	If you <b>are on the road</b> a lot, you travel a lot.
run through (n)	/'rʌn ,θruː/	Generalprobe	After the <b>run through</b> for the wedding, we were ready for the real thing.
set off (phr v)	/'set 'ɒf/	losfahren	When you <b>set off</b> , you start a journey.
shades (n pl)	/'ʃeɪdz/	Sonnenbrille	<b>Shades</b> is an informal word that means "sunglasses".
sit by (phr v)	/'sɪt ,baɪ/	neben etwas stehen	If one building <b>sits by</b> another, it is situated next to that building.

skill (n)	/skɪl/	Fertigkeit	A <b>skill</b> is the ability to do something, usually to do it well.
skinny (adj)	/'skɪni/	sehr dünn	Someone who is <b>skinny</b> is very thin.
slam (v)	/slæm/	zuknallen	If you <b>slam</b> a door, you shut it hard, usually because you are angry.
sneeze (v)	/sni:z/	niesen	Strong aftershave makes me want to <b>sneeze</b> .
soloist (n)	/'səʊləʊɪst/	Solist(-in)	"Elvis" is the most sought-after <b>soloist</b> in the Las Vegas wedding industry.
sought-after (adj)	/'sɔ:t,ɑ:ftə/	begehrt	Someone who is <b>sought-after</b> is very popular.
a spare pair (n)	/ə ,speə 'peə/	Ersatz(brille)	Mum's always losing her glasses – she should get a <b>spare pair</b> !
take sth a stage further	/,teɪk sʌmθɪŋ ə steɪdʒ 'fɜ:ðə/	eine Stufe weiterführen	Beckham <b>takes his rituals a stage further</b> as everything has to be just right at home as well.
straighten (v)	/'streɪt(ə)n/	gerade machen/biegen/ ziehen	If you <b>straighten</b> something, you make it straight or put it in a straight line.
stick thin (adj)	/,stɪk 'θɪn/	dünn wie eine Bohnenstange	Someone who is <b>stick thin</b> is extremely thin.
What strikes me is ...	/wɒt 'straɪks mi: ɪz/	was mir auffällt	<b>What strikes me is</b> that so many celebrity marriages are short-lived.
stride (v)	/straɪd/	mit großen Schritten gehen	If you <b>stride</b> somewhere, you walk there quickly and confidently.
superstition (n)	/,su:pə'stɪʃ(ə)n/	Aberglaube	A <b>superstition</b> is the belief that things such as magic or luck have the power to affect your life.
superstitious (adj)	/,su:pə'stɪʃəs/	abergläubisch	A lot of sports people are very <b>superstitious</b> .
tap out (phr v) (TS)	/,tæp 'aʊt/	ausklopfen	If you <b>tap out</b> tobacco, you put it in a pipe.
thrash (v)	/θræʃ/	vernichtend schlagen	If you <b>thrash</b> an opponent at sport, you beat them very easily.
at the top of your game	/ət ðə ,tɒp əv jɔ: 'geɪm/	in absoluter Höchstform	Someone who is <b>at the top of their game</b> is playing it better than anyone else.
track (n)	/træk/	Spur	A <b>track</b> on a CD is a particular song.
tuck up (phr v) (TS)	/,tʌk 'ʌp/	jmd zudecken	When you <b>tuck a child up</b> , you put him or her into bed and put a duvet or blankets round them.
two-pronged (adj)	/,tu:'prɒŋd/	zweizackig	Something that is <b>two-pronged</b> has two long, sharp points at the end of it.
uneven (adj)	/ʌn'i:v(ə)n/	ungerade	2,4,6,8 are even numbers; 1,3,5,7. are <b>uneven</b> numbers.
have the upper hand	/hæv ði: ,ʌpə 'hænd/	die Oberhand haben	If you <b>have the upper hand</b> in a situation, you are in control of it.
vandalise (v)	/'vændəlaɪz/	mutwillig beschädigen	If you <b>vandalise</b> something, you deliberately damage or destroy it.

## USEFUL PHRASES

### Things that annoy you

I can't stand it when ...	/aɪ kɑːnt 'stænd ɪt wen/	Ich halte es nicht aus, wenn ...	<b>I can't stand it when</b> people say they haven't done any work for an exam and then get top marks!
I find it irritating when ...	/aɪ faɪnd ɪt 'ɪrɪteɪtɪŋ wen/	Ich finde es ärgerlich, wenn ...	<b>I find it irritating when</b> people keep losing things.
I hate it when ...	/aɪ 'heɪt ɪt wen/	Ich hasse es, wenn ...	<b>I hate it when</b> men wear too much aftershave.
It really annoys me when ...	/ɪt ˌrɪəli ə'nɔɪz miː wen/	Ich ärgere mich maßlos, wenn ...	<b>It really annoys me when</b> my brother and his girlfriend kiss in front of me!
It really winds me up when ...	/ɪt ˌrɪəli ˌwaɪndz miː 'ʌp wen/	Es regt mich richtig auf, wenn ...	<b>It really winds me up when</b> people who are thin talk about how fat they are.
The thing that annoys me most ...	/ðə ˌθɪŋ ðət ə'nɔɪz mi 'mɔːst/	Was mich am meisten ärgert ...	<b>The thing that annoys me most</b> is people who talk but never listen.

### How something makes you feel

It makes me mad.	/ɪt ˌmeɪks mi 'mæd/	Es macht mich wütend.	<b>It makes me mad</b> when mum keeps losing her glasses!
It makes me sick.	/ɪt ˌmeɪks mi 'sɪk/	Es macht mich krank; Es wird mir übel.	<b>It makes me sick</b> when my brother and his girlfriend hug and kiss in front of me!
It's so annoying.	/ɪts ˌsəʊ ə'nɔɪɪŋ/	Es ist so ärgerlich.	She talks all the way through films. <b>It's so annoying.</b>
That really gets on my nerves.	/ðæt ˌrɪəli ɡets ɒn maɪ 'nɜːvz/	Das geht mir wirklich auf die Nerven.	She complains all the time about being fat, and she's stick thin. <b>That really gets on my nerves.</b>

## WEDDINGS

aisle (n)	/aɪl/	Mittelgang	The <b>aisle</b> is the long, narrow part of a church that you walk down before you get married.
annul (v)	/ə'nʌl/	annullieren	When a marriage is <b>annulled</b> , it is declared officially that it is no longer legal.
best man (n)	/ˌbest 'mæn/	Trauzeuge des Bräutigams	The <b>best man</b> is a male friend who helps the groom at a wedding.
bouquet of flowers (n)	/buːˌkeɪ əv 'flaʊəz/	Blumenstrauß	In the UK, it's a ritual for the bride to throw a <b>bouquet of flowers</b> into the crowd of guests.
bride (n)	/braɪd/	Braut	It's traditional for Muslim <b>brides</b> to have their hands and feet decorated in henna designs.
bridesmaid (n)	/'braɪdzmeɪd/	Brautjungfer	A <b>bridesmaid</b> is a girl or young woman who helps the bride at a wedding.



ceremony (n)	/ˈserəməni/	Zeremonie	The wedding <b>ceremony</b> was presided over by Ron DeCar, also known as “Elvis”.
conduct a ceremony/service	/kənˌdʌkt ə ˈserəməni/	Zeremonie/Gottesdienst	Rebecca said she’s only marry Mat if Elvis <b>conducted the service</b> .
confetti (n)	/kənˈfeti/	Konfetti	<b>Confetti</b> is small pieces of coloured paper that people throw in the air at a wedding.
drive-through chapel (n)	/ˌdraɪvθruː ˈtʃæp(ə)l/	Drive-thru-Kapelle	A <b>drive-through chapel</b> is one that you can travel through in your car.
elaborate (adj) (TS)	/ɪˈlæb(ə)rət/	aufwändig	Moroccan weddings are <b>elaborate</b> affairs and preparations take weeks.
exchange vows	/ɪkˌsʃeɪndʒ ˈvaʊz/	sich gegenseitig das Jawort geben	When a couple <b>exchange vows</b> , they make promises to each other during a wedding ceremony.
get married	/ˌget ˈmæriɪd/	heiraten	One in six couples now prefer to <b>get married</b> abroad.
go out of fashion	/gəʊ ˌaʊt əv ˈfæʃ(ə)n/	aus der Mode kommen	In Britain, the traditional white wedding is <b>going out of fashion</b> .
groom (n)	/gruːm/	Bräutigam	The <b>groom</b> is the man who is getting married.
henna (n)	/ˈhenə/	Henna	<b>Henna</b> is a red-brown substance used for colouring hair or skin.
honeymoon (n)	/ˈhʌnimuːn/	Flitterwochen	A <b>honeymoon</b> is a holiday that a couple have after their wedding.
in-laws (n pl)	/ˈɪnlɔːz/	Schwiegereltern	Your <b>in-laws</b> are the parents of your husband or wife.
lavish (adj)	/ˈlævɪʃ/	üppig; großzügig	A <b>lavish</b> wedding is one that is extremely expensive.
limousine (n)	/ˈlɪməziːn/	Limousine	A <b>limousine</b> is a large, expensive, comfortable car.
low-key (adj)	/ˌləʊˈkiː/	einfach gehalten	A <b>low-key</b> wedding is one that does not cost a lot of money and to which not many guests are invited.
make a speech	/ˌmeɪk ə ˈspiːtʃ/	eine Rede halten	It’s traditional for the groom and best man to <b>make a speech</b> .
matrimonial (adj)	/ˌmætrɪˈmɒniəl/	ehelich	<b>Matrimonial</b> is a word that means “relating to a wedding or marriage”.
modest (adj)	/ˈmɒdɪst/	bescheiden	A <b>modest</b> wedding is one that does not cost a lot of money and to which not many guests are invited.
your nearest and dearest	/jɔː ˌnɪərəst ən ˈdiərəst/	deine/Ihre Lieben	Your “ <b>nearest and dearest</b> ” is an expression meaning your family.
No wonder there is/are ...	/nəʊ ˈwʌndə ðeəz ɪz/ɑː/	Kein Wunder, dass ...	Millions of people get married in Vegas – <b>no wonder there are</b> wedding chapels round every corner.
once-in-a-lifetime	/ˌwʌnsɪnəˈlaɪftaɪm/	einmalig; nur einmal im Leben	Honeymoons are a <b>once-in-a-lifetime</b> holiday.
package (n)	/ˈpækɪdʒ/	Pauschalangeot	The wedding <b>package</b> in Las Vegas included limo, video, three songs and twenty-four photos.
photographer (n)	/fəˈtɒɡrəfə/	Fotograf(-in)	Wedding <b>photographers</b> are people who are paid to take photographs at weddings.

pin money on sth	/pɪn 'mʌni ɒn sʌmθɪŋ/	Geldscheine anheften	At Muslim weddings, guests <b>pin money on</b> the bridegroom's suit.
pose (n)	/pəʊz/	Pose; Haltung	A <b>pose</b> is another word for a "photograph".
priest (n)	/pri:st/	Priester(-in); Geistliche(-r)	A <b>priest</b> is a person who conducts the service during a religious wedding.
pronounce you man and wife	/prəˌnaʊns ju: ,mæn ən 'waɪf/	zu (Ehe)mann und (Ehe)frau erklären	"I now <b>pronounce you man and wife</b> " are the words that are said at the end of a wedding ceremony.
propose a toast	/prəˌpəʊz ə 'təʊst/	einen Toast auf jmd ausbringen	When the best man <b>proposes a toast</b> , he says that the guests at a wedding reception should drink together to send best wishes to the bride and groom.
purify (v) (TS)	/'pjʊərɪfaɪ/	reinigen	In Morocco, the bride has a milk bath, which is supposed to <b>purify</b> her.
reception (n)	/rɪ'seɪpʃ(ə)n/	Hochzeitsfest; - empfang	A wedding <b>reception</b> is a formal party after a wedding.
ring (n)	/rɪŋ/	Ring	A wedding <b>ring</b> is a piece of jewellery that someone who is married wears on their finger.
rite of passage (n)	/'raɪt əv 'pæsiɔːdʒ/	Übergangsritus; -ritual	A <b>rite of passage</b> is a ceremony that marks an important stage in someone's life.
separate (v)	/'sepəreɪt/	sich trennen	Renée Zellweger and her husband <b>separated</b> after four months of marriage.
short-lived (adj)	/'ʃɔːt'livd/	kurzlebig ; von kurzer Dauer	Celebrities are renowned for their <b>short-lived</b> marriages.
superstretch limo (n)	/'su:pəstreɪʃ 'lɪməʊ/	Großbraumlimousine	A <b>superstretch limo</b> is a large, expensive car that is very long.
throw rice	/'θrəʊ 'raɪs/	Reis werfen	Sometimes guests <b>throw rice</b> over the bride and groom as they leave the church.
tie the knot	/'taɪ ðə 'nɒt/	den Bund fürs Leben schließen	" <b>Tie the knot</b> " is an informal expression meaning to get married.
veil (n)	/'veɪl/	Schleier	A <b>veil</b> is a thin piece of material worn over a woman's face.
vow (n)	/'vaʊ/	Gelübde	A <b>vow</b> is a promise that you make to someone when you marry them.
walk (sb) down the aisle	/'wɔːk daʊn ðɪ: 'aɪl/	die Braut zum Altar führen	Fathers are often very proud to <b>walk</b> their daughters <b>down the aisle</b> .
wedding cake (n)	/'wedɪŋ ,keɪk/	Hochzeitskuchen	A <b>wedding cake</b> is a special cake that is eaten during a wedding reception.
wedding present (n)	/'wedɪŋ ,prez(ə)nt/	Hochzeitsgeschenk	The crystal vase was a <b>wedding present</b> from friends.
white wedding (n)	/'waɪt 'wedɪŋ/	Hochzeit in Weiß	A <b>white wedding</b> is a traditional wedding where the bride is dressed in white.
worldly goods (n pl) (TS)	/'wɜːldli 'gʊdz/	Hab und Gut; weltlicher Besitz	<b>Worldly goods</b> are your possessions.

## Unit 6 (page 56)

abandon (v)	/ə'bændən/	verlassen	If you <b>abandon</b> someone or something, you leave it and no longer care about it.
alarming (adj)	/ə'la:miŋ/	alarmierend	<b>Alarming</b> means “very frightening”.
alert (v)	/ə'leɪt/	warnen	If you <b>alert</b> someone to something, you do something to make them realise what is happening.
approximate (adj)	/ə'prɒksɪmət/	ungefähr	An <b>approximate</b> figure or size is one that is close to a particular figure or size, but not exact.
archaic (adj)	/ɑ:'keɪɪk/	archaisch	<b>Archaic</b> means “very old or old-fashioned”.
avoidable (adj)	/ə'vɔɪdəb(ə)l/	vermeidbar	Something that is <b>avoidable</b> could be stopped and should not happen.
backlash (n)	/'bæk,læʃ/	Gegenreaktion	A <b>backlash</b> against something is a strong reaction against something you do not like.
bee (n)	/bi:/	Biene	A <b>bee</b> is a yellow and black insect that produces honey.
bird flu (n)	/'bɜ:d ,flu:/	Vogelgrippe	<b>Bird flu</b> is a dangerous disease that affects both birds and people.
bulge (v)	/bʌldʒ/	anschwellen; aus ... austreten	If your eyes <b>bulge</b> , they stick out and look bigger than usual.
cancer (n)	/'kænsə/	Krebs	<b>Cancer</b> is a dangerous disease that affects different parts of the body and can kill you.
chilled (adj)	/tʃɪld/	gekühlt	<b>Chilled</b> wine is very cold.
clean up (phr v)	/'kli:n 'ʌp/	säubern	Wall-E is a robot who <b>cleans up</b> the polluted planet.
climate change (n)	/'klaɪmət ,tʃeɪndʒ/	Klimawandel	<b>Climate change</b> is the changes that people think are making the weather in the world warmer.
coffin (n)	/'kɒfɪn/	Sarg	A <b>coffin</b> is a box in which you put the body of a dead person.
combined (adj)	/'kəm'baɪnd/	zusammengenommen	The meat industry produces more greenhouse gases than all the cars, trains and planes in the world <b>combined</b> .
come out (phr v)	/'kʌm 'aʊt/	werden	If something you cook <b>comes out</b> well, it is very well cooked and good to eat.
Compliments to the chef.	/'kɒmplɪmənts tə ðə 'tʃef/	Kompliment dem Koch/der Köchin	“ <b>Compliments to the chef</b> ” is an expression you use to say how much you have enjoyed someone’s cooking.
compromise (v)	/'kɒmprəmaɪz/	kompromittieren	Vegetarians believe that eating meat <b>compromises</b> their beliefs.

conduct a study	/kən,dʌkt ə 'stʌdi/	eine Untersuchung durchführen	The <b>study</b> into food waste was <b>conducted</b> by the Waste & Resources Action Programme.
confined space (n)	/kən,faind 'speɪs/	beschränkter Raum	<b>Confined spaces</b> are places where there is not enough room to move.
consume (v)	/kən'sju:m/	verbrauchen	If you <b>consume</b> food or drink, you eat or drink it.
consumption (n)	/kən'sʌmpf(ə)n/	Verbrauch	The <b>consumption</b> of bottled water has increased.
contributor (n)	/kən'trɪbjətə/	Beiträger	Water bottles are a major <b>contributor</b> to global warming.
convincing (adj)	/kən'vɪnsɪŋ/	überzeugend	Something that is <b>convincing</b> seems true or good.
corked (adj)	/kɔ:kt/	schmeckt nach Kork	<b>Corked</b> wine tastes unpleasant because the cork in the bottle is damaged.
cram (v)	/kræm/	hineinzwängen	Animals are treated badly and <b>crammed</b> into confined spaces.
cruelty (n)	/'kru:əlti/	Grausamkeit	I've stopped eating meat because I'm against <b>cruelty</b> to animals.
deprive sb of sth (phr v)	/dɪ'praɪv sʌmbədi əv ,sʌmθɪŋ/	jmd etwas vorenthalten	If you are <b>deprived of something</b> , you do not get enough of it.
developing countries (n pl)	/dɪ,veləpɪŋ 'kʌntriz/	Entwicklungsländer	<b>Developing countries</b> are countries that are poor.
diabetes (n)	/,daɪə'bi:tɪz/	Diabetes	<b>Diabetes</b> is a medical condition in which your body cannot reduce the amount of sugar in your blood.
discard (v)	/dɪs'kɑ:d/	wegwerfen	When you <b>discard</b> something, you throw it away.
discarded (adj)	/dɪs'kɑ:dəd/	weggeworfen	<b>Discarded</b> water bottles release dangerous substances into the air.
disguise yourself (v refl)	/dɪz'gaɪz jəself/	sich verkleiden	If you <b>disguise yourself</b> , you wear something that hides your real appearance.
dispose of sth (phr v)	/dɪs'pəʊz əv ,sʌmθɪŋ/	etwas loswerden	When you <b>dispose of something</b> , you throw it away.
do your bit	/'du: jə 'bɪt/	einen Beitrag leisten	If you <b>do your bit</b> , you make an effort to help.
dump (v)	/dʌmp/	abladen	(Sense 1) If you <b>dump</b> something, you get rid of something that is no longer wanted or needed.
		abschieben	(Sense 2) If you <b>dump</b> someone, you end a romantic relationship with them in an unkind way.
electric shock (n)	/ɪ,lektrɪk 'ʃɒk/	Stromschlag	An <b>electric shock</b> is a sudden pain that you feel if your body comes into contact with electricity.
eliminate (v)	/ɪ'lɪmɪneɪt/	eliminieren	If you <b>eliminate</b> meat from your diet, you're less likely to get heart disease.
emissions (n pl)	/ɪ'mɪʃ(ə)nz/	Emissionen	Car, train and plane <b>emissions</b> are one of the biggest causes of greenhouse gases.
emit (v)	/ɪ'mɪt/	abgeben	Cars, trains and planes all <b>emit</b> polluting gases.
encounter (v)	/ɪn'kaʊntə/	begegnen	Can you remember the worst waiter you've ever <b>encountered</b> ?

energy-saving (adj)	/ˈenədʒi,seɪvɪŋ/	energiesparend	<b>Energy-saving</b> light bulbs use less electricity.
estimate (v)	/ˈestɪmeɪt/	schätzen	The study <b>estimated</b> that the average UK household throws away 18% of all food purchased.
expire (v)	/ɪkˈspaɪə/	ablaufen	I prefer not to eat food once the “best before” date has <b>expired</b> .
fatten up (phr v)	/ˌfæt(ə)n ˈʌp/	mästen	If you <b>fatten</b> an animal <b>up</b> , you feed it so it gets fatter.
fin (n)	/fɪn/	Flosse	A <b>fin</b> is the flat, thin part of a fish.
findings (n pl)	/ˈfaɪndɪŋz/	Befund; Ergebnisse	The <b>findings</b> of a study are its results or the things it discovers.
flirt (with) (v)	/ˈflɜːt wɪð/	flirten mit	She was furious when her boyfriend started <b>flirting with</b> the waitress.
foot-and-mouth (n)	/ˌfʊtənˈmaʊθ/	Maul- und Klauenseuche	<b>Foot-and-mouth</b> is a very infectious disease that affects sheep, cows and pigs.
fuel-efficient (adj)	/ˈfjuːəlɪ,ɪf(ə)nt/	verbrauchsarm	A <b>fuel-efficient</b> car does not use much petrol.
fuel-intensive (adj)	/ˈfjuːəlɪn,tensɪv/	mit hohem Verbrauch	<b>Fuel-intensive</b> machines or activities use large amounts of gas, petrol etc.
fussy (adj)	/ˈfʌsi/	wählerisch	Friends treat me as an eccentric animal-lover with a <b>fussy</b> attitude to food.
genetically altered (adj)	/dʒə,netɪkli ˈɔːltəd/	genmanipuliert	A <b>genetically altered</b> animal has had substances in its body changed to achieve a particular purpose.
gesture (n)	/ˈdʒestʃə/	Geste	People sometimes use hand <b>gestures</b> to communicate.
global warming (n)	/ˌɡləʊb(ə)l ˈwɔːmɪŋ/	Erwärmung der Erdatmosphäre	<b>Global warming</b> is the increase in the Earth’s temperature.
greenhouse gases (n pl)	/ˌɡriːnhaʊs ˈɡæsiːz/	Treibhausgase	Car, train and plane emissions are one of the biggest causes of <b>greenhouse gases</b> .
grind pepper	/ˌɡraɪnd ˈpepə/	Pfeffer mahlen	When you <b>grind pepper</b> , you break it into smaller pieces.
hazardous (adj)	/ˈhæzədəs/	gefährlich	<b>Hazardous</b> substances are dangerous.
be in the headlines	/biː ɪn ðə ˈhedlaɪnz/	in den Schlagzeilen stehen	When something <b>is in the headlines</b> , it is talked about a lot in newspapers or on TV.
heart disease (n)	/ˌhɑːt dɪˈziːz/	Herzkrankheit	If you eliminate meat from your diet, you’re less likely to get <b>heart disease</b> .
imaginary (adj)	/ɪˈmædʒɪnəri/	imaginär	Something that <b>is imaginary</b> is made to look real although it is not.
in date	/ɪn ˈdeɪt/	vor Ablauf der Haltbarkeitsdatum	Food that is “ <b>in date</b> ” is fresh enough to be eaten.
incinerator (n)	/ɪnˈsɪnəreɪtə/	Verbrennungsanlage	Plastic water bottles are burned in industrial <b>incinerators</b> .
intrusive (adj) (TS)	/ɪnˈtruːsɪv/	aufdringlich	Someone who is <b>intrusive</b> asks too many questions or becomes too involved in something.

landfill (n)	/'lænd,fɪl/	Mülldeponie	A <b>landfill</b> is a large hole in the ground where rubbish is buried.
lapse (v)	/læps/	nachlassen	If you <b>lapse</b> , you stop doing something that you should do or want to do.
launch (v)	/lɔːntʃ/	starten; einführen; anlaufen lassen	If you <b>launch</b> something, you officially start or introduce it.
ligature (n)	/'lɪgətʃə/	Abbindungsschnur	A <b>ligature</b> is a piece of material that you tie round something.
light bulb (n)	/'laɪt ,bʌlb/	Glühbirne	Energy-saving <b>light bulbs</b> use less electricity.
loosely (adv)	/'luːsli/	locker	If you hold something <b>loosely</b> , you do not hold it very tight.
manufacturing (n)	/,mænjʊ'fæktʃərɪŋ/	Herstellung	The <b>manufacturing</b> of plastic bottles requires large amounts of petroleum.
maximise (v)	/'mæksɪmaɪz/	maximieren	All companies want to <b>maximise</b> profits.
make mental notes about sth (TS)	/,meɪk ment(ə)l 'nəʊts əbaʊt sʌmθɪŋ/	sich etwas merken	If you <b>make mental notes about something</b> , you try hard to remember it.
mime (n)	/maɪm/	Pantomime	A <b>mime</b> is a series of actions that imitate something.
mimic (v)	/'mɪmɪk/	nachmachen	People used to <b>mimic</b> signing a cheque when they wanted the bill in a restaurant.
minimise (v)	/'mɪnɪmaɪz/	minimieren	Companies are always trying to <b>minimise</b> their costs.
the moral high ground	/ðə ,mɒrəl 'haɪ graʊnd/	moralische Überlegenheit	If someone takes <b>the moral high ground</b> , they think they are a better person than you.
needlessly (adv)	/'niːdləsli/	unnötigerweise	3.6m tonnes of food is <b>needlessly</b> thrown away in England and Wales each year.
be off sick	/biː ,ɒf 'sɪk/	krankgeschrieben sein	When people <b>are off sick</b> , they do not go to work because they are ill.
overbooked (adj)	/,əʊvə'bʊkt/	überbucht	The restaurant's <b>overbooked</b> and there are two waiters off sick!
overcook (v)	/,əʊvə'kʊk/	verkochen	It's very easy to <b>overcook</b> rice.
over-crowded (adj)	/,əʊvə'kraʊdɪd/	überfüllt	Keeping animals in <b>overcrowded</b> conditions is cruel.
overdone (adj)	/,əʊvə'dʌn/	verbraten	If a steak is <b>overdone</b> , it has been cooked for too long.
the overwhelming majority	/ðiː əʊvə,welmlɪŋ mə'ʤɒrətɪ/	die überwältigende Mehrheit	<b>The overwhelming majority</b> of plastic water bottles aren't recycled.
pepper mill (n)	/'pepə ,mɪl/	Pfeffermühle	A <b>pepper mill</b> is a piece of equipment used for adding pepper to food.
PIN number (n)	/'pɪn ,nʌmbə/	Geheimnummer	A <b>PIN number</b> is a personal number that you put into a cash machine when you want to get money.
There's no point doing sth.	/ðeəz ,nəʊ 'pɔɪnt ɪn duːɪŋ sʌmθɪŋ/	Es hat keinen Sinn, etwas zu tun	<b>There's no point driving</b> a fuel-efficient car if you eat meat every day of your life.
portion (n)	/'pɔːʃn/	Portion	A <b>portion</b> of food is enough for one person.
posh (adj)	/pɒʃ/	vornehm	<b>Posh</b> means "expensive and fashionable".

programme (v)	/ˈprəʊgræm/	programmieren	Wall-E is a robot who has been <b>programmed</b> to clean up the planet.
be prone to	/bi ˈprəʊn tuː/	zu etwas neigen	People who eat a lot of meat <b>are more prone to</b> serious illnesses.
punch in (phr v)	/ˌpʌnʃ ˈɪn/	eintippen	By stabbing the palm of your hand with your fingers, you are miming the act of <b>punching in</b> your PIN number.
purchase (v)	/ˈpɜːtʃəs/	erwerben	<b>Purchase</b> is a slightly formal word meaning “buy”.
ready meal (n)	/ˈredi ˌmiːl/	Fertiggericht	A <b>ready meal</b> is one that you buy that is already cooked and can be put straight into the oven.
reciprocate (v)	/rɪˈsɪprəkeɪt/	erwidern	If you <b>reciprocate</b> someone’s feelings, you have the same feelings for them as they have for you.
regulations (n pl)	/ˌregjʊˈleɪʃ(ə)nz/	Vorschriften	<b>Regulations</b> are official rules.
release (v)	/rɪˈliːs/	freisetzen	Factories create toxic waste and <b>release</b> it into the environment.
request (v)	/rɪˈkwest/	bitten um	Holding your hands a small distance apart is a way of <b>requesting</b> the bill.
reveal (v)	/rɪˈviːl/	zum Vorschein bringen	The study <b>revealed</b> that £9 billion of avoidable food waste was disposed of each year.
roll-over (adj)	/ˈrəʊləʊvə/	rollend; drehend	If you make a <b>roll-over</b> gesture with your hand, you move one hand over the other in a circular movement.
rotate (v)	/rəʊˈteɪt/	drehen; rotieren lassen	If you <b>rotate</b> something, you move it in a circle.
seasoning (n)	/ˈsiːz(ə)nɪŋ/	Gewürz	Salt and pepper are both types of <b>seasoning</b> .
see the light of day	/siː ðə ˌlaɪt əv ˈdeɪ/	das Tageslicht erblicken	Animals who don’t <b>see the light of day</b> live in dark conditions.
ship (v)	/ʃɪp/	verschiffen; verfrachten	If products are <b>shipped</b> somewhere, they travel to a place by ship.
shortage (n)	/ˈʃɔːtɪdʒ/	Mangel; Knappheit	When you think of food <b>shortages</b> in some countries, wasting food is very shocking.
shun (v)	/ʃʌn/	meiden; scheuen	If you <b>shun</b> something, you avoid it.
simulate (v)	/ˈsɪmjʊleɪt/	simulieren	If you <b>simulate</b> something, you pretend to do something.
simultaneously (adv)	/ˌsɪmlɪˈteɪniəsli/	gleichzeitig	Two things that happen <b>simultaneously</b> happen at the same time.
skip (v)	/skɪp/	überspringen; auslassen	If you <b>skip</b> a meal, you do not have it.
slaughter (v)	/ˈslɔːtə/	schlachten	Animals are <b>slaughtered</b> for their meat.
soggy (adj)	/ˈsɒɡi/	durchnässt; durchweicht; matschig	Something that is <b>soggy</b> is wet in an unpleasant way.
spread (n)	/spred/	Verbreitung; Ausbreitung	Animals are kept in conditions ideal for the <b>spread</b> of diseases such as bird flu.
squash (v)	/skwɒʃ/	quetschen	If you <b>squash</b> something, you press it hard.

squat down (phr v) (TS)	/,skwɒt 'daʊn/	sich hinhocken	If you <b>squat down</b> , you bend your knees towards the ground so you are balancing on your feet.
squeeze (v)	/skwi:z/	drücken	If you <b>squeeze</b> two things together, you press them together hard.
stab (v)	/stæb/	stechen	<b>Stab</b> the palm of your hand to mimic punching in your PIN number.
staggering (adj)	/'stægəriŋ/	erstaunlich	A <b>staggering</b> fact or amount is one that is very surprising.
be starving	/bi 'stɑ:vɪŋ/	verhungern	People who <b>are starving</b> do not have enough food to eat.
stay off (phr v)	/'steɪ 'ɒf/	nicht anrühren	If you <b>stay off</b> something, you do not consume it.
stroke (n)	/strəʊk/	Schlaganfall	A <b>stroke</b> is a medical condition in which blood does not reach the brain.
substitute (v)	/'sʌbstɪtju:t/	austauschen; ersetzen	If you <b>substitute</b> one thing for another, you use it instead of the other thing.
suburban (adj)	/sə'bɜ:bən/	vorstädtisch	A <b>suburban</b> restaurant is away from the centre of a town or city.
suffering (n)	/'sʌfəriŋ/	Leiden; Leid	She became a vegetarian because she hated animal <b>suffering</b> .
swell (v)	/swel/	(an)schwellen	If one thing <b>swells</b> another, it makes it bigger.
throw away (phr v)	/'θrəʊ ə'weɪ/	wegwerfen	The British public <b>throw away</b> an alarming amount of food.
tip (v)	/'tɪp/	ein Trinkgeld geben	If you <b>tip</b> someone, you give them a small amount of extra money.
tooth decay (n)	/'tu:θ dɪ,keɪ/	Zahnverfall; Karies	<b>Tooth decay</b> is the gradual destruction of your teeth.
toxic waste (n)	/'tɒksɪk 'weɪst/	Giftmüll	Factories produce <b>toxic waste</b> that harms the environment.
toxin (n)	/'tɒksɪn/	Giftstoff; Toxin	<b>Toxins</b> are poisonous substances.
tremble (v)	/'treɪbl/	zittern	If part of your body <b>trembles</b> , it shakes slightly.
sb's true love	/sʌmbədɪz tru: 'lʌv/	Herzallerliebste(-r)	<b>Someone's true love</b> is the person they love the most.
untouched (adj)	/'ʌn'tʌtʃt/	unberührt	60% of all food waste is <b>untouched</b> .
upright (adj)	/'ʌpraɪt/	aufrecht	Something that is in an <b>upright</b> position is in a tall and straight position.
use by/best before date (n)	/'ju:z baɪ/best bɪ'fɔ: ,deɪt/	Verfallsdatum	The <b>use-by</b> or <b>best before date</b> is the date before which food should be eaten.
vast (adj)	/vɑ:st/	riesengroß	<b>Vast</b> means "extremely large".
virtually (adv)	/'vɜ:ʃʊəli/	nahezu; praktisch	Discarded water bottles are causing problems in <b>virtually</b> every country in the world.
wastefulness (n)	/'weɪstf(ə)lnəs/	Verschwendung	Food <b>wastefulness</b> is shocking.
wear down (phr v)	/'weə 'daʊn/	abnutzen	If you <b>wear</b> something <b>down</b> , you use it so much it becomes damaged.
welfare (n)	/'welfeə/	Wohlergehen; Fürsorge	People who are interested in animal <b>welfare</b> care about animals.
wig (n)	/'wɪɡ/	Perücke	A <b>wig</b> is artificial hair that you wear on your head.



## PARTS OF THE BODY

bend your elbows/legs/knees	/,bend jə 'elbəʊz/'legz/ 'ni:z/	Ellbogen, Beine, Kniee beugen	If you <b>bend your elbows, legs or knees</b> , you stretch them into a curved position.
clench your fist/hands	/,klenʃ jə 'fɪst/'hændz/	ballen	If you <b>clench your fist or hands</b> , you press it/them closely together.
hold your hand up	/,həʊld jə 'hænd ʌp/	die Hand hochhalten	If you <b>hold your hand up</b> , you put it in the air.
hold your head up	/,həʊld jə 'hed ʌp/	den Kopf hochhalten	If you <b>hold your head up</b> , you look straight ahead and do not look down.
hold your thumb up	/,həʊld jə 'θʌm ʌp/	den Daumen hochhalten	If you <b>hold your thumb up</b> , you put it in the air, often to show that you approve of something.
clench your teeth	/,klenʃ jə 'ti:θ/	die Zähne zusammenbeißen	If you <b>clench your teeth</b> , you press them together because you are angry or upset.
index finger	/,ɪndeks 'fɪŋgə/	Zeigefinger	Your <b>index finger</b> is the finger next to your thumb.
palm of your hand	/,pɑ:m əv jə 'hænd/	Handfläche	The <b>palm of your hand</b> is the flat part on the inside of your hand.
shake your finger	/,ʃeɪk jə 'fɪŋgə/	mit dem Finger wackeln	If you <b>shake your finger</b> , you move it about.
shake your fist	/,ʃeɪk jə 'fɪst/	mit der Faust drohen	If you <b>shake your fist</b> , you move your hand, often because you are angry.
shake your head	/,ʃeɪk jə 'hed/	den Kopf schütteln	If you <b>shake your head</b> , you move it from side to side, often as a way of saying "no".
stick your chest out	/stɪk jə 'tʃest aʊt/	die Brust vorschieben	If you <b>stick your chest out</b> , you walk in a way that pushes it out at the front of your body.
stick your leg out	/,stɪk jə 'leg aʊt/	das Bein vorstrecken	If you <b>stick your leg out</b> , you stretch it in front of you.
stick your tongue out	/,stɪk jə 'tʌŋ aʊt/	die Zunge rausstrecken	If you <b>stick your tongue out</b> , you push it out of your mouth, usually as way of being rude to someone.
raise your arm/hand	/,reɪz jər 'ɑ:m/'hænd/	den Arm/die Hand hochheben	If you <b>raise your arm or hand</b> , you put it in the air.
raise your eyebrows	/,reɪz jər 'aɪbraʊz/	die Augenbrauen hochziehen	If you <b>raise your eyebrows</b> , you move them upwards, often to show you are surprised.

## FOOD

### Collocations

fast food (n)	/,fɑ:st 'fu:d/	Fast Food	<b>Fast food</b> is food that is made and served very quickly.
organic food (n)	/ɔ:,gæ:nɪk 'fu:d/	Bio-Nahrungsmittel	<b>Organic food</b> is produced without artificial chemicals.
plain food (n)	/,pleɪn 'fu:d/	gutbürgerliches Essen	<b>Plain food</b> is simple and not exotic.
rich food (n)	/,rɪʃ 'fu:d/	schweres Essen	<b>Rich food</b> is contains a lot of butter, cream or eggs.

stodgy food (n)	/,stɒdʒi 'fu:d/	pampiges Essen	<b>Stodgy food</b> is solid and not pleasant to eat.
vegetarian food (n)	/vedʒə'teəriən 'fu:d/	vegetarisches Essen	<b>Vegetarian food</b> is food that does not contain meat or fish.
gourmet meal (n)	/,guəmeɪ 'mi:l/	Feinschmeckermahlzeit ; Gourmetessen	A <b>gourmet meal</b> consists of food of a very high quality.
heavy/light meal (n)	/,hevi/,laɪt 'mi:l/	schweres/leichtes Essen	A <b>heavy meal</b> makes your stomach feel very full; a <b>light meal</b> does not make your stomach feel full.
ready-made meal (n)	/,redimeɪd 'mi:l/	Fertiggericht	A <b>ready-made meal</b> is one that you buy that is already cooked and can be put straight into the oven.
square meal (n)	/,skweə 'mi:l/	ordentliche Mahlzeit	A <b>square meal</b> is a large meal that satisfies you when you feel hungry.
three-course meal (n)	/,θri:kɔ:s 'mi:l/	ein Essen mit drei Gängen	A <b>three-course meal</b> consists of a starter, main course and dessert.
vegetarian meal (n)	/vedʒə'teəriən 'mi:l/	vegetarisches Gericht	A <b>vegetarian meal</b> does not contain meat or fish.
cold dish (n)	/'kəʊld ,dɪʃ/	kalte Platte	A <b>cold dish</b> has been cooked but is not eaten hot.
fish dish (n)	/'fɪʃ ,dɪʃ/	Fischgericht	A <b>fish dish</b> consists mainly of fish.
local dish (n)	/'ləʊk(ə)l ,dɪʃ/	Gericht aus der Gegend	A <b>local dish</b> is one that is eaten a lot in the region or area where you are.
main dish (n)	/'meɪn ,dɪʃ/	Hauptgericht	A <b>main dish</b> is the one you eat after a starter and before a dessert.
regional dish (n)	/'ri:ʒ(ə)nəl ,dɪʃ/	Regionalgericht	A <b>regional dish</b> is one that is eaten a lot in a particular region.
serving dish (n)	/'sɜ:vɪŋ ,dɪʃ/	Servierteller; - schüssel	A <b>serving dish</b> is a large plate or dish that you serve food from.
vegetarian dish (n)	/vedʒə'teəriən ,dɪʃ/	vegetarisches Gericht	A <b>vegetarian dish</b> does not contain meat or fish.
dessert plate (n)	/dɪ'zɜ:t ,pleɪt/	Dessertteller	A <b>dessert plate</b> is one that you eat a dessert on.
dinner plate (n)	/'dɪnə ,pleɪt/	Tafelteller	A <b>dinner plate</b> is a large plate that you eat a main course on.
side plate (n)	/'saɪd ,pleɪt/	Beilageteller	A <b>side plate</b> is a small plate that you put a piece of bread on.
bland flavour	/,blænd 'fleɪvə/	fader Geschmack	Food that has a <b>bland flavour</b> does not have much taste.
distinctive flavour	/dɪs,tɪŋktɪv 'fleɪvə/	auffälliger Geschmack	Food that has a <b>distinctive flavour</b> tastes unusual.
subtle flavour	/'sʌt(ə)l 'fleɪvə/	zarter, feiner Geschmack	Food that has a <b>subtle flavour</b> has a delicate, pleasant flavour.
unmistakable flavour	/ʌnmɪ,steɪkəb(ə)l 'fleɪvə/	unverkennbarer Geschmack	Food that has an <b>unmistakable flavour</b> has a flavour that is easy to recognise.
à la carte menu (n)	/æ læ ,kɑ:t 'menju:/	à la carte Speisekarte	An <b>à la carte menu</b> has dishes that are priced separately.
extensive menu	/ɪk,stenɪv 'menju:/	umfangreiche Speisekarte	An <b>extensive menu</b> has a large choice of dishes.
set menu (n)	/'set 'menju:/	Tageskarte	A <b>set menu</b> offers a limited choice of dishes for a fixed price.
<b>Idioms</b>			
the best thing since sliced bread	/ðə ,best θɪŋ sɪns ,slaɪst 'bred/	So etwas hat die Welt schon lange nicht mehr gesehen.	If you think that someone or something is <b>the best thing since sliced bread</b> , you think they are very good.

a big cheese	/ə ,bɪg 'tʃiːz/	ein hohes Tier	<b>A big cheese</b> is someone who is very important.
butter sb up	/ɪ ,bʌtə sʌmbədi 'ʌp/	jmd um den Bart gehen	If you <b>butter someone up</b> , you are very nice to them.
go as red as a beetroot	/gəʊ əz ,red əz ə 'biːtruːt/	einen knallroten Kopf bekommen	If you <b>go as red as a beetroot</b> , your face goes very red because you are embarrassed or ashamed.
feel a real lemon	/,fiːl ə ,rɪəl 'lemən/	sich wie ein echter Dussel vorkommen	If you <b>feel a real lemon</b> , you feel very stupid.
as nice as pie	/əz ,naɪs əz 'paɪ/	superfreundlich	If someone is <b>as nice as pie</b> , they are very polite or charming.
pay peanuts	/,peɪ 'piːnʌts/	eine lächerlich kleine Summe zahlen	If you <b>pay peanuts</b> for something, you pay a very small amount of money for something.
pear-shaped	/'peəʃeɪpt/	scheitern; mit etwas baden gehen	If something goes <b>pear-shaped</b> , it goes wrong.
a recipe for disaster	/ə ,resəpi fə dɪ'zɑːstə/	Das führt mit Sicherheit in die Katastrophe	A situation that is a <b>recipe for disaster</b> is one in which things will go very wrong.
take sth with a pinch of salt	/,teɪk sʌmθɪŋ wɪð ə pɪnʃ əv 'sɔːlt/	etwas nicht ganz für bare Münze nehmen	If you <b>take something with a pinch of salt</b> , you only believe part of what you hear.
a smart cookie	/ə ,smɑːt 'kʊki/	ein cleveres Köpfchen	<b>A smart cookie</b> is someone who is very intelligent.
spill the beans	/,spɪl ðə 'biːnz/	alles ausplaudern	If you <b>spill the beans</b> , you tell someone something that is secret.
walk on eggshells	/,wɔːk ɒn 'egʃelz/	einen wahren Eiertanz führen	If you feel you have to <b>walk on eggshells</b> , you feel you have to be very careful.
<b>Linkers</b>			
although	/ɔːl'dəʊ/	obwohl	<b>Although</b> he's rich he seems unhappy.
and	(weak) /ənd/ (weak) /ænd/ (strong) /ænd/	und	Being a vegetarian isn't easy <b>and</b> I'm in danger of lapsing.
but	/bʌt/	aber	Being a vegetarian isn't easy <b>but</b> I'm glad I did it.
consequently	/'kɒnsɪkwəntli/	deswegen; folglich	Animals are kept in overcrowded conditions. <b>Consequently</b> disease spreads quickly.
even though	/,iːv(ə)n 'ðəʊ/	obwohl	<b>Even though</b> there is enough food for everyone, people are still starving.
finally	/'faɪn(ə)li/	schließlich	<b>Finally</b> , I became a vegetarian for health reasons.
furthermore	/,fɜːðə'mɔː/	außerdem	If you don't eat meat you're less likely to have heart disease. <b>Furthermore</b> , vegetarians are less likely to develop cancer.
however	/haʊ'evə/	jedoch	Cars, trains and planes produce a lot of greenhouse gases. <b>However</b> , the meat industry is worse than all of them put together.

in other words	/ɪn ˌʌðə 'wɜːdz/	in anderen Worten	You use the expression “ <b>in other words</b> ” to introduce another way of expressing something.
On balance ... or	/ɪn 'bæləns/ /ɔː/	alles in allem oder	<b>On balance</b> , I'm very happy to be a vegetarian. I'm a vegetarian <b>or</b> , as a friend put it, I no longer eat anything with a face or a fin.
as a result secondly	/ɪz ə rɪ'zʌlt/ /'sekəndli/	folglich zweitens	Conditions are overcrowded. <b>As a result</b> disease spreads quickly. “ <b>Secondly</b> ” is a word you use to introduce the second point in a discussion or argument.
so	/səʊ/	daher; also	The food industry is focused on profits and <b>so</b> they don't care about animal welfare.
To sum up ...	/tə ˌsʌm 'ʌp/	zusammenfassend	<b>To sum up</b> , if you can't be a vegetarian, cutting down on meat and fish is a good start.
What is more ...	/ɪwɒt ɪz 'mɔː/	Und außerdem ...	“ <b>What is more</b> ” is an expression that you use to introduce another point in a discussion or argument.

## Review B (page 66)

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for ages	/ɪfər 'eɪdʒəz/	seit Ewigkeiten	If you have done something <b>for ages</b> , you have done it for a long time.
disastrous (adj)	/dɪ'zɑːstrəs/	katastrophal	Something that is <b>disastrous</b> has very bad results.
intrepid (adj)	/ɪn'trepɪd/	kühn; unerschrocken	Someone who is <b>intrepid</b> is brave and not afraid to take risks.
march (v)	/mɑːtʃ/	marschieren	If you <b>march</b> somewhere, you walk there quickly and in a determined way.
purposefully (adv)	/'pɜːpəsɪf(ə)li/	entschlossen	If you do something <b>purposefully</b> , you do it in a determined way.
scream (v)	/skriːm/	schreien	If you <b>scream</b> , you suddenly shout or make a loud noise because you are frightened.

## Unit 7 (page 68)

be in agony (TS)	/ˌbiː ɪn ˈæɡəni/	Qualen leiden	After the first day's cycling my bottom <b>was in agony!</b>
arty (adj)	/ˈɑːti/	Künstlerisch veranlagt	<b>Arty</b> people are interested in things such as painting, music and theatre.
attachment (n)	/əˈtætʃmənt/	Zuneigung	I just don't understand the British <b>attachment</b> to the seaside.
beyond the reach of ...	/biˌjɒnd ðə ˈriːtʃ əv/	jenseits von	If someone <b>is beyond the reach</b> of reason, they are not sensible or balanced.
boast (v)	/bəʊst/	sich rühmen	If a city or place <b>boasts</b> a well-known landmark or area, that landmark or area is admired by other people.
bookish (adj)	/ˈbʊkiʃ/	lesewütig	Someone who is <b>bookish</b> enjoys studying and reading books.
be bound to do sth	/bi ˌbaʊnd tə ˈduː sʌmθɪŋ/	zwangsläufig sein/geschehen	A jokey card <b>is bound to</b> raise a smile.
cable car (n)	/ˈkeɪb(ə)l ˌkɑː/	Drahtseilbahn	A <b>cable car</b> is a small vehicle that takes people up and down mountains.
caring (adj)	/ˈkeəriŋ/	mitfühlend	A <b>caring</b> person is kind and helpful towards other people.
city dweller (n)	/ˈsɪti ˌdwelə/	Stadtbewohner(-in)	<b>City dwellers</b> are people who live in cities.
click (n)	/kɪk/	Knipsen	The man was sleeping but the <b>click</b> of the camera woke him up.
compulsory (adj) (TS)	/kəmˈpʌlsəri/	obligatorisch	If something is <b>compulsory</b> , the rules say you have to do it.
crisp (adj)	/krɪsp/	frisch	<b>Crisp</b> air is cool and refreshing in a pleasant way.
be one of the crowd	/bi ˌwʌn əv ðə ˈkraʊd/	einer unter vielen sein	If you don't want to <b>be one of the crowd</b> , you want people to realise that you are different from or better than other people.
culture vulture (n)	/ˈkʌltʃə ˌvʌltʃə/	Kulturfanatiker(-in)	A <b>culture vulture</b> is a person who is interested in sightseeing and learning about things.
cycling shorts (n pl)	/ˈsaɪklɪŋ ˌʃɔːts/	Radfahrerhose	<b>Cycling shorts</b> are tight shorts that go down to your knee worn for riding a bike.
demanding (adj)	/dɪˈmɑːndɪŋ/	anspruchsvoll; anstrengend	A <b>demanding</b> person always wants your attention.
devilish (adj)	/ˈdev(ə)lɪʃ/	teuflich	<b>Devilish</b> behaviour is difficult or causes problems.
disturbing (adj)	/dɪˈstɜːbɪŋ/	beunruhigend	Something that is <b>disturbing</b> shocks people.
double-check (v)	/ˌdʌblˈtʃek/	noch einmal überprüfen	If you <b>double-check</b> something, you check it a second time to make sure it is right.
downright (adv)	/ˈdaʊnˌraɪt/	ausgesprochen	That wasn't just foolish – it was <b>downright</b> irresponsible!
doze (v)	/dəʊz/	vor sich hindösen	If someone <b>dozes</b> , they sleep for a short time.
emerge (v)	/ɪˈmɜːdʒ/	auftauchen	When you <b>emerge</b> from a place, you finally leave it.

endless (adj)	/ˈendləs/	endlos	The children have <b>endless</b> competitions to see who can behave in the most devilish way!
exhibit (n)	/ɪgˈzɪbɪt/	Ausstellungsstück	I was so sunburned a dermatologist invited me to a convention as an <b>exhibit!</b>
the final straw	/ðə ˌfaɪn(ə)l ˈstrɔː/	der letzte Tropfen	<b>The final straw</b> is the last of a series of events that makes someone feel very angry or upset.
a fleet of boats	/ə ˌfliːt əv ˈbəʊts/	Flotte	<b>A fleet of boats</b> is a group of boats owned by the same person or organization.
flowery (adj)	/ˈflaʊəri/	blumig	<b>Flowery</b> language contains a lot of complicated words.
frankly (adv)	/ˈfræŋkli/	offen gesagt	<b>Frankly</b> , I have never understood the British attachment to the seaside.
go down (phr v)	/ˌgəʊ ˈdaʊn/	schmecken	If a drink <b>goes down</b> well, you swallow it and enjoy it.
go out of your way	/gəʊ ˌaʊt əv jə ˈweɪ/	sich besonders anstrengen	Arty people <b>go out of their way</b> to find unusual postcards.
go wrong	/ˌgəʊ ˈrɒŋ/	falsch liegen; schief gehen	You can't <b>go wrong</b> with a pint of Guinness!
be a handful	/biː ə ˈhændfʊl/	einen ganz schön in Trab halten	Children who <b>are a handful</b> are difficult to control.
head (for) (v)	/hed (fɔː)/	fahren in Richtung	In summer a lot of people <b>head for</b> the coast.
heartbreaking (adj)	/ˈhɑːtˌbreɪkɪŋ/	herzerreißend	Something that is <b>heartbreaking</b> is extremely sad.
hellish (adj)	/ˈhelɪʃ/	höllisch	A <b>hellish</b> experience is very difficult or unpleasant.
humourless (adj)	/ˈhjuːmələs/	humorlos	Someone who is <b>humourless</b> is too serious.
image-conscious (adj)	/ˈɪmɪdʒˌkɒnʃəs/	imagebewusst	An <b>image-conscious</b> person cares about what people think of them and their appearance.
indecisive (adj)	/ˌɪndɪˈsaɪsɪv/	unentschlossen	Someone who is <b>indecisive</b> cannot make decisions.
inseparable (adj)	/ɪnˈsepərə(ə)bl/	unzertrennlich	Gill and Ash spent the rest of the holiday together and became <b>inseparable</b> .
irresistible (adj)	/ˌɪrɪˈzɪstəbl/	unwiderstehlich	Someone who is <b>irresistible</b> is very attractive.
irresponsible (adj)	/ˌɪrɪˈspɒnsəbl/	unverantwortlich	That wasn't just foolish – it was downright <b>irresponsible!</b>
joker (n)	/ˈdʒəʊkə/	Witzbold; Spaßvogel	A <b>joker</b> is someone who enjoys jokes and having fun.
jokey (adj)	/ˈdʒəʊki/	lustig	Something that is <b>jokey</b> is amusing.
juicy (adj)	/ˈdʒuːsi/	saftig	A <b>juicy</b> steak is tasty and contains a lot of juice.
legacy (n)	/ˈlegəsi/	Erbschaft	A <b>legacy</b> is something that you leave to someone or something after you have died.
long-winded (adj)	/ˌlɒŋˈwɪndəd/	langatmig	A <b>long-winded</b> description contains too much complicated language.
love the sound of your own voice	/ˌlʌv ðə ˌsaʊnd əv jər əʊn ˈvɔɪs/	sich gerne reden hören	Someone who <b>loves the sound of their own voice</b> , enjoys talking rather than listening.

have a nap	/,hæv ə 'næp/	ein Nickerchen machen	I'm tired – I'm going to <b>have a nap</b> .
nibble (at)	/'nɪbl (ət) /	knabbern an	If you <b>nibble something</b> , you take small bites out of it.
nip (v)	/nɪp/	zwicken	The dog <b>nipped</b> me on the hand for eating his sandwich.
no-nonsense (adj)	/nəʊ'nɒnsəns/	kühl und sachlich	A <b>no-nonsense</b> person does things quickly and effectively without worrying.
observation (n)	/,ɒbzə'veɪʃn/	Beobachtung	<b>Observations</b> are comments that someone makes about something.
padded (adj) (TS)	/'pædəd/	gepolstert	<b>Padded</b> cycling shorts have thick material at the back that protects your bottom.
parking permit (n)	/'pɑ:kɪŋ ,pɜ:mɪt/	Parkerlaubnis	A <b>parking permit</b> is a document that allows you to park in a particular place.
parking restrictions (n pl)	/'pɑ:kɪŋ rɪ'strɪkʃ(ə)nz/	Parkbeschränkungen	<b>Parking restrictions</b> are official rules that say where you are allowed to park and for how long.
playful (adj)	/'pleɪfl/	neckisch; scherzhaft	A <b>playful</b> gesture is friendly and funny.
the prospect of	/ðə 'prɒspekt əv/	die Aussicht auf	The author hates <b>the prospect of</b> a day on the beach.
put your foot down	/'pʊt jə 'fʊt daʊn/	ein Machtwort sprechen; etwas strikt verweigern/ verbieten	If you <b>put your foot down</b> , you refuse to do something.
raise a smile	/,reɪz ə 'smɪl/	ein Lächeln hervorrufen	A jokey card is bound to <b>raise a smile</b> .
range in age	/'reɪnʒ ɪn 'eɪʒ/	das Alter liegt zwischen	My children <b>range in age</b> from 6 months to 5 years old.
relentless (adj)	/'rɪ'lentləs/	unaufhaltsam	A <b>relentless</b> activity is one that never stops, especially in a way that is annoying.
have right of way	/hæv ,raɪt əv 'weɪ/	Vorfahrtsrecht haben	Cyclists and pedestrians <b>have right of way</b> over car drivers.
saying (n)	/'seɪɪŋ/	Redensart	A <b>saying</b> is a well-known phrase or expression.
seafront (n)	/'si:frʌnt/	Strandpromenade	The <b>seafront</b> is the part of a town or city that looks out over the sea.
serenely (adv)	/sə'reɪnli/	gelassen	If you say something <b>serenely</b> , you say it quietly and calmly.
shade (n)	/'ʃeɪd/	Schatten	It's too hot here. Let's find a place in the <b>shade</b> .
sharp (adj)	/'ʃɑ:p/	scharf; spitz	A <b>sharp</b> object is pointed.
soak up (phr v)	/'səʊk 'ʌp/	aufsaugen; in sich hineinsaugen	If you <b>soak up</b> culture or a lifestyle, you enjoy learning about it.
soothingly (adv)	/'su:ðɪŋli/	besänftigend	"Don't worry," my wife said <b>soothingly</b> .
sort out (phr v)	/'sɔ:t 'aʊt/	lösen	If you <b>sort out</b> a problem, you solve it.
stick (v)	/'stɪk/	stechen	The children spent the journey <b>sticking</b> sharp objects into each other.
summarise (v)	/'sʌməraɪz/	zusammenfassen	If you <b>summarise</b> something, you describe it in a few words.

surrender (v)	/sə'rendə/	kapitulieren; sich ergeben	If someone <b>surrenders</b> , they agree to do something that you ask or persuade them to do.
survey the scene	/sə'veɪ ðə 'si:n/	die Lage betrachten	When you <b>survey the scene</b> , you look at or think about a situation.
tacky (adj)	/'tæki/	geschmacklos	<b>Tacky</b> means the same as "tasteless".
take a drive	/'teɪk ə 'draɪv/	fahren; eine Fahrt unternehmen	Last weekend my wife suggested that we <b>take a drive</b> to the sea.
take sth seriously	/'teɪk sʌmθɪŋ 'sɪəriəsli/	etwas ernst nehmen	Bookish people <b>take life</b> rather <b>seriously</b> .
tasteful (adj)	/'teɪs(t)f(ə)l/	geschmackvoll	A <b>tasteful</b> postcard is one that is attractive and elegant.
tasteless (adj)	/'teɪs(t) ləs/	geschmacklos	A <b>tasteless</b> postcard is cheap and not attractive.
tearful (adj)	/'tɪəf(ə)l/	den Tränen nah	If you feel <b>tearful</b> , you want to cry.
tender (adj)	/'tendə/	zart	A <b>tender</b> steak is soft and easy to cut and eat.
there and then (TS)	/'ðeər ən 'ðen/	auf der Stelle	If you do something there and then, you do it immediately.
thoughtful (adj)	/'θɔ:tf(ə)l/	rücksichtsvoll	A <b>thoughtful</b> person cares about other people's feelings.
time-conscious (adj)	/'taɪm,kɒnʃəs/	zeitbewusst	If you are <b>time-conscious</b> , you are aware that you must do things quickly without taking too much time.
unadventurous (adj)	/'ʌnəd'ventʃərəs/	wenig unternehmungslustig	Someone who is <b>unadventurous</b> does not like doing new things.
undivided attention (n)	/'ʌndɪ,vɑɪdɪd ə'tenʃn/	volle Aufmerksamkeit	Children like to have your <b>undivided attention</b> .
unseasonably (adj) (TS)	/'ʌn'si:znəbli/	für die Jahreszeit ungewöhnlich	If temperatures are <b>unseasonably</b> warm, they are warmer than usual at a particular time of year.
unwilling (adj)	/'ʌn'wɪlɪŋ/	nicht bereit	If you are <b>unwilling</b> to do something, you do not want to do it.
watch the world go by	/'wɒtʃ ðə 'wɜ:ld ɡəʊ baɪ/	die Menschen beobachten	If you <b>watch the world go by</b> , you sit and relax, for example at a café, and watch people walk past.
water-colour (n)	/'wɔ:tə,kʌlə/	Aquarellfarbe	A <b>water-colour</b> is a painting that has been done with paint mixed with water.
well-informed (adj)	/'welɪn'fɔ:md/	gut informiert	Someone who is <b>well-informed</b> knows a lot about things.
winding (adj)	/'waɪndɪŋ/	gewunden; kurvenreich	It's not easy driving in the city centre because of the narrow, <b>winding</b> streets.

## THE SEASIDE

bucket and spade (n)	/'bʌkɪt ən 'speɪd/	Eimer und Schaufel	Children enjoy playing with a <b>bucket and spade</b> in the sand.
candy floss (n)	/'kændi ,flɒs/	Zuckerwatte	<b>Candy floss</b> is a sweet food for children that looks like cotton wool on a stick.



hot dog (n)	/ˈhɒt ˌdɒɡ/	Hotdog	A <b>hot dog</b> is a sausage in a bread roll.
inflatable dinghy (n)	/ɪnˌfleɪtəbl ˈdɪŋɡi/	Schlauchboot	An <b>inflatable dinghy</b> is a small rubber boat that you fill with air.
Li-Lo (n)	/ˈlaɪ,ləʊ/	Luftmatratze	A <b>Li-Lo</b> is a type of bed made of rubber that you use to float on water.
have a paddle	/ˌhæv ə ˈpædl/	durchs Wasser waten	They <b>had a paddle</b> at the edge of the water.
saltwater (n)	/ˈsɔːlt,wɔːtə/	Salzwasser	<b>Saltwater</b> is the type of water that is in the sea.
sand (n)	/sænd/	Sand	The author hates getting <b>sand</b> in his hair and shoes.
scuba equipment (n)	/ˈskuːbə ɪ,kwɪpmənt/	Taucherausrüstung	<b>Scuba equipment</b> is all the things that you need for diving underwater.
seaside (n)	/ˈsiːsaɪd/	Meer	The author doesn't understand the British attachment to the <b>seaside</b> .
sun hat (n)	/ˈsʌn ˌhæt/	Sonnenhut	You put a <b>sun hat</b> on to protect your head from the sun.
sunburn (n)	/ˈsʌn,bɜːn/	Sonnenbrand	<b>Sunburn</b> is the red, painful areas on your skin when you have been in the sun for too long.
sunburned (adj)	/ˈsʌn,bɜːnd/	sonnenverbrannt	I was so <b>sunburned</b> a dermatologist invited me to a convention as an exhibit!
surf (n)	/sɜːf/	Brandung	<b>Surf</b> is the waves that are falling on a beach.
waterslide(n)	/ˈwɔːtə,slaɪd/	Wasserrutsche	A <b>waterslide</b> is a long thin piece of equipment that children slide down into water.
windburned (adj)	/ˈwɪnd,bɜːnd/	windverbrannt	If you are <b>windburned</b> , your skin has been burnt by the wind.

## SPOKEN DISCOURSE MARKERS

Actually	/ˈæktʃuəli/	eigentlich	She doesn't seem very friendly but, <b>actually</b> , she's shy.
Anyway	/ˈeni,weɪ/	jedenfalls	It was an awful experience but, <b>anyway</b> , it's over now.
Basically	/ˈbeɪsɪkli/	im Grunde genommen	<b>Basically</b> , Gill had two weeks to impress Ash.
Come to think of it ...	ˌkʌm tə ˈθɪŋk əv ɪt/	Wenn ich es mir überlege ...	<b>Come to think of it</b> , he does look a bit like Tom Cruise!
Do you know what I mean?	/də jə ˌnəʊ wɒt aɪ ˈmiːn/	Wissen Sie, was ich meine?	When I saw her, I thought she's the one for me. <b>Do you know what I mean?</b>
in the end	/ɪn ðiː ˈend/	letzten Endes	Everything worked out well <b>in the end</b> .
in fact	/ɪn ˈfækt/	eigentlich	We spent the rest of the holiday together – <b>in fact</b> , we were inseparable.
to be honest	/tə biː ˈɒnɪst/	um ehrlich zu sein	<b>To be honest</b> , I don't think he's very happy.

## “TELL” VERBS

advise	/ədˈvaɪz/	(be)raten	Tourists were <b>advised</b> not to swim in the sea because of sharks.
assure	/əˈʃʊː/	versichern	My wife <b>assured</b> me that we'd have a good time, but we didn't!
convince	/kənˈvɪns/	überzeugen	She always tries to <b>convince</b> me we'll have a good time.

encourage	/ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ/	ermuntern	We're trying to <b>encourage</b> her to come and visit.
inform	/ɪn'fɔ:m/	informieren	My daughter then <b>informed</b> me I was eating the sandwich the dog had half-eaten!
persuade	/pə'sweɪd/	überreden	Every year my wife manages to <b>persuade</b> me to drive to the seaside.
reassure	/,ri:ə'ʃʊ:z/	beruhigen	She always <b>reassures</b> me that we'll have a good time, but I don't!

### “SAY” VERBS

admit	/əd'mɪt/	zugeben; gestehen	The author <b>admits</b> that he hates the seaside!
announce	/ə'naʊns/	ankündigen	My wife woke me up and <b>announced</b> that she had an idea.
claim	/kleɪm/	behaupten	He <b>claims</b> he eats six hamburgers a day!
confirm	/kən'fɜ:m/	bestätigen	Could you <b>confirm</b> that the tickets have arrived?
explain	/ɪk'spleɪn/	erklären	Just listen, and I'll <b>explain</b> .
insist	/ɪn'sɪst/	bestehen auf	My wife <b>insists</b> on going to the seaside every year.
mention	/'menʃ(ə)n/	erwähnen	My daughter casually <b>mentioned</b> that the dog had eaten half the sandwich.
suggest	/sə'dʒest/	vorschlagen	The author hates it when his wife <b>suggests</b> going to the seaside!

## Unit 8 (page 78)

adage (n)	/'ædɪdʒ/	Spruchwort	An <b>adage</b> is a well-known phrase about life.
blind date (n)	/'blaɪnd 'deɪt/	Rendezvous mit einer/einem Unbekannten	A <b>blind date</b> is an arrangement in which two people who have never met before meet in order to decide whether they want to start a relationship.
by and large	/'baɪ ən 'lɑ:dʒ/	im Großen und Ganzen	<b>By and large</b> , we all seem to be attracted to the same things.
Be careful what you wish for.	/'bi ,keəf(ə)l ,wɒt ju: 'wɪʃ fɔ:z/	Sei vorsichtig mit allen Wünschen	“ <b>Be careful what you wish for</b> ” means that you wish for may not be as good as you hoped for, and may even be harmful.
challenge a theory	/'tʃæləndʒ ə 'θiəri/	eine Theorie in Frage stellen	If someone <b>challenges a theory</b> , they say that it is not true.
chaperone (n)	/'ʃæpəreɪn/	Anstandsperson	A <b>chaperone</b> is someone who looks after someone or makes sure they behave well, especially at a social event.
come to the conclusion that	/'kʌm tə ðə kən'klu:ʒn ðæt/	zum Schluss kommen, dass	Scientific evidence has <b>come to the conclusion that</b> beauty is objective and quantifiable.

composite (adj)	/ˈkɒmpəzɪt/	zusammengesetzt	A <b>composite</b> picture is made up of two or more separate parts.
cultural boundary (n)	/ˌkʌltʃ(ə)rəl ˈbaʊnd(ə)ri/	kulturelle Grenze	<b>Cultural boundaries</b> are the differences that exist between different cultures.
be in daily contact with sb (TS)	/biː ɪn ˌdeɪli ˈkɒntækt wɪð sʌmbədi/	in täglichem Kontakt mit jmd stehen	If you <b>are in daily contact with someone</b> , you see them every day.
be dead against sth (TS)	biː ˌded əˈgeɪnst sʌmθɪŋ/	absolut gegen etwas sein	If you <b>are dead against something</b> , you disagree with it completely.
dim (adj)	/dɪm/	schwach	Reading in <b>dim</b> light can damage your eyes.
be embodied in	/biː ɪmˈbɒdɪd ɪn/	verkörpert in	The feminine ideal of beauty <b>is embodied in</b> dolls like Barbie and Cindy.
evolutionary (adj)	/ˌiːvəˈluːʃ(ə)n(ə)ri/	evolutionär	An <b>evolutionary</b> reason is one that is connected with the process of human change and development.
excruciating (adj)	/ɪkˈskruːʃiɪtɪŋ/	qualvoll	An <b>excruciating</b> experience is one that is extremely unpleasant or painful.
You can't get blood out of a stone.	/ju ˌkɑːnt get ˌblʊd aʊt əv ə ˈstəʊn/	Das ist verlorene Liebesmüh.	" <b>You can't get blood out of a stone</b> " means that it is extremely difficult to persuade someone to give you something or tell you something.
get sb somewhere/ not get sb anywhere	/ˌget sʌmbədi ˈsʌmwɛə/ ˌnɒt get sʌmbədi ˈeniwɛə/	jmd etwas nutzen/ jmd nichts nutzen	Despite the fact Cindy had a genius IQ it never <b>got her anywhere</b> .
at first glance	/ət ˌfɜːst ˈglɑːns/	auf den ersten Blick	The picture look similar <b>at first glance</b> , but in fact they're different.
what all the fuss is about (TS)	/wɒt ˌɔːl ðə ˈfʌs ɪz əbaʊt/	was das ganze Getue soll	<i>The Secret</i> has sold 1.5million copies. Could you tell us <b>what all the fuss is about?</b>
All that glitters is not gold.	/ɔːl ðət ˌɡlɪtəz ɪz nɒt ˈgəʊld/	Es ist nicht alles Gold, was glänzt.	" <b>All that glitters is not gold</b> " means that what looks attractive or pleasant may not be so.
What goes around, comes around.	/wɒt ˌɡəʊz əraʊnd ˈkʌmz əˌraʊnd/	Man begegnet sich immer zweimal im Leben.	" <b>What goes around comes around</b> " means that if you treat people badly, you will eventually suffer yourself.
grant your wishes (TS)	/ˌgrɑːnt jɔː ˈwɪʃəz/	Wünsche gewähren	If someone <b>grants your wishes</b> , they give you what you ask them for.
hormone (n)	/ˈhɔːməʊn/	Hormon	A <b>hormone</b> is a substance produced by your body that makes it develop and grow.
imply (v)	/ɪmˈplaɪ/	implizieren	The film <b>implies</b> that for centuries people in power have kept the "law of attraction" secret.
the law of attraction	/ðə ˌlɔː əv əˈtrækʃn/	das Gesetz der Anziehungskraft	" <b>The law of attraction</b> " is a principle that says our thoughts and feelings influence events in our lives.
A leopard can't change its spots.	/ə ˌlepəd kɑːnt ˌtʃeɪndʒ ɪts ˈspɒts/	Die Katze lässt das Mäusen nicht.	" <b>A leopard can't change its spots</b> " means that someone cannot really change their character.
like attracts like	/ˌlaɪk ətrækts ˈlaɪk/	Gleich und Gleich gesellt sich gern.	" <b>Like attracts like</b> " means that people are attracted to other people who are similar to themselves.

materialise (v)	/mə'tɪəriəlaɪz/	etwas werden	Kevin has had a few serious relationships, but nothing has <b>materialised</b> .
negative thinking (n)	/ˌnegətɪv 'θɪŋkɪŋ/	eine negative Denkweise	<b>Negative thinking</b> attracts bad things.
objective (adj)	/ɒb'dʒektɪv/	objektiv	An <b>objective</b> conclusion is based on facts, not personal feelings.
phenomenon (n)	/fə'nɒmɪnən/	Phänomen	A <b>phenomenon</b> is an event or situation which is new or surprising.
positive thinking (n)	/ˌpɒzətɪv 'θɪŋkɪŋ/	positives Denken	<b>Positive thinking</b> attracts good things.
be in power	/bi: ɪn 'paʊə/	an der Macht sein	Those who <b>are in power</b> are the people who control things.
pull (v)	/pʊl/	anziehen	If you <b>pull</b> someone, that person is attracted to you in a sexual or romantic way.
quantifiable (adj)	/kwɒntɪ'faɪəb(ə)l/	quantifizierbar	Something that is <b>quantifiable</b> is able to be measured.
ramble (on) (v)	/'ræmb(ə)l (ɒn) /	schwafeln	If someone <b>rambles on</b> about something, they talk about it in a boring way for too long.
rank (v)	/ræŋk/	einstufen	Photographs of women were <b>ranked</b> for their attractiveness by a number of volunteers.
scientific evidence (n)	/saɪəntɪfɪk 'eɪdɪəns/	wissenschaftliche Beweise	<b>Scientific evidence</b> has come to the conclusion that beauty is objective and quantifiable.
self-help book/film (n)	/self''help ˌbʊk/ˌfɪlm/	Selbsthilfebuch; -film	A <b>self-help book</b> or <b>film</b> helps you to solve your own problems.
session (n)	/'seʃ(ə)n/	Sitzung	At the end of the <b>session</b> the couple can swap telephone numbers if they wish.
sign up for sth (phr v)	/ˌsaɪn 'ʌp fɔ: sʌmθɪŋ/	sich melden	Five women and five men <b>signed up for</b> the speed dating night.
speed dating (n)	/'spi:d ˌdeɪtɪŋ/	Partnersuche auf schnelle Art	<b>Speed dating</b> is an event in which people looking for a partner spend 5 minutes with different people to decide who they like best.
think big (TS)	/ˌθɪŋk 'bɪɡ/	im großen Maßstab denken	If you <b>think big</b> , you think in a positive way that is likely to bring success.
top-ranking (adj)	/'tɒpˌræŋkɪŋ/	von höchstem Rang	The <b>top-ranking</b> person or thing is the one that is most important or popular.
transform (v)	/træns'fɔ:m/	verwandeln	The film says that the "law of attraction" has the power to <b>transform</b> our lives.
vibes (n pl) (TS)	/vaɪbz/	Wirkung	<b>Vibes</b> are the general impressions you get about a person from the way they behave.
volunteer (n)	/vɒlən'tɪə/	Freiwillige(-r)	A <b>volunteer</b> is someone who does something without being paid.

## APPEARANCE

appealing (adj)	/ə'pi:liŋ/	ansprechend	An <b>appealing</b> face is one that you think is attractive.
arched eyebrows (n pl)	/,ɑ:ft 'aɪbraʊz/	hochgezogene Augenbrauen	<b>Arched eyebrows</b> have a high curve.
attractiveness (n)	/ə'træktɪvnəs/	Attraktivität	Photographs of women were <b>ranked</b> for their attractiveness by a number of volunteers.
baby-faced (adj)	/'beɪbi ,feɪst/	milchgesichtig	Many women like <b>baby-faced</b> stars like LeonardoDiCaprio and Jude Law.
be in line with	/'bi: ɪn 'laɪn wɪð/	auf einer Linie mit etwas sein	Her chin was moved back so it <b>was in line with</b> her upper lip.
beauty comes from within	/'bjʊ:ti kʌmz frəm wɪð'ɪn/	Echte Schönheit kommt von Innen.	" <b>Beauty comes from within</b> " means that it is someone's personality that makes them attractive, not their appearance.
beauty is in the eye of the beholder	/'bjʊ:ti ɪz ɪn ði: ,aɪ əv ði bɪ'həʊldə/	Schön ist, was einem gefällt.	" <b>Beauty is in the eye of the beholder</b> " means that people have different opinions about what is beautiful.
bone structure	/'bəʊn ,strʌktʃə/	Knochenbau	Your <b>bone structure</b> is the shape of your face that is formed by the bones underneath.
botox (n)	/'bəʊ,tɒks/	Botox	<b>Botox</b> is a substance that makes your skin look younger.
brunette (n)	/'bru:net/	Brünette	A <b>brunette</b> is a girl or woman with dark-brown hair.
collagen (n)	/'kɒlədʒ(ə)n/	Kollagen	Cindy had <b>collagen</b> put in her lips.
cosmetic surgery (n)	/'kɒz,metɪk 'sɜ:dʒəri/	kosmetische Chirurgie; Schönheitsoperation	Do you think having <b>cosmetic surgery</b> is selfish?
cute (adj)	/'kju:t/	niedlich	Someone who is <b>cute</b> looks young and attractive.
dimples (n pl)	/'dɪmp(ə)lz/	Grübchen	<b>Dimples</b> are small areas on your cheeks that go inwards.
exaggerated features (n pl)	/'ɪg,zædʒəreɪtɪd 'fi:tʃəz/	auffällige Gesichtszüge	<b>Exaggerated features</b> are larger or more prominent than usual.
fat (n)	/'fæt/	Fett	They took <b>fat</b> from Cindy's thighs and injected it into her lips.
feature (n)	/'fi:tʃə/	Gesichtszug; Merkmal	What <b>features</b> do you think make a face look attractive?
full lips (n pl)	/'fʊl 'lɪps/	volle Lippen	<b>Full lips</b> look large and round.
good looks (n pl)	/'gʊd 'lʊks/	gutes Aussehen	My ideal date is someone with both intelligence and <b>good looks</b> .
high cheekbones (n pl)	/'haɪ 'tʃi:kbeɪnz/	hohe Wangenknochen	<b>High cheekbones</b> are usually considered attractive.
implant (n)	/'ɪmplɑ:nt/	Implantat	An <b>implant</b> is something that is put into someone's body during a medical operation.
inject (v)	/'ɪn'dʒekt/	injizieren; einspritzen	They took <b>fat</b> from Cindy's thighs and injected it into her lips.
sb's inner beauty shines out (TS)	/'sʌmbədɪz ,ɪnə bju:ti ,ʃaɪnz 'aʊt/	Die innere Schönheit strahlt nach außen.	Not everybody has the confidence to let <b>their inner beauty shine out</b> .
nose job (n)	/'nəʊz ,dʒɒb/	Nasenoperation	A <b>nose job</b> is a type of cosmetic surgery to change the shape of your nose.

nostril (n)	/ˈnɒstrəl/
pert (adj)	/pɜ:t/
piercing (n)	/ˈpiəriŋ/
prominent cheekbones (n pl)	/ˌprɒmɪnənt ˈtʃi:kbəʊnz/
sexiness (n)	/ˈseksɪnəs/
size zero (n)	/ˌsaɪz ˈzi:zəʊ/
smooth skin (n)	/ˌsmu:ð ˈskɪn/
sparkling eyes (n pl)	/ˌspɑ:kliŋ ˈaɪz/
a square jaw (n)	/ə ˌskweə ˈdʒɔ:/
tattoo (n)	/tæˈtu:z/
a turned-up nose (n)	/ə ˌtɜ:nd ʌp ˈnəʊz/
white teeth (n pl)	/ˌwaɪt ˈti:θ/
widen (v)	/ˈwaɪd(ə)n/

Nasenloch
keck
Piercing
vorstehende Wangenknochen
Sexappeal
Größe Null
glatte Haut
funkelnde Augen
ein kantiges Kinn
Tätowierung
Stupsnase
weiße Zähne
erweitern

Your **nostrils** are the two holes at the end of your nose.  
 A **pert** nose is small and considered to be attractive.  
 A **piercing** is a hole in someone's skin for jewellery to fit through.  
**Prominent cheekbones** are easy to see or notice in someone's face and are considered attractive.  
 Karen's ideal date is someone with intelligence, good looks and **sexiness**.  
 A **size zero** model is extremely thin.  
**Smooth skin** has no rough areas or spots.  
**Sparkling eyes** look bright and lively.  
 Men with a **square jaw** are traditionally considered to be attractive.  
 A **tattoo** is a picture that is drawn on your body.  
 A **turned-up nose** curves slightly at the end.  
**White teeth** look bright, healthy and attractive.  
 If you **widen** something, you make it wider.

## CHARACTER

bubbly (adj)	/ˈbʌbli/
conventional (adj)	/kənˈvenʃ(ə)nəl/
dependable (adj)	/dɪˈpendəb(ə)l/
dizzy (adj)	/ˈdɪzi/
down-to-earth (adj)	/ˌdaʊntu:ˈɜ:θ/
drippy (adj)	/ˈdrɪpi/
enigmatic (adj)	/ˌenɪɡˈmætɪk/
experienced (adj)	/ɪkˈspɪəriənst/
be full of yourself	/bi ˈfʊl əv jəˌself/
grown-up (adj)	/ˌgrəʊnˈʌp/
indulgent (adj) (TS)	/ɪnˈdʌldʒ(ə)nt/
intense (adj)	/ɪnˈtens/
laddish (adj)	/ˈlædɪʃ/

temperamentvoll
konventionell
verlässlich
hirnlos
steht mit beiden Füßen auf der Erde
doof
enigmatisch
erfahren
nur sich selbst im Kopf haben
erwachsen
verwöhnt
ernsthaft
machohaft; ungehobelt

Sindy was **bubbly** and lively – I'd like to see her again.  
 People who are **conventional** are very traditional and not modern.  
 Someone who is **dependable** is honest and can be trusted.  
 Someone who is **dizzy** is not practical or down-to-earth.  
 Someone who is **down-to-earth** is not pretentious.  
 Someone who is **drippy** may be kind but is not very interesting.  
 Someone who is **enigmatic** is interesting because they seem mysterious.  
 I prefer the company of people who are **experienced** and grown-up.  
 Erica seemed selfish and **full of herself**.  
 I prefer the company of people who are experienced and **grown-up**.  
 People who are **indulgent** do what they want without thinking of other people.  
 He can be very **intense** and a bit obsessive.  
 A **laddish** man is young and not sophisticated.

laid-back (adj)	/ˌleɪdˈbæk/	gelassen; cool	She doesn't let things worry her – she's very <b>laid-back</b> .
level-headed (adj)	/ˌlevlˈhedɪd/	ausgeglichen	Someone who is <b>level-headed</b> is calm and sensible.
lively (adj)	/ˈlaɪvli/	lebhaft	Sindy was bubbly and <b>lively</b> – I'd like to see her again.
materialistic (adj)	/məˌtɪəriəˈlɪstɪk/	materialistisch	Someone who is <b>materialistic</b> is interested in money and possessions.
mature (adj)	/məˈtʃʊə/	reif	Girls are often more sensible and <b>mature</b> than boys.
mysterious (adj)	/mɪˈstɪəriəs/	geheimnisvoll	A <b>mysterious</b> person seems interesting because they are not easy to understand.
obsessive (adj)	/əbˈsesɪv/	zwanghaft; wie besessen	<b>Obsessive</b> people are only interested in one person or thing.
open-minded (adj)	/ˌəʊpnməɪndəd/	aufgeschlossen	Someone who is <b>open-minded</b> is tolerant and willing to listen to other people's opinions.
outgoing (adj)	/ˌaʊtˈgəʊɪŋ/	kontaktfreudig	People who are <b>outgoing</b> are friendly and sociable.
self-centred (adj)	/ˌselfˈsentəd/	ichbezogen; egozentrisch	Stop thinking of yourself and being so <b>self-centred</b> !
selfish (adj)	/ˈselfɪʃ/	egoistisch	A <b>selfish</b> person thinks about themselves and is not interested in other people.
sensible (adj)	/ˈsensəb(ə)l/	vernünftig	A <b>sensible</b> person doesn't do stupid or crazy things.
sensitive (adj)	/ˈsensətɪv/	sensibel	A <b>sensitive</b> person cares about other people.
spaced-out (adj)	/ˌspeɪstˈaʊt/	geistig weggetreten	Someone who is <b>spaced-out</b> seems not very sensible and slightly crazy.
stand-offish (adj)	/ˌstændˈɒfɪʃ/	distanziert	Claire seemed <b>stand-offish</b> and not interested in me.
straight (adj)	/streɪt/	konventionell	Lara thought Jim was polite, but a bit too <b>straight</b> .
tolerant (adj)	/ˈtɒlərənt/	tolerant	My parents are rather <b>traditional</b> – I wish they'd be more tolerant.
trustworthy (adj)	/ˈtrʌs(t)wɜːði/	vertrauenswürdig	<b>Trustworthy</b> is an adjective used to describe someone who you can trust.
unambitious (adj)	/ˌʌnæmˈbɪʃəs/	nicht ehrgeizig	Erica thought Kevin was too young and <b>unambitious</b> .
unfriendly (adj)	/ʌnˈfrendli/	unfreundlich	He's not <b>unfriendly</b> , he's just shy.
unpretentious (adj)	/ˌʌnpriˈtenʃəs/	bescheiden	Someone who is <b>unpretentious</b> does not try to impress people with their money or intelligence.

## BODY IDIOMS

get it off my chest	/ˌget ɪt ɒf maɪ ˈtʃest/	etwas von der Seele reden	If you <b>get something off your chest</b> , you talk about something that is worrying you.
play it by ear	/ˌpleɪ ɪt baɪ ˈɪə/	improvisieren	If you <b>play something by ear</b> , you see how you deal with a situation without having a plan.
be up to your eyes in work	/biː ˌʌp tə jər ˌaɪz ɪn ˈwɜːk/	in Arbeit versinken	If you <b>are up to your eyes in work</b> , you have a lot of work to do.

have your fingers in a lot of pies put your foot in it	/hæv jə ˌfɪŋgəz ɪn ˌlɒts əv ˈpaɪz / /əv pʊt jə ˈfʊt ɪn ɪt/	überall die Finger drin haben ins Fettnäpfchen treten	If you <b>have your fingers in a lot of pies</b> , you are involved in a lot of different things. If you <b>put your foot in something</b> , you say something stupid or embarrassing.
sb hasn't made up their mind	/sʌmbədi ˌhæzənt meɪd ʌp ðeə ˈmaɪnd/	Jmd hat sich noch keine Meinung gebildet	If <b>you haven't made up your mind</b> , you haven't decided about something yet.
this neck of the woods	/ðɪs ˌnek əv ðə ˈwʊdz/	in diesen Breiten	<b>This neck of the woods</b> is an expression that means the place where you are or where you live.
a shoulder to cry on	/ə ˌʃəʊldə tə ˈkraɪ ɒn/	jemand bei dem man sich ausweinen kann	If you need a <b>shoulder to cry on</b> , you need someone to listen to your problems.

## Unit 9 (page 88)

affectionate (adj)	/əˈfekʃ(ə)nət/	liebepoll	<b>Affectionate</b> laughter shows that you love or care about something.
ailment (n)	/'eɪlmənt/	Gebrechen	An <b>ailment</b> is an illness or disability.
be aligned with sth (TS)	/bi: əˈlaɪnd wɪð ˌsʌmθɪŋ/	mit etwas eine Linie bilden	Something that <b>is aligned with something else</b> is in the correct position in relation to that thing.
alluring (adj)	/əˈluəriŋ/	verführerisch	An <b>alluring</b> place is attractive and interesting.
anguished (adj) (TS)	/'æŋgwaɪʃt/	angsterfüllt	Someone who is <b>anguished</b> is extremely upset.
approach (v)	/əˈprəʊtʃ/	ansprechen	If you <b>approach</b> a person or organization, you make contact with them in order to discuss something.
approve (v)	/əˈpru:v/	genehmigen	The site for the Bilbao Guggenheim was <b>approved</b> in a week.
backer (n)	/'bækə/	Geldgeber(-in)	If you find a <b>backer</b> for a project, you find a person or company who will provide money for it.
backside (n) (TS)	/'bæksaɪd/	Hintern	Your <b>backside</b> is an informal word meaning your bottom.
bakelite (n) (TS)	/'beɪkələɪt/	Bakelit	<b>Bakelite</b> is a type of hard plastic used in the 1940s and 1950s for making radios and telephones.
barren (adj) (TS)	/'bærən/	unfruchtbar; karg	<b>Barren</b> land is dry and plants cannot grow there.
brainchild (n)	/'breɪnʃaɪld/	Geistesprodukt	The Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao was the <b>brainchild</b> of Thomas Krens.
a bunch of	/ə ˈbʌntʃ əv/	Haufen	Frank Gehry affectionately describes the site as "a dirty river and a <b>bunch of</b> run-down buildings".



captivating (adj)	/ˈkæptɪveɪtɪŋ/	bezaubernd	A place that is <b>captivating</b> is attractive and interesting.
choir (n)	/kwaɪə/	Chor	A <b>choir</b> is a group of people who sing together.
city council (n)	/ˌsɪti ˈkaʊns(ə)l/	Stadtrat	Krens didn't like the original site chosen by the <b>city council</b> for its new art museum.
commission (v)	/kə'mɪʃ(ə)n/	beauftragen	The Basque regional government <b>commissioned</b> the best architects to redesign the city.
component (n)	/kəm'pəʊnənt/	Bestandteil; Komponente	A key <b>component</b> of something is an important part of something.
conceal (v)	/kən'si:l/	verbergen	The clothes Frida Kahlo wore were worn partly to <b>conceal</b> her physical ailments.
confidentiality agreement (n) (TS)	ˌkɒnfɪdɪnʃɪələti ə'ɡri:mənt/	Vertraulichkeitsvereinbarung	A <b>confidentiality agreement</b> is an official document that says that important information must be kept secret.
contract polio	/kən,trækt 'pəʊliəʊ/	an Kinderlähmung erkranken	Frida <b>contracted polio</b> , which made her walk in a strange way.
confined to	/kən'faɪnd tu:/	nicht verlassen dürfen	At the age of 6, she spent nine months <b>confined to</b> her room with polio.
craftsman (n) (TS)	/'krɑ:ftsmən/	Kunstwerker; Künstler	A <b>craftsman</b> is someone who makes beautiful or practical objects.
devastated (adj)	/'devəsteɪtɪd/	tief erschüttert	Frida was <b>devastated</b> by the divorce proceedings.
divorce proceedings (n pl)	/dɪ'vɔ:s prə'si:dɪŋz/	Scheidungsprozess	In April 1939 Frida and Diego began <b>divorce proceedings</b> .
dominate (v)	/'dɒmɪneɪt/	dominieren; beherrschen	The Bilbao Guggenheim <b>dominates</b> the city at every turn.
dove (n)	/dʌv/	Taube	Her father described Diego and Frida's marriage as "like an elephant marrying a <b>dove</b> ".
drastically (adv)	/'dræstɪkli/	radikal	Many shops have reduced the prices of goods <b>drastically</b> .
drizzling (adj)	/'drɪzəlɪŋ/	nieseln	When it is <b>drizzling</b> , it is raining slightly.
enchancing (adj)	/ɪn'tʃɑ:ntɪŋ/	bezaubernd	A place that is <b>enchancing</b> is extremely attractive and interesting.
endure (v)	/ɪn'dʒʊə/	weiter bestehen	Stonehenge has been standing for 5,000 years and still <b>endures</b> .
equinox (n) (TS)	/'i:kwɪ,nɒks/	Tagundnachtgleiche	An <b>equinox</b> is one of the two days in the year when the day and the night are the same length.
eruption (n)	/ɪ'ɾʌpʃ(ə)n/	Ausbruch	The <b>eruption</b> of a volcano is the period when it explodes and flames and rocks come out of it.
establish (v)	/ɪ'stæblɪʃ/	gründen	The museum's director, Thomas Krens, wanted to <b>establish</b> a European base for the Guggenheim.
extramarital (adj)	/ˌekstrə'mærɪt(ə)l/	außerehelich	Frida and Diego both had <b>extramarital</b> affairs.
face (v)	/feɪs/	liegen zu	Bilbao <b>faces</b> out onto the Bay of Biscay.
frantic (adj)	/'fræntɪk/	verzweifelt	As the hymn was about to start, Fry would have a <b>frantic</b> search for the right page.

get off the ground (TS)	/,get ɒf ðə 'graʊnd/	sich realisieren	If something <b>gets off the ground</b> , it starts to develop or grow.
glimpse (v)	/glɪmpʃ/	kurz sehen	As you leave the airport, the Guggenheim Museum can be <b>glimpsed</b> in the distance.
handrail (n)	/'hænd, reɪl/	Haltegriff	A <b>handrail</b> is the thing you hold onto with your hand when you are travelling in a bus or tram.
horseshoe (n) (TS)	/'hɔ:s, fu:/	Hufeisen	If something has the shape of a <b>horseshoe</b> , it has a curved shape that is not quite complete.
hymn (n)	/hɪm/	Kirchenlied	A <b>hymn</b> is a religious song.
incentive (n)	/ɪn'sentɪv/	Anreiz	An <b>incentive</b> to do something is a reason for doing it.
intriguing (adj)	/ɪn'trɪ:ɡɪŋ/	faszinierend	An <b>intriguing</b> place is one that is attractive in a mysterious way.
ironically (adv)	/aɪ'rɒnɪkli/	komischerweise	<b>Ironically</b> she painted some of her most powerful works during her separation from Diego.
lever (n)	/'li:və/	Hebel	The stones for Stonehenge were moved by a system of <b>levers</b> .
marvel (at) (v) (TS)	/'mɑ:vɪ (æt) /	bestaunen; bewundern	If you <b>marvel at</b> something, you admire it very much.
meander (v)	/mi:'ændə/	schlendern	If you <b>meander</b> somewhere, you move there slowly and in an indirect way.
melted (adj)	/'meltəd/	geschmolzen	A solid substance that is <b>melted</b> has become like a liquid.
a mere 4 tonnes/50 years etc	/ə mɪə ,fɔ: 'tʌnz/, fɪfti 'jɪəz/	bloß; lediglich 4 Tonnen/50 Jahre etc.	The stones weighed <b>a mere four tonnes</b> each.
newly-appointed (adj)	/'nju:li ə'pɔɪntəd/	vor kurzem eingestellt	Someone who is <b>newly-appointed</b> to a job has just started it.
ochre-brown (adj)	/əʊkə'braʊn/	ockerbraun	<b>Ochre-brown</b> is a colour between brown and yellow.
outer space (n)	/'aʊtə 'speɪs/	Weltraum	<b>Outer space</b> is the area that contains the stars and the planets.
overcast (adj)	/'əʊvə'kɑ:st/	bedeckt	When the sky is <b>overcast</b> it is grey and full of rain.
overlook (v)	/'əʊvə'lʊk/	überblicken	The Jesuit University <b>overlooks</b> the River Nervion.
ozone destruction (n)	/'əʊzəʊn dɪ'strʌkʃ(ə)n/	Ozonzerstörung	<b>Ozone destruction</b> is caused by chemical reactions.
pierce (v)	/'pɪəs/	durchstechen	Frida Kahlo was injured in an accident when a handrail <b>pierced</b> her body.
Post-it (n)	/'pəʊstɪt/	Post-it	<b>Post-its</b> are small pieces of coloured paper that you can stick on things.
radar-based (adj)	/'reɪdɑ:,beɪst/	auf Radarbasis	Dr Percy LeBaron Spencer was working on a <b>radar-based</b> project when he made the discovery that led to the first microwave.
a raunchy number (n) (TS)	/ə ,rɔ:nfɪ 'nʌmbə/	eine erotische Nummer	<b>A raunchy number</b> is a song that is sung in a sexy way.
redevelopment programme (n)	/'ri:di,veləpm(ə)nt 'prəʊgræm/	Sanierungsprogramm	In the 1980s the Basque regional government began a <b>redevelopment programme</b> for Bilbao.

remote control (n)	/rɪ,məʊt kən'trəʊl/	Fernbedienung	A <b>remote control</b> is a small piece of equipment that you press to use a TV, Hi-Fi etc.
be/seem rooted to the ground (TS)	/,bi/,si:m ru:təd tə ðə 'graʊnd/	wie angewurzelt dastehen	If something <b>seems rooted to the ground</b> , it seems to be fixed there and unable to move.
sermon (n)	/'sɜ:mən/	Predigt	A <b>sermon</b> is a religious speech made in church.
settle out of court	/'set(ə)l aʊt əv 'kɔ:t/	außergerichtlich klären	If you <b>settle</b> an argument <b>out of court</b> , you solve it without asking a court to decide.
shawl (n)	/ʃɔ:l/	Umhang; Umhängetuch	A <b>shawl</b> is a large piece of material worn by a woman around her shoulders.
shipbuilding community (n)	/'ʃɪpbɪldɪŋ kə'mju:nəti/	Schiffbaugemeinschaft	Bilbao is Spain's fourth largest city and a former <b>shipbuilding community</b> .
site (n)	/'saɪt/	Baustelle	Krens didn't like the <b>site</b> chosen by the city council for the new art museum.
so-called (adj) (TS)	/'səʊ,kɔ:ld/	sogenannt	The bluestones are <b>so-called</b> because they turn blue when they get wet.
social-networking site (n)	/'səʊʃ(ə)l ,netwɜ:kɪŋ 'saɪt/	Website für soziales Networking	Facebook is a popular <b>social-networking site</b> .
solstice (n) (TS)	/'sɒlstɪs/	Sonnenwende	The summer <b>solstice</b> is the longest day of the year; the winter <b>solstice</b> is the shortest day of the year.
speculate (v) (TS)	/'spekjuleɪt/	spekulieren	If you <b>speculate</b> about something, you wonder why it has happened, or what the reason for something is.
spitting (adj)	/'spɪtɪŋ/	tröpfeln	When it is <b>spitting</b> , it is raining slightly.
spout (n)	/'spaʊt/	Schnabel	A <b>spout</b> is the part of a tea- or coffee-pot where the tea or coffee comes out.
spring (n) (TS)	/'sprɪŋ/	Feder	A <b>spring</b> is a long, thin piece of metal twisted into circles that is often used in machinery.
sticky (adj)	/'stɪki/	klebrig	The <b>sticky</b> object turned out to be a melted peanut bar.
stormy (adj)	/'stɔ:mi/	stürmisch	A <b>stormy</b> relationship is one in which people argue a lot.
streetcar (n)	/'stri:tɪ,kɑ:z/	Straßenbahn	A " <b>streetcar</b> " is the American word for a "tram".
subtract (v)	/'sʌb'trækt/	subtrahieren	When you <b>subtract</b> one number from another, you take it away from that number.
tease (v)	/'ti:z/	hänseln; necken	When Frida returned to school, other children <b>teased</b> her about her leg.
at every turn	/'æt ,evri 'tɜ:n/	wo man nur hinschaut	The Bilbao Guggenheim dominates the city <b>at every turn</b> .
undergo (v)	/'ʌndə'gəʊ/	sich unterziehen	Over the years Frida Kahlo <b>underwent</b> thirty-two major operations.

urban sprawl (n)	/ˌɜːbən ˈsprɔːl/	wild wuchernde Ausbreitung des Stadtgebietes	<b>Urban sprawl</b> is ugly, unplanned development in a city.
sb's mind begins to wander	/sʌmbədɪz ˌmaɪnd bɪɡɪnz tə ˈwɒndə/	die Gedanken fangen an zu schweifen	Fry was listening to the sermon when <b>his mind began to wander</b> .
water supplies (n pl)	/'wɔːtə səˌplaɪz/	Wasservorräte	The Nazca Lines in Peru were a map of underground <b>water supplies</b> .
waterfront zone (n)	/'wɔːtəfrʌnt ˌzəʊn/	Hafenviertel	A <b>waterfront zone</b> is an area of a town or city that is near a river.
weapons of mass destruction (n pl)	/ˌwepənz əv ˌmæs dɪ'strʌkʃ(ə)n/	Massenvernichtungswaffen	<b>Weapons of mass destruction</b> are very powerful that can destroy large areas and kill large numbers of people.
wind (through) (v)	/'waɪnd (θruː)/	sich schlängeln durch	To get to Bilbao, you leave the airport and <b>wind through</b> the green hills of Northern Spain.
wine-bottling warehouse (n)	/'waɪnbɒtlɪŋ ˌweəhaʊs/	Weinabfüllanlage	A <b>wine bottling-warehouse</b> is a large building, like a factory, where wine is put into bottles.

## BUILDINGS AND PLACES

19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> etc-century (adj)	/ˌnaɪntiːnθ/ˌtwentiəθ 'sentʃəri/	aus dem 19./20. Jahrhundert	A <b>19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> etc-century</b> building was built in the 1800s/1900s etc.
contemporary (adj)	/kən'temp(ə)rəri/	zeitgenössisch	The Bilbao Guggenheim is a <b>contemporary</b> art museum like no other.
eccentric (adj)	/ɪk'sentriːk/	exzentrisch	An <b>eccentric</b> building or design is one that is very unusual.
hideous (adj)	/'hɪdiəs/	scheußlich	<b>Hideous</b> is a word that means "very ugly".
metallic (adj)	/mə'tæliːk/	metallisch	Something that is <b>metallic</b> is made of metal.
post-industrial (adj)	/ˌpəʊstɪn'dʌstriəl/	postindustriell	The architect, Frank Gehry, revelled in the chaos and dirt of the <b>post- industrial</b> environment.
post-modern (adj)	/ˌpəʊst'mɒd(ə)n/	postmodern	The Bilbao Guggenheim is a metallic, <b>post-modern</b> , space-age museum.
run-down (adj)	/'rʌndaʊn/	heruntergekommen	<b>Run-down</b> buildings are in bad condition.
semi-derelict (adj)	/ˌsemi'derəlɪkt/	halbverfallen	A <b>semi-derelict</b> area is in bad condition and almost too bad to be repaired or restored.
space-age (adj)	/'speɪs,eɪdʒ/	des Raumzeitalters	The Bilbao Guggenheim is a metallic, post-modern, <b>space-age</b> museum.
sprawling (adj)	/'sprɔːlɪŋ/	wildwuchernd	A <b>sprawling</b> town or city covers an area in an untidy, ugly way.
tough (adj)	/tʌf/	rauh	Bilbao is a <b>tough</b> , sprawling former shipbuilding community.
urban (v)	/'ɜːbən/	städtisch	<b>Urban</b> is an adjective meaning "relating to towns or cities".

## COLLOCATIONS

design/develop a prototype	/dɪˌzaɪn/dɪˌveləp ə 'prəʊtətaɪp/	einen Prototyp entwerfen/ entwickeln	It took Trevor Baylis two to three months to <b>design/develop a prototype</b> for the clockwork radio.
do/carry out experiments	/ˌduː/kæri ˌaʊt/ ɪk'spɛrɪmənts/	Experimente durchführen	Scientists sometimes <b>do/carry out experiments</b> on animals.
do/conduct a search	/ˌduː/kənˌdʌkt ə 'sɜːtʃ/	auf die Suche gehen	We're currently <b>doing/conducting a search</b> to find talented musicians in the region.
file for/apply for a patent	/ˌfaɪl fɔː/əˌplɑɪ fər ə 'peɪt(ə)nt/	ein Patent anmelden	Once Bayliss had developed a prototype, he <b>filed for/applied for a patent</b> .
form/set up a company	/ˌfɔːm/set ˌʌp ə 'kʌmp(ə)ni/	eine Firma gründen	Money was found to <b>form/set up a company</b> in Cape Town.
have/come up with an idea	/ˌhæv/kʌm ˌʌp wɪð ən aɪ'diə/	eine Idee bekommen	Trevor Baylis <b>had/came up with an idea</b> for a clockwork radio.
start/begin a production	/ˌstɑːt/bɪˌɡɪn ə prə'dʌkʃ(ə)n/	mit der Produktion anfangen	How easy was it to find a backer and <b>start/begin production</b> ?

## TIME EXPRESSIONS

barely	/'beəli/	kaum	Frida died <b>barely</b> two weeks after taking part in a Communist demonstration.
before	/bɪ'fɔː/	vorher	Diego Rivera was 42 and had been married twice <b>before</b> .
during (her/his etc separation)	/'dʒʊərɪŋ (hɜː/hɪz/ /sepəreɪʃ(ə)n) /	während (der Trennung)	She painted some of her most powerful works <b>during her separation</b> from Diego.
each month/year etc	/iːtʃ 'mʌnθ/'jɪə/	jeden Monat/jedes Jahr/jeden Sonntag	<b>Each Sunday</b> he sang with his local church choir.
a few days/months etc previously	/ə fjuː ˌdeɪz/ˌmʌnθs 'priːviəsli/	ein paar Tage/Monate früher	He remembered that <b>a few months previously</b> a colleague had made a glue which had been discarded.
the following day	/ðə ˌfɒləʊɪŋ 'deɪ/	der folgende Tag	Baylis had a dream and <b>the following day</b> started work on his concept of the clockwork radio.
from then on	/frəm 'ðen ɒn/	ab dem Zeitpunkt	Children at school teased her about her leg and <b>from then on</b> she always concealed it.
on sb's return	/ɒn ˌsʌmbədɪz rɪ'tɜːn/	bei der Rückkehr	<b>On their return</b> to Mexico, Frida and Diego started divorce proceedings.
one Sunday/afternoon etc	/ˌwʌn 'sʌndeɪ/ɑːftə'nuːn/	eines Sonntags/Nachmittags	<b>One Sunday</b> he was listening to the sermon when his mind began to wander.
over the years	/ˌəʊvə ðə 'jɪəz/	über die Jahre	<b>Over the years</b> Frida Kahlo underwent thirty-two major operations.

When she/he etc was  
6/37/70 etc  
while he/she etc was sitting/  
watching etc

/,wen ʃi:/hi: wəz 'sɪks/  
θɜ:ti 'sev(ə)n/'sev(ə)nti/  
/,waɪl hi:/ʃi: wəz 'sɪtɪŋ/  
'wɒtʃɪŋ/

Als sie 6/37/70 war ...  
während sie saß/  
zuschauete; während der  
Genesungszeit

**When Frida was 6** she contracted polio.  
**While she was convalescing** she took up painting.

## Review C (page 98)

break out (phr v) /,breɪk 'aʊt/  
distinguished (adj) /dɪ'stɪŋwɪʃt/  
hangover (n) /'hæŋəʊvə/  
be nominated for /bi 'nɒmɪneɪtəd fɔ:/  
oil reserves (n pl) /'ɔɪl rɪ,zɜ:vz/  
rate of inflation (n) /,reɪt əv ɪn'fleɪʃ(ə)n/

ausbrechen  
verdienstvoll  
Kater  
nominiert werden für  
Ölreserven  
Inflationsrate

War **broke out** in 1939.  
She enjoyed a **distinguished** career and won an Oscar.  
A **hangover** is the feeling of being tired and ill because you have  
drunk too much alcohol.  
Audrey Hepburn **was nominated for** and won an Oscar.  
Vast **oil reserves** are thought to exist under the Arctic ice cap.  
We expect the **rate of inflation** will rise sharply.

## Unit 10 (page 100)

be addicted to /bi: ə'dɪktɪd tu:/  
antithesis (n) /æn'tɪθəsis/  
circulation (n) (TS) /,sɜ:kjʊ'leɪʃ(ə)n/  
clue (n) /klu:/  
conjure up (phr v) /,kɒndʒə 'ʌp/  
convention (n) /kən'venʃ(ə)n/  
couldn't care less /,kʊd(ə)nt keə 'les/  
by default /,baɪ dɪ'fɔ:lt/

jmd zur Sucht werden  
genaues Gegenteil  
Auflage  
Anhaltspunkt; Hinweis  
hervorzaubern  
Konvention  
einem völlig egal sein  
rückwirkend; folglich

Do you think it's healthy to **be addicted to** designer labels?  
The old man in the straw hat is the **antithesis** of everything the Levis  
ad stands for.  
The **circulation** of a newspaper is how many copies it sells.  
A **clue** to something gives you an idea what it is really about.  
Something that **conjures up** an image or scene makes you think of that  
image or scene.  
Rebels do not care about **conventions**.  
If you **couldn't care less** about something, it doesn't concern or worry  
you at all.  
If there is too much product placement, the producer is the loser and,  
**by default**, the brand.

dejected (adj)	/dɪ'dʒektɪd/	niedergeschlagen	Someone who is <b>dejected</b> is very disappointed and upset.
disapproval (n)	/dɪsə'pru:v(ə)l/	Missbilligung	<b>Disapproval</b> is the feeling that you do not like or approve of something.
epitomise (v)	/ɪ'pɪtəmaɪz/	verkörpern	The Levis 501s ad <b>epitomises</b> everything that is cool.
extract (n)	/'ekstrækt/	Auszug	An <b>extract</b> from a book is a short piece of writing that is taken from it.
fiercely male-dominated (adj)	/,fɪəslɪ 'meɪldɒmɪneɪtəd/	von der Männerwelt stark beherrscht	A business or industry that is <b>fiercely male-dominated</b> is controlled aggressively by men.
flattering (adj) (TS)	/'flæt(ə)rɪŋ/	schmeichelhaft	A <b>flattering</b> photo is one that makes you look good.
gutter press (n) (TS)	/'gʌtə ,pres/	Boulevardpresse	The <b>gutter press</b> are newspapers that print a lot of shocking stories.
haunting (adj)	/'hɔ:ntɪŋ/	schweremütig	A <b>haunting</b> piece of music is sad in a beautiful way.
heart-throb (n)	/'hɑ:t,θrɒb/	Schwarm	Nick Kamen was considered a <b>heart-throb</b> amongst women.
hit the screens	/,hɪt ðə 'skri:nz/	auf dem Bildschirm erscheinen	The ad was a massive success the minute it <b>hit</b> British TV <b>screens</b> .
holdall (n)	/'həʊldɔ:l/	Reisetasche	A <b>holdall</b> is a large bag used for carrying sports equipment.
inaccuracy (n) (TS)	/ɪn'ækjʊrəsi/	Ungenauigkeit	<b>Inaccuracies</b> are things that are said and written that are not true or correct.
junior school (n)	/'dʒu:nɪə ,sku:l/	Grundschule	In the UK, <b>junior school</b> is for children aged between 7 and 11.
lasting effect (n)	/,lɑ:stɪŋ ɪ'fekt/	Dauerwirkung	If something has a <b>lasting effect</b> , it changes or influences things for a long time afterwards.
look back (phr v)	/,lʊk 'bæk/	zurückblicken	Every period in history likes to <b>look back</b> nostalgically to a mythical past.
motion sickness (n) (TS)	/'məʊʃn ,sɪknəs/	Reisekrankheit	<b>Motion sickness</b> is an unpleasant feeling in your stomach when you are travelling.
mythical (adj)	/'mɪθɪk(ə)l/	mystisch	Every period in history likes to look back nostalgically to a <b>mythical</b> past.
nostalgically (adv)	nɒ'stæl'dʒɪkli/	nostalgisch	Every period in history likes to look back <b>nostalgically</b> to a mythical past.
over-hyped (adj) (TS)	/,əʊvə'hɑɪpt/	um etwas zu viel Rummel gemacht	Something that is <b>over-hyped</b> is not as good as it is advertised to be.
promising (adj)	/'prɒmɪsɪŋ/	vielversprechend	Something that looks <b>promising</b> seems attractive or interesting.
rebel (n)	/'reb(ə)l/	Rebell(-in)	A <b>rebel</b> is someone who opposes people in authority or traditional ways of doing things.
resolve to do sth	/'rɪ,zɒlv tə 'du: sʌmθɪŋ/	beschließen, etwas zu tun	After his experience in the playground, Neil <b>resolved to be</b> more like the other boys.
rugged (adj)	/'rʌgɪd/	markig; rau	" <b>Rugged</b> " is an adjective used to describe a man who is attractive in a strong, athletic way.

scandalous (adj) (TS)	/skænd(ə)ləs/	skandalös	The gutter press prints <b>scandalous</b> or embarrassing stories about famous people.
be scared stiff (TS)	/bi ˌskeəd 'stɪf/	fürchterliche Angst haben	If you <b>are scared stiff</b> , you are extremely frightened.
soundtrack (n)	/'saʊnd,træk/	Filmmusik	A <b>soundtrack</b> is the music that accompanies a film.
No smoke without fire. (TS)	/nəʊ ˌsməʊk wɪðaʊt 'faɪə/	Wo Rauch ist, da ist auch Feuer.	<b>No smoke without fire</b> is an expression meaning if something bad is said about a person or situation, there is usually a good reason for it.
storyline (n)	/'stɔ:ri,lain/	Handlung	A <b>storyline</b> is the events in a book, film etc.
strip off (phr v)	/'stri:p 'ɒf/	sich ausziehen	When someone <b>strips off</b> , they take their clothes off.
trade (v)	/treɪd/	tauschen	<b>Trading</b> football cards is a popular activity amongst boys.

## SALES AND MARKETING

ad (n)	/æd/	Anzeige; Werbespot	“ <b>Ad</b> ” is an informal word meaning “advertisement”.
advertising (n)	/'ædvətɑɪzɪŋ/	Werbung; Reklame	<b>Advertising</b> is a big part of the Bond movies.
advertising partner (n)	/'ædvətɑɪzɪŋ ˌpɑ:tnə/	Werbepartner	The film's <b>advertising partners</b> are the companies who finance the film and whose products are advertised in it.
box office hit (n)	/'bɒks ɒfɪs 'hɪt/	Kassenschlager	A <b>box office hit</b> is a film that is extremely successful.
brainwashed (adj)	/'breɪn,wɒʃt/	einer Gehirnwäsche unterzogen	Do you think children are <b>brainwashed</b> by advertising?
brand loyalty (n)	/'brænd 'lɔ:lti/	Markentreue	<b>Brand loyalty</b> is the tendency of customers to buy a particular brand rather than trying other brands.
branded goods (n pl)	/'brændəd 'gʊdz/	Markenartikel	<b>Branded goods</b> are expensive goods that are made by a well-known company.
commercial (n)	/kə'mɜ:ʃ(ə)l/	Werbespot	The Levis <b>commercial</b> conjures up an authentic American scene.
credibility (n) (TS)	/'kredə'bɪləti/	Glaubwürdigkeit	Children want what their friends have – playground <b>credibility</b> is very important.
deal (n)	/di:l/	Deal; Handel	The <b>deals</b> between companies and the makers of the Bond movies were worth millions of dollars.
designer brand/label (n)	/di,zainə 'brænd/ 'leɪb(ə)l/	Designermarke/-label	<b>Designer brands/labels</b> are very important to a lot of young people.
designer shop (n)	/di,zainə 'ʃɒp/	Designerladen	I love looking at the handbags and shoes in the windows of <b>designer shops</b> .
empowering (adj)	/'ɪm'pauəɪŋ/	stärkend; ermächtigend	Something that is <b>empowering</b> makes you feel powerful or attractive.



fake (adj)	/feɪk/	gefälscht	I can't stand <b>fake</b> designer goods!
fake (n)	/feɪk/	Fälschung	If you show me two handbags, one a designer and one a fake, I can usually spot the <b>fake</b> .
fragrance (n)	/'freɪgrəns/	Duft	<b>Fragrance</b> is a word used in advertising to mean "perfume".
iconic (adj)	/aɪ'kɒnɪk/	ikonisch	Someone or something that is <b>iconic</b> is extremely famous and well-known.
jingle (n) (TS)	/'dʒɪŋɡl/	Jingle	An advertising <b>jingle</b> is the music and words associated with a product that is advertised.
a leaping puma	/ə ,li:pɪŋ 'pju:mə/	ein springender Puma	The <b>leaping puma</b> is a famous designer logo – it shows an animal called a puma jumping in mid-air.
logo (n)	/'ləʊɡəʊ/	Logo; Emblem	How many of the <b>logos</b> on the first page of Unit 10 do you recognise?
nag (v) (TS)	/næg/	herumnörgeln an	If you <b>nag</b> someone, you ask them again and again for something.
peer group (n)	/'piə ,gru:p/	Peergroup	Brands can help children fit in with a <b>peer group</b> , but they can also exclude them.
pester (v) (TS)	/'pestə/	belästigen	If you <b>pester</b> someone, you ask them again and again for something.
pester power (n) (TS)	/'pestə ,paʊə/	etwa: Belästigungsfaktor	" <b>Pester power</b> " is the marketing potential of children who ask their parents to buy them things.
playground pound (n) (TS)	/'pleɪgraʊnd 'paʊnd/	etwa: Spielplatzfaktor	The " <b>playground pound</b> " is a key concept for advertisers.
positioning of a brand	/'pə,zɪf(ə)nɪŋ əv ə 'brænd/	das Positionieren einer Marke	<b>Positioning of a brand</b> in the market refers to the type of people a particular product is aimed at.
product placement clutter	/'prɒdʌkt ,pleɪsmənt 'klʌtə/	etwa: Ein Durcheinander bei den beworbenen Produkten	<b>Product placement clutter</b> is when there are too many branded products in a movie.
promote (v)	/'prə'məʊt/	werben für	Twenty different companies <b>promoted</b> their products in the film <i>Die Another Day</i> .
radical chic (n)	/'rædɪkl 'ʃi:k/	radikaler Schick	<b>Radical chic</b> is stylishness or fashion that is new and original.
revenue (n)	/'revənju:/	Einnahmen; Umsatz	The Bond franchise rakes in a huge amount of <b>revenue</b> from advertisers.
a sense of identity (n)	/ə ,sens əv aɪ'dentəti/	ein Bewusstsein der eigenen Identität	Do you agree that brands give children a <b>sense of identity</b> ?
sex appeal (n)	/'seks ə,pɪ:l/	Sexappeal	The Levis 501s advert represented youthful rebellion and <b>sex appeal</b> .
strategically placed	/'strə,tɪ:dʒɪkli 'pleɪst/	an einer strategisch günstigen Stelle gesetzt sein	Products that are <b>strategically placed</b> appear during a film in ways that are designed to make people notice them.
stripe (n)	/'straɪp/	Streifen	A <b>stripe</b> is a line of colour on a plain surface.

tick (n)	/tɪk/	Häkchen	A <b>tick</b> is the symbol that a teacher writes against an answer to show that it is correct.
youthful rebellion (n)	/ˌjuːθf(ə)l rɪ'beljən/	Rebellion der Jugend	The Levis 501s advert represented <b>youthful rebellion</b> and sex appeal.

## SPOKEN DISCOURSE MARKERS

Anyway, to get back to what I was saying ...	/ˌeniweɪ tə get bæk tə ˌwɒt aɪ wəz 'seɪɪŋ/	Also, um darauf zurückzukommen, was ich vorher sagte ...	<b>Anyway, to get back to what I was saying</b> ... The point I'm trying to make is that famous people have families with feelings.
But the thing is...	/bʌt ðə 'θɪŋ ɪz/	Aber die Sache ist folgende ...	<b>But the thing is</b> , I rarely seem to read anything true about myself these days.
Hang on ...	/ˌhæŋ 'ɒn/	Einen Augenblick mal ...	<b>Hang on</b> , I haven't finished.
If I could just come in here ...	/ɪf aɪ kʊd ˌdʒʌst kʌm 'ɪn hɪə/	Wenn ich da kurz unterbrechen darf ...	<b>If I could just come in here</b> , I think we need to address the root of the problem.
If you would just let me finish ...	/ɪf juː wʊd ˌdʒʌst let miː 'fɪnɪʃ/	Lassen Sie mich bitte zu Ende sprechen ...	<b>If you would just let me finish</b> – of course the press have been important.
If you would let me answer the question ...	/ɪf juː wʊd ˌlet miː ɑːnsə ðə 'kwɛstʃ(ə)n/	Lassen Sie mich bitte die Frage beantworten ...	<b>If you would let me answer the question</b> , I think we need to look at relationship between fame and the press.
The point I'm trying to make here is ...	/ðə ˌpɔɪnt aɪm traɪɪŋ tə 'meɪk hɪə/	Was ich hier sagen möchte, ist folgendes ...	<b>The point I'm trying to make here is</b> that famous people have families with feelings.
The problem is ...	/ðə 'prɒbləm ɪz/	Das Problem ist ...	<b>The problem is</b> , it's not always clear what's true and what isn't.
I'm sorry to interrupt you but ...	/aɪm ˌsɒri tuː ɪntə'rʌpt juː/	Darf ich Sie da kurz unterbrechen ...	Well, <b>I'm sorry to interrupt you</b> , but we've run out of time.
Sorry, but ...	/'sɒri ˌbʌt/	Es tut mir Leid, aber ...	<b>Sorry, but</b> I can't believe that you're actually complaining about free publicity.
What you didn't say was ...	/wɒt juː 'dɪd(ə)nt seɪ wɒz/	Was Sie nicht gesagt haben, war ...	<b>What you didn't say was</b> what those inaccuracies were.

## VERB PHRASES – “LOOK AT”

eye up	/ˌaɪ ˈʌp/	anschauen; begutachten	I can't walk past a designer shop without <b>eyeing up</b> the handbags in the window.
gaze at	/'geɪz ˌæt/	anstarren	She spends hours <b>gazing at</b> photos in fashion magazines.

glance at	/ˈglɑːns ˌæt/	kurz anschauen	I always <b>glance at</b> my reflection in shop windows.
stare at	/ˈsteər ˌæt/	anstarren	People <b>stare at</b> me because I look different.

## VERB PHRASES – “SEE”

catch sight of	/ˌkæʃ ˈsaɪt əv/	erblicken	When she <b>caught sight of</b> my designer mobile phone, I could see she was jealous.
make out	/ˌmeɪk ˈaʊt/	erkennen	I could just <b>make out</b> a building in the distance.
notice	/ˈnəʊtɪs/	bemerkn	A lot of people like to be <b>noticed</b> .
spot	/spɒt/	ausmachen; erkennen	Could you <b>spot</b> a fake handbag from a designer one?

## Unit 11 (page 110)

the accounts (n pl)	/ˌdiː əˈkaʊnts/	Geschäftsbücher	<b>The accounts</b> are the record of the money a company receives and spends.
amoebic dysentery (n)	/əˌmiːbɪk ˈdɪs(ə)ntri/	Amöbenruhr	<b>Amoebic dysentery</b> is a tropical illness which makes you go to the toilet very often and become weak.
ant (n)	/ænt/	Ameise	An <b>ant</b> is an insect that lives under the ground in large, organised groups and can bite.
bash (v)	/bæʃ/	hauen	If you <b>bash</b> something, you hit it very hard.
go berserk	/ˌgəʊ bəˈzɜːk/	zu toben anfangen	If you <b>go berserk</b> , you start behaving in a very angry or busy way.
birth rate (n)	/ˈbɜːθ ˌreɪt/	Geburtenrate	The <b>birth rate</b> is the number of babies who are born in a particular year or place.
black out (phr v)	/ˌblæk ˈaʊt/	in Ohnmacht fallen	If you <b>black out</b> , you suddenly become unconscious.
bunk (n)	/bʌŋk/	Etagenbett	A <b>bunk</b> is one of two small beds that are joined together, one above the other.
buzz (n)	/bʌz/	aufgeregtes Gemurmel	A <b>buzz</b> is a feeling of excitement among a group of people.
catering company (n)	/ˈkeɪtərɪŋ ˌkʌmp(ə)ni/	die Firma, die die Speisen und Getränke liefert	A <b>catering company</b> is one that prepares food and drinks for an event or organization.
come to your senses	/ˌkʌm tə jɔː ˈsensəz/	zur Besinnung kommen	When you <b>come to your senses</b> , you finally start behaving sensibly again.
dent (v)	/dent/	einbeulen; eine Delle machen	If something <b>dents</b> something else, it pushes the surface inwards.

dodge gunfire	/,ɪdɒdʒ 'ɡʌnfʌɪə/	Schüssen ausweichen	If you <b>dodge gunfire</b> , you run away to avoid being shot.
embellish (v)	/ɪm'belɪʃ/	beschönigen	People love to <b>embellish</b> stories to make them sound more dramatic.
faint (v)	/feɪnt/	ohnmächtig werden	If you <b>faint</b> , you suddenly lose consciousness.
get sth out of your system	/,get sʌmθɪŋ aʊt əv jə: 'sɪstəm/	sich etwas von der Seele schaffen	If you <b>get something out of your system</b> , you get rid of strong feelings about someone or something.
judging by	/'dʒʌdʒɪŋ ,baɪ/	nach etwas zu urteilen	<b>Judging by</b> her low marks, she is bound to fail the exam.
latrine (n)	/lə'tri:n/	Latrine	A <b>latrine</b> is a toilet that is outside.
lower your expectations	/'ləʊə jə: 'ekspek'teɪf(ə)nz/	die Erwartungen herabsetzen	If you <b>lower your expectations</b> , you do not try to achieve something because you think it will be too difficult.
premises (n pl)	/'premɪsɪz/	Gebäude	The <b>premises</b> are the buildings that a business or organization uses.
raging fever (n)	/'reɪdʒɪŋ 'fi:və/	hohes Fieber	If you have a <b>raging fever</b> , you are very hot and have a very high temperature.
skull (n)	/skʌl/	Schädel	Your <b>skull</b> is the bones of the head.
stinking (adj)	/'stɪŋkɪŋ/	übel riechend; stinkend	A <b>stinking</b> place or object smells extremely unpleasant.
stitch (n)	/'stɪtʃ/	Faden; Naht	A <b>stitch</b> is a short piece of thread that is used for joining your skin together when you have cut yourself badly.
be swarming with sth	/'bi 'swɔ:mɪŋ wɪð /,sʌmθɪŋ/	wimmeln von	The room <b>was swarming with</b> huge ants.
swell up (phr v)	/'swel 'ʌp/	anschwellen	One ant had bitten my thigh, which had <b>swollen up</b> like a balloon.
women's liberation movement (n)	/'wɪmɪnz lɪbə'reɪʃn 'mu:vmənt/	Frauenrechtsbewegung	The <b>women's liberation movement</b> is an organisation that makes sure women have the same opportunities as men.
be wracked with pain	/'bi ,rækt wɪð 'peɪn/	von Schmerz gequält	If someone <b>is wracked with pain</b> , their body, or part of their body, hurts a lot.

## EDUCATION

A-level (n)	/'eɪləv(ə)l/	Abitur	<b>A-levels</b> are exams that students take in England and Wales before going to university.
apply for a place (at)	/ə,plɑɪ fər ə 'pleɪs/	sich um einen Studienplatz bewerben	Henry's teacher told him he shouldn't <b>apply for a place at</b> university.
boarding school (n)	/'bɔ:dɪŋ ,sku:l/	Internat	A <b>boarding school</b> is a school where the students can live.
evening course (n)	/'i:vɪŋɪŋ ,klɑ:s/	Abendkurs	Romy took an <b>evening course</b> in maths and accounting.
fail an exam	/'feɪl ən ɪg'zæm/	durchfallen	My parents will kill me if I <b>fail the exam!</b>

fees (n pl)	/fi:z/	Gebühren	I had to get a bank loan to pay my university <b>fees</b> .
GCSE (n)	/,dʒi:si:es'iz/	Mittlere Reife	<b>GCSEs</b> are exams that students take in England and Wales when they are 15 or 16.
get a loan	/,get ə 'ləʊn/	ein Darlehen bekommen	I need to <b>get a loan</b> to pay the university fees.
get good/low marks	/get ,ɡʊd/,ləʊ 'mɑ:ks/	gute/schlechte Noten bekommen	Romy wasn't very good at maths at school and always use to <b>get low marks</b> .
go on to further education	/ɡəʊ ɒn tə ,fɜ:ðə edʒu'keɪf(ə)n/	sich weiterbilden; weiter studieren	Nowadays more and more people <b>go on to further education</b> .
learn by heart	/,lɜ:n baɪ 'hɑ:t/	auswendig lernen	A lot of vocabulary has to be <b>learnt by heart</b> .
secondary school (n)	/'sekənd(ə)ri ,sku:l/	Sekundarsstufe	<b>Secondary school</b> is a school for students between the ages of 11 and 16 or 18.
take a course	/,teɪk ə 'kɔ:s/	einen Kurs belegen	She decided to <b>take a course</b> in maths and accounting.

## COLLOQUIAL EXPRESSIONS

It took my breath away.	/ɪt ,tʊk maɪ 'breθ əweɪ/	Es hat mir den Atem verschlagen.	The view from the top of the mountain was spectacular – <b>it took my breath away</b> .
burst into tears	/,bɜ:st ɪntə 'tɪəz/	in Tränen ausbrechen	She <b>burst into tears</b> when she heard she'd failed the exam.
be at death's door	/bi: ət ,deθs 'dɔ:/	an der Schwelle des Todes stehen	I <b>was at death's door</b> until I got the antibiotics.
I was dying for a drink.	/aɪ wəz ,daɪɪŋ fər ə 'drɪŋk/	Ich war fast am Verdursten.	We'd been walking for hours and it was hot and sticky – <b>I was dying for a drink</b> .
I was at the end of my tether.	/aɪ wəz ət ði: ,end əv maɪ 'teðə/	Ich war am Ende.	When they still hadn't come home by midnight, <b>I was at the end of my tether</b> .
I was on my last legs.	/aɪ wəz ,ɒn maɪ ,lɑ:st 'legz/	Ich pfiff auf dem letzten Loch.	I'd been working for 12 hours and <b>was on my last legs</b> .
I was going out of my mind.	/aɪ wəz ,ɡəʊɪŋ aʊt əv maɪ 'maɪnd/	Ich verlor langsam den Verstand.	I'd been waiting all evening for him to call and <b>was going out of my mind</b> .
It was mind-blowing.	/ɪt wəz 'maɪnd ,bləʊɪŋ/	Es war umwerfend.	"What did you think of the concert?" " <b>It was mind-blowing</b> ."
be over the moon	/bi: ,əʊvə ðə 'mu:n/	überglucklich sein	I <b>was over the moon</b> when I heard I'd passed the exam.

## JOB INTERVIEWS

concisely (adv)	/kən'saɪslɪ/	präzise	If you speak <b>concisely</b> , you use enough words, but not too many, to explain what you mean.
conscientious (adj)	/,kɒnʃi'ɛnʃəs/	gewissenhaft	Someone who is <b>conscientious</b> works hard.
embark on a career	/ɪm,bʌ:k ɒn ə kə'riə/	eine Karriere anfangen	He'd like to <b>embark on a career</b> in the legal profession.
gain experience	/,geɪn ɪk'spɪəriəns/	Erfahrung sammeln	It's important to <b>gain</b> as much <b>experience</b> as you can.
highly motivated	/,haɪli 'məʊtɪveɪtɪd/	hoch motiviert	Someone who is <b>highly motivated</b> works hard and is determined to succeed.
interpersonal skills (n pl)	/,ɪntə,pɜ:s(ə)nəl 'skɪlz/	zwischenmenschliche Fähigkeiten	Good <b>interpersonal skills</b> are necessary when you're working with other people.
keenness (n)	/'ki:nnəs/	Begeisterung	<b>Keeness</b> is a word that means the same as "enthusiasm".
lack of experience	/,læk əv ɪk'spɪəriəns/	Mangel an Erfahrung	Sound confident but admit your <b>lack of experience</b> in certain areas.
proper planning (n)	/,prɒpə 'plænɪŋ/	ordentliche Planung	<b>Proper planning</b> is an expression meaning "good organisation".
sound confident	/,saʊnd 'kɒnfɪd(ə)nt/	sich selbstsicher anhören	<b>Sound confident</b> but admit your lack of experience in certain areas.
stick to the point	/,stɪk tə ðə 'pɔɪnt/	bei der Sache bleiben; nicht abschweifen	Answer questions concisely and <b>stick to the point</b> .
strengths and weaknesses (n pl)	/,streŋθs ən 'wi:knəsəz/	Stärken und Schwächen	Your <b>strengths</b> are the things you are good at; your <b>weaknesses</b> are the things you are not good at.
team-player (n)	/'ti:m,pleɪə/	sehr kollegiale(r) Mitarbeiter(-in)	A <b>team-player</b> is someone who is good at working with other people.
training opportunities (n pl)	/'treɪnɪŋ ɒpə,tju:nətɪz/	Weiterbildungsmöglichkeiten	<b>Training opportunities</b> are opportunities to get new skills and learn more.
waffle (v)	/'wɒf(ə)l/	schwafeln	Someone who <b>waffles</b> talks a lot but doesn't say anything important.
be well-suited to sth	/bi wel,su:təd tə 'smθɪŋ/	gut geeignet für etwas sein	I'm <b>well-suited to</b> this kind of work because I work well under pressure.

## Unit 12 (page 118)

aesthetics (n pl) (TS)	/əs'θetɪks/	Ästhetik	The word " <b>aesthetics</b> " relates to the appearance of things rather than their practical use.
chunk (n)	/tʃʌŋk/	Batzen; Brocken; großes Stück	A <b>chunk</b> is a large piece of something.
draught (n)	/dra:ft/	Luftzug	A <b>draught</b> is cold air that comes into a building or room.

the elements (n pl)	/ˌðiː ˈelɪmənts/	die Elemente	“ <b>The elements</b> ” is an expression used to talk about the weather, especially the wind and rain.
estuary (n)	/ˈestjuəri/	Flussmündung	An <b>estuary</b> is the part of a large river where it becomes wide and flows into the sea.
fossil fuels (n pl)	/ˈfɒs(ə)l ˌfjuːəlz/	fossile Brennstoffe	<b>Fossil fuels</b> are fuels such as coal or oil; they are bad for the environment.
harbour (v)	/ˈhɑːbə/	beherbergen	If something <b>harbours</b> an unpleasant or harmful substance or thing, it contains it.
ivy (n)	/ˈaɪvi/	Efeu	<b>Ivy</b> is a plant with dark green leaves that grows up walls or spreads over a large area.
pitch dark (adj)	/ˌpɪtʃ ˈdɑːk/	stockfinster	If a place is <b>pitch dark</b> , it is totally black with no light.
poker (n)	/ˈpəʊkə/	Feuerhaken	A <b>poker</b> is a metal stick used for moving coal or wood around on a fire.
pop next door	/ˌpɒp nekst ˈdɔː/	schnell mal nach nebenan laufen	If you <b>pop next door</b> , you go to see your neighbours.
raker (n)	/ˈreɪkə/	Kaminrechen	A <b>raker</b> is a tool used for separating pieces of burning coal on a fire.
reliance on sb/sth	/rɪˈlaɪəns ɒn sʌmbədi ˌθɪŋ/	Abhängigkeit von	The earth shelter demonstrates that you can have a comfortable life without <b>reliance on</b> fossil fuels.
rise (past tense rose) (v)	/raɪz (past tense rəʊz) /	aufstehen	When you <b>rise</b> in the morning, you get out of bed.
sandbank (n)	/ˈsændˌbæŋk/	Sandbank	A <b>sandbank</b> is an area of sand at the edge of a river or the sea.
serenity (n)	/səˈrenəti/	Gelassenheit	<b>Serenity</b> is a feeling of calm and peace.
at short notice	/ət ˌʃɔːt ˈnəʊtɪs/	kurzfristig	If you do something <b>at short notice</b> , you do it without having much time to prepare for it.
socialise (v) (TS)	/ˈsəʊʃəlaɪz/	mit Leuten gesellschaftlich verkehren	When you <b>socialise</b> with other people, you spend time with them in a relaxed way.

## HOUSES/HOMES

apartment block (n)	/əˈpɑːtmənt ˌblɒk/	Wohnblock	An <b>apartment block</b> is a tall building containing apartments on different levels.
bed and breakfast (n)	/ˌbed ən ˈbrekfəst/	Übernachtung mit Frühstück; Fremdenzimmer	A <b>bed and breakfast</b> is a small hotel or private house that provides a room for the night and breakfast in the morning.
bungalow (n)	/ˈbʌŋɡələʊ/	Bungalow	A <b>bungalow</b> is a house on one level.
central heating (n)	/ˌsentrəl ˈhiːtɪŋ/	Zentralheizung	<b>Central heating</b> is a system that heats a whole house or building.
earth (n)	/ɜːθ/	Erde	<b>Earth</b> is the substance in which plants grow that covers most of the land.
eco-dwelling (n)	/ˈekəʊˌdwelɪŋ/	Öko-Wohnung	An <b>eco-dwelling</b> is a house that is built in a way that is not harmful to the environment.

eco-friendly (adj)	/ˈekəʊˌfrendli/	umweltfreundlich	An <b>eco-friendly</b> house is designed not to be harmful to the environment.
en suite (n)	/ˌɒn ˈswiːt/	mit eigenem (Bad)	An <b>en suite</b> is a bathroom that is joined to a bedroom.
face north/south etc	/ˌfeɪs ˈnɔːθ/ˈsaʊθ/	nach Norden/Süden liegen	One side of the earth shelter <b>faces south</b> with a lot of glass, so we have a lot of daylight.
guesthouse (n)	/ˈgestˌhaʊs/	Gasthaus	A <b>guesthouse</b> is a small hotel or private house where people pay to stay for the night.
heat loss (n)	/ˈhiːt ˌlɒs/	Wärmeverlust	<b>Heat loss</b> is the process by which warm air leaves a house or building so that it becomes colder.
layout (n)	/ˈleɪˌaʊt/	Anordnung; Anlage	The <b>layout</b> of a room or house is its shape and the way in which it is designed.
lighthouse (n)	/ˈlaɪtˌhaʊs/	Leuchtturm	A <b>lighthouse</b> is a tall, thin building next to the sea with a light that flashes to warn ships of danger.
be in the middle of nowhere	/biː ɪn ðə ˌmɪdl əv ˈnəʊweə/	am Ende der Welt sein	If you <b>are in the middle of nowhere</b> , you are in a lonely place that is a long way from towns and cities.
plasterboard (n)	/ˈplɑːstəˌbɔːd/	Gipskarton(platten)	<b>Plasterboard</b> is plaster that is put between layers of strong paper and used for covering walls.
shelter (n)	/ˈʃeltə/	Unterkunft	A <b>shelter</b> is a place to live.
structure (n)	/ˈstrʌktʃə/	Konstruktion	Living in a round <b>structure</b> , you feel protected.
stuffy (adj)	/ˈstʌfi/	stickig	A <b>stuffy</b> room or building does not have enough air.
terrace (n)	/ˈterəs/	Terrasse	A <b>terrace</b> is a flat area outside a building where you can sit and have meals.
vinyl (n)	/ˈvaɪn(ə)l/	Vinyl	<b>Vinyl</b> is a type of light, strong plastic, often used for kitchen floors.

## FURNISHINGS

bell (n)	/bel/	Klingel; Glocke	A <b>bell</b> is a piece of equipment on a door that you ring to let someone know you are there.
blinds (n)	/blaɪndz/	Jalousien	<b>Blinds</b> are window covers that you pull down from the top to the bottom.
bolt (n)	/bɔːlt/	Riegel	A <b>bolt</b> is a metal bar that you slide across a door to lock it.
candlestick (n)	/ˈkænd(ə)lˌstɪk/	Kerzenhalter	A <b>candlestick</b> is an object for holding a candle.
chrome (n) (TS)	/krəʊm/	Chrom	<b>Chrome</b> is a hard metal substance used for covering other materials to make them shiny.



coat hook (n)	/'kəʊt ,hʊk/	Kleiderbügel	A <b>coat hook</b> is a curved piece of metal used for hanging a coat on.
curtains (n pl)	/'kɜ:tənz/	Vorhänge	<b>Curtains</b> are long pieces of material that hang down to cover a window.
cushion (n)	/'kʌʃ(ə)n/	Kissen	A <b>cushion</b> is a small square bag used for making a seat more comfortable.
doormat (n)	/'dɔ:,mæt/	Fußmatte; Fußabtreter	A <b>doormat</b> is a piece of material that you clean the bottom of your shoes on before entering a house.
double-glazing (n)	/,dʌbl'gleɪzɪŋ/	Doppelfenster	<b>Double-glazing</b> is windows made of two layers of glass to make a room warmer and quieter.
dustpan and brush (n)	/,dʌs(t)pæn ən 'brʌʃ/	Kehrschaufel und Besen	A <b>dustpan and brush</b> is a small, flat container and brush used for brushing dirt from the floor into.
fireplace (n)	/'faɪə,pleɪs/	Kamin	A <b>fireplace</b> is a place in a room where the fire burns.
fitted carpet (n)	/'fɪtɪd 'kɑ:pɪt/	Teppichboden	A <b>fitted carpet</b> is a carpet that has been made especially to fit a particular room.
floor covering (n)	/'flɔ:,kʌv(ə)rɪŋ/	Bodenbelag	<b>Floor coverings</b> are materials that are used to cover floors that you walk on.
ironing board (n)	/'aɪ(ə)nɪŋ ,bɔ:d/	Bügelbrett	An <b>ironing board</b> is a tall, narrow table that you use to do the ironing.
knocker (n)	/'nɒkə/	Türklopfer	A <b>knocker</b> is a piece of metal on a front door that you use to let someone know you are there.
latch (n)	/lætʃ/	Klinke	A <b>latch</b> is a thin, metal bar used for keeping a door shut.
letterbox (n)	/'letə,bɒks/	Briefkasten; Briefschlitz	A <b>letterbox</b> is a small hole in a door for pushing letters through.
light switch (n)	/'laɪt ,swɪtʃ/	Lichtschalter	A <b>light switch</b> is a piece of plastic like a button that you use for switching a light on and off.
mantelpiece (n)	/'mænt(ə)l,pɪ:s/	Kaminsims	A <b>mantelpiece</b> is a shelf above a fireplace that you can put ornaments or photos on.
ornament (n)	/'ɔ:nəmənt/	Ziergegenstand	An <b>ornament</b> is a small attractive object used for decoration.
parquet (n)	/'pɑ:ket/	Parkett	<b>Parquet</b> is a floor made of blocks of wood that form a pattern.
patterned wallpaper (n)	/'pæt(ə)nd 'wɔ:lpeɪpə/	gemusterte Tapete	<b>Patterned wallpaper</b> is paper that covers the walls of a room with a design on it.
power point (n)	/'paʊə ,pɔɪnt/	Steckdose	A <b>power point</b> is a place on a wall where you can connect equipment to the electricity supply.
radiator (n)	/'reɪdiətə/	Heizkörper	A <b>radiator</b> is a large metal object on a wall used for heating a room.
rug (n)	/rʌg/	Läufer; Vorleger	A <b>rug</b> is a small carpet that covers part of a floor.
shaving socket (n)	/'ʃeɪvɪŋ ,sɒkɪt/	Steckdose für Rasierapparate	A <b>shaving socket</b> is a place on a wall in a bathroom where men can connect their shaver to the electricity supply.

shelf (n)	/ʃelf/	Regal	A <b>shelf</b> is a flat piece of wood, metal, or glass used for putting things such as books on.
shower curtain (n)	/'ʃaʊə ,kɜ:t(ə)n/	Duschvorhang	A <b>shower curtain</b> is a long piece of plastic that you pull across a shower to prevent things getting wet.
shutters (n pl)	/'ʃʌtəz/	Fensterläden	<b>Shutters</b> are wooden covers used for covering the outside of a window at night or when it is hot.
sill (n)	/sɪl/	Sims	A <b>sill</b> is a narrow shelf at the bottom of a window.
sink (n)	/sɪŋk/	Wasch-; Spülbecken	A <b>sink</b> is a large, open container for water in a bathroom or kitchen.
tea towel (n)	/'ti: ,taʊəl/	Spültuch; Geschirrtuch	A <b>tea towel</b> is a small, cotton towel used for drying dishes, knives, forks, etc in a kitchen.
tiles (n pl)	/'taɪlz/	Fliesen	<b>Tiles</b> are square, flat pieces of stone or other material used for covering walls or floors.
towel rail (n)	/'taʊəl ,reɪl/	Handtuchhalter	A <b>towel rail</b> is a long, thin piece of metal used for putting towels on.
tumble dryer (n)	/'tʌmb(ə)l ,draɪə/	Wäschetrockner	A <b>tumble dryer</b> is a piece of equipment used for drying clothes.
washbasin (n)	/'wɒʃ ,beɪs(ə)n/	Waschbecken	A <b>washbasin</b> is the container in a bathroom used for washing your face and hands in.

## Review D (page 126)

binoculars (n pl)	/bɪ'nɒkjʊləz/	Fernglas	We could see the island in the distance through the <b>binoculars</b> .
grant (n)	/grɑ:nt/	Stipendium; Bafög	Adam got a full <b>grant</b> to pay for his studies.
invoice (n)	/'ɪnvɔɪs/	Rechnung	Could you take these <b>invoices</b> to the accounts department?
orphanage (n)	/'ɔ:f(ə)nɪdʒ/	Waisenhaus	An <b>orphanage</b> is a place where children without parents live.
troubled (adj)	/'trʌb(ə)ld/	schwer; gestört	Adam had a <b>troubled</b> childhood and was brought up in an orphanage.

# Grammar *Extra*

## Unit 1 Verbformen. Hilfsverben

### Teil 1: Verbformen

#### Gegenwartsformen

Das *present simple* wird verwendet, um über Gewohnheiten und Routinen zu sprechen, oder um Dinge zu beschreiben, die immer wahr sind.

*I usually go to bed around midnight. / The sun rises in the east.*

Das *present continuous* wird verwendet, um über Handlungen zu sprechen, die gerade in diesem Moment stattfinden, oder um Situationen zu beschreiben, die sich gerade ändern.

*I'm learning Japanese as well as English. / The Earth is getting warmer.*

Das *present perfect* wird verwendet, um über Situationen in der Gegenwart zu sprechen, die ihren Ursprung in der Vergangenheit hatten und die immer noch andauern.

Es wird auch für gegenwärtige Situationen verwendet, die aufgrund einer Handlung zustande gekommen sind, die bereits in der Vergangenheit abgeschlossen wurde, oder die zu einem unbestimmten Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit geschehen ist.

*I've been taking English classes since last year. / Look, she's changed her hairstyle. / We've seen Madonna in concert nine times!*

#### Vergangenheitsformen

Das *past continuous* wird dem *past simple* gegenübergestellt, um über Handlungen zu sprechen, die gerade abliefen, als etwas anderes geschah.

*He was living in London when he met her.*

Das *past perfect* wird verwendet, um zeigen zu können, dass ein Ereignis in der Vergangenheit vor einem anderen Ereignis stattgefunden hatte.

*The film had started when I arrived.*

Sowohl *would* als auch *used to* können verwendet werden, um regelmäßige oder wiederholte Handlungen in der Vergangenheit zu beschreiben.

*When she lived with us, she used to get up at six o'clock and would always have coffee for breakfast.*

Auch *used to* – aber nicht *would* – wird verwendet, um Zustände oder Situationen in der Vergangenheit zu beschreiben.

*I used to have a motorbike, but I sold it.*

### Teil 2: Hilfsverben

#### *so / neither (nor)*

Die Hilfsverben *be*, *have* und *do* werden verwendet, um verschiedene Strukturen zu bilden. Zusammen mit *so* und *neither (nor)* werden sie auch in Frageanhängeln und Kurzantworten verwendet.

In der Struktur *so + auxiliary + subject* hat *so* die gleiche Bedeutung wie *'also'*.  
*'I'm American.'* *'So am I.'*

*neither* oder *nor* werden in der gleichen Struktur mit der Bedeutung *'also not'* verwendet.  
*'I can't swim.'* *'Nor can my brother.'*

Sowohl *so* als auch *neither* werden verwendet, um Übereinstimmung zwischen Sprechern auszudrücken.

Achtung: wenn es keine Übereinstimmung gibt:

*'I'm Irish.'* *'I'm not.'* (nicht *'I'm not Irish.'*)

*'He hasn't got a car.'* *'She has.'* (nicht *'She's.'*)

#### Frageanhängsel (Question tags)

Nach einer positiven Aussage folgt normalerweise ein negativer Frageanhängsel. Nach einer negativen Aussage folgt ein positiver Frageanhängsel.

*You're Irish (+), aren't you (-)? / You're not Irish (-), are you (+)?*

Wenn *somebody*, *anybody/everybody* oder *nobody* im Aussagesatz steht, wird *they* im Frageanhängsel verwendet.

*Somebody must have seen her, mustn't they?*

Nach *never*, *hardly*, *little* wird ein positiver Frageanhängsel verwendet.

*He never gives up, does he?*

Nach einem Imperativ können *will/would* oder *can/can't/could* verwendet werden.

*Get me some milk from the shops, would you?*

Weitere Beispiele: *Let's go out for dinner, shall we? / There's no time left, is there? / Nothing can go wrong, can it?*

## Unit 2 Verbstrukturen (1)

#### Verb + to-Infinitiv

Folgende Verben haben normalerweise kein Objekt vor dem to-Infinitiv:

*aim, arrange, attempt, can't afford, decide, hope, intend, manage, offer, plan, refuse, seem, tend, try.*

*She manages to stay in shape.*

#### Verb + Objekt + to-Infinitiv

a) Folgende Verben haben manchmal ein Objekt vor dem to-Infinitiv: *expect, help, want.*

*I wanted her to go out with me, but she said she was busy.*

b) Folgende Verben haben normalerweise immer ein Objekt vor dem to-Infinitiv:

*allow, encourage, force, remind, teach, urge, warned (not).*

*My father taught me to swim when I was five.*

#### Verb + Gerundium

Das Gerundium wird nach folgenden Verben verwendet:

avoid, can't stand, don't mind, enjoy, fancy, finish, keep, miss, spend/waste time.  
I **can't stand being** the centre of attention.

### Verb + Objekt + Gerundium

Folgende Verben haben manchmal ein Objekt vor dem Gerundium:  
avoid, don't mind, dread.  
I **dreaded** my parents finding out.

### Verb + Objekt + Infinitiv ohne to

Make und let haben ein Objekt vor dem Infinitiv ohne to.  
They **let me have** my own beliefs.

## Unit 3 Indirekte Rede. Irreale Bedingungssätze (Konditional 3)

### Teil 1: Indirekte Rede

Indirekte Rede wird verwendet, um zu berichten, was jemand gesagt hat. Sie wird normalerweise mit folgenden Verben eingeleitet:  
say (that) oder tell (someone that) und ask (someone if / whether) bei Fragen.

### Zeitformen

In der indirekten Rede wird normalerweise die Zeitform der direkten Rede zurückgestuft (back shift). Present simple, continuous und perfect change werden zu past simple, continuous und past perfect. Past simple und past continuous werden zu past perfect simple und past perfect continuous. Modalverben can und will werden zu could und would. Einige Formen ändern sich nicht: past perfect bleiben unverändert; ebenso Modalverben could, might und would.

### Satzbau bei indirekten Fragen

Die Reihenfolge ist die gleiche wie in Aussagesätzen (subject + verb). Do/does/did. werden nicht verwendet. Bei yes/no Fragen werden if oder whether eingesetzt.

'Do you have enough money?' → She asked me **if / whether** I had enough money.

### Pronomina/Fürwörter

Pronomina und Possessivformen können sich ändern.  
Direkte Rede: 'I like **your** ideas.'  
Bericht 1: **My** boss told **me** that **she** liked **my** ideas.  
Bericht 2: **His** boss told **him** that **she** liked **his** ideas.

### Zeitangaben

Einige häufig vorkommende Ausdrücke, die sich ändern, sind:  
a few weeks ago → a few weeks previously; now → then; today → that day; tomorrow → the following day; this week → that week;

next week → the following week. 'I'll see you **tomorrow**' → He said he'd see me **the following day**.

### Teil 2: Irreale Bedingungen (Konditional 3)

Diese Sätze bestehen aus einem if-Nebensatz und einem Hauptsatz. Sie beziehen sich auf unwirkliche oder irreale Situationen in der Gegenwart oder in der Vergangenheit.

### if-clause

Der if-Nebensatz drückt die Bedingung aus. Um zeigen zu können, dass die Situation imaginär ist, wird die Zeitform „zurückgestuft“ :  
(present → past; past → past perfect).

Reale Situation	Imaginäre Situation
I'm not rich.	→ If I <b>was/were</b> rich, ...
I <b>spent</b> too much money.	→ If I <b>hadn't spent</b> so much money, ...

### Hauptsatz

Im Hauptsatz steht das Ergebnis der Bedingung. Es kann sich entweder auf die Gegenwart oder die Vergangenheit beziehen:

- (1) Gegenwart: **would/n't** + Infinitiv ohne to,
- (2) Vergangenheit: **would/n't** + have + past participle.

if-Nebensatz	Hauptsatz
If I <b>hadn't wasted</b> all my money,	→ I <b>wouldn't be</b> poor now. (1) I <b>wouldn't have lost</b> my house. (2)

## Unit 4 Narrative Zeitformen. Verlaufsform der Zukunft (future continuous) und vollendete Zukunft (future perfect)

### Teil 1: Narrative Zeitformen

#### Past simple und continuous

Das past simple wird normalerweise verwendet, um Ereignisse in der Vergangenheit festzuhalten, z.B. um die Hauptereignisse in einer Geschichte oder Erzählung zu beschreiben. Die meisten Verben sind regelmäßig und enden mit -d/-ed/-ied, obwohl die am häufigsten verwendeten Verben oft unregelmäßig sind.

Das past continuous wird oft in Verbindung mit dem past simple als Gegensatz verwendet, um eine Handlung zu beschreiben, die gerade ablief, als die Hauptereignisse der Geschichte stattfanden.

When they **looked back**, the polar bear **was running** after them.

### Past perfect simple und continuous

Das *past perfect* kann verwendet werden, um ein einmaliges Ereignis (simple) oder eine länger andauernde Handlung (continuous) zu beschreiben, das oder die offensichtlich bereits vor den Hauptereignissen der Geschichte stattgefunden hatte.

*When they made their first stop, they **had been travelling** for 12 hours. / He was just twenty-three and **had never been** on a polar expedition.*

### Part 2: Verlaufsform der Zukunft und vollendete Zukunft

Das future continuous wird verwendet, um eine Handlung zu beschreiben, die zu einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt in der Zukunft geschehen und länger andauern wird.

*Don't phone at 8.00 – we'll **be having** dinner.*

Das future perfect wird verwendet, um eine Handlung zu beschreiben, die vor einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt in der Zukunft vollendet sein wird.

*I'll **have finished** work by 5.30.*

## Unit 5 Gewohnheiten in der Gegenwart und in der Vergangenheit. Verbstrukturen (2)

### Teil 1: Gewohnheiten in der Gegenwart und in der Vergangenheit

*will / would*

Gewohnheiten, die typisch und leicht vorhersehbar sind, können mit *will* für die Gegenwart und *would* für die Vergangenheit beschrieben werden

*He'll **get up** at seven o'clock and he **won't talk** to anyone until he's finished his breakfast. / I'd **walk** home every day unless it was raining.*

*Will* und *would* werden fast immer abgekürzt ('ll, 'd).

Wird die volle Form verwendet, kann es oft ärgerlich klingen.

*She **will insist** on opening all the windows.*

*used to*

*used to* kann verwendet werden, um Gewohnheiten, Zustände oder Situationen, die in der Vergangenheit zurückliegen, zu beschreiben.

*I **used to have** a pet rabbit called 'Dingbat'. / I **used to come** home from school every day at five o'clock.*

*I **didn't use to enjoy** sports lessons.*

### Teil 2: Verbstrukturen (2)

Eine kleine Gruppe von Verben kann sowohl mit *to*-Infinitiv als auch mit Gerundium verwendet werden. Die Bedeutung ist aber eine andere.

**1 try**

Die Verwendung des *to*-Infinitiv deutet darauf hin, dass die Handlung nicht erfolgreich abgeschlossen werden konnte.

*I **tried to make** her understand my feelings, but she **wouldn't** listen.*

Das Gerundium dagegen zeigt an, dass die Handlung zwar mit Erfolg beendet wurde, aber ohne die gewünschte Wirkung.

*I **tried leaving** her messages, but she **never replied**.*

**2 stop**

Das *to*-Infinitiv nach *stop* gibt den Grund oder den Zweck an.

*She **stopped to tell** me about her boyfriend when I saw her in town.*

Das Gerundium dagegen, zeigt an, dass seine Handlung unterbrochen wurde.

*She **stopped talking** to him after they split up.*

**3 remember, (never/not) forget**

Das *to*-Infinitiv deutet auf Handlungen, die jemand ausführen soll oder hätte ausführen sollen.

*I **remembered to buy** her a birthday card. But I **forgot to post** it.*

Das Gerundium dagegen bezieht sich auf tatsächliche Ereignisse – Dinge, die Leute tatsächlich getan haben.

*I **remember meeting** her in a bar.*

(= Ich lernte sie kennen und jetzt erinnere ich mich daran)

*I'll **never forget kissing** her for the first time.*

Achtung:

Die Verwendung von *forget* + Gerundium (*He forgot meeting Bob.*) als positive Aussage ist ungewöhnlich.

'*Don't remember*' ist üblicher (*He **didn't remember meeting** Bob.*).

## Unit 6 Das Perfekt: einfache Form und Verlaufsform (Present perfect simple and continuous). Das Passiv: Zusammenfassung

### Teil 1: Einfache Form und Verlaufsform des Perfekt

Das *present perfect* zeigt immer eine Verbindung zwischen Vergangenheit und Gegenwart an.

Es beschreibt Handlungen oder Prozesse, die stattgefunden haben und abgeschlossen sind, oder auch stattgefunden haben und bis zum jetzigen Augenblick immer noch andauern.

Die einfache Form (*present perfect simple*) beschreibt normalerweise abgeschlossene Handlungen. Wann sie stattgefunden haben, wird dabei nicht erwähnt.

*I've **been to** Rome.*

Die Verlaufsform (*present perfect continuous*) dagegen beschreibt noch nicht abgeschlossene Handlungen oder Prozesse. Normalerweise wird auch die Zeitdauer dabei erwähnt

(*how long for*).

*I've **been going** to Rome since I was a child.*

Die Verlaufsform kann auch eine Handlung in der Vergangenheit beschreiben, die gerade abgeschlossen wurde und zu einem jetzt vorliegenden Ergebnis geführt hat.

*My hair's wet because I've **been swimming**.*

! Verben, die nur eine Einzelaktion beschreiben, haben normalerweise keine Verlaufsform.

*She's **lost** her keys.*

(NICHT *She's been losing* her keys).

! Verben, die Zustände beschreiben, haben normalerweise auch keine Verlaufsform.

*I've known her for years.*

(NICHT *I've been knowing her for years.*)

## Teil 2: Das Passiv: Zusammenfassung

In passive Sätzen wird das Objekt des aktiven Verbs zum Subjekt des passiven Verbs.

Subjekt	aktives Verb	Objekt
Somebody	's eaten	my sandwich!

Subjekt	passives Verb
My sandwich	has been eaten!

Subjekt	aktives Verb	Objekt
The police	are holding	two men.

Subjekt	passives Verb	by + agent
Two men	are being held	by the police

In passive Sätzen wird der "Täter" – oder Agens genannt – entweder gar nicht erwähnt, oder erst am Ende des Satzes nach dem Wort *by*.

## Unit 7 Vergangenheitsformen der Modalverben. Artikel

### Teil 1: Vergangenheitsformen der Modalverben

Über die "klassischen" Modalverben (*can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must*) hinaus, gibt es einige Wendungen, die ähnliche Funktion haben. Diese werden „semi-modale Verben“ genannt: *be allowed to, have to, need to* and *ought to*.

Funktion	Positiv	Negativ	Struktur
Erlaubnis ausdrücken	<i>was/were allowed to</i> <i>could</i>	<i>wasn't/weren't</i> <i>allowed to couldn't</i>	+ Infinitiv (ohne <i>to</i> ) ( <i>go / do</i> etc.)
Notwendigkeit ausdrücken	<i>had to</i> <i>needed to</i>	<i>didn't have to</i> <i>didn't need to</i>	
Korrekte Handlungsweise ausdrücken	<i>should have</i> <i>ought to have</i>	<i>shouldn't have</i> <i>ought not to have</i>	+ past participle ( <i>gone / done</i> etc.)

## Teil 2: Artikel

### Kein Artikel

Bei Eigennamen (Orte, Personen und Firmen) werden keine Artikel verwendet.

*Ian Smith is from Leeds. He works at IBM.*

Ausnahmen: wenn der Artikel einen Teil des Eigennamens darstellt.

(*The USA, The BBC, The Beatles*).

Da der unbestimmte Artikel lediglich "eins" bedeutet, wird er bei Pluralformen oder unzählbaren Substantiven nicht verwendet.

*He had lots of ideas, but not much money.*

### Unbestimmter Artikel *a/an*: erste Erwähnung

*a/an* wird verwendet, wenn neue Personen, Orte oder Objekte zum ersten Mal erwähnt werden.

*There was a tourist from the USA.*

### Bestimmter Artikel *the*: Verweis oder Bestimmung

*The* wird bei Personen oder Gegenständen verwendet, wenn sie bereits vorher erwähnt worden sind.

*The tourist took a photo of a fisherman.* (Wir kennen ihn schon.)

*The* wird auch dann verwendet, wenn die Person oder der Gegenstand zum Allgemeinwissen gehören.

*The sun shone brightly as he looked out at the ocean.*

(Es ist offenkundig, um welche Sonne und um welchen Ozean es sich handelt.)

Rückverweis und Allgemeinwissen können manchmal kombiniert werden.

*He took a photograph. The click of the camera woke the man up.* (Wir wissen, dass, um ein Foto zu schießen, eine Kamera benötigt wird, und dass die meisten Kameras einen Klick machen.)

Achtung: Bei Pluralformen oder unzählbaren Substantiven wird normalerweise kein bestimmter Artikel verwendet.

*Tigers are endangered. / Time is money.*

## Unit 8 *have / get something done*. Irreale Bedingungssätze

### Teil 1: *have / get something done*

*have something done* wird verwendet, wenn ein Auftrag für jemanden ausgeführt wird.

Vergleichen Sie diese beiden Sätze:

*Mandy cut her hair last week.* (= Sie hat es selbst gemacht.)

*Mandy had her hair cut last week.* (= Sie ließ es von jemand anderem machen.)

Achtung: *get something done* ist der etwas informellere Ausdruck.

## Teil 2: Irreale Bedingungssätze

Wenn Fragen gestellt werden sollen, fängt man normalerweise mit einem irrealen Bedingungssatz mit *if* an. Hier sind einige Beispiele.


Bedingungssatz			Hauptsatz			
<i>If</i>	subject	past simple	<i>what</i>	<i>would</i>	Subjekt	Infinitiv?
<i>Imagine (that)</i>		past continuous	<i>where</i>	<i>could</i>		
<i>Supposing (that)</i>		<i>were to + inf.</i>	<i>how</i>	<i>might</i>		
<i>Suppose (that)</i>		<i>might</i>	etc.			
<i>Assuming (that)</i>		past perfect				<i>be + present participle?</i>
						<i>have + past participle?</i>

*Imagine you were meeting someone for the first time, how would you introduce yourself?*  
*Assuming that you were to go on another date, where might you be planning to meet?*

## Unit 9 Modalverben, die eine Schlussfolgerung ausdrücken: Vergangenheitsformen. *look, seem, appear*

### Part 1: Modalverben, die eine Schlussfolgerung ausdrücken: Vergangenheitsformen

Es gibt viele Möglichkeiten, das Maß der Sicherheit oder den Grad der Überzeugung über Dinge auszudrücken, die in der Vergangenheit passiert sind.

Grad der Sicherheit	Vergangenheitsform des Modalverbs	Andere Wendungen
99% certain it WAS. ✓ 	<i>must</i>	I'm almost certain it was ...
	<i>may</i> (It) <i>could</i> + <i>have</i> + participle <i>might</i>	I'm uncertain ...
99% certain it WASN'T. X	<i>can't</i>	I'm sure it wasn't ...

Stonehenge **might have been** a kind of temple. It **must have taken** a long time to move the huge stones.

**Achtung:** das Gegenteil von *must have been* ist *can't have been*: It **can't have been** easy trying to move stones without wheels. They **must have been** really heavy.

### Teil 2: *look, seem, appear*

*look / seem* + Adjektiv

Das Verb **look** bezieht sich auf das Aussehen. Danach steht ein Adjektiv. *He looks great for his age.*

Verben, die die anderen Sinne ausdrücken, folgen dem gleichen Muster. (*She sounds nice. It tastes great. It feels cold. That smells good.*)

**look like** + Substantiv

Dieser Ausdruck bedeutet "ähneln" oder "aussehen wie". Danach folgt normalerweise ein Substantiv.

*He looks like Brad Pitt.* (= Er sieht aus wie Brad Pitt.)

**look / seem as if / though** + Verbalphrase

Dieser Ausdruck beschreibt, wie etwas zu sein scheint. Alle Zeitformen sind möglich. *It looks as if it's fallen over. / She always seems as though she's going to cry.*

**seem / appear** + to be

Diese Verben können eingesetzt werden, wenn man jemandem helfen möchte, eine bestimmte Situation zu verstehen. Danach folgt ein Adjektiv oder eine Nominalphrase.

*She seems sad. / He appears to be in trouble.*

## Unit 10 Relativsätze. Betonung (cleft sentences)

### Teil 1: Relativsätze

**Nicht-einschränkende Relativsätze**

Nicht-einschränkende Relativsätze werden hauptsächlich aus folgenden zwei Gründen verwendet. Entweder möchte man einen Kommentar zum ganzen Hauptsatz hinzufügen, oder über die Person oder den Gegenstand im Hauptsatz zusätzliche, aber unwesentliche Informationen anbieten.

Zum Beispiel:

*He's going out with Julie, which I can't stand.* (= Kommentar zum ganzen Hauptsatz)

*He's going out with Julie, who I can't stand.* (= Bemerkung oder zusätzliche Information über Julie)

Ein nicht-einschränkender Relativsatz wird immer mit einem Relativpronomen eingeleitet und vom Hauptsatz durch Kommata getrennt.

Das Relativpronomen *that* wird in nicht-einschränkenden Relativsätzen nicht verwendet.

Um einen Kommentar zum ganzen Hauptsatz einzuleiten, wird immer das Relativpronomen *which* verwendet.

**Einschränkende Relativsätze**

Einschränkende Relativsätze werden verwendet, um die Person oder den Gegenstand im Hauptsatz genau zu bestimmen oder kennzeichnen. Wenn das Relativpronomen (*who, that* oder *which*) das Subjekt des Relativsatzes darstellt, darf es nicht weggelassen werden.

*I like friends who never let me down.*

Wenn jedoch das Relativpronomen das Objekt des Relativsatzes darstellt, kann es weggelassen werden.

*He's got a job that he's really interested in.*

oder *He's got a job he's really interested in.*

NB Man braucht kein weiteres Pronomen hinzuzufügen.

... *he's really interested in.* (NOT ... *he's really interested in it.*)

! *whose* darf man niemals weglassen.  
*That's the man whose dog bit my son.*

## Teil 2: Emphasis: "gespaltene" Sätze (cleft sentences)

### Strukturen mit *What* (= *The thing(s) that*)

*What ... is/was ...* kann verwendet werden, um entweder das Subjekt oder das Objekt eines Satzes besonders zu betonen.

*I don't understand why it's so cold. → What I don't understand is why it's so cold.*

*What* kann durch *All* ersetzt werden, wenn man *The only thing that ... betonen möchte.*

*I only want to play tennis. → All I really want to do is play tennis.*

### *It is / was ... + Relativsatz*

Mit dieser Struktur kann fast jeder Satzteil betont werden.

*Carla Bruni married Nicolas Sarkozy in Paris in 2008. It was Carla Bruni who married ... / It was Paris where Carla Bruni married ... / It was in 2008 that Carla Bruni married ...*

Diese Struktur wird oft verwendet, wenn man jemanden korrigieren möchte.

*It wasn't Juliette Binoche who married Nicolas Sarkozy, it was Carla Bruni.*

## Unit 11 Die Zukunft: Formen und Temporalsätze

### *Will ('ll), (be) going to, and the present continuous*

Diese drei Formen der Zukunft werden am häufigsten verwendet.

1 *Will ('ll)* wird für Vorhersagen verwendet, oder für spontane Entscheidungen, die aufgrund von Umständen wie z.B. Angeboten, Versprechungen und Bitten getroffen werden.

*It'll be worth a fortune in a few years' time. / I'll give you my photograph now.*

2 *(be) going to* wird für feste Absichten verwendet, oder für Vorhersagen, die auf vorliegenden Beweismitteln basieren.

*I'm going to concentrate on my musical career. / Look at those clouds. It's going to pour down in a minute.*

3 Das *present continuous* wird für Vereinbarungen verwendet.

*I'm moving to London next month.*

### Das *present simple*

Diese Zeitform wird verwendet, um über feststehende Ereignisse in der Zukunft zu sprechen: Zeitpläne, Routinen, Fahrpläne.

*My exams start next week.*

### *might* und *may*

*might* oder *may* können verwendet werden, wenn man über künftige Möglichkeiten spekulieren möchte.

*He might have to get a part-time job.*

### Die Verlaufsform der Zukunft (*future continuous*)

Diese Zeitform wird verwendet, um über ein Ereignis zu sprechen, das über einen gewissen Zeitraum in der Zukunft geschehen wird.

*This time next week I'll be trekking in Nepal.*

### Das *future perfect*

Diese Form wird verwendet, um über ein Ereignis zu sprechen, das bis zu einem gewissen Zeitpunkt in der Zukunft abgeschlossen sein wird.

*The builder will have finished the kitchen walls by the end of the week.*

### Temporalsätze mit Zukunftsformen (*if, when, as soon as ...*)

Wenn es aus dem Hauptsatz klar wird, dass es um eine Zukunftshandlung geht, wird im Nebensatz keine Zukunftsform verwendet.

*When I leave school, I'm going to concentrate on my music career.* (nicht *When I will leave school, ...*) / *It'll be a miracle if she's passed the exam.*

(nicht *... if she will have passed the exam.*)

Andere Konjunktionen, die Nebensätze einleiten:

*after, as soon as, before, once, the moment, the minute, unless, until.*

## Unit 12 Partizipialsätze. Substantive und Mengenbezeichnungen

### Teil1: Partizipialsätze

Wenn ein *present* oder *past participle* Teil eines Relativsatzes bildet, kann das Relativpronomen weggelassen werden.

(*who, which, etc.*) und Hilfsverb *be*.

*We live in a house located in the centre of town.* (= *We live in a house which is located in the centre of town.*)

Diese werden Partizipialsätze oder "reduzierte" Relativsätze genannt. Wie bei anderen Relativsätzen gibt es sowohl bestimmende als auch nichtbestimmende Partizipialsätze:

*The man walking down the street*

*is my neighbour.* (= *The man who is walking down the street is my neighbour.*)

Nichtbestimmende Partizipialsätze enthalten zusätzliche, nicht wesentliche Information, die vom Hauptsatz durch Kommas getrennt wird.

*His house, built in the 1930s, needs redecorating.*

(= *His house, which was built in the 1930s, needs redecorating.*)

### Teil 2: Substantive und Mengenbezeichnungen

Bestimmungswörter (*every, most, no*) und Bezeichnungen wie *all of, most of, none of* werden verwendet, um Mengen zu beschreiben.

1 Mengenbezeichnungen, die sowohl mit zählbaren als auch mit unzählbaren

Substantiven verwendet werden können: *none, not any, hardly any, some, a lot, loads, plenty.*

2 Mengenbezeichnungen, die nur mit zählbaren Substantiven verwendet werden können:

(*very*) *few, a few, several, (too/not) many.*

3 Mengenbezeichnungen, die nur mit unzählbaren Substantiven verwendet werden können:

(*very*) *little, a little, a bit, (too/not) much.*



4 Wenn der bestimmte Artikel (*the*), ein Possessivpronomen (*my, your, etc.*) oder ein Demonstrativpronomen (*that, these, etc.*) vor dem Substantiv steht, wird eine Mengenbezeichnung mit dem Wort *of* verwendet: *Several **of my** friends live in small villages.* (nicht *Several my friends ...*)

5 Wenn über kleinere Zahlen oder Mengen gesprochen wird, können *a few / a little* verwendet werden, um das Positive zu betonen (*some*), oder *few / little*, um das Negative hervorzuheben (*not many/much*): *We did it because we wanted to have **a little** fun. Please hurry up! There's very **little** time.*

### **Verbformen**

Das Verb steht in der Singularform, wenn das Substantiv nach *of* unzählbar (U) oder singular ist. Eine Pluralform wird verwendet, wenn das Substantiv zählbar (C) ist.

*There's lots of traffic (U) in the centre; There **are** lots of tourists (C) in summer.*