

New Inside Out

Beginner
Companion

German Edition

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MACMILLAN

Welcome to the *New Inside Out* Beginner 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* Beginner 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* Beginner Student's Book

Abbreviations used in the Companion

(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	/bɪg fɪʃ/	/ɑː/	calm start	/kɑːm stɑːt/
/iː/	green beans	/ɡriːn biːnz/	/ɒ /	hot spot	/hɒt spɒt/
/ʊ/	should look	/ʃʊd lʊk/	/ɪə/	ear	/ɪə/
/uː/	blue moon	/bluː muːn/	/eɪ/	face	/feɪs/
/e/	ten eggs	/ten eɡz/	/ʊə/	pure	/pjʊə/
/ə/	about mother	/əbaʊt mʌðə/	/ɔɪ/	boy	/bɔɪ /
/ɜː/	learn words	/lɜːn wɜːdz/	/əʊ/	nose	/nəʊz/
/ɔː/	short talk	/ʃɔːt tɔːk/	/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	/nɔɪz/
/t/	tea	/tiː/	/ʃ/	shop	/ʃɒp/
/d/	dog	/dɒɡ/	/ʒ/	measure	/meɪʒə/
/tʃ/	church <td>/tʃɜːtʃ/</td> <td>/m/</td> <td>make</td> <td>/meɪk/</td>	/tʃɜːtʃ/	/m/	make	/meɪk/
/dʒ/	jazz	/dʒæz/	/n/	nine	/naɪn/
/k/	cost	/kɒst/	/ŋ/	sing	/sɪŋ/
/g/	girl	/ɡɜːl/	/h/	house	/haʊs/
/f/	far	/fɑː/	/l/	leg	/leg/
/v/	voice	/vɔɪs/	/r/	red	/red/
/θ/	thin	/θɪn/	/w/	wet	/wet/
/ð/	then	/ ðen/	/j/	yes	/jes/

Unit 0 (p. 4)

fine (adj)	/faɪn/	gut; großartig	"How are you?" "I'm fine , thanks."
thanks (adv)	/θæŋks/	danke	"How are you?" "I'm fine, thanks ."
Hello! (interj)	/hə'ləʊ/	Hallo!	Hello . My name's Mario.
answer (n)	/ɑ:nsə/	Antwort	Check your answers .
box (n)	/bɒks/	Kästchen	Tick the correct box .
conversation (n)	/ˌkɒnvə'seɪʃn/	Gespräch; Dialog	Practise the conversation .
man (n)	/mæn/	Mann	Mario is a young man .
name (n)	/neɪm/	Name	"What's your name ?" "My name 's Mario."
photo (n)	/ˈfəʊtəʊ/	Foto	Look at the photos .
sentence (n)	/ˈsentəns/	Satz	Compare your sentences .
student (n)	/ˈstju:dənt/	Student(in)	Student B is Mario.
teacher (n)	/ˈti:tʃə/	Lehrer(in)	The teacher is a young woman.
text (n)	/tekst/	Text	Read the text .
woman (n)	/ˈwʊmən/	Frau	The teacher is a young woman .
How are you?	/haʊ 'ɑ: ju:ʔ/	Wie geht es Ihnen/dir?	" How are you? " "I'm fine, thanks."

INSTRUCTIONS

cross out (phr v)	/ˌkrɒs 'aʊt/	durchstreichen	Cross out the incorrect word: <i>English/English</i> .
answer (v)	/ɑ:nsə/	beantworten	Answer the question.
ask (v)	/ɑ:sk/	fragen	Ask the teacher.
check (v)	/tʃek/	überprüfen	Check your answers.
circle (v)	/sɜ:kəl/	einen Kringel um etwas machen	Circle the word <i>Mario</i> in a) on page 5.
compare (v)	/kəm'peə/	vergleichen	Compare your sentences.
complete (v)	/kəm'pli:t/	vervollständigen	Complete this sentence: My name's _____.
listen (v)	/ˈlɪsn/	zuhören; anhören	Listen and repeat.
look (at) (v)	/lʊk (ət)/	anschauen; betrachten	Look at the photos.
match (v)	/mætʃ/	zuordnen	Match the word <i>France</i> to the correct flag.
point (v)	/pɔɪnt/	zeigen auf	The teacher points to the book.

read (v)	/ri:d/
repeat (v)	/ri'pi:t/
speak (v)	/spi:k/
tick (v)	/tik/
underline (v)	/ˌʌndə'laɪn/
write (v)	/raɪt/

lesen
wiederholen
sprechen
abhaken
unterstreichen
schreiben

Read the text.
Listen and **repeat**.
Do you **speak** English?
Tick the correct box.
Underline the word *Hello* in a) on page 5.
Write your name.

Unit 1 (p. 6)

please (adv)	/pli:z/
Sorry (adv)	/sɒri/
thank you (adv)	/θæŋk ju:/
Hi! (interj) (TS)	/haɪ/
first name (n)	/fɜ:st ,neɪm/
home number (n)	/həʊm 'nʌmbə/
mobile number (n)	/məʊbaɪl ,nʌmbə/
school (n)	/sku:l/
surname (n)	/sɜ:neɪm/
his (poss. adj)	/hɪz/
her (poss. adj)	/hɜ:/
my (poss. adj)	/maɪ/
your (poss. adj)	/weɪk jə; ,strɒŋ jɔ/
What? (question word)	/wɒt/
call (v)	/kɔ:l/
can (v)	/kæn/
spell (v)	/spel/
Nice to meet you.	/naɪs tə 'mi:t ju:/

bitte
Es tut mir Leid
Danke schön
Hi; Hallo
Vorname
private Telefonnummer
Handynummer
Schule
Familiennamen; Nachname
sein
ihr
mein
dein/euer/Ihr
was/wie?
nennen
können
buchstabieren
Angenehm; Nett, dich/Sie
kennen zu lernen
Willkommen in ...
Was ist das?
Was sind das?
Wo?

Can you spell that, **please**?
Sorry, can you repeat that, please?
"Please call me Nut." "OK. **Thank you**, Nut."
"**Hi** Tina." "Oh, **hi** Greg."
His **first name**'s James.
"What's your **home number**?" "0207 413 6995."
"What's your **mobile number**?" "07007 856321."
Welcome to the London English **School**.
Her **surname**'s Hatcher.
His surname's Bond.
Her first name is Teri.
"What's your name?" "**My** name's Jinx."
"What's **your** name?" "My name's Jinx."
What's your mobile number?
Please **call** me Nut.
Can you repeat that, please?
"Can you **spell** that, please?" "T-U-S-A-N-E-E."
"My name's Ana Ramirez." "**Nice to meet you**, Ana."

Welcome to the London English School.
"**What's this**?" "It's a pen."
"**What are these**?" "They're pens."
"**Where**'s your camera?" "In my mobile phone."

COMMON OBJECTS

bag (n)	/bæg/	Tasche
book (n)	/bʊk/	Buch
camera (n)	/kæm(ə)rə/	Kamera
computer (n)	/kəm'pjʊ:tə/	Computer
dictionary (n)	/'dɪkʃən(ə)ri/	Wörterbuch
key (n)	/ki:/	Schlüssel
mobile phone (n)	/'məʊbaɪl 'fəʊn/	Handy
passport (n)	/'pɑ:spɔ:t/	Pass
pen (n)	/pen/	Kuli; Füller; Stift

NUMBERS

0 (zero or O)	/'zɪərəʊ/ or /'əʊ/	null
one (1)	/wʌn/	eins
two (2)	/tu:/	zwei
three (3)	/θri:/	drei
four (4)	/fɔ:/	vier
five (5)	/faɪv/	fünf
six (6)	/sɪks/	sechs
seven (7)	/'sevən/	sieben
eight (8)	/eɪt/	acht
nine (9)	/'naɪn/	neun
ten (10)	/ten/	zehn

What's in your **bag**?

Tina has three **books** in her bag.

"Where's your **camera**, Greg?" "In my mobile phone."

"Where's your **computer**, Greg?" "In my mobile phone."

A **dictionary** is a book of words.

Do you have **keys** in your bag?

Greg has a camera and computer in his **mobile phone**.

"Where's your **passport**?" "**Passport**? Oh no!"

You write with a **pen**.

Unit 2 (p. 12)

Big Mac (n)	/'bɪg 'mæk/	Big Mac
cappuccino (n)	/'kæpətʃi:nəʊ/	Cappuccino
cinema ticket (n)	/'sɪnəmə 'tɪkɪt/	Kinokarte
city (n)	/'sɪti/	Großstadt
hotel (n) (TS)	/'həʊtel/	Hotel

"How much is a **Big Mac** in Moscow?" "\$1.50."

A cappuccino in New York is \$3.

"How much is a **cinema ticket** in London?" "\$16.50."

Kyoto is a big **city** in Japan.

"How much is a 3-star **hotel** in Tokyo?" "\$177."

packet (of cigarettes) (n)	/ˈpækɪt (əv sɪgərets)/
from (prep)	/weɪk frəm; strɒŋ frɒm/
in (prep)	/ɪn/
near (prep)	/nɪə/
join (v) (TS)	/dʒɔɪn/
He's from ...	/hiːz frəm/
I'm from ...	/aɪm frəm/
She's from ...	/ʃiːz frəm/
How much is this?	/haʊ ˌmʌtʃ ɪz ˈðɪs/
How much are these?	/haʊ ˌmʌtʃ ə ˈðiːz/

Packung Zigaretten
woher; aus
in
in der Nähe von
verbinden
Er ist aus ...
Ich bin aus ...
Sie ist aus ...
Was kostet das?
Was kosten diese?

"How much is a **packet of cigarettes** in Moscow?" "\$1.50."
"Where are you **from**?" "I'm **from** Germany."
Krakow is a city **in** Poland.
Paterna is **near** Valencia in Spain.
Join thirty, sixty-six and fourteen.
"Where is Mario from?" "**He's from** Bologna."
"Where are you from?" "**I'm from** Rio de Janeiro."
"Where is Eli from?" "**She's from** Modena."
"**How much is this**?" "\$6.20."
"**How much are these**?" "\$175."

COUNTRIES

Brazil (n)	/brəˈzɪl/
Germany (n)	/ˈdʒɜːməni/
Italy (n)	/ɪtəli/
Japan (n)	/dʒəˈpæn/
Poland (n)	/ˈpəʊlənd/
Spain (n)	/speɪn/
the USA (n)	/ðə ˌjuːəsˈeɪ/

Brasilien
Deutschland
Italien
Japan
Polen
Spanien
die Vereinigten Staaten

Rio de Janeiro is a city **in Brazil**.
"Is Anna from **Germany**?" "Yes, she is."
"Are Cristina and Julio from **Italy**?" "No, they aren't."
"Is Rosa from **Japan**?" "No, she isn't."
"Is Rafa from **Poland**?" "Yes, he is."
"Is Ken from **Spain**?" "No, he isn't."
The Statue of Liberty is in **the USA**.

NATIONALITIES

American (adj)	/əˈmerɪkən/
Brazilian (adj)	/brəˈzɪliən/
British (adj)	/ˈbrɪtɪʃ/
German (adj)	/ˈdʒɜːmən/
Italian (adj)	/ɪˈtæljən/
Japanese (adj)	/ˌdʒæpəˈniːz/
Polish (adj)	/ˈpəʊlɪʃ/
Spanish (adj)	/ˈspæɪnɪʃ/

amerikanisch
brasilianisch; Brasilianer(in)
britisch
deutsch; Deutsche(r)
italienisch
japanisch; Japaner(in)
polnisch; Pole(in)
spanisch; Spanier(in)

New York is an **American** city.
Cristina and Julio are **Brazilian**.
London is a **British** city.
Anna is **German**.
Pisa is an **Italian** city.
Ken is **Japanese**.
Rafa is **Polish**.
Rosa is **Spanish**.

NUMBERS

eleven (11)	/ɪˈlevn/
twelve (12)	/ˈtwelv/
thirteen (13)	/ˈθɜːtiːn/

elf
zwölf
dreizehn

fourteen (14)	/fɔːti:n/	vierzehn
fifteen (15)	/fɪfti:n/	fünfzehn
sixteen (16)	/sɪksti:n/	sechzehn
seventeen (17)	/sevnti:n/	siebzehn
eighteen (18)	/eɪti:n/	achtzehn
nineteen (19)	/naɪnti:n/	neunzehn
twenty (20)	/twenti/	zwanzig
thirty (30)	/θɜːti/	dreißig
forty (40)	/fɔːti/	vierzig
fifty (50)	/fɪfti/	fünfzig
sixty (60)	/sɪksti/	sechzig
seventy (70)	/sevnti/	siebzig
eighty (80)	/eɪti/	achtzig
ninety (90)	/naɪnti/	neunzig
one hundred (100)	/ˌwʌn ˈhʌndrəd/	einhundert

PRICES

dollar (\$) (n)	/dɒlə/	Dollar
euro (€) (n)	/ˈjʊərəʊ/	Euro
pound (£) (n)	/paʊnd/	Pfund

A 3-star hotel in Tokyo is one hundred and seventy-seven **dollars**.

“How much are these?” “Nine **euros**.”

A hotel room in London can cost over a hundred **pounds**.

Unit 3 (p. 16)

baby (adj) (TS)	/ˈbeɪbi/	klein
lovely (adj) (TS)	/ˈlʌvli/	schön
also (adv)	/ˈɔːlsəʊ/	auch
actor (n)	/ˈæktə/	Schauspieler
car (n)	/kɑː/	Auto
dog (n)	/dɒg/	Hund
house (n)	/haʊs/	Haus

This is my **baby** sister. Her name’s Emma.

“This is my daughter getting married.” “Aah, **lovely**.”

Blythe Danner is an American actor. She has two children and they’re **also** actors.

John Travolta and his wife are **actors**.

John Travolta has six **cars** and two planes.

This is our **dog**. His name’s Max.

John Travolta’s **house** is in Florida.

plane (n)	/pleɪn/
radio (n)	/ˈreɪdiəʊ/
teacher (n)	/ˈti:tʃə/
live (v)	/lɪv/
get married (TS)	/get ˈmæɪrɪd/

How old are you?	/haʊ ˈəʊld ,ɑ: ju:/
How old is ...?	/haʊ ˈəʊld ɪz/
These are ... (TS)	/ði:z ,ɑ:/
This is ...	/ðɪs, ɪz/
Who? (question word)	/hu:/

FAMILY

baby (n) (TS)	/ˈbeɪbi/
brother (n)	/ˈbrʌðə/
children (n pl)	/ˈtʃɪldrən/
dad (n)	/dæd/
daughter (n)	/ˈdɔ:tə/
grandson (n)	/ˈgrænsʌn/
granddaughter (n)	/ˈgrændɔ:tə/
family (n)	/ˈfæmli/
father (n)	/ˈfɑ:ðə/
grandchild (n)	/ˈgræntʃaɪld/
grandfather (n)	/ˈgrænfɑ:ðə/
grandma (n)	/ˈgrænmɑ:/
grandmother (n)	/ˈgrænmʌðə/
grandpa (n)	/ˈgrænpɑ:/
granny (n)	/ˈgræni/
husband (n)	/ˈhʌzbənd/
mother (n)	/ˈmʌðə/
mum (n)	/mʌm/
parents (n pl)	/ˈpeərənts/

Flugzeug
Radio
Lehrer(in)
wohnen
heiraten

Wie alt bist du/sind Sie?
Wie alt ist ...?
Das sind ...
Das ist ...
Wer?

Baby
Bruder
Kinder
Vater; Vati/Papa
Tochter
Enkel
Enkelin
Familie
Vater
Enkelkind
Großvater
Oma; Omi
Großmutter
Opa
Oma; Omi
(Ehe)mann; (Ehe)gatte
Mutter
Mutti
Eltern

John Travolta has six cars and two **planes**.
 He has a **radio**. She has an iPod.
 Where is your **teacher** from?
 John Travolta and his family **live** in Florida.
 This is my daughter, Helen, **getting married**. How old are you? "**How old are you?**" "I'm 24."
 "**How old are you?**" "I'm 24."
 "**How old is your brother?**" "He's twelve."
These are my grandparents, Hannah and Tom.
This is Ann. She's my sister.
 "**Who's** Becky's husband?" " Rob."

"How old is the **baby?**" "She's one."
 Sam is Luisa's **brother**.
 Blythe Danner has two **children**.
 What is Luisa's **dad's** name?
 Helen is Tom's **daughter**.
 Sam is Tom's **grandson**.
 Emma is Tom's **granddaughter**.
 Look at the pictures of Luisa's **family** on page 18.
 Sam's **father's** name is William.
 Lourdes has seven **grandchildren**.
 Charlie is Gary's **grandfather**.
 Luisa's **grandma's** name is Hannah.
 "How old is your **grandmother?**" "She's sixty-eight."
 Tom is Luisa's **grandpa**.
 Luisa's **granny's** name is Hannah.
 Bill is Alice's **husband**.
 Fran is Ed's **mother**.
 My **mum's** name is Helen.
 Luisa's **parents'** names are Helen and William.

sister (n)	/sɪstə/	Schwester	Delia is Ed's sister .
son (n)	/sʌn/	Sohn	Ed is Fran's son .
wife (n)	/waɪf/	(Ehe)frau; (Ehe)gattin	Alice is Bill's wife .

Review A (p. 24)

historic (adj)	/hɪ'stɔrɪk/	historisch	Blossoms Hotel is situated in the historic city of Bath.
situated (adj)	/sɪtʃu'eɪtɪd/	gelegen; (sich befinden)	Blossoms Hotel is situated in the historic city of Bath.
address (n)	/ə'dres/	Adresse	Susan's address is 14 Wellington Street, Glasgow.
capital (n)	/kæpɪtl/	Hauptstadt	Rome is the capital of Italy.
country (n)	/kʌntri/	Land	"Which country is Arnold Schwarzenegger from?" "The USA."
date (n)	/deɪt/	Datum	The date today is 30/06/06.
email address (n)	/i:meɪl ə'dres/	Email-Adresse	Her email address is susan@barclay.co.uk.
fish restaurant (n)	/fɪʃ ˌrestɒrənt/	Fischrestaurant	The hotel has a fish restaurant .
gallery (n)	/gæləri/	Galerie	The hotel is near museums, galleries and shops.
museum (n)	/mju:zi:əm/	Museum	The hotel is near museums , galleries and shops.
nationality (n)	/næʃənæləti/	Nationalität	"What's her nationality ?" "Brazilian."
night (n)	/naɪt/	Nacht; Übernachtung	One night at the hotel is £85.
partner (n)	/pɑ:tnə/	Partner(in)	Ask your partner .
picture (n)	/pɪktʃə/	Bild	Match the words with the pictures .
relation (n)	/rɪ'leɪʃn/	Verwandte(r)	Your relations are the people in your family.
room (n)	/ru:m/	Zimmer	The hotel has nine rooms .
shop (n)	/ʃɒp/	Laden; Geschäft	The hotel is near museums, galleries and shops .
train station (n)	/treɪn ˌsteɪʃn/	Bahnhof	Is the hotel near the train station ?
word (n)	/wɜ:d/	Wort	Match the words with the pictures.
book (v)	/bʊk/	buchen	The man books one night.

Unit 4 (p. 28)

beautiful (adj)	/ˈbjuːtəfl/	schön
big (adj)	/bɪɡ/	groß
cheap (adj)	/tʃiːp/	billig
Chinese (adj)	/tʃaɪˈniːz/	chinesisch
expensive (adj)	/ɪkˈspensɪv/	teuer
favourite (adj)	/ˈfeɪv(ə)rət/	Lieblings-
French (adj)	/frentʃ/	französisch
new (adj)	/njuː/	neu
old (adj)	/əʊld/	alt
small (adj)	/smɔːl/	klein
South African (adj)	/ˌsaʊθ ˈæfrɪkən/	aus Südakrika; Südafrikaner(in)
ugly (adj)	/ʌɡli/	hässlich
slowly (adv)	/ˈsləʊli/	langsam
building (n)	/ˈbɪldɪŋ/	Gebäude
bus (n)	/bʌs/	Bus
dessert (n)	/dɪˈzɜːt/	Nachspeise
drink (n)	/drɪŋk/	Getränk
film (n)	/fɪlm/	Film
food (n)	/fuːd/	Nahrungsmittel
job (n)	/dʒɒb/	Beruf
model (n)	/ˈmɒdl/	Model
people (n pl)	/ˈpiːpl/	Menschen; Leute
singer (n)	/ˈsɪŋə/	Sänger(in)
sky (n)	/skaɪ/	Himmel
sport (n)	/spɔːt/	Sport
square (n)	/skweə/	Platz
taxi (n)	/ˈtæksi/	Taxi

Picture 4 shows blue sky and **beautiful** people in Rio de Janeiro.

Picture 2 shows a **big** square in Moscow.

Cheap is the opposite of expensive.

Do you like **Chinese** food?

Picture 3 shows **expensive** shops in London.

Nina's **favourite** singer is Shakira.

I like **French** films.

New is the opposite of old.

Picture 2 shows a big square with **old** buildings.

Picture 3 shows **small** houses in Buenos Aires.

"What nationality is Nina Frank?" "**South African.**"

Ugly is the opposite of beautiful.

Can you speak more **slowly**, please?

Picture 2 shows a big square with old **buildings**.

The **buses** in London are red.

There are three **desserts**: apple pie, ice cream and lychees.

Nina's favourite **drink** is Malibu and Coke.

I like French **films**.

Fruit, fish and meat are all different kinds of **food**.

"What's Nina's **job**?" "She's a model."

Nina Franks is a **model**.

Picture 4 shows blue sky and beautiful **people** in Rio de Janeiro.

Nina's favourite **singer** is Shakira.

The **sky** in Rio de Janeiro is blue.

Tennis is a kind of **sport**.

Picture 2 shows a big **square** with old buildings.

The **taxis** in London are black.

wall (n)	/wɔ:l/	Mauer; Wand
like (v)	/laɪk/	mögen
speak (v)	/spi:k/	sprechen
understand (v)	/ˌʌndə'stænd/	verstehen
a kind of	/ə 'kaind əv/	eine Art

Picture 1 shows red, orange, blue and yellow **walls** in Buenos Aires.
 "Do you **like** expensive restaurants?"
 "Yes, I do."
 Can you **speak** more slowly, please?
 I'm sorry, I don't **understand**.
 Cod is a **kind of** fish.

COLOURS

black (adj)	/blæk/	schwarz
blue (adj)	/blu:/	blau
brown (adj)	/braʊn/	braun
green (adj)	/ɡri:n/	grün
grey (adj)	/ɡreɪ/	grau
orange (adj)	/ˈɒrɪndʒ/	orange
pink (adj)	/pɪŋk/	rosa
red (adj)	/red/	rot
white (adj)	/waɪt/	weiß
yellow (adj)	/ˈjeləʊ/	gelb

I like **black** coffee.
 The sky in Rio de Janeiro is **blue**.
 Tea and coffee are **brown** in colour.
Green is the colour of grass.
Grey is a mixture of black and white.
 Picture 1 shows red, **orange**, blue and yellow walls in Buenos Aires.
Pink is a mixture of red and white.
 Picture 1 shows **red**, orange, blue and yellow walls in Buenos Aires.
 Grey is a mixture of black and **white**.
Yellow is the colour of the sun.

DRINK

coffee (n)	/ˈkɒfi/	Kaffee
tea (n)	/ti:/	Tee
wine (n)	/waɪn/	Wein

Do you like black **coffee**?
Tea and coffee are kinds of drink.
Wine is a kind of drink.

FOOD

apple pie (n)	/ˌæpl 'paɪ/	Apfelkuchen
chips (n pl)	/tʃɪps/	Pommes frites
cod (n)	/kɒd/	Kabeljau
fish (n)	/fɪʃ/	Fisch
fruit (n)	/fru:t/	Obst; Frucht
hamburger (n)	/ˈhæmbɜ:gə/	Hamburger
ice cream (n)	/ˌaɪs 'kri:m/	Eiskrem
lychee (n)	/ˈlaɪtʃi:/	Litschi
meat (n)	/mi:t/	Fleisch

For dessert there's **apple pie**, ice cream or lychees.
 One of the main dishes is cod and **chips**.
Cod is a kind of fish.
 Cod is a kind of **fish**.
 "What are lychees?" "They're a kind of **fruit**."
 One **hamburger**, please.
 There are three desserts: apple pie, **ice cream** and lychees.
Lychees are a kind of fruit.
 Cod is a kind of fish; a hamburger is a kind of **meat**.

pasta (n)	/ˈpæstə/	Pasta	Spaghetti is a kind of pasta .
pizza (n)	/ˈpiːtsə/	Pizza	Pizza is a kind of Italian food.

SPORT

football (n)	/ˈfʊtbɔːl/	Fußball	Football is a kind of sport.
swimming (n)	/ˈswɪmɪŋ/	Schwimmen	Nina's favourite sport is swimming .
tennis (n)	/ˈtenɪs/	Tennis	Tennis is a kind of sport.

Unit 5 (p. 34)

female (adj)	/ˈfiːmeɪl/	weiblich	If you are female your life expectancy is longer than if you are male.
healthy (adj)	/ˈhelθi/	gesund	Do you eat healthy food?
male (adj)	/meɪl/	männlich	If you are male your life expectancy is shorter than if you are female.
out (adj)	/aʊt/	nicht da	"Can I speak to Mr Jones?" "I'm sorry, he's out ."
inside (adv)	/ɪnˈsaɪd/	drinnen	Working inside is not as healthy as working outside.
outside (adv)	/aʊtˈsaɪd/	draußen	Working outside is healthier than working inside.
apartment (n)	/əˈpɑːtmənt/	Wohnung; Appartement	I live in a new apartment .
dream job (n)	/ˌdriːm ˈdʒɒb/	Traumjob	"What's your dream job ?" "My dream job? Actor."
eat (v)	/iːt/	essen	Do you eat meat?
friend (n)	/frend/	Freund(in)	"Do your friends like football?" "Yes, they do."
hospital (n)	/ˈhɒspɪtəl/	Krankenhaus	A doctor works in a hospital .
hour (n)	/aʊə/	Stunde	Do you sleep 6—8 hours ?
language (n)	/ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒ/	Sprache	What languages do you speak?
life (n)	/laɪf/	Leben	If your score results are between 10 and 19, you must change your life .
life expectancy (n)	/ˈlaɪf ɪkˌspektənˌsi/	Lebenserwartung	If your score results are between 20 and 29, your life expectancy is 75.
magazine (n)	/ˌmæɡəˈziːn/	Zeitschrift; Magazin	I'm a journalist. I work for <i>Hello</i> magazine .
manager (n)	/ˈmænɪdʒə/	Geschäftsführer(in)	"Can I speak to the manager , please?" "I'm sorry. She's out."
office (n)	/ˈɒfɪs/	Büro	A secretary works in an office .
phone (v)	/fəʊn/	anrufen	Phone the bank and say you want to speak to the manager.
hold on (phr v)	/həʊld ˈɒn/	warten	"Can I speak to Janet, please?" " Hold on a minute.!"
sleep (v)	/sliːp/	schlafen	Do you sleep 6—8 hours?

smoke (v) /sməʊk/
 work (v) /wɜ:k/
 Excuse me. (TS) /ɪk'skju:z ,mi:/
 Good morning. /gʊd 'mɔ:niŋ/

What do you do? /wɒt ðə ju 'du:z/

JOBS

actor (n) /æktə/
 artist (n) /ɑ:tɪst/
 DJ (n) /di:dʒeɪ/
 doctor (n) /dɒktə/
 farmer (n) /fɑ:mə/
 flight attendant (n) /flaɪt ə'tendənt/
 football player (n) /'fʊtbɔ:l ,pleɪə/
 journalist (n) /'dʒɜ:məɪlɪst/
 lawyer (n) /'lɔ:jə/
 musician (n) /mju:'zɪʃn/
 pilot (n) /'paɪlət/
 secretary (n) /'sekɹətəri/
 shop assistant (n) /ʃɒp ə'sɪstənt/
 taxi driver (n) /'tæksi ,draɪvə/
 teacher (n) /'ti:tʃə/

rauchen
 arbeiten
 Entschuldigen Sie.
 Guten Morgen.

Was machen Sie (beruflich)?

Schauspieler
 Künstler(in)
 DJ; Diskjockey
 Arzt/Ärztin
 Landwirt; Bauer
 Flugbegleiter(in)
 Fußballspieler
 Journalist(in)
 Anwalt/Anwältin
 Musiker(in)
 Pilot(in)
 Sekretär(in)
 Verkäufer(in)
 Taxifahrer(in)
 Lehrer(in)

If you **smoke**, you score 8 points.
 Do you **work** inside or outside?
 "Excuse me. What do you do?" "I'm a lawyer."
 "Good morning. British Airways." "Oh, **good morning**. Can I speak to Mr Jones, please?"
 "What do you do?" "I'm a student."

The man in Picture 3 on p. 39 is an **actor**.
 The man in Picture e is an **artist**.
 The man in Picture 7 on p. 39 is a **DJ**.
 A **doctor** works in a hospital.
 A **farmer** works outside.
 I'm a **flight attendant**. I work for British Airways.
 The man in Picture c is a **football player**.
 I'm a **journalist**. I work for *Hello* magazine.
 The woman in Picture a is a **lawyer**.
 The woman in Picture f is a **musician**.
 The man in Picture d is a **pilot**.
 A **secretary** works in an office.
 A **shop assistant** works in a shop.
 The man in Picture b is a **taxi driver**.
 A **teacher** works in a school.

Unit 6 (p. 40)

young (adj) /jʌŋ/
 early (adv) /'ɜ:li/
 then (adv) /ðen/
 afternoon (n) /,ɑ:ftə'nun/
 bed (n) /bed/

jung
 früh
 dann
 Nachmittag
 Bett

We have two **young** children so we go to bed early.
 On weekdays he gets up **early**.
 He takes his son to school **then** he goes to the gym.
 On Saturdays he goes to bed in the **afternoon**.
 What time do you **go to bed**?

breakfast (n)	/ˈbrekfəst/	Frühstück	I get up early and have breakfast .
dinner (n)	/ˈdɪnə/	Abendessen	I finish work at 6.00 p.m. and have dinner with my family.
evening (n)	/ˈiːvniŋ/	Abend	On Saturdays he goes to work in the evening .
gym (n)	/dʒɪm/	Fitness-Center; Turnhalle	He takes his son to school then he goes to the gym .
home (adv)	/həʊm/	nach Hause	On Sundays I go home in the morning.
lunch (n)	/lʌntʃ/	Mittagessen	What time do you have lunch ?
midday (n)	/ˌmɪdˈdeɪ/	Mittag	It's midday (12.00).
midnight (n)	/ˈmɪdnaɪt/	Mitternacht	It's midnight (0.00).
morning (n)	/ˈmɔːniŋ/	Morgen	On Sundays I get home in the morning .
night (n)	/naɪt/	Nacht	On Saturdays I work all night in a club.
recording studio (n)	/rɪˈkɔːdɪŋ ˌstjuːdiəʊ/	Aufnahmestudio	On weekdays he works in a recording studio .
shower (n)	/ˈʃaʊə/	Dusche	He has a shower and then has lunch with his family.
website (n)	/ˈwebsaɪt/	Website	Visit my website at www.judgejules.net .
weekday (n)	/ˈwiːkdeɪ/	Wochentag	On weekdays he gets up early.
world (n)	/ˈwɜːld/	Welt	I work in clubs all round the world .
finish (v)	/ˈfɪnɪʃ/	hier: Feierabend machen	What time do you finish work?
get home (v)	/ɡet/	nach Hause kommen	On Sundays Judge Jules gets home in the morning.
go (v)	/ɡəʊ/	gehen	He goes to the gym in the morning.
have lunch (v)	/hæv/	zu Mittag essen	What time do you have lunch?
play (v)	/pleɪ/	spielen	On Sundays I listen to music and play with my children.
relax (v)	/rɪˈlæks/	sich entspannen	In the afternoon on Sundays I relax .
study (v)	/ˈstʌdi/	lernen; studieren	Do you study in the evenings?
take (v)	/teɪk/	bringen	I have breakfast and take my son to school.
visit (v)	/ˈvɪzɪt/	besuchen	Visit my website at www.judgejules.net .
watch TV (v)	/wɒtʃ/	fernsehen	Do you watch TV in the evenings?
after that	/ˌɑːftə ˈðæt/	danach	I go to the gym. After that I go to work in a recording studio.
all round the world	/ˌɔːl raʊnd ðə ˈwɜːld/	überall in der Welt	I work in clubs all round the world .
have a good time	/hæv ə ɡʊd ˈtaɪm/	sich amüsieren	I work hard but I also have a good time .
Good evening.	/ɡʊd ˈiːvniŋ/	Guten Abend.	" Good evening , Mr Edwards." "Goodnight, John."
Goodnight.	/ɡʊdˈnaɪt/	Gute Nacht.	"Good evening, Mr Edwards." " Goodnight , John."
Good afternoon.	/ɡʊf ˌɑːftəˈnuːn/	Guten Tag.	Good afternoon! Is that Mrs Harper?
work hard	/wɜːk ˈhɑːd/	hart arbeiten	I work hard but I also have a good time.

DAILY ROUTINE

get up	/get 'ʌp/	aufstehen	I get up early.
have a shower	/hæv ə 'ʃaʊə/	duschen	On Sundays he has a shower and has lunch with his family.
have breakfast/lunch/dinner	/hæv 'brekfəst/'lʌntʃ/'dɪnə/	frühstücken; zu Mittag essen; zu Abend essen	What time do you have breakfast/lunch/dinner ?
go to work	/gəʊ tə 'wɜ:k/	arbeiten gehen; zur Arbeit fahren	He goes to work in the evening on Saturdays.
finish work	/fɪnɪʃ 'wɜ:k/	Feierabend machen	I finish work at 6.00 p.m.
get home	/get 'həʊm/	zu Hause sein	What time do you get home in the evening?
go to bed	/gəʊ tə 'bed/	ins Bett gehen	On Saturdays he goes to bed in the afternoon.

DAYS

Monday (n)	/'mʌndeɪ/	Montag	Monday is the first day of the week.
Tuesday (n)	/'tju:zdeɪ/	Dienstag	Tuesday is the second day of the week.
Wednesday (n)	/'wenzdeɪ/	Mittwoch	Wednesday is the third day of the week.
Thursday (n)	/'θɜ:zdeɪ/	Donnerstag	Thursday is the fourth day of the week.
Friday (n)	/'fraɪdeɪ/	Freitag	Friday is the fifth day of the week.
Sunday (n)	/'sʌndeɪ/	Sonntag	Sunday is the last day of the week.
Saturday (n)	/'sætədeɪ/	Samstag; Sonnabend	Saturday is the sixth day of the week.

TIME

What time is it?	/'wʌt 'taɪm ɪzɪt/	Wieviel Uhr ist es?	
	/ɪts (fɔ:) ə'klɒk/	Es ist vier Uhr.	It's (four) o'clock.
	/ɪts ,faɪv pɑ:st 'wʌn/	Es ist fünf nach eins.	It's five past (one).
	/ɪts ,ten pɑ:st 'ten/	Es ist zehn nach zehn.	It's ten past (ten).
	/ɪts ,kwɔ:tə pɑ:st ('faɪv)/	Es ist viertel nach fünf.	It's quarter past (five).
	/ɪts ,twenti pɑ:st 'eɪt/	Es ist zwanzig nach acht.	It's twenty past (eight).
	/ɪts ,twenti ,faɪv pɑ:st 'twelv/	Es ist fünfundzwanzig nach zwölf.	It's twenty-five past (twelve).
	/ɪts ,ha:f pɑ:st 'tu:/	Es ist halb drei.	It's half past (two).
	/ɪts ,twenti ,faɪv tu 'ɪlev(ə)n/	Es ist fünfundzwanzig vor elf.	It's twenty-five to (eleven).
	/ɪts ,twenti tu 'sevən/	Es ist zwanzig vor sieben.	It's twenty to (seven).
	/ɪts ,kwɔ:tə tə 'sɪks/	Es ist viertel vor sechs.	It's quarter to (six).
	/ɪts ,ten tə 'naɪn/		

/Its ,faɪv tə 'θri:/
 /Its (fɔ:) e'rem/ /Its (fɔ:) ɪn
 ðə mɔ:mɪŋ/
 /Its (eɪt) pr'em/ /Its (eɪt) ɪn
 ði: ɪvniŋ/
 /Its ,mɪd'deɪ/
 /Its ,mɪdnait/

Es ist zehn vor neun.
 Es ist fünf vor drei.
 Es ist vier Uhr morgens.
 Es ist acht Uhr abends.
 Es ist Mittag.
 Es ist Mitternacht.

It's ten to (nine).
 It's five to (three).
 It's (4.00) a.m./It's (four) in the morning.
 It's (8.00) p.m./It's (eight) in the evening.
 It's midday.
 It's midnight.

Review B (p. 46)

late (adv)	/leɪt/	spät	I finish work at 1.00 or 2.00 a.m. and get home very late .
airline (n)	/eəlaɪn/	Fluggesellschaft	Aiko works for an airline .
cat (n)	/kæt/	Katze	Anna has a cat . Her name is Smudge.
guitar (n)	/gɪ'tɑ:/	Gitarre	Dan plays the guitar in a big jazz club in New York.
wake up (phr v)	/,weɪk'ʌp/	aufwachen	We wake up early on weekdays.
sleep (v)	/sli:p/	schlafen	After that, I go back to bed and sleep .

Unit 7 (p. 50)

famous (adj)	/feɪməs/	berühmt	There are a lot of famous places to visit in New York.
fantastic (adj)	/fæn'tæstɪk/	fantastisch	There are some fantastic restaurants in China Town.
good (adj)	/gʊd/	gut	The cocktails are very good at the Hudson Hotel.
spectacular (adj)	/spek'tækjʊlə/	spektakulär; atemberaubend	There's a spectacular view of Manhattan from the top of the Empire State Building.
top (adj)	/tɒp/	top; erster,-e,-s; wichtigster, -e,-s	Look at the list of top five things to do in NYC on p. 52.
bar (n)	/bɑ:/	Bar	There are 400 restaurants and bars in SoHo.
beach (n)	/bi:tʃ/	Strand	Is there a beach in your city?
centre (n)	/sentə/	Zentrum	I live in an apartment in the centre of Greenwich village.
church (n)	/tʃɜ:tʃ/	Kirche	Is there a church near your house?

cinema (n)	/ˈsɪnəmə/	Kino
cocktail (n)	/ˈkɒkteɪl/	Cocktail
place (n)	/pleɪs/	Ort
restaurant (n)	/ˈrest(ə)rɒnt/	Restaurant
running track (n)	/ˈrʌnɪŋ ˈtræk/	Laufpfad
show (n)	/ʃəʊ/	Show
sports shop (n)	/ˈspɔ:ts ʃɒp/	Sportgeschäft
street (n)	/stri:t/	Straße
tree (n)	/tri:/	Baum
view (n)	/vju:/	Aussicht; Ausblick
visitor (n)	/ˈvɪzɪtə/	Besucher
zoo (n)	/zu:/	Zoo; Tiergarten
hate (v)	/heɪt/	hassen
love (v)	/lʌv/	lieben
sit (v)	/sɪt/	sitzen
Is there ...?/ Are there ...?	/ɪz ˈðeə/ /ɑ: ˈðeə/	Gibt es ...?
There's .../There are ...	/ðeəz/ /ðeə ˈɑ:/	Es gibt...
over there	/əʊvə ˈðeə/	dort drüben

PLACES IN A CITY

airport (n)	/ˈeəpɔ:t/	Flughafen
bridge (n)	/brɪdʒ/	Brücke
building (n)	/ˈbɪldɪŋ/	Gebäude
lake (n)	/leɪk/	See
museum (n)	/mju:ˈziəm/	Museum
park (n)	/pɑ:k/	Park
river (n)	/ˈrɪvə/	Fluss
square (n)	/skweə/	Platz
station (n)	/ˈsteɪʃ(ə)n/	Bahnhof
statue (n)	/ˈstætju:/	Statue
theatre (n)	/ˈθɪətə/	Theater

Building 2 on p. 55 is a **cinema**.
 The **cocktails** are very good at the Hudson Hotel.
 My favourite **place** in New York City is Central Park.
 There are 400 **restaurants** and bars in SoHo.
 There's a 2.5 kilometre **running track** around the lake in Central Park.
 Go to a **show** on Broadway!
 I work in a **sports shop** near the Chrysler Building.
 What's the name of the **street** where you live?
 There a lot of **trees** in Central Park.
 There's a spectacular **view** of Manhattan from the top of the Empire State Building.
 There are 25 million **visitors** every year to Central Park.
 Is there a **zoo** in Central Park?
 Do you love or **hate** the place where you live?
 Do you **love** or hate the place where you live?
 I love **sitting** near the lake, watching people.
Is there a zoo in your city? **Are there** any bars near here?
There's a zoo in the park. **There are** 400 restaurants and bars in SoHo.
 "Is there a pharmacy near here?" "A pharmacy? Er, yes – **over there.**"

Is there an **airport** in your city?
 The Ponte Vecchio is a famous **bridge** in Italy.
 I work in a sports shop near the Chrysler **Building**.
 I love sitting near the **lake**, watching people.
 Is there a **museum** in your city?
 Central Park is a big **park** in the centre of New York.
 I work in an office near the Hudson **river**.
 Picture 4 on p. 50 shows Times **Square**.
 Picture 2 on p. 50 shows Grand Central **Station** in New York.
 The **Statue** of Liberty is one of the most famous **statues** in the world.
 There are 38 **theatres** on Broadway.

US & UK ENGLISH

ATM (n)	/ˌeɪtiː'em/
cashpoint (n)	/ˈkæʃpɔɪnt/
chemist's (n)	/ˈkemɪsts/
pharmacy (n)	/ˈfɑːməsi/
restroom (n)	/ˈrestru:m/
subway station (n)	/ˈsʌbweɪˌsteɪʃ(ə)n/
toilet (n)	/ˈtɔɪlət/
underground station (n)	/ˈʌndəgraʊndˌsteɪʃ(ə)n/

Geldautomat
Geldautomat
Apotheke
Apotheke
Toilette
U-Bahnstation
Toilette
U-Bahnstation

An **ATM** is the American word for a cashpoint.
 A **cashpoint** is the British word for an ATM.
 A **chemist's** is the British word for a pharmacy.
 A **pharmacy** is the American word for a chemist's.
 A **restroom** is the American word for a toilet.
 A **subway station** is the American word for an underground station.
 A **toilet** is the British word for a restroom.
 An **underground station** is the British word for a subway station.

VERB PHRASES WITH GO

Go down ...	/gəʊ 'daʊn/
Go for a run in ...	/gəʊ fər ə'raʊn ɪn/
Go out in ...	/gəʊ 'aʊt ɪn/
Go to the top of ...	/gəʊ tə ðə 'tɒp əv/
Go to ...	/gəʊ ,tuː/

hinuntergehen
einen Waldlauf machen
ausgehen in
nach ganz oben hinaufgehen
gehen zu

Go down 5th Avenue!
Go for a run in Central Park!
Go out in SoHo!
Go to the top of the Empire State Building!
Go to a show!

Unit 8 (p. 56)

best (adj)	/best/
hot (adj)	/hɒt/
modern (adj)	/ˈmɒdən/
downstairs (adv)	/ˌdaʊn'steəz/
each (determiner)	/i:tʃ/
beer (n)	/bɪə/
birthday (n)	/ˈbɜːθdeɪ/
cup (n)	/kʌp/
cycling (n)	/ˈsaɪklɪŋ/
floor (n)	/flɔː/
front door (n)	/ˌfrʌnt 'dɔː/

bester, -e, -s
heiß
modern
unten
jeder, -e, -s
Bier
Geburtstag
Tasse
Radfahren
Etage
Haustür

Antoine thinks his kitchen is the **best** room in his house.
 Zainab thinks airports are big, ugly and **hot**.
 I love Paris. I don't like **modern** cities.
Downstairs, there's a hall, living room, dining room and kitchen.
 Thousands of tourists visit the house **each** year.
 Would you like a **beer**?
 Today is Samantha's sixth **birthday**.
 Would you like a **cup** of tea?
 Akane likes walking or **cycling**.
 Mr and Mrs Robinson live on the second **floor**.
 Paul's bedroom is above the **front door**.

glass (n)	/glɑ:s/
the Internet (n)	/ði: 'ɪntənət/
mansion (n)	/'mænfən/
famous	/'feɪməs/
number one hit (n)	/'nʌmbə wʌn 'hɪt/
photo (n) (TS)	/'fəʊtəʊ/
tourist (n)	/'tuərɪst/
walking (n)	/'wɔ:kɪŋ/
wall (n) (TS)	/'wɔ:l/
water (n)	/'wɔ:tə/
sit down (phr v)	/'sɪt 'daʊn/
above (prep)	/'əʊəv/
imagine (v)	/'ɪmædʒɪn/
offer (v)	/'ɒfə/
think (v)	/'θɪŋk/
write (v)	/'raɪt/
Come in!	/'kʌm 'ɪn/
do your shopping	/'du: jɔ: 'ʃɒpɪŋ/
Happy birthday!	/'hæpɪ 'bɜ:θdeɪ/
He's/She's out.	/'hi:z/'ʃi:z 'aʊt/
Is she/he in?	/'ɪz 'ʃi:/'hi: 'ɪn/
Would you like ...?	/'wʊd ju: laɪk/

ROOMS

bathroom (n)	/'bɑ:θru:m/
bedroom (n)	/'bedru:m/
dining room (n)	/'daɪnɪŋ ,ru:m/
hall (n)	/'hɔ:l/
kitchen (n)	/'kɪtʃən/
living room (n)	/'lɪvɪŋ ,ru:m/
toilet (n)	/'tɔɪlət/

Glas	
das Internet	
Schloss; Herrenhaus	
berühmt	
Nummer-Eins-Hit	
Foto	
Tourist(in)	
Gehen; Wandern	
Wand	
Wasser	
sich setzen	
über	
sich vorstellen	
anbieten	
denken über; halten von	
schreiben	
Komm rein.	
Einkäufe machen	
Herzlichen Glückwunsch zum	
Geburtstag	
Er/Sie ist nicht da.	
Ist sie/er da?	
Möchtest du/Möchten Sie...?	

Badezimmer	
Schlafzimmer	
Esszimmer	
Flur; Diele; Eingangshalle	
Küche	
Wohnzimmer	
Toilette	

Would you like a glass of cola?
I do my shopping on the Internet .
Paul lives in a mansion in the USA.
There are a lot of famous places to visit
<i>Love Me Do</i> was the Beatles' first number one hit .
There's a photo of Paul playing his guitar.
Thousands of tourists visit the house each year.
Akane likes walking or cycling.
On the walls are photos of the family.
Would you like a glass of water ?
" Sit down , Bryan." "Thanks."
Paul's bedroom is above the front door.
Can you imagine dinner with the McCartney family in this room?
What does Mrs Gregg offer Bryan?
What do you think of your city?
The Beatles wrote their first number one hit in Paul's house.
Hello, Bryan. Come in .
I do my shopping on the Internet.
Today is Samantha's sixth birthday . Happy Birthday , Samantha!
"Where's Jo?" " Jo's out ."
" Is Jo in ?" "No, she's out."
Would you like a cup of tea?

FURNITURE

armchair (n)	/ɑ:mtʃeə/
bath (n)	/bɑ:θ/
bed (n)	/bed/
carpet (n)	/kɑ:pɪt/
chair (n)	/tʃeə/
cooker (n)	/kʊkə/
lamp (n)	/læmp/
shower (n)	/ʃaʊə/
sink (n)	/sɪŋk/
sofa (n)	/səʊfə/
table (n)	/teɪb(ə)l/
television (n)	/telɪ'vɪʒ(ə)n/
toilet (n)	/tɔɪlət/
washing machine (n)	/wɒʃɪŋ məʃi:n/

ORDINAL NUMBERS

first (1 st)	/fɜ:st/
second (2 nd)	/sekənd/
third (3 rd)	/θɜ:d/
fourth (4 th)	/fɔ:θ/
fifth (5 th)	/fɪfθ/
sixth (6 th)	/sɪksθ/
seventh (7 th)	/sevənθ/
eighth (8 th)	/eɪtθ/
ninth (9 th)	/naɪnθ/
tenth (10 th)	/tenθ/

Sessel
Bad; Badewanne
Bett
Teppich
Stuhl
Herd
Lampe
Dusche
Spülbecken
Sofa
Tisch
Fernseher
Toilette
Waschmaschine

erster, -e, -s
zweiter, -e, -s
dritter, -e, -s
vierter, -e, -s
fünfter, -e, -s
sechster, -e, -s
siebter, -e, -s
achter, -e, -s
neunter, -e, -s
zehnter, -e, -s

There's an **armchair** in the living room.
In the bathroom, there's a **bath** but there isn't a shower.
How many **beds** are there in Paul's bedroom?
Is there a **carpet** in the living room?
How many **chairs** are there in the dining room?
There's a **cooker** in the kitchen.
There's a **lamp** in the living room.
In the bathroom, there's a bath but there isn't a **shower**.
There's a **sink** in the kitchen.
There's an armchair and a **sofa** in the living room.
There's a **table** and six chairs in the dining room.
There's a **television** in the living room – one of the first.
Is the **toilet** in the bathroom?
There's a **washing machine** in the kitchen.

Unit 9 (p. 62)

delicious (adj)	/drɪʃəs/
healthy (adj)	/heɪθi/
large (adj)	/lɑ:dʒ/
medium (adj)	/mi:diəm/
possible (adj)	/pɒsəb(ə)l/
body (n)	/bɒdi/
diet (n)	/daɪət/
dish (n)	/dɪʃ/
meal (n)	/mi:l/
snack (n)	/snæk/
street food (n)	/stri:t ˌfu:d/
cook (v)	/kʊk/
lose (v)	/lu:z/
spend (v)	/spend/
start (v)	/stɑ:t/
Anything else?	/ˌeniθɪŋ ˈels/
at home	/ət ˈhəʊm/
every day/week etc	/ˌevri ˈdeɪ/wi:k/
Here you are.	/hɪə ju: ˌɑ:/
How often ...?	/haʊ ˈɒf(ə)n/
What about you?	/wɒt əbaʊt ˈju:/

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

always	/ɔ:lweɪz/
never	/nevə/
not usually	/nɒt ˈju:ʒʊəli/
sometimes	/sʌmtaɪmz/
usually	/ju:ʒʊəli/

lecker
gesund
groß
mittel; mittelgroß
möglich
Körper
Diät
Gericht
Mahlzeit
Imbiss; eine Kleinigkeit zu essen
Essen auf der Straße
kochen
verlieren
ausgeben
anfangen
Sonst noch etwas?
zu Hause
jeden Tag/jede Woche
Bitte schön.
Wie oft...?
Wie ist es mit dir/Ihnen?

Mike thinks Thai street food is **delicious**.
I can have three **healthy** meals for \$4 a day.
"Can I have a cappuccino, please?" "Small, medium or **large**."
Can I have a **medium** Americano with sugar?
It's **possible** to eat all your favourite things and lose one kilo a week.
Women – do you want to have a **body** like Halle Berry?
With the 3-hour **diet**, you have a small meal or snack every three hours.
"Pad Thai" is Mike's favourite **dish**.
The main **meals** of the day are breakfast, lunch and dinner.
You can have milk and chocolate for **Snack A**.
I love Thai **street food** – it's cheap and delicious.
He never **cooks** at home.
It's possible to eat all your favourite things and **lose** one kilo a week.
Mike doesn't usually **spend** more than \$4 a day.
I **start** breakfast with fresh fruit.
"**Anything else**?" "Yes. Can I have a medium Americano?"
Mike never cooks **at home**.
"How often do you drink coffee?" "**Every day**."
"That's \$7.25, please." "**Here you are**." "Thank you."
"**How often** do you drink coffee?" "Every day."
"I have tea for breakfast. **What about you**?" "I have orange juice."

immer
nie; niemals
normalerweise nicht
manchmal
normalerweise

I **always** have noodles for dinner.
Mike **never** cooks at home.
He doesn't **usually** spend more than \$4 a day.
He **sometimes** has a cup of coffee for breakfast.
I **usually** drink Chang beer.

DRINKS

Americano (n)	/əˌmerɪˈkɑːnəʊ/
beer (n)	/bɪə/
cappuccino (n)	/ˌkæpəˈtʃiːnəʊ/
coffee (n)	/'kɒfi/
cola (n)	/'kəʊlə/
espresso (n)	/esˈpresəʊ/
hot chocolate (n)	/hɒt ˈtʃɒklət/
iced coffee (n)	/aɪst ˈkɒfi/
iced tea (n)	/aɪst ˈtiː/
milk (n)	/mɪlk/
orange juice (n)	/'ɒrɪndʒ ˌdʒuːs/
tea (n)	/tiː/
water (n)	/'wɔːtə/

FOOD

biscuits (n pl)	/'bɪskɪts/
bread (n)	/bred/
cake (n)	/keɪk/
cereal (n)	/'sɪəriəl/
chips (n pl)	/tʃɪps/
chocolate (n)	/'tʃɒklət/
eggs (n)	/egz/
(fresh) fruit (n)	/(fref) fru:t/
green beans (n pl)	/ˌɡriːn ˈbiːnz/
hamburger (n)	/'hæmbɜːɡə/
ice cream (n)	/aɪs ˈkriːm/
meat (n)	/mi:t/
noodles (n pl)	/'nuːd(ə)lz/
papaya (n)	/'pəˈpaɪə/
pineapple (n)	/'paɪnæp(ə)l/
potatoes (n pl)	/'pəʊteɪtəʊz/
rice (n)	/raɪs/

Americano
Bier
Cappuccino
Kaffee
Cola
Espresso
heiße Schokolade
Eiskaffee
Eistee
Milch
Orangensaft
Tee
Wasser

Kekse
Brot
Kuchen
Zerealie; (Getreideprodukte)
Pommes frites
Schokolade
Eier
frisches Obst
grüne Bohnen
Hamburger
Eiskrem
Fleisch
Nudeln
Papaya
Ananas
Kartoffeln
Reis

A medium **Americano** with sugar, please.
 Mike usually drinks Chang **beer**.
 "Can I have a **cappuccino**, please?" "Small, medium or large."
 He sometimes has a cup of **coffee** for breakfast.
 "How often do you drink **cola**?" "Never."
 An **espresso** is a strong black coffee.
 A large **hot chocolate**, please.
Iced coffee is very cold coffee.
Iced tea is very cold tea.
 You can have **milk** and chocolate for Snack A.
 I always have **orange juice** for breakfast.
 "Do you drink **tea** or coffee for breakfast?" "**Tea.**"
 Mike usually drinks **water** for breakfast.

You can have tea and **biscuits** for Snack B.
 Do you have **bread** with your meals?
 You can have **cake** for Snack C.
 "How often do you eat **cereal**?" "Every day."
 Do you want **chips** or beans?
 You can have milk and **chocolate** for Snack A.
 I never have **eggs** for breakfast.
 Mike starts breakfast with **fresh fruit** – pineapple, watermelon or papaya.
 I sometimes have **green beans** for dinner.
 "How often do you eat **hamburgers**?" "Never."
 On the 3-hour diet you can have **ice cream** for dinner.
 Do you prefer fish or **meat**?
 I always have **noodles** for dinner.
 I start breakfast with fresh fruit – pineapple, watermelon or **papaya**.
 He starts breakfast with fresh fruit – **pineapple**, watermelon or papaya.
 On the 3-hour diet you can have **potatoes** for dinner.
 He has **rice** and eggs or **rice** and meat for lunch.

salad (n)	/sæləd/	Salat	Salad is a healthy food.
sandwich (n)	/sæn(d)wɪdʒ/	Sandwich	I have sandwiches for lunch every day.
soup (n)	/su:p/	Suppe	Thai soup is very good.
sugar (v)	/fʊgə/	Zucker	Can I have a medium Americano with sugar ?
watermelon (n)	/wɔ:tə,melən/	Wassermelone	He starts breakfast with fresh fruit – pineapple, watermelon or papaya.

MEALS

breakfast (n)	/brekfest/	Frühstück	I usually have orange juice for breakfast .
dinner (n)	/dɪnə/	Abendessen; (Mittagessen)	On the 3-hour diet you can have meat and green beans for dinner .
lunch (n)	/lʌntʃ/	Mittagessen	I sometimes cook lunch on Sundays.

Review C (p. 68)

accommodation (n)	/ə,kɒmə'deɪʃn/	Unterkunft	"What type of accommodation do you want?" "An apartment."
apple (n)	/æpl/	Apfel	How often do you eat apples ?
area (n)	/eəriə/	Viertel; Gegend	"Which area do you want to live in?" "In the centre."
banana (n)	/bə'nɑ:nə/	Banane	I sometimes have a banana for breakfast.
cheese (n)	/tʃi:z/	Käse	"Do you like cheese ?" "Yes, I love it."
dream home (n)	/,dri:m 'həʊm/	Traumwohnung	My dream home is a sixth-floor apartment in the centre of Paris.
location (n) (TS)	/ləʊ'keɪʃn/	Lage	The apartment is in a fantastic location .
place (n) (TS)	/pleɪs/	hier: Wohnung	I think I have a place for you – a third-floor apartment in Manhattan.
townhouse (n)	/taʊn,haʊs/	Stadthaus; Haus in der Stadt	I live in a townhouse in Greenwich Village in the centre of New York.

Unit 10 (p. 72)

traditional (adj)	/trə'dɪʃ(ə)nəl/	traditionell	It's fiesta so they're wearing traditional clothes.
carnival (n)	/kɑ:nɪv(ə)l/	Karneval	They're wearing costumes for the Venice carnival .
costume (n)	/kɒstjʊ:m/	Kostüm	They're wearing costumes for the Venice carnival.
fiesta (n)	/fi:'estə/	Fiesta	They're dancing and enjoying the sunshine at the fiesta .

parasol (n)	/ˈpærəsəl/
policeman (n)	/pəˈliːsmən/
receptionist (n)	/rɪˈsepʃ(ə)nɪst/
sunshine (n)	/ˈsʌnʃaɪn/
uniform (n)	/ˈjuːnɪfɔːm/
look for (phr v)	/ˈlʊk ˈfɔː/
try on (phr v)	/ˈtraɪ ˈɒn/
buy (v)	/baɪ/
call (v)	/kɔːl/
dance (v)	/dɑːns/
enjoy (v)	/ɪnˈdʒɔɪ/
wear (v)	/weə/
Can I help you?	/kæn aɪ ˈhelp juː/
listen to music	/ˈlɪsən tə ˈmjuːzɪk/
What size ...?	/ˈwɒt ˈsaɪz/

CLOTHES

boots (n pl)	/ˈbuːts/
dress (n)	/dres/
hat (n)	/hæt/
jacket (n)	/ˈdʒækɪt/
jeans (n pl)	/dʒiːnz/
kimono (n)	/kɪˈmɒnəʊ/
shirt (n)	/ʃɜːt/
shoes (n pl)	/ʃuːz/
skirt (n)	/skɜːt/
suit (n)	/suːt/
tie (n)	/taɪ/
top (n)	/tɒp/
trainers (n pl)	/ˈtreɪnəz/
trousers (n pl)	/ˈtraʊzəz/
T-shirt (n)	/tiːʃɜːt/

Sonnenschirm
Polizist
Empfangsdame
Sonnenschein
Uniform
suchen
anprobieren
kaufen
anrufen
tanzen
genießen
tragen
Kann ich Ihnen behilflich sein?
sich Musik anhören
Welche Größe...?

Stiefel
Kleid
Hut
Jacke; Jackett
Jeans
Kimono
Hemd
Schuhe
Rock
Anzug
Krawatte
Top
Turnschuhe
Hose
T-Shirt

Yuko is holding a **parasol**.
 Paolo is a **policeman** so he wears a uniform for work.
 Lola and Ana are **receptionists** in a hotel in Marbella.
 They're dancing and enjoying the **sunshine** at the fiesta.
 Paolo is a policeman so he wears a **uniform** for work.
 I'm **looking for** a dress for my wife.
 Can I **try on** these clothes?
 Is Kate **buying** fish for dinner?
 A woman is **calling** her husband from her office.
 Lola and Ana are **dancing** at the fiesta.
 They're **enjoying** the sunshine.
 They always **wear** blue skirts and white tops for work.
 "Can I help you?" "Yes, I'm looking for a dress."
 "What are you doing?" "I'm **listening to music**."
 "What size is she?" "I think she's medium."

Kate is wearing red **boots**.
 Jasmine is wearing a red **dress**.
 Kate is wearing a blue **hat**.
 Leon is wearing a black **jacket**.
 "Is Yuko wearing **jeans**?" "No, she isn't."
 Yuko is wearing a **kimono** and holding a parasol.
 Jason is wearing a white **shirt**.
 Leon and Jasmine are wearing black **shoes**.
 Kate is wearing a brown **skirt**.
 Jason is wearing a grey **suit**.
 Jason is wearing an orange **tie**.
 Kate is wearing a green **top**.
 Jason is wearing black and white **trainers**.
 Leon is wearing blue **trousers**.
 Leon is wearing a yellow **T-shirt**.

VERB PHRASES

do your homework/ the housework/the washing	/ˌduː ɟɔː ˈhəʊmwɜːk/ðə ˈhəʊswɜːk/ðə ˈwɒʃɪŋ/	Hausaufgaben/Hausarbeit/ Wäsche machen	“What are you doing?” “I’m doing my homework. ” “Good boy.”
make coffee/dinner/a phone call	/ˌmeɪk ˈkɒfi/dɪnə/ə ˈfəʊn ˌkɔːl/	Kaffee kochen/Essen zubereiten/anrufen	“What are you doing, Dad?” “I’m making dinner. ”
play football/the piano	/ˌpleɪ ˈfʊtbɔːl/ðə piˈænəʊ/	Fußball/Klavier spielen	“Do you play the piano? ” “Yes, I do.”
read a book/an email/a newspaper	/ˌriːd ə ˈbʊk/ən ˈiːmeɪl/ə ˈnjuːzpeɪpə/	Buch/Email/Zeitung lesen	Don says he’s making dinner but he’s reading the newspaper.

Unit 11 (p. 78)

famous (adj) (TS)	/ˈfeɪməs/	berühmt	What famous words did Neil Armstrong say?
giant (adj) (TS)	/dʒaɪənt/	Riesen-	“That’s one small step for man, but one giant leap for mankind.”
historic (adj) (TS)	/hɪˈstɔːrɪk/	historisch	Five hundred million people watched the historic event on television.
next (adj) (TS)	/nekst/	nächster, -e, -s	Our next event is Live 8.
quiet (adj)	/kwaɪət/	ruhig	Japanese people are usually quiet but we were very excited.
sunny (adj)	/ˈsʌni/	sonnig	“Was it sunny yesterday?” “No, it wasn’t.”
tragic (adj) (TS)	/ˈtrædʒɪk/	tragisch	The death of Princess Diana was a tragic event.
arts centre (n)	/ɑːts ˌsentə/	Kulturzentrum	What events are on at the Arts Centre?
band (n)	/bænd/	Band	The bands at the concert were great.
box office (n)	/ˈbɒks ˌɒfɪs/	Kartenvorverkauf	“Hello, Box Office. ” “Oh, hello. I’d like to buy tickets for <i>Shrek</i> , please.”
cash (n)	/kæʃ/	Bargeld	Does the woman want to pay by cash or credit card?
cheque (n)	/tʃek/	Scheck	Does the woman want to pay by cash, cheque or credit card?
concert (n)	/ˈkɒnsət/	Konzert	The concert was in Red Square, near the Kremlin.
credit card (n)	/ˈkredɪt ˌkɑːd/	Kreditkarte	She wants to pay by credit card.
death (n) (TS)	/deθ/	Tod	The death of Princess Diana was a tragic event.
expiry date (n)	/ɪkˈspʌəri ˌdeɪt/	Ablauf-, Verfallsdatum	“Can I have the expiry date? ” “January 2012.”
event (n)	/ɪˈvent/	Veranstaltung	What events are on at the Arts Centre?
football match (n)	/ˈfʊtbɔːl ˌmætʃ/	Fußballspiel	Our first event is an important football match.
funeral (n) (TS)	/ˈfjuːn(ə)rəl/	Beerdigung	Two and a half billion people watched her funeral on television.
leap (n) (TS)	/liːp/	Sprung	“That’s one small step for man, but one giant leap for mankind.”

mankind (n) (TS)	/mə'nkaɪnd/
month (n)	/mʌnθ/
moon (n) (TS)	/mu:n/
nightclub (n)	/naɪtklʌb/
party (n)	/'pɑ:ti/
penalty (n) (TS)	/'penəlti/
political message (n)	/'pɒlɪtɪk(ə)l 'mesɪdʒ/
rock music (n)	/'rɒk ,mju:zɪk/
secondary school (n)	/'sekəndri ,sku:l/
ticket (n)	/'tɪkɪt/
town (n)	/'taʊn/
wedding (n)	/'wedɪŋ/
week (n)	/'wi:k/
year (n)	/'jɪə/
be born (v)	/'bi 'bɔ:n/
cry (v)	/'kraɪ/
land (v) (TS)	/'lænd/
pay (v)	/'peɪ/

COMMON ADJECTIVES

amazing (adj)	/'əmeɪzɪŋ/
awful (adj)	/'ɔ:f(ə)l/
boring (adj)	/'bɔ:rɪŋ/
brilliant (adj)	/'brɪljənt/
excellent (adj)	/'eksələnt/
excited (adj)	/'ɪksaɪtɪd/
great (adj)	/'greɪt/
happy (adj)	/'hæpi/
important (adj)	/'ɪm'pɔ:tənt/
lucky: be ... (adj)	/'lʌki/
terrible (adj)	/'terəbl/
wonderful (adj)	/'wʌndəf(ə)l/

Menschheit
Monat
Monday
Nachtklub
Party; Feier; Fest
Elfmeter
politische Botschaft
Rockmusik
Sekundarstufe
Karte
Stadt
Hochzeit
Woche
Jahr
geboren sein
weinen
landen
zahlen

erstaunlich; fantastisch
schrecklich
langweilig
brilliant; großartig
ausgezeichnet
aufgeregt
großartig
froh
wichtig
Glück haben
furchtbar
wunderbar

"That's one small step for man, but one giant leap for **mankind**."

There are twelve **months** in a year.

Were you born when the first man landed on the **moon**?

I was at a **nightclub** last night.

I was at a **party** last weekend.

France lost the match on **penalties**.

The music was great but the **political message** was more important.

Gary thinks that Brian Wilson is the Mozart of **rock music**.

Were you at **secondary school** in 2002?

I'd like to buy **tickets** for *Shrek*, please.

"Were you and your friends in **town** yesterday?" "No, we weren't."

I was at a **wedding** last month.

Last **week** I was at a restaurant.

The concert in London last **year** was wonderful.

"**Was** your mother **born** before 1963?" "Yes, she was."

Robbie Williams and Madonna were brilliant. I **cried**.

Were you born when the first man **landed** on the moon?

"How would you like to **pay**?" "By credit card."

The concert was **amazing** – we were very excited.

The musicians were boring and the concert was **awful**.

The musicians were **boring** and the concert was awful.

Robbie Williams and Madonna were **brilliant**. I cried.

The music was **excellent** and it was really hot.

Japanese people are usually quiet but we were very **excited**.

The bands were **great** and Brian Wilson was fantastic.

The concert was great and I was **happy** to be there.

The music was great but the political message was more **important**.

Live 8 was amazing. I was **lucky** to have a ticket.

Elton John was **terrible** but Madonna was brilliant.

The concert was so **wonderful** I cried!

MONTHS

January (n)	/ˈdʒænjuəri/	Januar
February (n)	/ˈfebruəri/	Februar
March (n)	/mɑːtʃ/	März
April (n)	/ˈeɪprəl/	April
May (n)	/meɪ/	Mai
June (n)	/dʒuːn/	Juni
July (n)	/dʒʊˈlaɪ/	Juli
August (n)	/ˈɔːɡəst/	August
September (n)	/sepˈtembəl/	September
October (n)	/ɒkˈtəʊbəl/	Oktober
November (n)	/nəvˈembəl/	November
December (n)	/dɪˈsembəl/	Dezember

January is the first month of the year.
February is the second month of the year.
March is the third month of the year.
April is the fourth month of the year.
May is the fifth month of the year.
June is the sixth month of the year.
July is the seventh month of the year.
August is the eighth month of the year.
September is the ninth month of the year.
October is the tenth month of the year.
November is the eleventh month of the year.
December is the twelfth month of the year.

Unit 12 (p. 84)

deaf (adj)	/def/	taub
poor (adj)	/pɔː/	arm
professional (adj)	/prəˈfeʃ(ə)nəl/	Profi-
simple (adj)	/ˈsɪmp(ə)l/	einfach
again (adv)	/əˈɡeɪn/	wieder
finally (adv)	/ˈfɑːnəli/	schließlich
last (adv)	/lɑːst/	als letzter
later (adv)	/ˈleɪtə/	später
animal (n)	/ˈænɪm(ə)l/	Tier
bicycle (n)	/ˈbaɪsɪk(ə)l/	Fahrrad
cancer (n)	/ˈkænsəl/	Krebs
chemotherapy (n)	/ˌkiːməʊˈθerəpi/	Chemotherapie
cyclist (n)	/ˈsaɪklist/	Radrennfahrer
driving test (n)	/ˈdraɪvɪŋ ˌtest/	Führerscheinprüfung
exam (n)	/ɪɡˈzæm/	Prüfung

Beethoven went **deaf** but he wrote wonderful music.
 Mother Teresa gave all her time and love to **poor** people.
 In 1992 Lance Armstrong became a **professional** cyclist.
 Mother Teresa lived a very **simple** life.
 In 1998 he started racing **again**.
Finally, he recovered from cancer.
 He lost his first important race – he finished **last!**
Later, he started the Lance Armstrong Foundation.
 Leonardo da Vinci was a vegetarian who loved **animals**.
 He got his first **bicycle** in 1978.
 He wanted to help other people with **cancer**.
 He had two operations and **chemotherapy**.
 In 1992 Lance Armstrong became a professional **cyclist**.
 “Are you OK?” “No. It’s my **driving test** today.”
 Good Luck in your **exam!**

expedition (n)	/ˌɛkspəˈdɪʃ(ə)n/	Expedition	Ferdinand Magellan was the leader of the expedition .
explorer (n)	/ɪkˈsplɔːrə/	Forscher(in)	Juan Sebastián Elcano was a Spanish explorer .
genius (n)	/ˈdʒiːniəs/	Genie	Leonardo da Vinci was a genius .
helicopter (n)	/ˈhelɪkɒptə/	Hubschrauber	Da Vinci designed the first helicopter .
high school (n)	/ˈhaɪ ˌskuːl/	Sekundarschule; Gymnasium	He graduated from high school in 1988.
king (n)	/kɪŋ/	König	The king of Spain sent an expedition to find a route to the East.
leader (n)	/ˈliːdə/	Anführer	Ferdinand Magellan was the leader of the expedition.
love (n)	/lʌv/	Liebe	Mother Teresa gave all her time and love to poor people.
operation (n)	/ˌɒpəˈreɪʃ(ə)n/	Operation	Lance Armstrong had two operations and chemotherapy.
race (n)	/reɪs/	Rennen	After that he won many important races .
relationship (n)	/rɪˌleɪʃ(ə)nʃɪp/	Beziehung	In 2004 he started a new relationship with Sheryl Crowe.
route (n)	/ruːt/	Route; Weg	The king of Spain sent an expedition to find a route to the East.
sporting hero (n)	/ˌspɔːtɪŋ ˈhɪərəʊ/	sportliche Heldenfigur: Sportidol	Who is your sporting hero ?
team (n)	/tiːm/	Mannschaft	He joined the US Olympic team in 1998.
vegetarian (n)	/ˌvedʒəˈteəriən/	Vegetarier	Leonardo was a vegetarian who loved animals.
voyage (n)	/ˈvɔɪdʒ/	(See)reise	In 1522 he completed the first voyage round the world.
wedding anniversary (n)	/ˈwedɪŋ ˌæniˌvɜːs(ə)ri/	Hochzeitstag	We sent them a card for their wedding anniversary .
become (v)	/brɪˈkʌm/	werden	In 1992 he became a professional cyclist.
design (v)	/dɪˈzaɪn/	entwerfen	He painted the Mona Lisa and designed the first helicopter.
die (v)	/daɪ/	sterben	Magellan died in the Philippines.
finish (v)	/fɪnɪʃ/	ins Ziel kommen	He finished last in his first important race.
graduate (v)	/ˈɡrædʒuˌeɪt/	Schulabschluss machen	Lance Armstrong graduated from high school in 1988.
help (v)	/help/	helfen	He started the Lance Armstrong Foundations and helped other people with cancer.
paint (v)	/peɪnt/	malen	He painted the Mona Lisa and designed the first helicopter.
plan (v)	/plæn/	planen	Yesterday I planned a holiday.
recover (v)	/rɪˈkʌvə/	sich erholen	Finally, he recovered from cancer.
remarry (v)	/rɪˈmæri/	wieder heiraten	His mother remarried when he was three years old.
retire (v)	/rɪˈtaɪə/	aufgeben; sich zurückziehen	He won the Tour de France for the seventh time in 2005 and then retired .
separate (v)	/ˈsepəˌreɪt/	sich trennen	Sheryl Crowe and Lance Armstrong separated in 2006.
be engaged	/ˈbiː ɪnˈɡeɪdʒd/	verlobt sein	"Look! I'm engaged ." "Congratulations! When's the wedding?"
Congratulations!	/kənˌɡrætʃʊˈleɪʃ(ə)nz/	Glückwunsch!	"I passed my exam." " Congratulations! "

get divorced /,get dɪ'vɔ:st/
 get married /,get 'mæɪɪd/
 Good Luck! /gʊd 'lʌk/
 Happy New Year! /,hæpi nju: 'jɪə/
 pass an exam /,pɑ:s ən ɪg'zæm/

sich scheiden lassen
 heiraten
 Viel Glück!
 Frohes Neues Jahr!
 eine Prüfung bestehen

After four years, Armstrong and his wife **got divorced**.
 In 1997 he **got married** to Kristin Richard.
Good Luck in your exam!
 On 1st January people wish each other **Happy New Year!**
 Congratulations! You **passed your exam**.

SPORTS

(play) basketball (n) /,(pleɪ) 'bɑ:skɪt,bɔ:l/
 (go) cycling (n) /,(gəʊ) 'saɪklɪŋ/
 (play) football (n) /,(pleɪ) 'fʊtbɔ:l/
 (play) golf (n) /,(pleɪ) gɒlf/
 (go) sailing (n) /,(gəʊ) 'deɪlɪŋ/
 (play) tennis (n) /,(pleɪ) 'tenɪs/

Basketball spielen
 Rad fahren
 Fußball spielen
 Golf spielen
 segeln (gehen)
 Tennis spielen

How often do you **play basketball**?
 How often do you **go cycling**?
 We **play football** every week at school.
 My dad often **plays golf**.
 We sometimes **go sailing**.
 I love **playing tennis**.

Review D (p. 90)

hard (adj) (TS) /hɑ:d/
 best friend (n) /,best 'frend/
 farm (n) /fɑ:m/
 free time (n) /,fri: 'taɪm/
 money (n) (TS) /'mʌni/
 phonecall (n) /'fəʊnkɔ:l/
 village (n) (TS) /'vɪlɪdʒ/
 do the housework /,du: də 'haʊswɜ:k/

hart
 beste(r) Freund(in)
 Bauernhof
 Freizeit
 Geld
 Anruf
 Dorf
 die Hausarbeit machen

My father was a farmer, and life was **hard**.
 What's your **best friend's** name?
 When I graduated from school I started work on the **farm**.
 Do you read books in your **free time**?
 My parents were very poor – they had no **money**.
 How many **phonecalls** do you make in a day?
 Lily was born in a little house in a **village** near Dublin.
 How often do you **do the housework**?

Unit 13 (p. 94)

charity (n)	/ˈtʃærəti/	die Wohlfahrt; karitative Zwecke	After the trip Ewan and Charlie sold their motorbikes for charity .
information (n)	/ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃ(ə)n/	Information	Can I have some information about the next train to Paris, please?
journey (n)	/ˈdʒɜːni/	Reise	In Siberia there were no roads for part of the journey .
motel (n)	/məʊˈtel/	Motel	At night they camped or stayed in motels .
platform (n)	/ˈplætfɔːm/	Bahnsteig; Gleis	The train goes from platform number 12.
project (n)	/ˈprɒdʒekt/	Projekt	They visited UNICEF projects in Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Mongolia.
road (n)	/rəʊd/	Straße	In Siberia there were no roads for part of the journey.
star (n)	/stɑː/	Star	Ewan and Charlie are Hollywood stars .
ticket office (n)	/ˈtɪkɪt ˌɒfɪs/	Fahrkartenschalter	"Can I buy a ticket, please?" "Yes, over there at the ticket office , sir."
trip (n)	/trɪp/	Reise	After the trip Ewan and Charlie sold their motorbikes for charity.
through (prep)	/θruː/	durch	They travelled through central Europe, Russia and Canada.
leave (v) (past participle left)	/liːv/	verlassen	They left London on 14 th April.
travel (v)	/ˈtrævl/	reisen; fahren	They travelled 933 kilometres by train in Siberia.
the end of	/ðɪː ˈend əv/	Ende	From mid-April to the end of July 2004, they went from London to New York by motorbike.
for life	/fə ˈlaɪf/	lebenslang	They met a lot of children there and made friends for life .
mid-April/mid-February etc	/ˌmɪdˈeɪprəl/ˌmɪdˈfebruəri/	Mitte April/Mitte Februar	From mid-April to the end of July 2004, they went from London to New York by motorbike.
a week/two months/ four years ago	/ə ˈwiːk/tuː ˈmʌnθs/fɔː ˈjɪəz əgəʊ/	vor einer Woche/zwei Monaten/vier Jahren	"When was the last time you travelled by taxi?" " Two days ago ."

HOLIDAYS

bar (n)	/bɑː/	Bar	We drank beer at a bar near the beach.
beach (n)	/biːtʃ/	Strand	We went to the beach every day.
disco (n)	/ˈdɪskəʊ/	Disko	Do you like going to discos when you're on holiday?
go clubbing	/gəʊ ˈklʌbɪŋ/	Nachtklubs besuchen	"What did you do on holiday?" "We swam and went clubbing ."
hotel (n)	/həʊˈtel/	Hotel	We went to Ibiza because the hotel was cheap.
mountain (n)	/ˈmaʊntɪn/	Berg	We went skiing in the mountains .

restaurant (n)	/ˈrest(ə)rɒnt/	Restaurant	Was the food in the restaurants good?
shark (n)	/ʃɑ:k/	Hai	One day we went swimming with sharks .
shop (n)	/ʃɒp/	Geschäft; Laden	The shops in Paris are fantastic.
sightseeing (n)	/ˈsaɪtˌsi:ɪŋ/	Besichtigungen; Sightseeing	Sightseeing is visiting monuments and famous places.
sports (n pl)	/spɔ:ts/	Sport	I like playing sports on holiday.
sunbathing (n)	/ˈsʌnbetɪŋ/	in der Sonne liegen; Sonnenbaden	We like sunbathing on the beach.
swimming pool (n)	/ˈswɪmɪŋ ˌpu:l/	Schwimmbad	There was a fantastic swimming pool at the hotel.
weather (n)	/ˈweðə/	Wetter	What was the weather like?

TRAVEL PHRASES

by air	/ˌbaɪ ˈeə/	mit dem Flugzeug	"How did you travel to Ibiza?" " By air. "
by bicycle	/ˌbaɪ ˈbaɪsɪk(ə)l/	auf dem Fahrrad	A lot of students go by bicycle to college.
by boat	/ˌbaɪ ˈbəʊt/	mit dem Schiff	Robin Knox-Johnston went round the world by boat .
by bus	/ˌbaɪ ˈbʌs/	mit dem Bus	We went by bus to the train station.
by car	/ˌbaɪ ˈkɑ:/	mit dem Auto	"How do you go to work?" " By car. "
on foot	/ɒn ˈfʊt/	zu Fuß	If you go somewhere on foot , you walk there.
by motorbike	/ˌbaɪ ˈməʊtəbaɪk/	auf dem Motorrad	Ewan and Charlie travelled by motorbike .
by train	/ˌbaɪ ˈtreɪn/	mit der Bahn; mit dem Zug	They travelled by train in Siberia.

Unit 14 (p. 100)

left (adj) (TS)	/left/	linker, -e, -s	Touch your left arm.
right (adj) (TS)	/raɪt/	rechter, -e, -s	Touch your right foot.
acrobat (n)	/ˈækrəˌbæt/	Akrobat(in)	The acrobats , the Kenyan Boys, are from Africa.
alphabet (n)	/ˈælfəˌbet/	Alphabet	There are 26 letters in the English alphabet .
aspirin (n)	/ˈæsprɪn/	Aspirin	"I have a headache." "Take an aspirin. "
cat (n)	/kæt/	Katze	Cats can see in the dark.
circus (n)	/ˈsɜ:kəs/	Zirkus	Nell Gifford started her family circus in 2000.
clown (n)	/klaʊn/	Clown	Tweedy is a modern clown – children and adults love him.
dancer (n)	/ˈdɑ:nsə/	Tänzer(in)	Nancy is a dancer and performer.

dark: in the ... (adv)	/ðə 'dɑ:k/	im Dunkeln
dentist (n)	/ˈdentɪst/	Zahnarzt/Zahnärztin
distance (n)	/ˈdɪstəns/	Entfernung
elephant (n)	/ˈelɪfənt/	Elefant
horse (n)	/hɔ:s/	Pferd
letter (n)	/ˈletə/	Buchstabe
lion (n)	/ˈlaɪən/	Löwe
omelette (n)	/ˈɒmlət/	Omelett
owner (n)	/ˈəʊnə/	Eigentümer(in)
performer (n)	/pəˈfɔ:mə/	Artist(in); Künstler(in)
ring-master (n)	/rɪŋ,mɑ:stə/	Zirkusdirektor
state (n)	/steɪt/	Staat
string (n)	/strɪŋ/	Saite
strongman (n)	/ˈstrɒŋmæn/	starker Mann
trick (n)	/trɪk/	Kunststück
violin (n)	/ˌvaɪəˈlɪn/	Geige
clap (v) (TS)	/klæp/	klatschen
dance (v)	/dɑ:ns/	tanzen
drive (v)	/draɪv/	Auto fahren
join (v)	/dʒɔɪn/	sich anschließen
jump (v)	/dʒʌmp/	springen
lift (v)	/lɪft/	heben
perform (v)	/pəˈfɔ:m/	auftreten
sing (v)	/sɪŋ/	singen
spell (v)	/spel/	buchstabieren
type (v)	/taɪp/	mit der Maschine schreiben; tippen
How many ...?	/ˈhaʊ 'meni/	Wie viele...?

ILLNESSES

backache (n)	/ˈbæk,eɪk/	Rückenschmerzen
headache (n)	/ˈhed,eɪk/	Kopfschmerzen
stomach ache (n)	/ˈstʌmək ,eɪk/	Bauchschmerzen

Cats can see in **the dark**.
 "I have toothache." "Go to the **dentist**."
 Lions can't run long **distances**.
Elephants can't jump.
Horses can sleep on their feet.
 There are 26 **letters** in the English alphabet.
Lions can swim.
 Can you cook an **omelette**?
 Nell is the **owner** of the circus.
 Nancy is a dancer and **performer**.
 Gerald is the **ring-master** at Gifford's Circus.
 There are 50 **states** in the USA.
 There are 4 **strings** on a violin.
 Oleg, the **strongman**, can lift 150 kilogrammes.
 Gerald can't do any circus **tricks** but he's the ring-master.
 There are 4 strings on a **violin**.
Clap your hands!
 "Can you **dance**?" "Yes, I can."
 "Can you **drive**?" "No, I can't."
 Nell **joined** a circus for a year when she was 18.
 Elephants can't **jump**.
 Oleg, the strongman, can **lift** 150 kilogrammes.
 Nell **performs** on her Palomino horse.
 Nancy can dance and **sing**.
 "Can you **spell** circus?" "Yes, C-I-R-C-U-S."
 In our class everybody can **type**.
 "How many days are there in a week?" "Seven."

"I have **backache**." "Go to the doctor."
 "I have a **headache**." "Take an aspirin."
 "I have **stomach ache**." "Where did you have lunch?" "

toothache (n) /tu:θeɪk/
 What's the matter? /ˈwɒts ðə 'mætə/
 Oh, dear. /əʊ 'dɪə/

Zahnschmerzen
 Was ist denn los?
 O je.

"I have **toothache**." "Go to the dentist."
 "What's the matter?" "I have a headache."
 "What's the matter?" "I have a headache." "Oh, dear."

PARTS OF THE BODY

arm (n) /ɑ:m/
 back (n) /bæk/
 ear (n) /ɪə/
 eye (n) /aɪ/
 foot (n) /fʊt/
 hand (n) /hænd/
 head (n) /hed/
 leg (n) /leg/
 mouth (n) /maʊθ/
 nose (n) /nəʊz/
 stomach (n) /'stʌmək/
 tooth (n) /tu:θ/

Arm
 Rücken
 Ohr
 Auge
 Fuß
 Hand
 Kopf
 Bein
 Mund
 Nase
 Bauch
 Zahn

Touch your left **arm**.
 Oleg has a strong **back**.
 Touch your right **ear**.
 What colour are your **eyes**?
 Touch your left **foot**.
 Clap your **hands**!
 "I have a **headache**." "Take an aspirin."
 Touch your right **leg**.
 Touch your **mouth**.
 Touch your **nose**.
 I have **stomach** ache.
 "I have **toothache**." "Go to the dentist."

Unit 15 (p. 106)

abroad (adv) /ə'brɔ:d/
 organised (adj) /'ɔ:ɡənəɪzd/
 spontaneous (adj) /spɒn'teɪniəs/
 appointment (n) /ə'pɔɪntmənt/
 bungee jump (n) /'bʌndʒi: ,dʒʌmpɪŋ/
 extreme sports (n pl) /'ɪkstri:m 'spɔ:ts/
 Pope (n) /pəʊp/
 postcard (n) /'pəʊst,kɑ:d/
 the Pyramids (n pl) /ðə 'pɪrəməɪdz/

ins Ausland
 gut organisiert
 spontan
 Termin
 Bungeejumping
 extreme Sportarten
 Papst
 Postkarte
 die Pyramiden

When is your next trip **abroad**?
 If you mostly answered "I know" to the questions on p. 108, you are an **organised** person.
 If you mostly answered "I don't know" to the questions on p. 108, you are a **spontaneous** person.
 My next dentist **appointment** is on Friday.
 Have you ever done an extreme sport such as a **bungee jump**?
Extreme sports are sports like bungee jumping.
 The **Pope** is the most important person in the Catholic church.
 "Send us a **postcard**." "Yes, OK."
The Pyramids are in Egypt.

the Queen (n)	/ðə 'kwɪn/
the Royal family (n)	/ðə ,rɔɪəl 'fæm(ə)li/
sports car (n)	/'spɔ:ts ,kɑ:/
tattoo (n)	/'tæ:tu:/
celebrate (v)	/'seləbreɪt/
send (v)	/send/
Have a good trip.	/'hæv ə ,ɡʊd 'trɪp/
in control	/'ɪn kən'trəʊl/
See you.	/'si: ju:/
See you soon.	/'si: ju: 'su:n/
Take care!	/'teɪk 'keə/

die Königin
die königliche Familie
Sportwagen
Tätowierung
feiern
schicken
Gute Reise!
Herr der Lage
Wiedersehen; Tschüss
Auf bald; Bis später.
Pass auf dich auf.

The most important person in the British Royal family is **the Queen**.
 The most important person in **the British Royal family** is the Queen.
Sports cars are very expensive.
 Are you allowed to wear **tattoos** at school?
 Congratulations! You won \$10 million. How are you going to **celebrate**?
 "Send us some photos." "OK."
 Bye! **Have a good trip**.
 You are an organised person and like to be **in control**.
 "Take care." "OK. **See you**, Mum."
 "Send us a postcard." "Yes, OK! **See you soon**."
 Goodbye, Tim. **Take care**!

Review E (p. 112)

brilliant (adj)	/'brɪljənt/
warm (adj)	/'wɔ:m/
Welcome! (interj) (TS)	/'welkəm/
island (n)	/'aɪlənd/
monster (n)	/'mɒnstə/
pub (n)	/'pʌb/
round-the-world trip (n)	/'raʊnd ðə ,wɜ:ld 'trɪp/
studio (n) (TS)	/'stju:diəʊ/
tour (n)	/'tuə/
winner (n)	/'wɪnə/
take (v)	/'teɪk/

hier: großartig
warm
Willkommen
Insel
Ungeheuer
Kneipe
Weltreise
Studio
Tour; (Welt)reise
Gewinner(in)
hier: dauern

The people in New Zealand are **brilliant**.
 We want to go to Fiji because it's **warm** and beautiful.
 "Amy, **welcome**!" "Thanks. It's good to be here."
 We are going to go by boat to the **islands**.
 They visited Loch Ness but they didn't see the **monster**.
 Did they go to a **pub**?
 Congratulations! You're a winner of a **round-the-world trip** for two people
 I have Amy from White Nights here in the **studio**.
 The band are on a four-month **tour** of the world.
 Congratulations! You're a **winner** of a round-the-world trip for two
 people.
 The journey to New Zealand **took** 18 hours and we didn't sleep!

Grammar Extra

Unit 1 Substantive (Nouns)

Regelmäßige Formen

Singular	Plural	Schreibweise
a pen	pens	s hinzufügen
a bus	buses	es nach <i>ch, sh, s, x</i> hinzufügen
a dictionary	dictionaries	Nach einem Konsonanten + y wird das y gestrichen und <i>ies</i> hinzugefügt

Unregelmäßige Formen

Singular	Plural
a person	people
a child	children
a man	men
a woman	women

A wird mit einem Substantiv im Singular verwendet. *It's a pen.* (NICHT *It's pen.*)

⚠ **a oder an?** A wird vor einem Konsonanten verwendet: *a pen, a bus.* An wird vor einem Vokal verwendet: *an apple, an exercise.*

this/these

Singular	What's this?	It's a dictionary.
Plural	What are these?	They're dictionaries.

This bezieht sich auf ein Substantiv im Singular.

These bezieht sich auf ein Substantiv im Plural.

Unit 2 be: einfaches Präsens (Present simple)

Positiv	Negativ
I'm	I'm not
You're	You aren't
He's/She's/It's	He/She/It isn't
We're	We aren't
They're	They aren't

Frage	Antwort Yes	Antwort No
Am I	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he/she/it English?	Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.
Are we	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Are they	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

In Fragen steht *be* vor dem Subjekt.

*Are you English? / Is Pelé Brazilian? (NICHT *Pelé is Brazilian?*)*

Unit 3 Possessive Bestimmungswörter (Possessive determiners)

Personalpronomen (Subjekt)	Possessivform (Adjektiv)	
I	my	This is my family.
you	your	Where are your books?
he	his	Charles and his wife.
she	her	Camilla and her husband.
it	its	What's its name?
we	our	This is our house.
they	their	We are their parents.

Die Possessivform bleibt im Singular und Plural gleich.

Our family / Our friends (NICHT *Ours-friends*)

Bei einem Mann verwendet man *his*, bei einer Frau *her*.

Bill and his wife = Bill's wife.

Hillary and her husband = Hillary's husband.

Possessives 's and s'

Man verwendet 's, wenn es sich um nur eine Person handelt. *My brother's school* (= Ich habe nur einen Bruder.)

Man verwendet s', wenn es sich um mehr als eine Person handelt. *My brothers' school* (= Ich habe zwei Brüder.)

Unit 4 Adjektive (Adjectives)



a big house a small house



an expensive car three expensive cars

Adjektive stehen immer vor dem Substantiv: *a big house.* (NICHT *a-house-big.*)

Vor einem Substantiv im Plural ändert sich das Adjektiv nicht: *three expensive cars* (NICHT *three-expensives-cars*)

Unit 5 Einfaches Präsens (Present simple): *I, you, we, they*

Positiv	Negativ
I You We They	I You We They
work.	don't work.

Frage	Antwort Yes	Antwort No
Do I Do you Do we Do they	Yes, I do . Yes, you do . Yes, we do . Yes, they do .	No, I don't . No, you don't . No, we don't . No, they don't .
work?		

Um Fragen mit *I, you, we, they* zu bilden, verwendet man bei allen Verben *do*.
do steht immer vor dem Subjekt: **Do you work in a school?** (NICHT ~~You work in a school?~~)

Um Negativsätze mit *I, you, we, they* zu bilden, verwendet man bei allen Verben *don't*.

Unit 6 Einfaches Präsens (Present simple): *he, she, it*

Positiv	Negativ
He/She/It	He/She/It
works.	doesn't work.

Um Fragen mit *he, she, it* zu bilden, verwendet man bei allen Verben *does*.
does steht immer vor dem Subjekt: **Does he work in an office?** (NICHT ~~He works in an office?~~)

Um Negativsätze mit *he, she, it* zu bilden, verwendet man bei allen Verben *doesn't*.

Verb	<i>he, she, it</i>	Schreibweise
live, play, work	lives, plays, works	<i>s</i> hinzufügen.
watch, finish	watches, finishes	<i>es</i> nach <i>ch, sh, s, x</i> hinzufügen
study	studies	Nach einem Konsonanten + <i>y</i> wird das <i>y</i> gestrichen und <i>ies</i> hinzugefügt
do, go, have	does, goes, has	Unregelmäßige Formen

⚠ **be** Mit *be* verwendet man kein *do* oder *does*. **Are you English?** (NICHT ~~Do you are English?~~)

Unit 7 *there is / there are; some/any*

	Positiv	Negativ
Singular	There's a school.	There isn't a hospital.
Plural	There are some people.	There aren't any bars.

	Frage	Antwort Yes	Antwort No
Singular	Is there a doctor?	Yes, there is.	No, there isn't.
Plural	Are there any hotels?	Yes, there are.	No, there aren't.

Man verwendet *there is* oder *there are*, um zu sagen, ob etwas oder jemand existiert.

Bei Pluralformen in positiven Aussagesätzen verwendet man *some*: **There are some people.**

Bei Pluralformen in negativen Aussagesätzen und Fragen verwendet man *any*: **There aren't any bars. Are there any hotels?**

Unit 8 Pronomen als Objekt (Object pronouns)

Personalpronomen als Subjekt	Personalpronomen als Objekt	
I	me	He likes me .
you	you	I love you .
he	him	She hates him .
she	her	He hates her .
it	it	We don't like it .
we	us	Come with us .
they	them	Listen to them .

Ein Pronomen verwendet man anstelle eines Substantivs: **This is John. I love John him.**

Als Objekt eines Satzes steht das Pronomen nach dem Verb: **He likes me.** (NICHT ~~He me likes.~~)

Unit 9 Adverbien der Häufigkeit (Adverbs of frequency)

100%		0%
always	usually	sometimes
	not usually	never

Adverbien der Häufigkeit stehen vor dem Hauptverb.

*I **always** have coffee for breakfast.* (NICHT ~~*I have always coffee...*~~)

*He **doesn't usually** drink beer.* (NICHT ~~*He doesn't drink usually beer.*~~)

⚠ **be** Adverbien der Häufigkeit stehen immer nach *be* (*am / are / is*). *She's **always** happy.*
(NICHT ~~*She always is happy.*~~)

Unit 10 Verlaufsform des Präsens (Present continuous)

Positiv	Negativ
I'm	I'm not
You're	You aren't
He/She/It's working.	He/She/It isn't working.
We're	We aren't
They're	They aren't.

Schreibweise

Verben, die mit e enden:
live → living

Verben, die mit einem Vokal
+ einem Konsonanten enden:
run → running

Frage	Antwort Yes	Antwort No
Am I	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he/she/it working?	Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.
Are we	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Are they	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

Das *present continuous* wird verwendet, um über Handlungen zu sprechen, die gerade in diesem Augenblick stattfinden.

Unit 11 *be*: einfache Vergangenheit (Past simple)

Positiv	Negativ
I was	I wasn't
You were	You weren't
He/She/It was good.	He/She/It wasn't good.
We were	We weren't
They were	They weren't

Man verwendet *was/were*, um über die Vergangenheit zu sprechen.

*I **was** born in 1960.*

*They **were**'t at home yesterday evening.*

***Was** the film good?*

Frage	Antwort Yes	Antwort No
Was I	Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.
Were you	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Was he/she/it good?	Yes, he/she/it was.	No, he/she/it wasn't.
Were we	Yes, we were.	No, we weren't.
Were they	Yes, they were.	No, they weren't.

Unit 12 Einfache Vergangenheit: Positivformen (Past simple: affirmative forms)

Regelmäßige Verben: **-ed** hinzufügen

Verben	Past simple	Schreibweise
work, like	worked, liked	ed / d hinzufügen.
study, try	studied, tried	Nach Verben, die mit einem Konsonanten + y enden, das y streichen und ied hinzufügen.
stop, plan	stopped, planned	Nach Verben, die mit einem Vokal + einem Konsonanten enden, Konsonanten + ed hinzufügen.

Unregelmäßige Verben: s. Seite 136

Das *past simple* wird verwendet, um über die Vergangenheit zu sprechen.

Für jedes Verb gibt es nur **eine past simple** Form (außer *be*: *was/were* – s. Unit 11).

*I / You / He / She / It / We / They **worked** yesterday.*

*I / You / He / She / It / We / They **went** to London yesterday.*

Unit 13 Einfache Vergangenheit: sämtliche Formen (Past simple: all forms)

Positiv	Negativ
I You He/She/It worked. We They went.	I You He/She/It didn't work. We They didn't go.

Bei allen Verben (außer *be*) bildet man Fragen mit *did*.
Did steht immer vor dem Subjekt.
Did you go shopping? (NICHT ~~You went shopping?~~)

Bei allen Verben (außer *be*) bildet man Negativsätze mit *didn't*.

Frage	Antwort Yes	Antwort No
Did I	Yes, I did .	No, I didn't .
Did you	Yes, you did .	No, you didn't .
Did he/she/it work?	Yes, he/she/it did .	No, he/she/it didn't .
Did we go?	Yes, we did .	No, we didn't .
Did they	Yes, they did .	No, they didn't .

⚠ *be* *Did* wird nicht bei dem Verb *be* verwendet.
Were you at work yesterday? (NICHT ~~Did you be at work yesterday?~~)

Unit 14 can

Positiv	Negativ
I You He/She/It can swim. We They	I You He/She/It can't swim. We They

Man verwendet *can*, um über Fähigkeiten zu sprechen.
Can steht bei Fragen immer vor dem Subjekt.
Can you swim? (NICHT ~~You can swim?~~)

Frage	Antwort Yes	Antwort No
Can I	Yes, I can .	No, I can't .
Can you	Yes, you can .	No, you can't .
Can he/she/it swim?	Yes, he/she/it can .	No, he/she/it can't .
Can we	Yes, we can .	No, we can't .
Can they	Yes, they can .	No, they can't .

⚠ Nach *can* wird kein *to* verwendet:
I can swim.
(NICHT ~~I can to swim.~~)

Unit 15 (be) going to

Positiv	Negativ
I'm You're He/She/It's going to come. We're They're	I'm not You aren't He/She/It isn't going to come. We aren't They aren't

Frage	Antwort Yes	Antwort No
Am I	Yes, I am .	No, I'm not .
Are you	Yes, you are .	No, you aren't .
Is he/she/it going to come?	Yes, he/she/it is .	No, he/she/it isn't .
Are we	Yes, we are .	No, we aren't .
Are they	Yes, they are .	No, they aren't .

Man verwendet *(be) going to*, um über Pläne und Absichten für die Zukunft zu sprechen.