

New
Inside Out

Elementary
Companion

German Edition

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Welcome to the New *Inside Out* Elementary 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* Elementary 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* Elementary 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	/grɪn biːnz/	/ɒ/	hot spot	/hɒt spɒt/
/ʊ/	should look	/ʃʊd lʊk/	/ə/	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	/tʃɜːtʃ/	/m/	make	/meɪk/
/dʒ/	jazz	/dʒæz/	/n/	nine	/naɪn/
/k/	cost	/kɒst/	/ŋ/	sing	/sɪŋ/
/g/	girl	/gɜːl/	/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 1 (p. 4)

answer (n)	/ɑːnsə/	Antwort	Write the answers to the questions.
article (n)	/ɑːtɪk(ə)l/	Artikel	Read the article .
board (n)	/bɔːd/	Tafel; Brett	Look at the board .
conversation (n)	/kɒnvə'seɪʃ(ə)n/	Unterhaltung	Listen to the conversation .
dictionary	/dɪkʃən(ə)ri/	Wörterbuch	Use a dictionary .
easy (adj)	/iːzi/	leicht	Do you think English is easy ?
favourite (adj)	/ˈfeɪv(ə)rət/	Lieblings-	I love London. It's my favourite city.
look (at) (v)	/lʊk(æt)/	schauen (auf)	Look at the board.
No (adv)	/nəʊ/	Nein	"Are you American?" " No , I'm not."
partner (n)	/ˈpɑːtnə/	Partner(in)	Work with a partner .
piece of paper (n)	/piːs əv 'peɪpə/	Stück Papier	Write your name on piece of paper .
Right (adv)	/raɪt/	Schön	Right . What's in your bag, sir?
song (n)	/sɒŋ/	Lied	Listen to the song .
text (n)	/tekst/	Text	Read the text .
Yes (adv)	/jes/	Ja	"Can I see you in London, Helen?" " Yes , phone me."
city (n)	/sɪti/	(Groß)stadt	I love London. It's my favourite city .
email address (n)	/iːmeɪl ədres/	Email-Anschrift	What's your email address ?
phone number (n)	/fəʊn nʌmbə/	Telefonnummer	The phone number for Air France is 0870 142 4343.
surname (n)	/ˈsɜːneɪm/	Nachname; Familienname	What's your surname , Helen?
this (pron)	/ðɪs/	das; (dieses)	"What's this ?" "It's a mobile phone."
these (pron)	/ðiːz/	das; (diese)	"What are these ?" "They're sweets."
love (v)	/lʌv/	lieben	I love London. It's my favourite city.
phone (v)	/fəʊn/	anrufen	"Can I see you in London, Helen?" " Yes, phone me."
repeat (v)	/rɪ'piːt/	wiederholen	Can you repeat that, please?
see (v)	/siː/	sehen; treffen	Can I see you in London, Helen?
Bye.	/baɪ/	Wiedersehen	OK, bye , Helen. See you.
Goodbye.	/gʊd'baɪ/	Auf Wiedersehen	" Goodbye , Mike." "Um, can I see you in London?"
Hello.	/hə'ləʊ/	Hallo	"Hi, I'm Mike." "Oh, hello . I'm Helen."
Hi.	/haɪ/	Hi	Hi , I'm Mike. What's your name?

How do you say?	/haʊ də ju 'seɪ/
How do you spell?	/haʊ də ju 'spel/
madam (<i>polite form of address to a woman</i>)	/'mædəm/
Nice to meet you.	/naɪs tu 'mi:t ju/
OK, thanks.	/əʊkeɪ 'θæŋks/
See you.	/'si: ju/
sir (<i>polite form of address to a man</i>)	/'sɜ:/
Sorry?	/'sɔri/
What? (question word)	/'wɒt/
What's your name?	/'wɒts jə 'neɪm/
Where are you from?	/'weər ə ju 'frɒm/

COUNTRIES

Brazil (n)	/'bræ:zil/
China (n)	/'tʃaɪnə/
France (n)	/'frɑ:ns/
Germany (n)	/'dʒɜ:məni/
Italy (n)	/'ɪtəli/
Japan (n)	/'dʒæpæn/
Poland (n)	/'pəʊlənd/
Russia (n)	/'rʌʃə/
Spain (n)	/'speɪn/

LANGUAGES

Chinese (n)	/'tʃaɪni:z/
German (n)	/'dʒɜ:mən/
Italian (n)	/'ɪtæliən/
Japanese (n)	/'dʒæpəni:z/
Polish (n)	/'pəʊlɪʃ/
Portuguese (n)	/'pɔ:tʃə'gi:z/

Wie sagt man?
Wie schreibt man?
gnädige Frau

Angenehm; nett Sie kennen
zu lernen
OK, danke.
Wiedersehen
mein Herr

Bitte?
Was?
Wie heißen Sie?
Wo kommen Sie her?

Brasilien
China
Frankreich
Deutschland
Italien
Japan
Polen
Russland
Spanien

Chinesisch
Deutsch
Italienisch
Japanisch
Polnisch
Portugiesisch

"How do you say 'Francia' in English?" "France."
"How do you spell 'France'?" "F-R-A-N-C-E."
What's in your bag, **Madam**?

"Hello, I'm Helen." "**Nice to meet you**, I'm Mike."

"Can you spell that, please?" "G-E-R-M-A-N-Y." "**OK, thanks.**"
OK, bye, Helen. **See you.**
Right, what's in your bag, **sir**?

"How do you say 'Alemania' in English?" "Germany." "**Sorry?**" "Germany."
What's in your bag?
"**What's your name?**" "Helen."
"**Where are you from?**" "I'm from New York."

People who are from **Brazil** are Brazilian.
People who are from **China** are Chinese.
People who are from **France** are French.
People who are from **Germany** are German.
People who are from **Italy** are Italian.
People who are from **Japan** are Japanese.
People who are from **Poland** are Polish.
People who are from **Russia** are Russian.
People who are from **Spain** are Spanish.

People in China speak **Chinese**.
People in Germany speak **German**.
People in Italy speak **Italian**.
People in Japan speak **Japanese**.
People in Poland speak **Polish**.
People in Portugal speak **Portuguese**.

Russian (n) /rʌʃ(ə)n/
Spanish (n) /spæniʃ/

NATIONALITIES

American (adj) /ə'merɪkən/
Brazilian (adj) /brə'zɪliən/
British (adj) /'brɪtɪʃ/
Chinese (adj) /tʃaɪ'niːz/
English (adj) /'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/
German (adj) /'dʒɜːmən/
Italian (adj) /'ɪtæliən/
Japanese (adj) /dʒæpə'niːz/
Polish (adj) /'pɒlɪʃ/
Russian (adj) /rʌʃ(ə)n/
Spanish (adj) /spæniʃ/

COMMON OBJECTS

apple (n) /æp(ə)l/
aspirins (n pl) /'æsprɪnz/
bag (n) /bæg/
book (n) /bʊk/
camera (n) /'kæm(ə)rə/
coin (n) /kɔɪn/
diary (n) /'daɪəri/
magazine (n) /'mæɡə'ziːn/
mobile phone (n) /'empiːθriː'pleɪə/
MP3 player (n) /'swɪːts/
sweets (n pl) /'tʃuːz/
tissues (n pl) /'tuːθbrʌʃ/
toothbrush (n) /'ʌm'brɪʃ/
umbrella (n) /'ʊdʒə/
watch (n) /wɒtʃ/

Russisch
Spanisch

Amerikaner(in)
Brasilianer(in)
Brite (-in)
Chinese (-in)
Engländer(in)
Deutsche(r)
Italiener(in)
Japaner(in)
Pole (-in)
Russe (-in)
Spanier(in)

Apfel
Aspirin
Tasche
Buch
Kamera; Fotoapparat
Münze
Tagebuch
Zeitschrift
Handy
MP3-Spieler
Süßigkeiten
Papiertaschentücher
Zahnbürste
Regenschirm
Armbanduhr

People in Russia speak **Russian**.
People in Spain speak **Spanish**.

Mike is from New York. He's **American**.
People who are from Brazil are **Brazilian**.
People who are from Britain are **British**.
People who are from China are **Chinese**.
People who are from England are **English**.
People who are from Germany are **German**.
People who are from Italy are **Italian**.
People who are from Japan are **Japanese**.
People who are from Poland are **Polish**.
People who are from Russia are **Russian**.
People who are from Spain are **Spanish**.

An **apple** is a type of fruit.
Helen has a packet of **aspirins** in her bag.
What's in Mike's **bag**?
Helen has a **book** in her bag.
You can take photos with a **camera**.
A **coin** is a flat round piece of metal, used as money.
A **diary** is a book that you write appointments in.
Do you like reading **magazines**?
What's your **mobile phone** number?
Have you got an **MP3 player**?
"What are these?" "They're **sweets**."
Helen has a small packet of **tissues** in her bag.
You clean your teeth with a **toothbrush**.
You use an **umbrella** when it rains.
A **watch** is something that you wear so that you can see what time it is.

Unit 2 (p. 10)

married (adj)	/ˈmæriəd/	verheiratet	We're married . Our names are Bill and Hilary.
age (n)	/eɪdʒ/	Alter	If you ask someone "How old are you?", you want to know their age .
airline (n)	/ˈeəlaɪn/	Fluglinie; -gesellschaft	LOT is a Polish airline .
animal (n)	/ˈænɪm(ə)l/	Tier	Brad Pitt's favourite animals are dogs .
assistant (n)	/əˈsɪst(ə)nt/	Assistent(in)	Frank is Erica's assistant .
beer (n)	/bɪə/	Bier	One of Brad Pitt's favourite drinks is beer .
cat (n)	/kæt/	Katze	Does Brad Pitt like cats or dogs?
coffee (n)	/ˈkɒfi/	Kaffee	One of Brad Pitt's favourite drinks is coffee .
Coke (n)	/kəʊk/	Cola	Coke is a very popular drink.
country (n)	/ˈkʌntri/	Land	Japan, Italy and the USA are all countries .
cycling (n)	/ˈsaɪklɪŋ/	Radfahren	Brad likes cycling and tennis.
dog (n)	/dɒg/	Hund	His favourite animals are dogs .
drink (n)	/drɪŋk/	Getränk	Coffee, beer and Coke are all drinks .
film (n)	/fɪlm/	Film	What's your favourite film ?
first name (n)	/ˈfɜːstˌneɪm/	Vorname	Her first name is Rachel and her surname is Green.
food (n)	/fuːd/	Essen	His favourite food is pizza.
football (n)	/ˈfʊtbɔːl/	Fußball	My favourite sport is football .
Great Britain (n)	/ˈɡreɪtˌbrɪt(ə)n/	Großbritannien	Great Britain consists of England, Wales and Scotland.
horse (n)	/hɔːs/	Pferd	Horses , cats and dogs are all animals.
job (n)	/dʒɒb/	Beruf	"What's Brad Pitt's job ?" "He's an actor."
pasta (n)	/ˈpæstə/	Pasta	Pasta and pizza are types of Italian food.
pizza (n)	/ˈpiːtsə/	Pizza	Pizza and pasta are types of Italian food.
second (n)	/ˈsekənd /	Sekunde	How many people die every 60 seconds ?
skiing (n)	/ˈskiːŋ/	Skifahren	Skiing is a winter sport.
sport (n)	/spɔːt/	Sport(art)	His favourite sports are cycling and tennis.
steak (n)	/steɪk/	Steak	Steak is a type of meat.
swimming (n)	/ˈswɪmɪŋ/	Schwimmen	Do you like swimming ?
tea (n)	/tiː/	Tee	Tea and coffee are hot drinks.
tennis (n)	/ˈtenɪs/	Tennis	Brad's favourite sports are cycling and tennis .

thing (n)	/θɪŋ/	Sache; Ding
the United Kingdom (n)	/ðə 'ju:naitɪd ,kɪŋdəm/	das Vereinigte Königreich
wife (n)	/waɪf/	Ehefrau; -gattin
woman (<i>plural</i> women) (n)	/'wʊmən/	Frau
be born (v)	/bi 'bɔ:n/	geboren werden
die (v)	/daɪ/	sterben
live (v)	/lɪv/	leben; wohnen
be between (15 and 64 years old)	/bi bi,twi:n (,fɪfti:n ən ,sɪksti,fɔ: jɪz 'əʊld)/	zwischen 15 und 64 Jahren alt sein
be in a hurry	/bi: ,ɪn ə 'hʌrɪ/	es eilig haben
be over 40/65 etc years old	/bi: əʊvə ,fɔ:ti/,sɪksti,fairv jɪz 'əʊld/	über 40/65 Jahre alt sein
be under 15/30 etc years old	/bi: ,ʌndə ,fɪfti:n/θɜ:ti jɪz 'əʊld/	unter 15/30 Jahren alt sein
dear (<i>affectionate form of address</i>)	/dɪə/	mein(e) Liebe(r)
Fine, thanks.	/'faɪn ,θæŋks/	Gut, danke.
Good afternoon.	/gʊd ,ɑ:ftə'nu:n/	Guten Tag.
Good morning.	/gʊd 'mɔ:niŋ/	Guten Morgen.
How are you?	/haʊ 'ɑ: jʊ/	Wie geht es Ihnen/dir?
How old are you?	/haʊ 'əʊld ɑ: jʊ/	Wie alt sind Sie/bist du?
I'm very well.	/'aɪm veri 'wel/	Mir geht es sehr gut.
Not too bad.	/'nɒt tu: 'bæd/	Gar nicht so schlecht.
Sorry. (adj)	/'sɒri/	Tut mir Leid.
Thank you (very much).	/'θæŋk jʊ (,veri 'mʌtʃ)/	Danke schön; Vielen Dank.
This is (Frank).	/ðɪs ɪz (fræŋk)/	Das ist (Frank).
What is your job?	/'wɒt ɪz jə 'jɔ:b/	Was haben Sie für einen Job/ Beruf? Was arbeiten Sie?

JOBS

actor (n)	/'æktə/	Schauspieler
artist (n)	/'ɑ:tɪst/	Künstler(in); Kunstmaler(in)
doctor (n)	/'dɒktə/	Arzt/Ärztin
English teacher (n)	/'ɪŋɡlɪʃ ,ti:tʃə/	Englischlehrer(in)

What are your favourite **things**?

The United Kingdom consists of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

The Prince of Wales's **wife** is called Camilla.

What percentage of **women** are hairdressers?

How many people **are born** every 60 seconds?

How many people **die** every 60 seconds?

What percentage of people **live** in cities?

What percentage of people are **between 15 and 64 years old**?

Sorry – I'm **in a hurry**.

What percentage of people are **over 65 years old**?

What percentage of people are **under 15 years old**?

Hello, **dear**. How are you?

"Hi! How are you?" "**Fine, thanks.**"

Good afternoon, sir.

Good morning, I'm David Grant.

"**How are you?**" "I'm very well, thank you."

"**How old are you?**" "I'm 14."

"How are you?" "**I'm very well**, thank you."

"How are you?" "**Not too bad.**"

Sorry – I'm in a hurry.

I'm fine, **thank you very much**.

This is Frank, my assistant.

"**What is your job?**" "I'm a waitress."

hairdresser (n)	/ˈheədresə/	Friseur(in)/Frisör(in)	What percentage of women are hairdressers ?
IT technician (n)	/aɪˈtiː tekˌnɪf(ə)n/	IT-Techniker(in)	IT technicians work with computers.
lawyer (n)	/ˈlɔːjə/	Anwalt/Anwältin	What percentage of women are lawyers ?
nurse (n)	/nɜːs/	Krankenpfleger(in); Krankenschwester	Doctors and nurses work in hospitals.
sales manager (n)	/ˈseɪlz ˌmænɪdʒə/	Verkaufsleiter(in)	A sales manager is responsible for selling things.
shop assistant (n)	/ʃɒp əˈsɪstənt/	Verkäufer(in)	Shop assistants help customers in a shop.
singer (n)	/ˈsɪŋə/	Sänger(in)	Christina Aguilera is a famous singer .
student (n)	/ˈstjuːd(ə)nt/	Student(in)	How many students are there in your class?
taxi driver (n)	/ˈtæksi ˌdraɪvə/	Taxifahrer(in)	“Is your mother a taxi driver ?” “No, she isn’t.”
university professor (n)	/ˌjuːnɪˈvɜːsəti/	Universitätsprofessor(in)	A university professor teaches in a university.
writer (n)	/ˈraɪtə/	Schriftsteller(in)	Isabelle Allende is a writer not an artist.

Unit 3 (p. 16)

bad (adj) (TS)	/bæd/	schlecht; schlimm	“What’s bad about Margaret’s family?” “The pets live in the house – ugh!”
big (adj)	/bɪɡ/	groß	They live in a big apartment.
good (adj) (TS)	/ɡʊd/	gut	“What’s good about Caroline’s family?” “Paul buys Caroline flowers.”
horrible (adj) (TS)	/ˈhɒrəb(ə)l/	schrecklich	Andy and Margaret smoke in the house. That’s horrible .
identical (adj)	/aɪˈdentɪk(ə)l/	identisch; eineiig	Peter and John are identical twin brothers.
nice (adj) (TS)	/naɪs/	nett	Paul buys flowers for Caroline. That’s nice .
single (adj)	/ˈsɪŋɡ(ə)l/	ledig	Is he married or single ?
carefully (adv)	/ˈkeəfəli/	vorsichtig	Drive carefully !
early (adv)	/ˈɜːli/	früh	Caroline and Paul’s children go to bed early .
late (adv)	/leɪt/	spät	Margaret and Andy’s children go to bed late .
then (adv)	/ðen/	dann	They exchange homes and families and then talk about their experiences.
together (adv)	/təˈɡeðə/	zusammen	The family eat meals together in the kitchen.
apartment (n)	/əˈpɔːtmənt/	Wohnung	They live in a big apartment .
bedroom (n)	/ˈbedruːm/	Schlafzimmer	Ben and Melissa watch TV and DVDs in their bedrooms .
boss (n) (GE)	/bɒs/	Chef(in)	Her job isn’t very interesting and she doesn’t like her boss .

cleaner (n)	/ˈkliːnə/	Putzhilfe
company (n)	/ˈkʌmp(ə)ni/	Gesellschaft
computer (n)	/kəmˈpjʊtə/	Computer
DVD (n)	/diːviːdi/	DVD
experience (n)	/ɪkˈspɪəriəns/	Erlebnis
flower (n)	/ˈflaʊə/	Blume
game (n)	/geɪm/	Spiel
home (n)	/həʊm/	Zuhause
house (n)	/haʊs/	Haus
housewife (n)	/ˈhaʊswaɪf/	Hausfrau
housework (n)	/ˈhaʊswɜːk/	Hausarbeit
kitchen (n)	/ˈkɪtʃən/	Küche
manager (n)	/ˈmænɪdʒə/	Manager(in)
meal (n)	/miːl/	Mahlzeit
pet (n)	/pet/	Haustier
photographer (n)	/fəˈtɒɡrəfə/	Fotograf(in)
rabbit (n)	/ˈræbɪt/	Kaninchen
show (n)	/ʃəʊ/	Show
sofa (n)	/ˈsəʊfə/	Sofa
TV (n)	/tiːviː/	Fernseher
week (n)	/wiːk/	Woche
go out (phr v)	/gəʊ ˈaʊt/	ausgehen
buy (v)	/baɪ/	kaufen
do (v)	/duː/	machen
drive (v)	/draɪv/	fahren
eat (v)	/iːt/	essen
exchange (v)	/ɪkˈstʃeɪndʒ/	tauschen
forget (v)	/fəˈɡet/	vergessen
have (v)	/hæv/	gemeinsam essen
play (v)	/pleɪ/	spielen
say (v)	/seɪ/	sagen
smoke (v)	/sməʊk/	rauchen
talk (about) (v)	/tɔːk (əˈbaʊt)/	reden über

A **cleaner** does the housework for Caroline and Paul.
 Caroline is the manager of a **company**.
 My brother plays games on his **computer**.
 They watch **DVDs** in their bedrooms.
 They exchange homes and families and then talk about their **experiences**.
 Paul buys **flowers** for his wife.
 The children play **games** together.
 In the TV show two wives exchange **homes** and families.
 Margaret's family have pets who live in the **house**.
 Margaret is a **housewife**.
 A cleaner does the **housework** for Caroline and Paul.
 Do you eat meals with your family in the **kitchen**?
 Caroline is the **manager** of a company.
 Do you eat **meals** on the sofa in front of the TV?
 They have five **pets** – a dog, three cats and a rabbit.
 A **photographer** is someone whose job is to take photos.
 They have five pets – a dog, three cats and a **rabbit**.
 Wife Exchange is a TV **show** where wives exchange homes and families.
 They eat meals on the **sofa** in front of the TV.
 Do you eat meals in front of the **TV**?
 They exchange homes and families for two **weeks**.
 Do you **go out** with your family at weekends?
 My father **buys** flowers for my mother.
 The cleaner **does** the housework.
Drive carefully!
 We **eat** meals together in the kitchen.
 They **exchange** homes and families and then talk about their experiences.
 Don't forget your phone.
 Do you **have** meals together in the kitchen?
 My brother **plays** games on his computer.
 Smile! **Say** cheese!
 Andy and Margaret **smoke** in the house.
 They exchange homes and families and then **talk about** their experiences.

watch (v)	/wɒtʃ/
work (v)	/wɜ:k/
go to bed	/gəʊ tə 'bed/
in front of	/ɪn 'frʌnt əv/
do the house work	/ˌdu: ðə 'haʊswɜ:k/
Don't be late.	/ˌdəʊnt vi 'leɪt/
Don't worry!	/ˌdəʊnt 'wʌri/
Have a good time.	/hæv ə gʊd 'taɪm/
Call me.	/kɔ:l ,mi:/
Take care.	/teɪk 'keə/

FAMILY

aunt (n)	/ɑ:nt/
brother (n)	/'brʌðə/
brother-in-law (n)	/'brʌðəɪn,lɔ:/
children (n pl)	/'tʃɪldrən/
cousin (n)	/'kʌz(ə)n/
daughter (n)	/'dɔ:tə/
family (n)	/'fæm(ə)li/
father (n)	/'fɑ:ðə/
husband (n)	/'hʌzbənd/
mother (n)	/'mʌðə/
nephew (n)	/'nefju:/
niece (n)	/'ni:s/
parents (n pl)	/'peərənts/
relative (n)	/'relətɪv/
sister (n)	/'sɪstə/
sister-in-law (n)	/'sɪstəɪn,lɔ:/
son (n)	/'sʌn/
twin brother (n)	/'twɪn 'brʌðə/
uncle (n)	/'ʌŋk(ə)l/
wife (n)	/'waɪf/

anschauen
arbeiten
ins Bett gehen
vor
die Hausarbeit machen
Sei nicht zu spät.
Mach dir keine Sorgen!
Amüsier dich gut.
Ruf mich an.
Sei vorsichtig.

Tante
Bruder
Schwager
Kinder
Cousin; (-e)
Tochter
Familie
Vater
(Ehe)mann; Ehegatte
Mutter
Neffe
Nichte
Eltern
Verwandte(r)
Schwester
Schwägerin
Sohn
Zwillingsbruder
Onkel
(Ehe)frau; Ehegattin

They **watch** DVDs in their bedrooms.
 Paul and Caroline **work** at the weekends.
 Do you **go to bed** early or late?
 They eat meals on the sofa **in front of** the TV.
 A cleaner **does the housework** for Caroline and Paul.
 Drive carefully. **Don't be late.**
Don't worry! He's OK.
Have a good time. Take care.
 Take care. **Call me.**
Take care. Call me.

Pat is Jennifer and Joe's **aunt**.
 Tom and Jack are **brothers**.
 Peter is Pat's **brother-in-law**.
 John and Pat have three **children**.
 Kitty and Jennifer are **cousins**.
 Peter and Pauline have one **daughter**, Jennifer.
 Write five sentences about your **family**.
 John is Tom, Jack and Kitty's **father**.
 Andy is Margaret's **husband**.
 Caroline is Ben and Melissa's **mother**.
 Joe is John and Pat's **nephew**.
 Kitty is Peter and Pauline's **niece**.
 Paul and Caroline are Ben and Melissa's **parents**.
 Who is your favourite **relative**?
 Pauline and Pat are **sisters**.
 Pat is Peter's **sister-in-law**.
 John and Pat have two **sons**, Tom and Jack.
 Peter and John are identical **twin brothers**.
 Peter is Tom, Jack and Kitty's **uncle**.
 Caroline is Paul's **wife**.

Unit 4 (p. 22)

alloy (adj)	/ˈæloɪ/	Leichtmetall-	He drives a VW Golf GTI 2 litre FSI Turbo with alloy wheels.
beautiful (adj)	/ˈbju:təf(ə)l/	schön	She's beautiful but my parents don't like her.
blue (adj)	/blu:/	blau	My girlfriend drives a blue car called Fred.
circle (v)	/sɜ:ək(ə)l/	einen Kringel machen um	Circle the verb "be".
complete (v)	/kəm'pli:t/	vervollständigen	Complete the sentence above.
cross out (v)	/krɒs,aʊt/	durchstreichen	Cross out your surname.
different (adj)	/ˈdɪfrənt/	unterschiedlich; verschieden	Do you agree that men and women are very different ?
great (adj)	/greɪt/	großartig	Cathy thinks Leonardo DiCaprio is great .
large (adj)	/lɑ:dʒ/	groß	The woman takes a large suitcase and a small suitcase.
loud (adj)	/laʊd/	laut	He hates loud music.
new (adj)	/nju:/	neu	She orders a new sofa.
OK (adj)	/əʊ'keɪ/	OK	"What do you think of Wayne Rooney?" "He's OK ."
small (adj)	/smɔ:l/	klein	The woman takes a large suitcase and a small suitcase.
sporty (adj)	/spɔ:ti/	sportlich	I'm not very sporty but I like dancing.
terrible (adj)	/ˈterəbl/	furchtbar	I think the Rolling Stones are terrible .
top (adj)	/tɒp/	Höchst-	The car has a top speed of 200 kilometres an hour.
maybe (adv)	/ˈmeɪbi:/	vielleicht	My wife has forty pairs of shoes. Maybe fifty.
online (adv)	/ɒn'laɪn/	online	Do you and your friends chat online ?
outside (adv)	/aʊt'saɪd/	draußen	Jack likes being outside .
well (adv)	/wel/	gut	Cathy doesn't play the saxophone very well .
every (determiner)	/ˈevri/	jeder, -e, -s	My husband goes to the pub every weekend.
car (n)	/kɑ:/	Auto	We have two cars – a VW Golf and a blue car called Fred!
chips (n pl)	/tʃɪps/	Pommes frites	He orders steak and chips .
chocolate (n)	/tʃɒklət/	Schokolade	Do you think about chocolate all the time?
clubbing (n)	/ˈklʌbɪŋ/	Nachklubs besuchen	Layla loves clubbing .
cooking (n)	/ˈkʊkɪŋ/	Kochen	She doesn't like cooking .
dessert (n)	/dɪ'zɜ:t/	Nachtisch	He orders a chocolate dessert .
fitness (n)	/ˈfɪtnəs/	Fitness	Jack really likes sport and fitness .
flying (n)	/ˈflaɪɪŋ/	Fliegen	Do you like flying ?

friend (n)	/frend/	Freund(in)
girlfriend (n)	/'gɜ:l,frend/	Freundin
gym (n)	/dʒɪm/	Fitnesscenter
handbag (n)	/'hænd,bæg/	Handtasche
jazz (n)	/dʒæz/	Jazz
jeans (n pl)	/dʒi:nz/	Jeans
jogging (n)	/'dʒɒgɪŋ/	Joggen
life (n)	/laɪf/	Leben
lipstick (n)	/'lɪpstɪk/	Lippenstift
man (<i>plural</i> men) (n)	/mæn/	Mann
match (v)	/mætʃ/	zuordnen
money (n)	/'mʌni/	Geld
perfume (n)	/'pɜ:fju:m/	Parfum
photo (n)	/'fəʊtəʊ/	Foto
pop music (n)	/'pɒp ,mju:zɪk/	Popmusik
restaurant (n)	/'rest(ə)rɒnt/	Restaurant
rock concert (n)	/'rɒk ,kɒnsəʊt/	Rockkonzert
salad (n)	/'sæləd/	Salat
saxophone (n)	/'sæksə'fəʊn/	Saxophon
Scorpio (n)	/'skɔ:piəʊ/	Skorpion
shoes (n pl)	/'ju:z/	Schuhe
shopping (n)	/'ʃɒpɪŋ/	Einkaufen; Shopping
shopping centre (n)	/'ʃɒpɪŋ ,sentə/	Shoppingcenter
shower (n)	/'ʃaʊə/	Dusche
speed (n)	/'spi:d/	Geschwindigkeit
suitcase (n)	/'su:t,keɪs/	Koffer
sunglasses (n pl)	/'sʌŋglɑ:sɪz/	Sonnenbrille
tick (v)	/'tɪk/	abhaken
top (n)	/'tɒp/	Top
town (n)	/'taʊn/	Stadt
underline (v)	/'ʌndə'laɪn/	unterstreichen
washing up (n)	/'wɒʃɪŋ 'ʌp/	Geschirrspülen
water (n)	/'wɔ:tə/	Wasser

Do you and your **friends** chat online?
My brother has a **girlfriend**.
Do you like going to the **gym**?
She takes a small suitcase, a large suitcase and a **handbag**.
Her favourite kind of music is **jazz**.
He goes to Gap and buys one pair of **jeans**.
Jack likes **jogging**.
I'm number 3 in my husband's **life**!
She buys three pairs of shoes and **lipstick**.
Do you think that **men** and women are different?
Match the object and subject pronouns.
Layla loves spending **money**.
She buys lipstick, two tops, **perfume** and a bag.
My name's Cathy and that's me in the **photo**.
I don't like **pop music**. Do you like it?
What do they order in the **restaurant**?
Jack doesn't like going to **rock concerts**.
She orders **salad** and doesn't order a dessert.
Cathy doesn't play the **saxophone** very well.
Cathy is a **Scorpio** and she's single.
I have four pairs of **shoes**. My wife has forty, maybe fifty.
Layla loves **shopping**.
Gap is a shop in the **shopping centre**.
Do you sing in the **shower**?
The car has a top **speed** of 200 kilometres an hour.
The woman takes a large **suitcase** and a small **suitcase**.
The man takes a pair of **sunglasses** and a mobile phone.
Tick the sentence.
She buys three pairs of shoes, lipstick and two **tops**.
Jack hates **towns** and cities.
Underline your first name.
I don't like doing the **washing up**.
Jack loves **water** and really likes being outside.

weekend (n)	/ˌwi:k'end/
wheel (n)	/wi:l/
eat out (phr v)	/i:t 'aʊt/
chat (v)	/tʃæt/
dance (v)	/dɑ:ns/
drink (v)	/drɪŋk/
jog (v)	/dʒɒg/
listen (to) (v)	/lɪs(ə)n ,(tu:)/
order (v)	/'ɔ:də/
read (v)	/ri:d/
shop (v)	/ʃɒp/
sing (v)	/sɪŋ/
speak (v)	/spi:k/
spend (v)	/spend/
study (v)	/'stʌdi/
think (about) (v)	/θɪŋk (ə'baʊt)/
travel (v)	/'trævl/
go on holiday	/gəʊ ɒn 'hɒlɪdeɪ/
go shopping	/gəʊ 'ʃɒpɪŋ/
at home	/ət 'həʊm/
all kinds of	/ɔ:l 'kaɪndz əv/
lots of ...	/'lɒts əv/
a pair of jeans/shoes/ sunglasses	/ə ,peə əv 'dʒi:nz/'ʃu:z/ 'sʌŋglɑ:sɪz/
It takes (six minutes/ three hours etc)	/ɪt ,teɪks ('sɪks mɪnɪts/'θri: aʊəz/

Wochenende
Rad
essen gehen
chatten
tanzen
trinken
joggen
sich anhören
bestellen
lessen
einkaufen
singen
sprechen
ausgeben
studieren
denken an
reisen
Urlaub machen
einkaufen gehen
zu Hause
jede Art von
viele
ein Paar Schuhe; eine Jeans(hose); eine Sonnenbrille
Es dauert (sechs Minuten/drei Stunden...)

My husband goes to the pub every **weekend**.
The car is a 2-litre Turbo with alloy **wheels**.
If you **eat out**, you eat in a restaurant.
Do you and your friends **chat** online?
Cathy's not very sporty but she likes **dancing**.
Do you like **drinking** beer?
I think Jack likes **jogging**.
I **listen to** all kinds of music.
She **orders** salad.
I like **reading** magazines but not books.
I **shop** every weekend.
Do you like **singing** in the shower?
Do you **speak** Spanish?
Layla loves **spending** money.
She **studies** a lot and works hard.
Do you **think about** chocolate all the time?
When you **travel** somewhere, you go there in a car, bus, plane, train etc.
A man and a woman **go on holiday** together but take different things.
Do you like **going shopping**?
We live **at home** with our parents.
I listen to **all kinds of** music, but my favourite is jazz.
Cathy has **lots of** good friends.
My wife has forty **pairs of shoes**, maybe fifty.

EXPRESSING OPINIONS

I agree./I don't agree.	/aɪ ə'gri:/ /aɪ ,dəʊnt ə'gri:/
I don't like ...	/aɪ 'dəʊnt ,laɪk/

Der Meinung bin ich auch/ Der Meinung bin ich nicht.	"I think Beyoncé's great." "I agree. I really like her."
Ich mag kein(e)...	I like being outside but I don't like towns and cities.

I don't mind ...	/aɪ ˌdɒnt 'maɪnd/	Mir macht ... nichts aus ...	I like dancing and I don't mind loud music.
I hate ...	/aɪ 'heɪt/	Ich hasse ...	I hate doing housework and I don't like cooking.
I like ...	/aɪ 'laɪk/	Ich mag ...	I like all kinds of music but my favourite is jazz.
I love ...	/aɪ 'lʌv/	Ich liebe ...	"What do you think of Jude Law?" "I love him."
I prefer	/aɪ 'prɪfəz/	Ich bevorzuge....; habe ... lieber	Jude Law's OK but I prefer Leonardo DiCaprio.
I really like ...	/aɪ ˌriːli 'laɪk/	Ich mag ... besonders gern ...	"I think the Rolling Stones are great." "I agree. I really like them."
I think she's/he's great/ OK/terrible.	/aɪ ˌθɪŋk ʃiːz/hɪːz 'ɡreɪt/əʊ'keɪ/ 'terəbl/	Ich glaube, sie/er ist großartig/OK/furchtbar	"What do you think of Wayne Rooney?" "I think he's OK ."
What about you?	/ˌwɒt əbaʊt 'juː/	Und du/Sie?	Cathy goes out with her friends every weekend. What about you?
What do you think of ...?	/ˌwɒt du ju 'θɪŋk əv/	Was hältst du/halten Sie von ...?	" What do you think of Eminem?" "I think he's great."

Review A (p. 28)

fantastic (adj)	/fæn'tæstɪk/	fantastisch	Rona is my sister she's my best friend and she's fantastic .
good-looking (adj) (TS)	/ɡʊd'lʊkɪŋ/	gut aussehend	Ben is tall with dark hair and he's very good-looking .
tall (adj) (TS)	/tɔːl/	groß	He's tall with dark hair.
Amazing! (interjection) (TS)	/ə'meɪzɪŋ/	Unglaublich!	"So, did you look at the website?" "Yes, I did. Amazing! "
apostrophe (n)	/ə'pɒstrəfi/	Apostroph	You use an apostrophe (') for contractions and for possession.
best friend (n)	/ˌbest 'frend/	beste(r) Freund(in)	Rona's my best friend and she's fantastic.
capital letter (n)	/ˌkæpɪt(ə)l 'letə/	Großbuchstabe	You use a capital letter to start a sentence.
comma (n)	/ˌkɒmə/	Komma	You use a comma (,) to separate items in a list.
contraction (n)	/kən'trækʃ(ə)n/	Zusammenziehen von Wörtern	You use an apostrophe (') for contractions and for possession.
full stop (n)	/ˌfʊl 'stɒp/	Punkt	You use a full stop (.) at the end of a sentence.
headache (n)	/ˌhedɪk/	Kopfschmerzen	"What are these?" "They're aspirins. I have a headache ."
item (n)	/ˌaɪtəm/	Punkt	You use a comma (,) to separate items in a list.
list (n)	/lɪst/	Liste	You use a comma (,) to separate items in a list .
milk (n)	/mɪlk/	Milch	Milk is my favourite drink.
possession (n)	/pə'zeʃ(ə)n/	Besitz	You use an apostrophe (') for contractions and for possession .
profile (n)	/ˌpraʊfaɪl/	Profil; Porträt	The profile of Rona Cameron is by her sister Kate Cameron.

question (n)	/kwestʃ(ə)n/	Frage
question mark (n)	/kwestʃ(ə)n ,mɑ:k/	Fragezeichen
sentence (n)	/ˈsentəns/	Satz
website (n)	/ˈwebsaɪt/	Website
meet (v)	/mi:t/	kennen lernen
open (v)	/ˈəʊpən/	öffnen; aufmachen
relax (v)	/rɪˈlæks/	sich entspannen
separate (v)	/ˈsepəreɪt/	trennen
start (v)	/stɑ:t/	anfangen
use (v)	/ju:z/	verwenden
at the end of	/ət ði: ˈend əv/	am Ende von
He/She looks nice. (TS)	/hi:/ʃi: lʊksˈnaɪs/	Er/Sie sieht nett aus.
spend time (with sb)	/spend ˈtaɪm (wɪð ,sʌmbədi)/	Zeit verbringen mit jmd

You use a question mark at the end of a **question**.
 You use a **question mark** at the end of a question.
 You use a full stop (.) at the end of a **sentence**.
 Rona doesn't know about the "Meet my friend" **website**.
 She doesn't have a lot of time to **meet** new people.
Open your bag, please, sir.
 Rona works hard but also likes **relaxing**.
 You use a comma (,) to **separate** items in a list.
 You use a capital letter to **start** a sentence.
 You **use** a question mark at the end of a question.
 You use a question mark **at the end of** a question.
 Rona thinks that Ben **looks nice**.
 My father is also my friend. I love **spending time with him**.

Unit 5 (p. 32)

important (adj)	/ɪmˈpɔ:t(ə)nt/	wichtig
perfect (adj)	/ˈpɜ:fekt/	perfekt
tired (adj)	/ˈtaɪəd/	müde
later (adv)	/ˈleɪtə/	später
before (conj)	/bɪˈfɔ:/	bevor
airport (n)	/ˈeəpɔ:t/	Flughafen
bill (n)	/bɪl/	Rechnung
body (n)	/ˈbɒdi/	Körper
bottle (n)	/ˈbɒt(ə)l/	Flasche
brain (n)	/breɪn/	Gehirn
breakfast (n)	/ˈbrekfəst/	Frühstück
champagne (n)	/ˈʃæmpəɪn/	Champagner
clothes (n pl)	/ˈkləʊðz/	Kleidung
cocktail (n)	/ˈkɒkteɪl/	Cocktail
day (n)	/deɪ/	Tag

Breakfast is an **important** meal.
 Don't eat a big lunch. A sandwich is **perfect**.
 After midday your brain gets **tired**.
Later, she watches soaps on TV.
 Your body needs time to digest **before** you go to bed.
 How much is it to the **airport**?
 Can I have the **bill**, please?
 Go to bed early – your **body** likes seven or eight hours sleep.
 How much is a **bottle** of champagne?
 Your **brain** gets tired after midday.
Breakfast is an important meal.
 How much is a bottle of **champagne**?
 Ms Dynamite likes wearing Armani or D&G **clothes**.
 Do you like drinking **cocktails**?
 Is dinner the big meal of the **day** for you?

dinner (n)	/ˈdɪnə/
energy (n)	/ˈenədʒi/
ID (Identity card) (n)	/aɪˈdiː (aɪˈdentəti ˌkɑːd/
lunch (n)	/lʌntʃ/
midday (n)	/ˈmɪdˈdeɪ/
morning (n)	/ˈmɔːnɪŋ/
newspaper (n)	/ˈnjuːzpeɪpə/
receipt (n)	/rɪˈsiːt/
sandwich (n)	/ˈsæn(d)wɪdʒ/
sleep (n)	/sliːp/
soap (n)	/səʊp/
sun (n)	/sʌn/
ticket (n)	/ˈtɪkɪt/
time (n)	/taɪm/
train station (n)	/ˈtreɪn ˌsteɪʃən/
wine (n)	/waɪn/
get up (phr v)	/get ˈʌp/
stay in (phr v)	/steɪ ˈɪn/
wake up (phr v)	/weɪk ˈʌp/
digest (v)	/daɪˈdʒest/
need (v)	/niːd/
wear (v)	/weə/
Can I have ...?	/kæn aɪ ˈhæv/
do exercise	/duː ˈeksəsaɪz/
egg and bacon	/eg ən ˈbeɪkən/
Excuse me!	/ɪkˈskjuːz ˌmiː/
How much is ...?	/haʊ ˈmʌtʃ ɪz/

DAYS OF THE WEEK

Monday (n)	/ˈmʌndeɪ/
Tuesday (n)	/ˈtjuːzdeɪ/
Wednesday (n)	/ˈwenzdeɪ/
Thursday (n)	/θɜːzdeɪ/

Abendessen
Energie; Kraft
(Personal)ausweis
Mittagessen
Mittag
Morgen
Zeitung
Quittung
Sandwich
Schlaf
Soap (TV-Serie)
Sonne
(Eintritts)karte
Zeit
Bahnhof
Wein
aufstehen
zu Hause bleiben
aufwachen
verdauen
brauchen
tragen
Kann ich ... haben
Gymnastik machen
Eier und Schinken/Speck
Entschuldigen Sie!
Was kostet ...?

Don't have **dinner** too late.
 You have a lot of **energy** in the morning.
 "Can I see your **ID**?" "ID?" "**Identity card**."
 Don't eat a big **lunch**. A sandwich is perfect.
 After **midday** your brain gets tired.
 You have a lot of energy in the **morning**.
 Do you read the **newspaper** at weekends?
 Can I have a **receipt**, please?
 Don't eat a big lunch. A **sandwich** is perfect.
 Your body likes seven or eight hours **sleep**.
 On Sunday she watches **soaps** on TV.
 At 6.30 am your body wakes up with the **sun**.
 Can I have two **tickets** for the cinema?
 Your body needs **time** to digest before you go to bed.
 How much is it to the **train station**?
 How much is a bottle of **wine**?
 What time do you **get up** in the morning?
 If you **stay in**, you stay at home and don't go out.
 I **wake up** early at about 6.30 am.
 Your body needs time to **digest** before you go to bed.
 Your body **needs** time to digest before you go to bed.
 What sort of clothes do you like **wearing**?
Can I have a ticket, please?
 I **do exercise** before breakfast.
 On Sunday she has **egg and bacon** for breakfast.
 "Excuse me!" "Yes?" "Can I have the bill, please?"
How much is a bottle of wine?

Monday is the first day of the week.
Tuesday is the second day of the week.
Wednesday is the third day of the week.
Thursday is the fourth day of the week.

Friday (n)	/ˈfraɪdeɪ/
Saturday (n)	/ˈsætədeɪ/
Sunday (n)	/ˈsʌndeɪ/

Freitag
Samstag/Sonabend
Sonntag

Friday is the fifth day of the week.
Saturday is the sixth day of the week.
Sunday is the seventh day of the week.

PHRASES WITH “HAVE” AND “GO”

have breakfast/lunch/dinner /hæv ˈbreɪkfəst/ˌlʌntʃ/ˈdɪnə/

have a shower	/hæv ə ˈʃaʊə/
go home	/gəʊ ˈhəʊm/
go on the Internet	/gəʊ ɒn ði: ˈɪntənət/
go to work	/gəʊ tə ˈwɜ:k/

früstücken/ zu Mittag essen/
zu Abend essen
duschen
nach Hause gehen
ins Internet gehen
zur Arbeit gehen
Uhrzeit

What time do you **have breakfast/lunch/dinner**?

Do you **have a shower** in the morning?
What time do you **go home** from school?
Do you **go on the Internet** after school?
What time do your parents **go to work**?

TIME

What time is it?	/wɒt ˈtaɪm ɪz ɪt/
eight/nine etc o'clock	/eɪt/naɪn əˈklɒk/
quarter past three/four etc	/kwɔ:tə pɑ:st ˈfaɪv/ˈsɪks/
quarter to five/six etc	/kwɔ:tə tə ˈfaɪv/ˈsɪks/
half past one/two etc	/hɑ:f pɑ:st ˈwʌn/ˈtu:/
midday	/mɪdˈdeɪ/
midnight	/mɪdnaɪt/

Wie spät ist es?
acht/neun Uhr
Viertel nach drei/vier
Viertel vor fünf/sechs
halb zwei/drei
Mittag
Mitternacht

“**What time is it?**” “It’s seven o’clock.”
It’s **eight o’clock**.
It’s **quarter past four**.
It’s **quarter to seven**.
It’s **half past three**.
It’s **midday**.
It’s **midnight**.

Unit 6 (p. 38)

closed (adj)	/kləʊzd/
colourful (adj)	/ˈkʌləf(ə)l/
famous (adj)	/ˈfeɪməs/
fun (adj) (TS)	/fʌn/
international (adj)	/ˌɪntəˈnæʃ(ə)nəl/
leap year (n)	/li:pjɪə/
other (adj)	/ˈʌðə/
traditional (adj)	/trəˈdɪʃ(ə)nəl/

geschlossen
farbenfroh
berühmt
lustig
international
Schaltjahr
anderer, -e, -s
traditionell

I’m sorry, we’re **closed** on Sunday.
People wear **colourful** costumes during the Rio carnival.
Jodie Kidd is a **famous** international model.
Carnival is **fun** and the music is fantastic.
She’s a famous **international** model.
In a leap year, there are 29 days in February.
He lives with thirty **other** wrestlers.
People wear **traditional** clothes during the Oktoberfest.

also (adv)	/ɔ:ləʊ/
alcohol (n)	/ˈælkə,hɒl/
bank (n)	/bæŋk/
bar (n)	/bɑ:/
carnival (n) (TS)	/ˈkɑ:nɪv(ə)l/
chicken (n)	/ˈtʃɪkɪn/
costume (n)	/ˈkɒstjʊ:m/
dancing (n)	/ˈdɑ:nsɪŋ/
date (n)	/deɪt/
drumming (n)	/ˈdrʌmɪŋ/
evening (n)	/ˈi:vnɪŋ/
festival (n)	/ˈfestɪv(ə)l/
fireworks (n pl)	/ˈfaɪəwɜ:kz/
fish (n)	/fɪʃ/
golf (n)	/gɒlf/
grand champion (n)	/ˈgrænd ˈtʃæmpɪən/
litre (n)	/ˈli:tə/
meat (n)	/mi:t/
model (n)	/ˈmɒd(ə)l/
parade (n)	/pəˈreɪd/
park (n)	/pɑ:k/
party (n)	/ˈpɑ:ti/
polo (n)	/ˈpəʊləʊ/
post office (n)	/ˈpəʊst ˌɒfɪs/
pyjamas (n pl) (PW)	/ˈpəˈdʒɑ:məz/
racing driver (n)	/ˈreɪsɪŋ ˌdraɪvə/
roast dinner (n)	/ˈrəʊst ˈdɪnə/
school (n)	/sku:l/
street (n)	/stri:t/
sumo wrestling (n)	/ˈsu:məʊ ˌreslɪŋ/
supermarket (n)	/ˈsu:pə,mɑ:kɪt/
training (n)	/ˈtreɪnɪŋ/
vegetables (n pl)	/ˈvedʒtəbəlz/

auch
Alkohol
Bank
Bar
Karneval
Huhn
Kostüm
Tanz
Datum
Trommeln
Abend
Fest; Festival
Feuerwerk
Fisch
Golf
Großmeister
Liter
Fleisch
Model
Umzug
Park
Party; Feier
Polo
Postamt
Pyjama
Rennfahrer(in)
Essen mit Rostbraten
Schule
Straße
Sumoringen
Supermarkt
Training
Gemüse

She likes polo and golf and **also** goes riding every day.
 She doesn't usually drink **alcohol**.
 What time does the **bank** close?
 What time does the **bar** open?
 "Are you going to **carnival** this year?" "Of course. I go every year."
 Jodie Kidd has dogs, cats, horses and **chickens**.
 People wear colourful **costumes** during the Rio carnival.
 There's loud music and **dancing** at the Rio Carnival.
 What **dates** are important in your country?
 There's loud music, dancing and **drumming** at the Rio Carnival.
 In the **evening** I usually go out to a restaurant.
 San Fermin is a famous **festival** in Spain.
 There are **fireworks** in the park and dancing in the streets.
 Do you prefer **fish** or meat?
 Jodie likes sports, especially polo and **golf**.
 Asashoryu is a **grand champion** of sumo wrestling.
 The visitors to the Oktoberfest drink nine million **litres** of beer.
 Do you prefer fish or **meat**?
 Jodie Kidd is a famous international **model**.
 70,000 people watch **parades** in the Sambadrome.
 There are fireworks in the **park** during the San Fermin festival.
 There are **parties** all night during San Fermin.
Polo is a sport in which players ride on horses and try to hit a ball.
 What time does the **post office** close?
 I sometimes wear **pyjamas** in bed.
 She's also a Maserati **racing driver**.
 A **roast dinner** is a hot dinner with meat, potatoes and vegetables.
 Do you like going to **school**?
 There is dancing in the **streets** during the San Fermin festival.
 Asashoryu is a grand champion of **sumo wrestling**.
 Oh no, we don't have any milk, and the **supermarket's** closed.
 After **training**, I always drink a lot of water.
 For lunch, I have meat, fish and **vegetables**.

visitor (n)	/ˈvɪzɪtə/
wrestler (n)	/ˈreslə/
go on for (phr v)	/gəʊ 'ɒn fɔ:/
close (v)	/kloʊz/
end (v)	/end/
happen (v)	/ˈhæpən/
train (v)	/treɪn/
visit (v)	/ˈvɪzɪt/
weigh (v)	/weɪ/
a lot of	/ə 'lɒt əv/
go for a walk	/gəʊ fər ə 'wɜ:k/
go riding	/gəʊ 'raɪdɪŋ/
have a nap	/hæv ə 'næp/
in the country	/ɪn ðə 'kʌntri/
take place	/teɪk 'pleɪs/

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

always (adv)	/ˈɜ:lweɪz/
ever (adv)	/evə/
hardly ever	/ˈhɑ:dli 'evə/
never (adv)	/nevə/
often (adv)	/ɒf(ə)n/
sometimes (adv)	/ˈsʌmtaɪmz/
usually (adv)	/ˈju:ʒuəli/

MONTHS OF THE YEAR

January (n)	/ˈdʒænjuəri/
February (n)	/ˈfebruəri/
March (n)	/mɑ:tʃ/
April (n)	/ˈeɪprəl/
May (n)	/meɪ/
June (n)	/dʒu:n/
July (n)	/dʒʊˈlaɪ/

Besucher(in)
Ringer
dauern
zumachen
zu Ende gehen
geschehen; stattfinden
trainieren
besuchen
wiegen
viel
spazieren gehen
reiten gehen
ein Nickerchen machen
auf dem Lande
stattfinden

immer
jemals
kaum
nie(mals)
oft; häufig
manchmal
normalerweise

Januar
Februar
März
April
Mai
Juni
Juli

There are seven million **visitors** to the Oktoberfest.
 He lives in Tokyo with thirty other **wrestlers**.
 The Oktoberfest **goes on for** two weeks.
 Bling Jewellers **closes** at 5.30.
 The Rio Carnival **ends** on Tuesday (Mardi Gras).
 What **happens** on 1st January in your country?
 Asashoryu **trains** for two hours every morning.
 Jodie often **visits** her parents in Barbados.
 He **weighs** 140 kilogrammes.
 After training, he always drinks **a lot of** water.
 I sometimes **go for a walk** in the afternoon.
 Jodie **goes riding** every day.
 He sometimes **has a nap** in the afternoon.
 She lives **in the country** with her animals.
 Where does San Fermin **take place**?

I **always** wake up before 7 a.m.
 Do you **ever** walk to school?
 She **hardly ever** goes to the gym.
 He **never** has breakfast.
 She **often** visits her parents.
 I **sometimes** have a nap or I **sometimes** go for a walk.
 In the evening, I **usually** go out to a restaurant.

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 (n)	/ˈɔːgəst/
September (n)	/sepˈtembə/
October (n)	/ɒkˈtəʊbə/
November (n)	/nəʊˈvembə/
December (n)	/drɪˈsembə/

August
September
Oktober
November
Dezember

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.

PHRASES WITH “MAKE” AND “DO”

do (your) homework	/ˌduː jə ˈhəʊmwɜːk/
do the ironing	/ˌduː ðiː ˈaɪrənɪŋ/
do the shopping	/ˌduː ðə ˈʃɒpɪŋ/
do the washing	/ˌduː ðə ˈwɒʃɪŋ/
do the washing up	/ˌduː ðə ˈwɒʃɪŋ ˈʌp/
make a lot of noise	/ˌmeɪk ə ˌlɒt əv ˈnɔɪz/
make dinner	/ˌmeɪk ˈdɪnə/

Hausaufgaben machen
bügeln
einkaufen gehen
die Wäsche machen
(das Geschirr) spülen
viel Lärm machen
das Abendessen machen/ kochen

What time do you **do your homework**?
I usually **do the ironing** at the weekend.
We **do the shopping** at the weekend.
What day of the week do you **do the washing**?
Who **does the washing up** in your family?
I don't like people who **make a lot of noise**.
My father usually **makes dinner** at 7 p.m.

make long phone calls	/ˌmeɪk lɒŋ ˈfəʊn kɔːlz/
make my bed	/ˌmeɪk maɪ ˈbed/
make the decisions	/ˌmeɪk ðə drɪˈsɪz(ə)nz/

lange Telefonate machen
mein Bett machen
die Entscheidungen treffen

She always **makes long phone calls** to her boyfriend.
I wake up before 7 a.m., **make my bed** and listen to reggae.
Who **makes the important decisions** in your family?

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

at night/the weekend/ five o'clock etc	/ət ˈneɪt/ðə ˈwiːkend/,faɪv əˈklɒk/
in the morning/the spring/ June etc	/ɪn ðə ˈmɔːnɪŋ/ðə ˈsprɪŋ/dʒuːn/
on Sunday/Friday night/ 1 st May etc	/ɒn ˈsʌndeɪ/,fraɪdeɪ ˈnaɪt/,fɜːst əv ˈmeɪ/

in der Nacht/ am Wochenende/um fünf Uhr
morgens/abends/im Frühjahr/ im Juni
am Sonntagabend/ Freitagabend/ am 1. Mai

What do you usually do **at the weekend**?
In the evening he usually goes out to a restaurant.
We always go to a party **on 31st December**.

SEASONS

autumn (n)	/ˈɔːtəm/
spring (n)	/sprɪŋ/
summer (n)	/ˈsʌmə/
winter (n)	/ˈwɪntə/

Herbst
Frühling
Sommer
Winter

We go back to school in the **autumn**.
The days get longer in **spring**.
I like playing tennis in the **summer**.
We sometimes go skiing in the **winter**.

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ago (adv)	/ə'gəʊ/
alone (adj)	/ə'ləʊn/
cold (adj)	/kəʊld/
enormous (adj)	/ɪnɔ:məs/
family-run (adj)	/fæmli,rʌn/
grey (adj)	/greɪ/
local (adj)	/ləʊk(ə)l/
main (adj)	/meɪn/
terrible (adj)	/tɪrəbl/
terrified (adj)	/tɪrəfaɪd/
warm (adj)	/wɔ:m/
young (adj)	/jʌŋ/
again (adv)	/ə'geɪn/
inside (adv)	/ɪn'saɪd/
nearly (adv)	/nɪəli/
still (adv)	/stɪl/
last (determiner)	/lɑ:st/
accident (n)	/æksɪd(ə)nt/
attack (n)	/ə'tæk/
bath (n)	/bɑ:θ/
beach (n)	/bi:tʃ/
boat (n)	/bəʊt/
clothing (n)	/ˈkləʊðɪŋ/
dolphin (n)	/ˈdɒlfɪn/
exhibition (n)	/ˌeksɪbrɪ(ə)n/
eye (n)	/aɪ/
fisherman (n)	/fɪʃəmən/
fishing boat (n)	/fɪʃɪŋ ˌbəʊt/

vor ...
allein
kalt
riesig
Familien-
grau
unter den Ortsansässigen
Haupt-
schrecklich
schreckliche Angst haben
warm
jung
wieder
drinnen
beinahe
noch
letzter, -e, -s
Unfall
Angriff
Bad
Strand
Boot
Kleidung
Delfin
Ausstellung; Messe
Auge
Fischer
Fischerboot

We went sailing a week **ago**.

They waited for the boat to return then realised they were **alone**.

The Californian ocean is **cold**.

They went fishing on an **enormous** lagoon called San Martina.

O'Neill is a **family-run** company.

They realised it was a big **grey** shark.

Grant's father became a **local** hero.

A fisherman caught the shark and put it in the **main** square.

When Grant saw *Jaws* he remembered the **terrible** experience.

They were **terrified** and nearly fell into the water.

Wetsuits keep you **warm** in cold water.

As a **young** man, Jack O'Neill worked for a big company.

The motor stopped and they couldn't start it **again**.

If you stay **inside**, you do not go out of a house or building.

The boat rocked from side to side and they **nearly** fell into the water.

Jack lost his eye in an accident but he **still** surfs today.

"When was the last time you went windsurfing?" "**Last** summer."

He lost his eye in a surfing **accident**.

Grant's family were terrified by the shark **attack**.

The children wore wetsuits and sat in a **bath** of ice.

He always went to the **beach** in his free time.

The shark started knocking the **boat**.

Wetsuits are protective **clothing** for cold water.

A **dolphin** is a large friendly animal that lives in the water.

He demonstrated his wetsuits at boat **exhibitions**.

Jack lost his **eye** in a surfing accident.

A local **fisherman** caught the shark.

Eventually people in a **fishing boat** heard them.

foreigner (n) (PW)	/ˈfɔːrɪnə/	Ausländer(in)
free time (n)	/ˈfriː ˈtaɪm/	Freizeit
go fishing (n)	/ˌgəʊ ˈfɪʃɪŋ/	fischen gehen
hero (n)	/ˈhɪərəʊ/	Held
ice (n)	/aɪs/	Eis
lagoon (n)	/ləˈɡuːn/	Lagune
monster (n)	/ˈmɒnstə/	Ungeheuer
motor (n)	/ˈməʊtə/	Motor
motor boat (n)	/ˈməʊtə ˌbəʊt/	Motorboot
ocean (n)	/ˈəʊʃ(a)n/	Ozean
port (n)	/pɔːt/	Hafen
protective clothing (n)	/prəˈtektɪv ˈkləʊðɪŋ/	Schutzkleidung
shark (n)	/ʃɑːk/	Hai
sports shop (n) (TS)	/ˈspɔːts ʃɒp/	Sportgeschäft
square (n)	/ˈskweə/	Platz
story (n)	/ˈstɔːri/	Geschichte
surf-board (n)	/ˈsɜːfˌbɔːd/	Surfbrett
theatre (n)	/ˈθɪətə/	Theater
wetsuit (n)	/ˈwetsuːt/	Neoprenanzug
come along (phr v) (TS)	/ˌkʌm əˈlɒŋ/	vorbeikommen
push away (phr v)	/ˌpuʃ əˈweɪ/	wegstoßen
near (prep)	/nɪə/	in der Nähe von
nobody (pron)	/ˈnəʊbɒdi/	niemand
everybody (pron)	/ˈevriˌbɒdi/	alle Leute
catch (v)	/kætʃ/	fangen
demonstrate (v)	/ˈdemənstreɪt/	demonstrieren
enjoy (v)	/ɪnˈdʒɔɪ/	Spaß haben an
fall (v)	/fɔːl/	fallen
finish (v)	/ˈfɪnɪʃ/	aufhören
hear (v)	/hɪə/	hören
hold (v)	/həʊld/	halten
knock (v)	/nɒk/	schlagen

When was the first time you spoke to a **foreigner**?
 He always went to the beach in his **free time**.
 One day they **went fishing** on an enormous lagoon.
 His father became a local **hero**.
 The children wore wetsuits and sat in a bath of **ice**.
 One day they went fishing on an enormous **lagoon**.
 Everybody came to see the **monster** and took pictures of it.
 The **motor** stopped and they couldn't start it again.
 They went fishing in a small **motor boat**.
 The Californian **ocean** is cold.
 Everybody went back to the boat and it returned to **port**.
 Wetsuits are **protective clothing** for cold water.
 The **shark** started knocking the boat.
 I'm from a new **sports shop**. Can I ask you some questions about water sports?
 The fisherman put the shark in the main **square**.
 Everybody in the town heard about their **story**.
 Jack opened a Surf Shop and sold **surf-boards** and wetsuits.
 "Do you ever go to the **theatre**?" "Yes, I do."
 Jack opened a Surf Shop and sold surf-boards and **wetsuits**.
Come along to our shop some time.
 Grant's father tried to **push** the shark **away**.
 Something moved **near** them under the water.
 They shouted but **nobody** heard them.
Everybody came to see the monster.
 A local fisherman **caught** the shark.
 He **demonstrated** his wetsuits at boat exhibitions.
 Grant didn't **enjoy** the film *Jaws*.
 They nearly **fell** into the water.
 When they **finished** diving, there was no boat.
 They shouted but nobody **heard** them.
 Grant's mother **held** him and his brother.
 The shark started **knocking** the boat.

lose (v)	/lu:z/
move (v)	/mu:v/
point (to) (v)	/pɔɪnt (tu:)/
realise (v)	/ˈriə,laɪz/
remember (v)	/rɪ'membə/
return (v)	/rɪ'tɜ:n/
rock (v)	/rɒk/
shout (v)	/ʃaʊt/
sit (v)	/sɪt/
stay (v)	/steɪ/
stop (v)	/stɒp/
surf (v)	/sɜ:f/
wait (v)	/weɪt/
want (v)	/wɒnt/
find a way	/,faɪnd ə 'weɪ/
from side to side	/frəm ,saɪd tə 'saɪd/
a long time ago (TS)	/ə ,lɒŋ taɪm ə'gəʊ/

in the middle of /ɪn ðə 'mɪd(ə)l əv/

WATER SPORTS

diving (n)	/'daɪvɪŋ/
fishing (n)	/'fɪʃɪŋ/
kite surfing (n)	/'kaɪt ,sɜ:fɪŋ/
sailing (n)	/'seɪlɪŋ/
scuba diving (n)	/'sku:bə ,daɪvɪŋ/
surfing (n)	/'sɜ:fɪŋ/
windsurfing (n)	/'wɪnd,sɜ:fɪŋ/

WEATHER

What's the weather like?	/,wɒts ðə 'weðə ,laɪk/
cloudy (adj)	/'klaʊdi/
foggy (adj)	/'fɒgi/

verlieren
sich bewegen
zeigen auf
begreifen; erkennen
sich erinnern an
wiederkommen
schaukeln
rufen; schreien
sitzen
bleiben
ausbleiben
surfen
warten
wollen
einen Weg finden
hin und her
vor langer Zeit

mitten in

Tauchen
Fischen
Drachensurfen
Segeln
Sporttauchen
Surfen
Windsurfen

Wie ist das Wetter?
bewölkt
neblig

Jack **lost** an eye in a surfing accident.
 Something **moved** in the water near the boat.
 When people asked "What's a wetsuit?" Jack **pointed to** his children.
 They waited for the boat to return but then **realised** they were alone.
 When Grant saw *Jaws* he **remembered** the terrible experience.
 The man and the woman didn't **return** to the boat.
 The shark knocked the boat and it started **rocking** from side to side.
 They **shouted** but nobody heard them.
 The children wore wetsuits and **sat** in a bath of ice.
 Jack wanted to find a way to **stay** warm in the water.
 The motor **stopped** and they couldn't start it again.
 He loved **surfing** but the Californian ocean was cold.
 They **waited** and **waited** for the boat to return.
 Jack **wanted** to find a way to stay warm in the water.
 Jack wanted to **find a way** to stay warm in the water.
 The shark knocked the boat and it started rocking **from side to side**.
 "When was the last time you went sailing?" "I can't remember. **A long time ago**."

The boat stopped **in the middle of** the ocean and everybody went diving.

The boat stopped in the middle of the ocean and everybody went **diving**.
 When was the last time you went **fishing**?
 Do you ever go **kite surfing**?
 We go **sailing** at the weekend.
 One day they went **scuba diving** with twenty other people.
 Jack loves **surfing**.
Windsurfing is an exciting sport.

"**What's the weather like?**" "It's raining."
 It's **cloudy**.
 It's **foggy**."

rain (v)	/reɪn/	regnen	It's raining .
snow (v)	/snoʊ/	schneien	It's snowing .
sunny (adj)	/ˈsʌni/	sonnig	It's sunny .
windy (adj)	/ˈwɪndi/	windig	It's windy .

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fast (adj)	/fɑːst/	schnell	Do you feel frightened in a fast car?
hungry (adj)	/ˈhʌŋɡri/	hungrig	"I'm hungry ." "Why don't you eat some fruit?"
incredible (adj) (TS)	/ɪnˈkredəb(ə)l/	unglaublich	Well, that's an incredible story. Debra Veal is an inspiration.
interested (in) (adj)	/ɪntərəstɪd(ɪn)/	interessiert an	Were the sharks interested in Debra?
lovely (adj) (TS)	/ˈlʌvli/	schön	"Nelly, hello and welcome." "Thank you. It's lovely to be here."
lucky (adj) (TS)	/ˈlʌki/	Glück haben	"The hotel is near the beach." "Mm, you are lucky ."
popular (adj) (TS)	/ˈpɒpjʊlə/	beliebt	We have the popular TV presenter, Nelly B, in the studio.
private (adj)	/ˈpraɪvət/	privat	She was very private and never spoke about her love affairs.
real (adj)	/ˈriəl/	wirklich	Garbo's real name was Greta Gustafsson.
remaining (adj)	/rɪˈmeɪnɪŋ/	übrig	Debra rowed the remaining 2,290 miles alone.
serious (adj)	/ˈsɪəriəs/	ernsthaft	Garbo had several serious relationships.
thirsty (adj)	/ˈθɜːsti/	durstig	"I'm thirsty ." "Me too – let's have a nice cup of tea."
typical (adj)	/ˈtɪpɪk(ə)l/	typisch	She was not a typical Hollywood star.
wonderful (adj) (TS)	/wʌndəf(ə)l/	wunderbar	The rooms are wonderful at the Hurricane Hotel.
unfortunately (adv) (TS)	/ʌnˈfɔːtʃ(ə)nətli/	leider	"How long did you stay?" "Just two weeks, unfortunately ."
several (determiner)	/ˈsevrəl/	mehrere	She had several serious relationships.
advertisement (n)	/ædˈvɜːtɪsmənt/	Anzeige	She worked as a model for newspaper advertisements .
area (n)	/ˈeəriə/	Gegend; Gebiet	"What did you do all day?" "We visited the area ."
baby (n)	/ˈbeɪbi/	Baby	How do you feel when you see a baby ?
citizen (n)	/ˈsɪtɪz(ə)n/	Bürger(in)	She moved to Hollywood and became an American citizen .
edition (n) (TS)	/ˈɛdɪʃ(ə)n/	Ausgabe	Welcome to this week's edition of <i>Heroes</i> .
editor (n)	/ˈedɪtə/	hier: Chefredakteur	The editor of <i>The Times</i> wrote, "The winner of the race is the girl who came last."
exam (n)	/ɪɡˈzæm/	Prüfung	"How do you feel in an exam ?" "Really nervous."

film director (n)	/ˈfɪlm dəˌrektə/	Filmregisseur
future (n)	/'fju:tʃə/	Zukunft
inspiration (n) (TS)	/'ɪnspə'reɪʃ(ə)n/	Inspiration
instructor (n) (TS)	/'ɪn'strʌktə/	Lehrer(in)
interview (n)	/'ɪntə,vju:/	Interview
journey (n)	/'dʒɜ:ni/	Reise
line (n)	/laɪn/	Satz; Aussage
love affair (n)	/'lʌv əˌfeə/	Liebesaffäre
lunchtime (n)	/'lʌntʃtaɪm/	Zeit zum Mittagessen
modern art (n)	/'mɒd(ə)n 'ɑ:t/	moderne Kunst
motorway (n) (TS)	/'mɔ:təweɪ/	Autobahn
nomination (n)	/'nɒmɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n/	Nominierung
part (n)	/'pɑ:t/	Rolle
plane (n)	/'pleɪn/	Flugzeug
presenter (n) (TS)	/'prezɪntə/	Moderator(in)
primary school (n)	/'praɪməri ,sku:l/	Grundschule
race (n)	/'reɪs/	Rennen
relationship (n)	/'rɪleɪʃ(ə)nʃɪp/	Verhältnis; Beziehung
rowing (n)	/'rəʊɪŋ/	Rudern; Ruder-
ship (n)	/'ʃɪp/	Schiff
snack (n)	/'snæk/	Häppchen zu essen; Imbiss
snake (n)	/'sneɪk/	Schlange
spider (n)	/'spaɪdə/	Spinne
star (n)	/'stɑ:/	Star
team (n)	/'ti:m/	Mannschaft
the press (n)	/'ðə 'pres/	die Presse
winner (n)	/'wɪnə/	Sieger(in)
across (prep)	/'əkrɒs/	über
arrive (v)	/'əraɪv/	ankommen
change (v)	/'tʃeɪndʒ/	ändern
continue (v)	/'kɒn'tɪnju:/	weitermachen

Mauritz Stiller was a top Swedish **film director**.
 Are you worried about your **future**?
 Nelly thinks that Debra Veal is an **inspiration**.
 Lottie met a nice windsurfing **instructor**.
 Garbo didn't give **interviews** to the press.
 Debra's **journey** took 113 days.
 Garbo's most famous **line** was: "I want to be alone."
 She never spoke about her **love affairs**.
 I'm hungry. Is it **lunchtime**?
 Are you interested in **modern art**?
 There's a good **motorway** from Malaga to Tarifa.
 Garbo got four Academy Award **nominations**.
 Stiller gave her a **part** in one of his films.
 Do you feel nervous in a **plane**?
 We have the popular TV **presenter**, Nelly B, in the studio.
 Did you go to **primary school** near here?
 For most people Debra was the hero of the **race**.
 Garbo had several serious **relationships**.
 They entered a 3,000-mile **rowing** race.
 Was Debra worried about big **ships**?
 If you're hungry, have a **snack**.
 I'm frightened of **snakes**.
 A **spider** is a large insect with eight legs.
 She was a Hollywood **star** in the 1920s and 1930s.
 Thirty five **teams** took part in the race.
 She didn't give interviews to **the press**.
 Debra wasn't the **winner** but for many people she was the hero of the
 race.
 They entered a rowing race **across** the Atlantic from Tenerife to Barbados.
 Debra **arrived** in Barbados several days after the winning team.
 She moved to New York and **changed** her name to Harriet Brown.
 Debra didn't want to stop the race and decided to **continue**.

decide (v)	/dɪ'saɪd/	sich entscheiden	Debra didn't want to stop the race and decided to continue.
enter (a race) (v)	/ɛntə (ə reɪs)/	sich für ein Rennen anmelden	They entered a rowing race across the Atlantic from Tenerife to Barbados.
leave (v)	/li:v/	ausscheiden	After two weeks Andrew left the race because he was frightened of the ocean.
move (to) (v)	/mu:v (tu:)/	umziehen	When she was thirty-six she moved to New York.
retire (v)	/rɪ'taɪə/	aufhören zu arbeiten; sich zurückziehen	Garbo retired at the age of thirty-six.
row (v)	/raʊ/	rudern	Debra rowed the remaining 2,290 miles alone.
at sea	/ət 'si:/	auf dem Meer	Debra spent 113 days alone at sea .
come last	/kʌm 'lɑ:st/	den letzten Platz belegen	Although she came last , many people thought Debra was the hero of the race.
fall in love	/fɔ:l ɪn 'lʌv/	sich verlieben	Many people fell in love with Garbo.
get divorced	/get dɪ'vɔ:st/	sich scheiden lassen	How many people do you know who have got divorced ?
get married	/get 'mæɪd/	heiraten	Would you like to get married ?
Let's have ...	/lets 'hæv/	Lass uns ...(trinken)	"I'm thirsty." " Let's have a cup of tea."
the mountains	/ðə 'maʊntɪnz/	die Berge	Do you prefer the beach or the mountains ?
move house	/mu:v 'haʊs/	umziehen	Did you move house when you were a child?
Welcome to ... (TS)	/welkəm ,tu:/	Willkommen bei	Welcome to this week's edition of <i>Heroes</i> .
Why don't you ...?	/waɪ 'daʊnt ju:/	Warum nicht ...?	"I'm bored." " Why don't you read a book?"

FEELINGS

angry (adj)	/æŋɡri/	böse; zornig	I'm never angry with my friends.
bored (adj)	/bɔ:d/	gelangweilt	If you're bored , read a book.
embarrassed (adj)	/ɪm'bærəst/	verlegen	Debra wasn't embarrassed about coming last.
excited (adj)	/ɪk'saɪtɪd/	aufgeregt	Do you feel excited in a fast car?
frightened (adj)	/fraɪt(ə)nd/	verängstigt; Angst haben vor	Andrew was frightened of the ocean.
happy (adj)	/hæpi/	glücklich	She was happy about finishing the race.
nervous (adj)	/nɜ:vəs/	nervös	Do you feel nervous in exams?
relieved (adj) (TS)	/rɪ'li:vɪd/	erleichtert	She was relieved when Andrew left – she wanted him to be happy.
sad (adj)	/sæd/	traurig	Why do you feel so sad ?
worried (adj)	/wʌrɪd/	besorgt	Are you worried about the future?

Review B (p. 56)

creative (adj)	/kri'eɪtɪv/	kreativ	Do you like doing creative things like painting and making music?
free (adj)	/fri:/	gratis; Frei-	I spoke to the band and they gave me two free tickets for their concert.
memorable (adj)	/məm(ə)rəb(ə)l/	unvergesslich	What was a memorable day for you?
poor (adj)	/pɔ:/	arm	Bono asked the world's rich countries to give money to the poor countries.
rich (adj)	/rɪtʃ/	reich	Bono asked the world's rich countries to give money to the poor countries.
sympathetic (adj)	/sɪmpə'tetɪk/	mitfühlend	People feel sympathetic and send money to UNICEF.
band (n)	/bænd/	Band	I spoke to the band and they gave me two free tickets for their concert.
charity (n)	/tʃærəti/	karitative Zwecke	Some actors and singers do work for charity .
community work (n)	/kə'mju:nəti ,wɜ:k/	freiwillige Arbeit in der Gemeinde	Community work is work people do to help other people.
concert (n)	/kɒnsət/	Konzert	Bono helped to organise the Live 8 concerts .
dancing competition (n)	/dɑ:nsɪŋ ,kɒmpə'tɪʃ(ə)n/	Tanzwettbewerb	We entered a dancing competition and won first prize.
driving test (n)	/draɪvɪŋ ,test/	Fahrprüfung	Dan was very happy when he passed his driving test .
lifeguard (n)	/laɪfgɑ:d/	Rettungsschwimmer(in)	A lifeguard is someone who saves people from dangerous situations in the water.
prize (n)	/praɪz/	Preis	We entered a dancing competition and won first prize .
swim (n)	/swɪm/	Schwimmen	David's swim took 10 hours and 30 minutes.
trainer (n)	/treɪnə/	Trainer(in)	Greg Whyte is David Walliams' trainer .
youth club (n)	/ju:θ ,klʌb/	Jugendklub	A youth club is a place where young people go to do activities.
act (v)	/ækt/	schauspielern	Some actors and singers want to do more than act and sing.
break (v)	/breɪk/	beschädigen; kaputt machen	Jim was angry with Sue because she broke his camera.
organise (v)	/ɔ:ɡənaɪz/	organisieren	Bono helped to organise the Live 8 concerts.

Unit 9 (p. 60)

crystal (adj)	/kɪst(ə)l/	aus Kristallglas	There are 1,000 crystal chandeliers at the Emirates Palace Hotel.
exclusive (adj) (TS)	/ɪk'sklʌsɪv/	exklusiv	Little Palm Island is an exclusive hotel. Come here for total peace and quiet.

luxury (adj)	/ˈlʌkʃəri/	Luxus-
public (adj)	/ˈpʌblɪk/	öffentlich
simple (adj)	/ˈsɪmp(ə)l/	einfach
spacious (adj)	/ˈspeɪʃəs/	geräumig
tropical (adj)	/ˈtrɒpɪk(ə)l/	tropisch
well-equipped (adj) (TS)	/ˌwelɪˈkwɪpt/	gut ausgestattet
apparently (adv)	/əˈpærəntli/	anscheinend
immediately (adv)	/ɪˈmiːdiətli/	sofort
alarm clock (n)	/əˈlɑ:m ˌklɒk/	Wecker
block of flats (n)	/ˌblɒk əv ˈflæts/	Wohnblock
chandelier (n)	/ˌʃændəˈleɪə/	Kronleuchter
coast (n)	/kəʊst/	Küste
corner (n)	/ˈkɔ:nə/	Ecke
employee (n)	/ˌemˈplɔɪiː; ˌemˈplɔɪiː/	Mitarbeiter(in); Beschäftigte(r)
family life (n)	/ˈfæmli ˌlaɪf/	Familienleben
fitness centre (n)	/ˈfɪtnəs ˌsentə/	Fitnesscenter
floor (n)	/flɔː/	Fußboden
guest (n)	/ɡest/	Gast
hairdryer (n)	/ˈheədraɪə/	Fön
heating (n)	/ˈhiːtɪŋ/	Heizung
hill (n)	/hɪl/	Hügel
island (n)	/ˈaɪlənd/	Insel
lake (n)	/leɪk/	See
lifetime (n)	/ˈlaɪfˌtaɪm/	Leben
light (n)	/laɪt/	Licht
luxury (n)	/ˈlʌkʃəri/	Luxus
paradise (n)	/ˈpærədəɪs/	Paradies
peace (n)	/piːs/	Ruhe
place (n)	/pleɪs/	Ort
quiet (n) (TS)	/ˈkwaɪət/	Ruhe

There are 302 **luxury** rooms at the hotel.

The **public** living room is 175 metres long.

The rooms are **simple** and spacious.

A place that is **spacious** has a lot of room.

It's a **tropical** island 120 miles from Miami International Airport.

The rooms are beautiful and **well-equipped**.

Apparently where you want to live depends on your star sign.

I'm sorry, sir. I'll send someone **immediately**.

Your **alarm clock** is the clock that wakes you up in the morning.

Would you like to live on the top floor of a **block of flats**?

There are 1,000 crystal **chandeliers** at the Emirates Palace Hotel.

If you live on the **coast**, you live near the sea.

There's a lamp in the **corner** of the room.

How many **employees** are there at the Emirates Palace Hotel?

Relax and escape the stress of work and **family life**.

There are two **fitness centres** and two swimming pools at the hotel.

There's a rug on the **floor**.

Hotel **guests** arrive by boat or seaplane.

You use a **hairdryer** to dry your hair.

The room is cold because the **heating** doesn't work.

A **hill** is a piece of raised ground.

Little Palm **Island** is the perfect place to relax.

You love water and want a house near a **lake** or river.

Come to the Emirates Palace Hotel or Little Palm Island for the holiday of a **lifetime**.

I can't see – the **light** doesn't work.

Enjoy the **luxury** of the Emirates Palace Hotel.

Little Palm Island is a **paradise**.

Enjoy the **peace** of Little Palm Island.

They are perfect **places** to relax.

Little Palm Island is an **exclusive** hotel. Come here for total peace and **quiet**.

reception (n)	/rɪ'sepʃ(ə)n/	Empfang; Rezeption
remote control (n)	/rɪ,məʊt kən'trəʊl/	Fernbedienung
river (n)	/'rɪvə/	Fluss
road (n)	/rəʊd/	Straße
seaplane (n)	/'si:plæn/	Wasserflugzeug
service (n) (TS)	/'sɜ:vɪs/	Service; Dienstleistung
shampoo (n)	/'ʃæm'pu:/	Shampoo
soap (n)	/'səʊp/	Seife
spa (n)	/'spɑ:/	Heilbad
stress (n)	/'stres/	Stress
suite (n)	/'swi:t/	Suite
swimming pool (n)	/'swɪmɪŋ ,pu:l/	Schwimmbad
towel (n)	/'taʊəl/	Handtuch
veranda (n)	/'vɜ:rændə/	Veranda
village (n)	/'vɪlɪdʒ/	Dorf
wall (n)	/'wɔ:l/	Wand
build (v)	/'bɪld/	bauen
choose (v)	/'tʃu:z/	wählen
cost (v)	/'kɒst/	kosten
escape (v)	/'ɛskeɪp/	entfliehen
help (v)	/'help/	helfen
relax (v)	/'rɪ'læks/	sich entspannen
It doesn't work.	/'ɪt ,dʌzənt 'wɜ:k/	Es funktioniert nicht.
There is/There are	/'ðeə 'ɪz/'ðeə 'ɑ:/	Es gibt ...

FURNITURE

armchair (n)	/'ɑ:m'tʃeə/	Sessel
bath (n)	/'bɑ:θ/	Bad
bed (n)	/'bed/	Bet
bookcase (n)	/'bʊk,keɪs/	Bücherregal
carpet (n)	/'kɑ:pɪt/	Teppich
clock (n)	/'klɒk/	Uhr
coffee table (n)	/'kɒfi ,teɪb(ə)l/	Kaffeetisch

Reception. Can I help you?
The **remote control** is the thing you use to change channels on the TV.
You love water and want a house near a lake or **river**.
There isn't a **road** to the hotel – guests arrive by boat or seaplane.
Hotel guests arrive by boat or **seaplane**.
The Emirates Palace Hotel offers excellent **service**.
You use **shampoo** to wash your hair.
You use **soap** to wash your skin.
You can relax on the veranda or visit the beautiful **spa**.
Escape the **stress** of work and family life.
A Grand **Suite** costs \$2,000 for one night.
There are two fitness centres and two **swimming pools**.
You use a **towel** to dry your hands or body.
Relax on the **veranda**!
They live in a small **village** in the country.
There are some pictures on the **wall**.
The hotel cost \$3 billion to **build**.
Choose between peace or luxury.
The hotel **cost** \$3 billion to build.
Escape the stress of work and family life.
Reception. Can I **help** you?
Relax on the veranda.
“What's the problem with the TV?” “**It doesn't work.**”
There are 302 luxury rooms and 44 suites.

An **armchair** is a large, comfortable chair that you sit in.
There's a shower and a **bath** in the bathroom.
The **bed** is really comfortable.
There were lots of books on the **bookcase**.
Is there a **carpet** in your bathroom?
The **clock** on the wall said 4 o'clock.
There's a magazine under the **coffee table**.

cooker (n)	/ˈkʊkə/
cupboard (n)	/ˈkʌbəd/
curtains (n pl)	/ˈkɜːtənz/
cushion (n)	/ˈkʊʃ(ə)n/
desk (n)	/desk/
fridge (n)	/ˈfrɪdʒ/
lamp (n)	/læmp/
mirror (n)	/ˈmɪrə/
picture (n)	/ˈpɪktʃə/
plant (n)	/plɑːnt/
plasma TV (n) (TS)	/ˈplæzmə tiːviː/
rug (n)	/rʌg/
shower (n)	/ˈʃaʊə/
sofa (n)	/ˈsəʊfə/
washbasin (n)	/ˈwɒʃbeɪs(ə)n/

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

by (prep)	/baɪ/
in (prep)	/ɪn/
near (prep)	/nɪə/
on (prep)	/ɒn/

ROOMS

bathroom (n)	/ˈbɑːθruːm/
bedroom (n)	/ˈbedruːm/
kitchen (n)	/ˈkɪtʃən/
living room (n)	/ˈlɪvɪŋruːm/

Herd
Schrank
Vorhänge
Kissen
Schreibtisch
Kühlschrank
Lampe
Spiegel
Bild
Pflanze
Plasmafernseher
Teppich; Läufer; Brücke
Dusche
Sofa
Waschbecken

neben
in
in der Nähe von
an

Badezimmer
Schlafzimmer
Küche
Wohnzimmer

There's an electric **cooker** in the kitchen.
 You can put your clothes in the **cupboard**.
 Close the **curtains** at night.
 There are three **cushions** on the sofa.
 You can sit at the **desk** and write postcards.
 Put the drinks in the **fridge** to keep them cold.
 There's a **lamp** in the corner of the room.
 You can look at yourself in the **mirror** on the wall.
 How many **pictures** are there on the wall?
 There's a **plant** next to the sofa.
 There's a 125-centimetre **plasma TV** in every room.
 There's a **rug** on the floor.
 There's a **shower** and a bath in the bathroom.
 There are three cushions on the **sofa**.
 Wash your hands in the **washbasin**.

I love water. I want a house **by** a river or lake.
 We live **in** a small village.
 If you live on the coast, you live **near** the sea.
 If you live **on** the coast, you live near the sea.

There aren't any towels in the **bathroom**.
 The **bedroom** is cold – the heating doesn't work.
 There's a fridge and a cooker in the **kitchen**.
 The public **living room** is 175 metres long.

Unit 10 (p. 66)

delicious (adj)	/dɪ'lɪʃəs/	köstlich; lecker
healthy (adj)	/ˈhelθi/	gesund
slim (adj) (TS)	/slɪm/	schlank
unhealthy (adj)	/ʌnˈhelθi/	ungesund
slowly (adv)	/ˈsləʊli/	langsam
birthday (n)	/ˈbɜːθdeɪ/	Geburtstag
business dinner (n)	/ˈbɪznəs ˌdɪnə/	Geschäftssessen
customer (n)	/ˈkʌstəmə/	Kunde (-in)
diet (n)	/daɪət/	Diät
human body (n)	/ˈhjuːmən ˈbɒdi/	der menschliche Körper
menu (n)	/ˈmenjuː/	Speisekarte
occasion (n)	/əˈkeɪʒ(ə)n/	Ereignis
pocket (n) (PW)	/ˈpɒkɪt/	Tasche
rule (n)	/ruːl/	Regel
way (n)	/weɪ/	Art; Weise
follow (v)	/ˈfɒləʊ/	folgen
imagine (v)	/ɪˈmædʒɪn/	sich vorstellen
pay (v)	/peɪ/	zahlen
be based on	/bi ˈbeɪst ɒn/	basieren auf
fall asleep (TS)	/ˈfɔːl əˈsliːp/	einschlafen
lose weight	/ˈluːz ˈweɪt/	abnehmen
I'd like ...	/aɪd ˈlaɪk/	Ich möchte ...
Would you like ...?	/wʊd juː ˈlaɪk/	Möchten Sie ...?

FOOD

apple (n)	/æp(ə)l/	Apfel
banana (n)	/bəˈnɑːnə/	Banane
bean (n)	/biːn/	Bohne

We had a **delicious** meal on my brother's 18th birthday.

Eating fruit and vegetables is **healthy**.

"How do you stay so **slim**?" "I follow the food combining rules."

Eating too many chips is **unhealthy**.

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

We had a delicious meal on my brother's 18th **birthday**.

A **business dinner** is a meal that businessmen who work together have.

What does the **customer** want to eat?

Food-combining is a kind of **diet**.

The **human body** digests different food in different ways.

A **menu** is a list of things you can eat or a list of things to eat in a restaurant.

An **occasion** is an event such as a birthday or a business dinner.

How much money do you have in your **pocket**?

On the food-combining diet, you just need to follow three simple **rules**.

The human body digests different food in different **ways**.

You just need to **follow** three simple rules.

Imagine a diet where you can eat three meals a day and lose weight.

The customer **pays** \$5 for the meal.

"Food-combining" is **based on** the way we digest food.

My grandmother **fell asleep** after two glasses of wine.

Imagine a diet where you can eat three meals a day and **lose weight**.

I'd like a chicken sandwich, please.

Would you like salt and pepper?

An **apple** is a hard round red or green fruit.

A **banana** is a long yellow fruit.

There are many different kinds of **beans** that are eaten as vegetables.

bread (n)	/bred/	Brot	Do you prefer white bread or brown bread ?
brown bread (n)	/braʊn 'bred/	Vollkornbrot	Brown bread is healthier than white bread.
butter (n)	/'bʌtə/	Butter	Would you like butter or margarine with your bread?
cake (n)	/keɪk/	Kuchen	A cake is a sweet food made from butter, flour and sugar.
carbohydrates (n pl)	/'kɑ:bə'haidreɪts/	Kohlenhydrate	Bread, potatoes and cakes are all carbohydrates .
carrot (n)	/'kærət/	Karotte; Mohrrübe	A carrot is a long orange vegetable.
cauliflower (n)	/'kɒli,flaʊə/	Blumenkohl	A cauliflower is a vegetable with green leaves and a white centre.
cereal (n)	/'siəriəl/	Zerealie	A cereal is a breakfast food that is usually eaten with milk.
cheese (n)	/'tʃi:z/	Käse	Cheese is a protein.
chicken (n)	/'tʃɪkɪn/	Huhn; Hähnchen	Chicken is a type of white meat.
egg (n)	/eg/	Ei	Bacon and eggs is a typical British breakfast.
fish (n)	/fɪʃ/	Fisch	Do you prefer fish or meat?
fruit (n)	/'fru:t/	Obst	Strawberries and grapes are types of fruit .
fruit salad (n)	/'fru:t 'sæləd/	Obstsalat	A fruit salad is a dessert made from different types of fruit.
garlic (n)	/'gɑ:lɪk/	Knoblauch	Garlic has a very strong taste and is used in cooking.
grape (n)	/'greɪp/	Traube	Grapes are small round purple or green fruits.
lemon (n)	/'lemən/	Zitrone	A lemon is a round yellow fruit.
margarine (n)	/'mɑ:dʒə'ri:n/	Margarine	Would you like butter or margarine with your bread?
mayonnaise (n)	/'meɪə'neɪz/	Mayonnaise	Mayonnaise is a thick white or yellow sauce, often eaten with salad.
meat (n)	/'mi:t/	Fleisch	Do you prefer fish or meat ?
melon (n)	/'melən/	Melone	A melon is a large round green or yellow fruit.
mushroom (n)	/'mʌʃru:m/	Pilz	Mushrooms are small round grey vegetables.
mustard (n)	/'mʌstəd/	Senf	Mustard is a hot yellow sauce eaten with meat.
olive oil (n)	/'ɒlɪv 'ɔɪl/	Olivenöl	Do you like cooking with olive oil ?
onion (n)	/'ɒnjən/	Zwiebel	A onion is a round white vegetable with a strong smell and taste.
orange (n)	/'ɒrɪndʒ/	Orange; Apfelsine	An orange is a round orange fruit.
pasta (n)	/'pæstə/	Pasta	Spaghetti is a type of pasta .
pear (n)	/'peə/	Birne	A pear is a green or yellow fruit that is round at the bottom and thinner at the top.
pepper (n)	/'pepə/	Paprika(schote); Pfeffer	<i>Sense 1:</i> A pepper is a yellow, green or red vegetable with a hot or sweet taste.
potato (n)	/'pə'teɪtəʊ/	Kartoffel	<i>Sense 2:</i> Would you like salt and pepper on your food? Potatoes are carbohydrates.

protein (n)	/ˈprəʊtiːn/	Eiweiß; Protein
rice (n)	/raɪs/	Reis
salt (n)	/sɔːlt/	Salz
sandwich (n)	/ˈsæn(d)wɪdʒ/	Sandwich
seafood (n)	/ˈsiːfuːd/	Meeresfrüchte
strawberry (n)	/ˈstrɔːb(ə)ri/	Erdbeere
tomato (n)	/təˈmɑːtəʊ/	Tomate
vegetable (n)	/ˈvedʒtəb(ə)l/	Gemüse
white bread (n)	/ˌwaɪt ˈbred/	Weißbrot

Meat and fish are types of **protein**.
Rice is very popular in Chinese cooking.
 Would you like **salt** and pepper on your food?
 I usually have a **sandwich** for lunch.
Seafood consists of animals from the sea that you can eat.
 A **strawberry** is a small round fruit.
 A **tomato** is a soft round red fruit eaten in salads.
 Mushroom and beans are both types of **vegetable**.
 Brown bread is healthier than **white bread**.

DRINK

coke (n)	/kəʊk/	Cola
milk (n)	/mɪlk/	Milch
orange juice (n)	/ˈɒrɪndʒ ˌdʒuːs/	Orangensaft
water (n)	/ˈwɔːtə/	Wasser

Coke is a very popular drink, especially with young people.
 Cereals are usually eaten with **milk** for breakfast.
 A glass of **orange juice**, please.
 Drinking **water** is healthy.

Unit 11 (p. 72)

bright (adj) (TS)	/braɪt/	hell
fabulous (adj)	/ˈfæbjʊləs/	fabelhaft
fat (adj) (GE)	/fæt/	dick; fett
right (adj)	/raɪt/	richtig
special (adj) (TS)	/speʃ(ə)l/	speziell; besonderer, -e, -s
wrong (adj)	/rɒŋ/	falsch
bird (n)	/bɜːd/	Vogel
ceremony (n) (TS)	/serəməni/	Zeremonie
changing room (n) (TS)	/ˈtʃeɪndʒɪŋ ˌruːm/	Umkleidekabine; Anprobe
fashion (n)	/ˈfæʃ(ə)n/	Mode
fruit juice (n) (GE)	/fruːt ˌdʒuːs/	Obstsaft
hobby (n) (TS)	/ˈhɒbi/	Hobby
medium (n) (TS)	/miːdiəm/	Medium

I like **bright** colours – red, blue and green.
 Win a **fabulous** prize!
 We're eating a lot of good food and I'm getting **fat**!
 "She has long, straight hair," "Is it Maria?" "Yes, that's **right**."
 Are you looking for anything **special**, Madam?
 "He has a shaved head and earrings." "Is that David?" "No, that's **wrong**."
 "Are the **birds** singing outside?" "Yes, they are."
 I'm waiting for the stars to arrive for the Oscars **ceremony**.
 "Can I try it on?" "Certainly, Madam. The **changing rooms** are over there."
 Milan is the **fashion** capital of the world.
 I'm sitting on the beach, drinking a delicious **fruit juice**.
 Stuart says that clothes are his **hobby**.
 Do you have this dress in a **medium**?

photographer (n)	/fə'tɒgrəfə/
subscription (n)	/səb'skrɪpʃ(ə)n/
traffic (n)	/træfɪk/
window (n)	/ˈwɪndəʊ/
stand up (phr v)	/stænd 'ʌp/
try on (phr v)	/traɪ 'ɒn/
turn around (phr v) (TS)	/tɜ:n ə'raʊnd/
outside (prep) (TS)	/aʊt'saɪd/
sing (v)	/sɪŋ/
of your choice	/ɒv jɔ: 'tʃɔɪs/

Fotograf(in)
Beitrag; Abonnement
Verkehr
Fenster
(aufrecht) stehen
anprobieren
sich umdrehen
draußen vor
singen
Ihrer/deiner Wahl

She's waving to the **photographers**.
 The third prize is a free year's **subscription** to IMAGE.
 "Is the **traffic** making a noise?" "No, it isn't."
 "Are you sitting next to a **window**?" "Yes, I am."
 "Is your teacher **standing up**?" "No, he isn't."
 "Can I **try it on**?" "Certainly, Madam. The changing rooms are over there."
 What's Charlize doing now? She's **turning around**. Hi Charlize!
 I'm Ross White and I'm standing **outside** the Kodak Theatre in Hollywood.
 The birds are **singing** outside.
 The second prize is 1,000 euros to spend in the clothes shop **of your choice**.

CLOTHES AND ACCESSORIES

casual (adj)	/kæʒuəl/
formal (adj)	/fɔ:m(ə)l/
accessories (n pl)	/ək'sesərɪz/
belt (n)	/belt/
boots (n pl)	/bu:ts/
bow tie (n) (TS)	/bəʊ 'taɪ/
casual clothes (n pl)	/kæʒuəl ,kləʊðz/
coat (n)	/kəʊt/
dress (n)	/dres/
footwear (n)	/fʊtweə/
formal clothes (n pl)	/fɔ:məl ,kləʊðz/
hat (n)	/hæt/
item of clothing (n)	/aɪtəm əv 'kləʊðɪŋ/
jacket (n)	/dʒæktɪ/
jeans (n pl)	/dʒi:nz/
pair of trousers/shoes etc (n)	/peər əv 'traʊzəz/ʃu:z/
ring (n)	/rɪŋ/
shirt (n)	/ʃɜ:t/
shoes (n pl)	/ʃu:z/
socks (n pl)	/sɒks/
suit (n)	/su:t/

Freizeit-; leger
formell
Accessoires
Gürtel
Stiefel
Fliege
legere Kleidung
Mantel
Kleid
Schuhe; Schuhwerk
formelle Kleidung
Hut
Kleidungsstück
Jacke; Jackett
Jeans
Hose; Paar Schuhe
Ring
Hemd
Schuhe
Socken
Anzug

T-shirts and jeans are **casual** clothes.
 Suits and ties are **formal** clothes.
 Belts, rings and hats are **accessories**.
 Do you wear a **belt** with your jeans?
Boots are a type of footwear.
 Jake Gyllenhaal is wearing a black **bow tie**.
 Do you prefer **casual clothes** or formal clothes?
 Do you wear a **coat** in the winter?
 She's wearing a beautiful red **dress**.
 Trainers, shoes and boots are all types of **footwear**.
 Do you prefer **formal clothes** or casual clothes?
 Do you ever wear a **hat**?
 What's your favourite **item of clothing**?
 He wears a **jacket** and tie to work.
 How many pairs of **jeans** do you have?
 How many **pairs of shoes** does Stuart have?
Rings and belts are accessories.
 Do you wear a **shirt** and tie to school?
 Do you prefer wearing **shoes** or trainers?
Socks are a type of underwear.
 A lot of people wear **suits** to work.

sweater (n)	/ˈswetə/
tie (n)	/taɪ/
top (n)	/tɒp/
tracksuit (n)	/ˈtræksu:t/
trainers (n pl)	/ˈtreɪnəz/
trousers (n pl)	/ˈtraʊzəz/
T-shirt (n)	/ˈtiːʃɜ:t/
underpants (n pl)	/ˈʌndəpænts/
underwear (n)	/ˈʌndəweə/

Pullover
Schlips; Krawatte
Top
Trainingsanzug
Turnschuhe
Hose
T-Shirt
Unterhose
Unterwäsche

How many **sweaters** do you have?
 He wears a jacket and **tie** to work.
 A **top** is something you wear on the upper part of your body, like a T-shirt or a blouse.
Tracksuits are a type of casual clothes.
 Do you like expensive **trainers**?
 Do you prefer casual **trousers** or formal **trousers**?
 I like wearing **T-shirts** in the summer.
Underpants are a type of underwear.
 Socks and underpants are both types of **underwear**.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION/LOOKS

beautiful (adj)	/ˈbjʊ:təf(ə)/
blond (adj)	/blɒnd/
blue (eyes) (adj)	/blu: (aɪz)/
curly (hair) (adj)	/ˈkɜ:li (heə)/
dark (hair) (adj)	/dɔ:k (heə)/
dark brown (eyes) (adj)	/dɔ:k ,braʊn (aɪz)/
gold (adj)	/gəʊld/
good-looking (adj)	/ˈɡʊdˈlʊkɪŋ/
gorgeous (adj) (TS)	/ˈɡɔ:dʒəs/
green (eyes) (adj)	/ɡri:n (aɪz)/
grey (hair) (adj)	/ɡreɪ (heə)/
handsome (adj)	/ˈhæns(ə)m/
long (hair) (adj)	/lɒŋ (heə)/
medium-length (hair) (adj)	/ˈmi:diəmˌleŋθ (heə)/
short (hair) (adj)	/ʃɔ:t (heə)/
straight (hair) (adj)	/streɪt (heə)/
sweet (adj)	/swi:t/
wavy (hair) (adj)	/ˈweɪvi (heə)/
beard (n)	/bɪəd/
earrings (n pl)	/ˈɪərɪŋz/

schön
blond
blau
lockig; Krau
dunkel
dunkelbraun
golden; Gold-
gut aussehend
bildschön
grün
grau
gut aussehend
lang
mittellang
kurz
glatt
süß
wellig
Bart
Ohringe

Do you think that Charlize Theron is **beautiful**?
 Do you prefer **blond** hair or dark hair?
 I like boys with blond hair and **blue** eyes.
 Nancy has short, **curly** hair.
 Do you prefer blond hair or **dark** hair?
 She has black hair and **dark brown** eyes.
 Who's wearing **gold** earrings?
 Do you agree that Will is very **good-looking**?
 Charlize Theron is a **gorgeous** woman!
 Do you like **green** eyes?
 Which person in the photos has short **grey** hair?
 A man who is **handsome** is good-looking.
 Does Keira Knightley have **long** hair?
 Is your hair short, **medium-length** or long?
 Do you prefer **short** or long hair?
 Do you prefer **straight** or curly hair?
 Nancy has short, curly hair. She's very **sweet**.
 If someone's hair is **wavy**, it is neither straight nor curly.
 Do you like men with **beards**?
 She sometimes wears gold **earrings**.

eyes (n pl)	/aɪz/	Augen
hair (n)	/heə/	Haar
highlights (n pl)	/ˈhaɪ.laɪts/	Highlights
moustache (n)	/məˈstɑːʃ/	Schnurrbart
shaved head (n)	/ˌʃeɪvd ˈhed/	glatt rasierter Kopf
smile (n)	/smaɪl/	Lächeln
tattoo (n)	/tæˈtuː/	Tätowierung

What colour are your **eyes**?
 What colour is your **hair**?
 Which person in the photos has blond **highlights** in their hair?
 Does Simon have a **moustache**?
 Will has a **shaved head**.
 Zainab has a lovely **smile**.
 A lot of football players have **tattoos**.

Unit 12 (p. 78)

average (adj)	/ˈæv(ə)rɪdʒ/	Durchschnitts-
better (superl. adj)	/ˈbetə/	besser
brilliant (adj)	/ˈbrɪljənt/	brillant
brown (adj)	/braʊn/	braun
careful (adj)	/ˈkeəf(ə)l/	vorsichtig
huge (adj)	/hjuːdʒ/	riesig; enorm
lost (adj)	/lɒst/	verloren
low (adj)	/ləʊ/	niedrig
miserable (adj) (GE)	/ˈmɪz(ə)rəb(ə)l/	unglücklich
old (adj)	/əʊld/	alt
original (adj) (TS)	/əˈrɪdʒ(ə)nəl/	Original-
plastic (adj)	/ˈplæstɪk/	Kunststoff; Plastik
romantic (adj) (GE)	/rəʊˈmæntɪk/	romantisch
valuable (adj)	/ˈvæljuəb(ə)l/	wertvoll
violent (adj)	/ˈvaɪələnt/	gewalttätig
white (adj)	/waɪt/	weiß
soon (adv)	/suːn/	bald
another (determiner)	/əˈnʌðə/	anderer, -e, -s
backpack (n)	/ˈbæk.pæk/	Rucksack
celebrity (n)	/səˈlebrəti/	berühmte Persönlichkeit

The **average** person in Britain spends a year of their life looking for lost objects.
 Was Karyn's new job **better** than her old job?
 Then she had a **brilliant** idea and started a website called savekaryn.com
 Is Judy's handbag **brown**?
 She moved to a smaller flat and was more **careful** with her money.
 She still had a **huge** credit card debt.
 Do you often spend time looking for **lost** objects?
 Karyn found another job, but the salary was **lower**.
 Who's the most **miserable** person you know?
 Who's the **oldest** person in your family?
 The most valuable jeans are an **original** pair of 115-year-old Levis.
 Hissy the snake is made of **plastic**.
 Are women more **romantic** than men?
 What's your most **valuable** possession?
 Some women become **violent** when they lose things.
 Judy's handbag is black, not **white**.
 Soon she had a debt of \$20,000.
 She found **another** job, but the salary was lower.
 People wear **backpacks** when they are travelling to keep things in.
 Karyn became an Internet **celebrity**.

collector (n) (TS)	/kə'lektə/	Sammler(in)
cook (n)	/kʊk/	Koch/Köchin
cosmetics (n pl)	/kɒz'metɪks/	Kosmetik; Kosmetika
driver (n)	/draɪvə/	Fahrer(in)
flat (n)	/flæt/	Wohnung
glasses (n pl)	/'glɑ:sɪz/	Brille (=spectacles) Gläser (= tumbler)
haircut (n)	/heəkʌt/	Haarschneiden
handwriting (n)	/'hændraɪtɪŋ/	Handschrift
key (n)	/'ki:/	Schlüssel
leather (n)	/'leðə/	Leder
letter (n)	/'letə/	Brief
lost property (n)	/'lɒst 'prɒpəti/	Fund-
monument (n) (PW)	/'mɒnjəmənt/	Denkmal
nylon (n)	/'naɪlɒn/	Nylon
object (n)	/'ɒbdʒekt/	Gegenstand
office (n)	/'ɒfɪs/	Büro
passport (n)	/'pɑ:spɔ:t/	Pass
pen (n)	/'pen/	Stift; Füller; Kuli
present (n)	/'prezənt/	Geschenk
research (n)	/'ri:ʒə:tʃ; 'ri:sɜ:tʃ/	Forschung
shopping bag (n)	/'ʃɒpɪŋ ,bæg/	Einkaufstasche
everyone (pron)	/'evriwʌn/	alle
belong to (v)	/'bɪ'lɒŋ tu:/	gehören
cry (v)	/'kraɪ/	weinen
find (v)	/'faɪnd/	finden
interview (v)	/'ɪntə,vju:/	interviewen
lose (your job) (v)	/'lu:z (ja dʒɒb)/	(den Job) verlieren
ring (v)	/'rɪŋ/	anrufen
swear (v)	/'sweə/	fluchen
visit (a website) (v)	/'vɪzɪt (ə websaɪt)/	eine Website besuchen

A Japanese **collector** bought the jeans on the Internet in 2005.

Are you a good **cook**?

Cosmetics are things that women buy such as lipstick to put on their face.

Are your parents good **drivers**?

She moved to a smaller **flat** and bought cheaper clothes.

There's a mobile phone in my bag and some **glasses**.

How much do you usually pay for a **haircut**?

My **handwriting** is worse than Gina's.

A lot of people lose their **keys**.

The handbag is made of **leather**.

Karyn put a **letter** on her website asking for money.

The **Lost Property** Office keeps objects that people have lost.

Which is the oldest monument in your town/city?

"Is her handbag made of **nylon**?" "No, it's not, it's made of leather."

The **objects** that people are most likely to lose are money, keys and the TV remote control.

The **office** is open from nine in the morning.

People hardly ever lose their **passport**.

My **pen** was more expensive than Kerry's.

She bought me an expensive **present** for my birthday.

Research shows what men and women do when they lose things.

A **shopping bag** is a bag that you put your shopping in.

Hello **everyone**! Thank you all for visiting my website.

The snake **belongs to** my five-year-old son.

A lot of women **cry** when they lose things.

She **found** another job, but the salary was lower.

Half the people **interviewed** said they would like to lose boring friends!

She had a debt of \$20,000 then she **lost her job**.

I'm **ringing** because I lost my bag yesterday.

A lot of men **swear** when they lose things.

Thank you all for **visiting my website**.

in total	/ɪn ˈtəʊt(ə)l/	insgesamt
be worth \$65,000/ \$11 million etc (TS)	/bi wɜːθ ˌsɪkstɪfəɪv ˈθaʊzənd ˈdɒləz/ɪˌlev(ə)n ˌmɪljən ˈdɒləz/	... wert sein

People sent her \$13,323.08 **in total**.
The most valuable watch is **worth**
\$11,302,650.

MONEY

cheap (adj)	/tʃiːp/	billig
bill (n)	/bɪl/	Rechnung
credit card (n)	/ˈkredɪt ˌkɑːd/	Kreditkarte
debt (n)	/det/	Schulden
salary (n)	/ˈsæləri/	Gehalt
earn (v)	/ɜːn/	verdienen
save (money) (v)	/seɪv (mʌni)/	Geld sparen
spend (money) (v)	/spend (mʌni)/	Geld ausgeben

She bought **cheaper** clothes and was more careful with her money.
The salary was lower and she couldn't pay her **bills**.
When Karyn went shopping she used a **credit card**.
Soon she had a **debt** of \$20,000.
The **salary** in the new job was lower.
Karyn had a good job and she **earned** a good salary.
She didn't **save her money** and spent it on clothes, shoes and cosmetics.
What do you **spend money** on?

Review C (p. 84)

relaxed (adj)	/rɪˈlæksɪd/	entspannt
unusual (adj)	/ʌnˈjuːzʊəl/	ungewöhnlich
Certainly (adv) (TS)	/ˈsɜːt(ə)nli/	Sicher.
chef (n)	/tʃef/	Küchenchef; Chefkoch
cow (n)	/kaʊ/	Kuh
dish (n)	/dɪʃ/	Gericht
dress code (n) (TS)	/ˈdres ˌkəʊd/	Kleiderordnung
market (n)	/ˈmɑːkɪt/	Markt
owner (n)	/ˈəʊnə/	Eigentümer
pencil (n)	/ˈpens(ə)l/	Bleistift
pub (n)	/pʌb/	Kneipe
reservation (n)	/ˌrezəˈveɪʃ(ə)n/	Reservierung
seat (n)	/siːt/	(Sitz)platz
steakhouse (n)	/ˈsteɪkˌhaʊs/	Steakhaus

I'm sitting here feeling **relaxed** and looking at the beautiful blue sea.
There are **unusual** things on the menu, like bacon and egg ice cream!
"Do you have a table near the window, with a view of the river?"
"**Certainly.**"
Some people think the **chef**, Ferran Adrià, is the best cook in the world.
The beef tastes so good because the **cows** drink beer!
El Bulli is famous for strange **dishes** like bread with oil and chocolate.
"Er, is there a **dress code**?" "Yes. No jeans, and we ask men to wear a
jacket and tie.
Yesterday we went to a **market** in a village.
The **owner** of The Fat Duck is Heston Blumental.
I'm holding a **pencil**.
The Fat Duck is a 450-year-old **pub** in a village near London.
It's difficult to get a **reservation** because it's only open for six months of
the year.
There are only fifty **seats** at El Bulli.
Aragawa was the first **steakhouse** in Japan.

window table (n) (TS)	/ˈwɪndəʊ ˌteɪbl/	Tisch am Fenster	A window table is a table next to a window.
have a great time	/hæv ə greɪt ˈtaɪm/	sich gut amüsieren; eine schöne Zeit haben	There's a fantastic restaurant on the beach. We're having a great time .
Of course. (TS)	/əv ˈkɔːs/	Natürlich; Selbstverständlich	"I'd like to make a reservation." " Of course . What day?"

Unit 13 (p. 88)

badly (adv)	/ˈbædli/	schlecht	I play the piano very badly .
happily (adv)	/ˈhæpɪli/	vergnügt; fröhlich	She was playing happily with the other children.
loudly (adv)	/ˈlaʊdli/	lautstark	My son plays his CDs very loudly .
quietly (adv)	/ˈkwaɪətli/	leise	Do you talk quietly on the phone?
back (n)	/bæk/	Rücken	Do you sleep on your back or your stomach?
bank balance (n) (PW)	/ˈbæŋk ˌbæləns/	Kontostand	How often do you check your bank balance ?
chess (n)	/tʃes/	Schach	Can you play chess ?
cold (n)	/kəʊld/	Erkältung	I can't go swimming. I have a cold .
(sb's) company (n)	/(s)ʌmbədɪzɪ ˈkʌmp(ə)ni/	Gesellschaft	People admire you but they don't enjoy your company .
dance company (n)	/ˈdɑːns ˌkʌmp(ə)ni/	Tanzgesellschaft	In 1992 Joaquín Cortés started his own dance company .
lottery ticket (n) (PW)	/ˈlɒtri ˌtɪkɪt/	Lottoschein	How often do you buy a lottery ticket ?
phone (n)	/fəʊn/	Telefon	Do you talk quietly on the phone ?
side (n)	/saɪd/	Seite	I usually sleep on my side .
stomach (n)	/ˈstʌmək/	Bauch	Do you sleep on your back or your stomach ?
talent (n)	/ˈtælənt/	Talent	Cortés has many other talents – he can act and compose music.
admire (v)	/ədˈmaɪə/	bewundern	People admire you but they don't enjoy your company.
check (v) (PW)	/tʃek/	überprüfen	How often do you check your bank balance?
compose (v)	/kəmˈpəʊz/	komponieren	Cortés can act and compose music as well as dance.
cook (v)	/kʊk/	kochen	Can you cook ?
draw (v)	/drɔː/	zeichnen	"Can he draw ?" "No, he can't."
join (v)	/dʒɔɪn/	Mitglied werden von	He joined Spain's National Ballet company when he was fifteen.
laugh (v)	/lɑːf/	lachen	Someone who is funny makes other people laugh .
perform (v)	/pəˈfɔːm/	auftreten	Cortés performs in a different city every week.
practise (v)	/ˈpræktɪs/	üben	He practises for more than five hours a day.
ski (v)	/skiː/	Ski fahren	"Can you ski ?" "Yes, I can."

swim (v)	/swɪm/
type (v)	/taɪp/
all over the world	/ɔ:l ˌəʊvə ðə ˈwɜ:ld/
Can he/she ...?	/kæn ˌhi:/ˌʃi:/
Can you ...?	/kæn ju:/
full of (energy)	/fʊl əv (ˈenədʒi)/
the queen of (TS)	/ðə ˈkwi:n əv/

schwimmen	
tippen	
überall auf der Welt	
Kann er/sie ...?	
Kannst du...? Können Sie ...?	
voller (Energie)	
die Königin (der Popmusik)	

Can your parents swim ?
He types very fast.
He dances flamenco all over the world .
" Can she speak English?" "Yes, she can."
Can you speak five languages?
He sleeps for five or six hours and wakes up full of energy .
Madonna is the queen of pop .

CHARACTER ADJECTIVES

confident (adj)	/ˈkɒnfɪd(ə)nt/
funny (adj)	/ˈfʌni/
friendly (adj)	/ˈfrendli/
generous (adj)	/dʒenərəs/
quiet (adj)	/kwaɪət/
selfish (adj)	/ˈselfɪʃ/
sensible (adj)	/ˈsensəb(ə)l/
serious (adj)	/ˈsɪəriəs/
shy (adj)	/ʃaɪ/
stupid (adj)	/ˈstju:pɪd/
unfriendly (adj)	/ʌnˈfrendli/
be sure of yourself	/bi ˈʃɔ: əv jəˌself/

selbstbewusst; selbstsicher	
lustig	
freundlich	
großzügig	
ruhig	
egoistisch	
vernünftig	
ernsthaft	
schüchtern	
dumm	
unfreundlich	
sich seiner Sache sicher sein	

Someone who is confident is very sure of themselves.
Someone who is funny makes other people laugh.
Someone who is friendly is nice and kind to other people.
Someone who is generous gives time and/or money to other people.
Someone who is quiet doesn't say much.
Someone who is selfish doesn't think about other people.
Someone who is sensible never does stupid things.
Someone who is serious thinks about things and doesn't laugh much.
Someone who is shy is nervous about meeting people.
Someone who is stupid does things that are unintelligent or not sensible.
Someone who is unfriendly does not like to be with other people or talk to them.
A confident person is very sure of themselves .

TIME EXPRESSIONS

all the time	/ɔ:l ðə ˈtaɪm/
every day/two weeks etc	/evri ˈdeɪ/tu: ˈwi:kʃ/
once/twice a month/year etc	/wʌns/twaɪs ə ˈmʌnθ/ˌjɪə/
three/four etc times a week/year etc	/θri:/fɔ: taɪmz ə ˈwi:k/ˌjɪə/

die ganze Zeit	
jeden Tag/alle zwei Wochen	
einmal/zweimal im Monat/im Jahr	
dreimal/viermal in der Woche/im Jahr	

Joaquín Cortés now travels all the time .
He performs in a different city every week .
"How often do you go on holiday?" " Once a year ."
We talk on the phone three or four times a week .

Unit 14 (p. 94)

armed (adj) (TS)	/ɑ:mɪd/	bewaffnet	The men were armed but nobody was hurt.
competitive (adj)	/kəm'petətɪv/	ehrgeizig; kampfstark	Are you sociable, interesting and competitive ?
correct (adj) (TS)	/kə'rekt/	korrekt	That's the correct answer. You've just won £125,000!
crazy (adj) (TS)	/k'reɪzi/	verrückt	Bree's my favourite character. She's crazy .
dark (adj) (TS)	/dɑ:k/	finster	I like the humour in Desperate Housewives. It's very dark .
foreign (adj)	/fɔ:rn/	Ausland	Do you want to live in a foreign country?
harmless (adj) (TS)	/hɑ:mles/	harmlos	Most sharks are harmless and shy.
hurt (adj) (TS)	/hɜ:t/	verletzt	The men were armed but nobody was hurt .
sociable (adj)	/səʊʃəb(ə)l/	gesellig	Someone who is sociable likes being with other people.
successful (adj) (TS)	/sək'sesf(ə)l/	erfolgreich	You've had a very successful career in the film business.
ugly (adj) (TS)	/ʌgli/	hässlich	The Spotted Wobbegong is not a beautiful specimen – quite ugly in fact.
first (adv)	/fɜ:st/	zuerst	First , I'm going to go out and spend some money.
appointment (n)	/ə'pɔɪntmənt/	Termin	I'm not going to arrive late for appointments .
Argentina (n) (TS)	/ɑ:dʒən'ti:n ^w /	Argentinien	The Iguacu Falls are on the border of Argentina and Chile.
border (n) (TS)	/bɔ:də/	Grenze	The Iguacu Falls are on the border of Argentina and Chile.
Chile (n) (TS)	/tʃɪli/	Chile	The Iguacu Falls are on the border of Argentina and Chile .
eviction (n) (TS)	/ɪ'vɪkʃ(ə)n/	Zwangsräumung; Rausschmiss	The nominations for eviction are ... Vicky and ... Clyde.
farm (n) (TS)	/fɑ:m/	Bauernhof; Farm	I grew up on a farm in the Mid West and wanted to be a farmer when I was young.
farmer (n) (TS)	/fɑ:mə/	Bauer; Landwirt	I grew up on a farm in the Mid West and wanted to be a farmer when I was young.
fear (n) (TS)	/fiə/	Angst	Sharks fill people with fear .
housemate (n)	/haʊsmet/	Mitbewohner(in)	Which <i>Big Brother</i> housemates are you going to see again?
interviewer (n)	/ɪntə,vju:ə/	Interviewer(in)	Lynne says she'd like to be an interviewer on TV.
lesson (n)	/les(ə)n/	(Unterrichts)stunde	What are you going to do after the lesson ?
make-up (n)	/meɪkʌp/	Make-up	Make-up is the things that women buy such as lipstick to put on their face.
movie star (n) (TS)	/mu:vi ,stɑ:/	Filmstar	How does it feel to be such a successful movie star ?
operation (n)	/ɒpə'reɪʃ(ə)n/	Operation	I hope to win the prize because I want to pay for my sister's operation .

plan (n)	/plæn/
planet (n)	/ˈplæniːt/
singing career (n)	/ˈsɪŋɪŋ kəˈrɪə/
stranger (n)	/ˈstreɪndʒə/
grow up (phr v) (TS)	/grəʊ ˈʌp/
arrest (v) (TS)	/əˈrest/
attempt (v) (TS)	/əˈtempt/
believe (v)	/bɪˈliːv/
book (v)	/bʊk/
fill (v) (TS)	/fɪl/
miss (v)	/mɪs/
record (v)	/rɪˈkɔːd/
retire (v)	/rɪˈtaɪə/
rob (v) (TS)	/rɒb/
save (the planet) (v)	/seɪv (ðə ˈplæniːt)/
Can't complain. (TS)	/kɑːnt kəmˈpleɪn/
change your mind (TS)	/tʃeɪndʒ jə ˈmaɪnd/

Congratulations! (interjection)	/kənˌgræʃjəˈleɪʃ(ə)nəl/
Good Luck!	/gʊd ˈlʌk/
the king of (TS)	/ðə ˈkɪŋ əv/
Let's go/do/watch etc	/lets ˈgəʊ/duː/wɒtʃ/

Shall we/I ...? /ʃæl ˌwiː/laɪ/

TV

channel (n)	/ˈtʃæn(ə)l/
on (adj)	/ɒn/
programme (n)	/ˈprəʊgræm/
switch on (phr v)	/swɪtʃ ˈɒn/
switch off (phr v)	/swɪtʃ ˈɒf/
watch (v)	/wɒtʃ/
general knowledge (n)	/dʒenrəl ˈnɒlɪdʒ/

Plan	
Planet	
Karriere als Sängerin	
Fremde(r)	
aufwachsen	
verhaften; festnehmen	
versuchen	
glauben	
buchen; reservieren	
einflößen; erfüllen	
vermissen	
aufnehmen; aufzeichnen	
in Pension gehen	
ausrauben; überfallen	
retten (den Planeten)	
Kann nicht klagen.	
deine/Ihre Meinung ändern	

Glückwunsch!	
Viel Glück!	
der König (der Meere)	
Lass uns gehen/machen/anschauen	
Sollen wir/Soll ich ...?	

Sender; Kanal	
im (Fernsehen)	
Sendung	
einschalten	
ausschalten	
fernsehen	
Allgemeinwissen	

Finally, Lynne, what are your **plans** for the future?
 I'd like to give the money to Greenpeace. I want to save the **planet**.
 Lynne wants to start a **singing career**.
 A **stranger** is someone you do not know.
 I **grew up** on a farm in the Mid West.
 Police **arrested** two men after they attempted to rob a bank.
 Police arrested two men after they **attempted** to rob a bank.
 "Lynne, congratulations!" "Thank you. I can't **believe** it."
 "Shall I **book** tickets for the film?" "No, I don't want to see it again."
 Sharks **fill** people with fear.
 I'm going to have a party. I **messed** my friends so much.
 Cameras **record** you twenty-four hours a day in the Big Brother house.
 I hope to **retire** before I'm sixty.
 Police arrested two men after they attempted to **rob** a bank.
 I'd like to give the money to Greenpeace. I want to **save the planet**.
 "How are you today?" "**Can't complain**."
 "I wanted to be a farmer when I was a young boy." "What made you **change your mind**?"
 "Lynne, **congratulations!**" "Thank you. I can't believe it."
 "I'd like to be an interviewer on TV." "Oh, well, **good luck!**"
 The shark is **the king of** the sea.
 "**Let's go** to the cinema." "What's on?"
 "**Shall I** book tickets for the film?" "No, I don't want to see it again."

How many different **channels** can you get on your television?
 What's **on** TV this evening?
 What's your favourite TV **programme**?
 After school, I go home and **switch on** the TV.
 What time do you **switch off** the TV?
 How many hours of TV do you **watch** every day?
 A quiz show tests your **general knowledge**.

character (n) /kærɪktə/
 humour (n) /hju:mə/

Figur
 Humor

Bree is a **character** in *Desperate Housewives*.
 If a programme contains **humour**, it makes you laugh.

TV PROGRAMMES

cartoon (n) /kɑ:tu:n/
 chat show (n) /tʃæt ʃəʊ/

Cartoon
 Talkshow

The Simpsons is a **cartoon** programme.
 During a **chat show** an interviewer talks to different guests, who are usually famous people.

comedy drama (n) /kɒmədi ˌdra:mə/
 documentary (n) /ˌdɒkjʊmənt(ə)rɪ/

Komödiendrama
 Dokumentarfilm

Desperate Housewives is a type of **comedy drama**.
 A **documentary** programme is about a particular subject such as animals or history.

game show (n) /geɪm ʃəʊ/

Gameshow

During a **game show** people play games or answer questions in order to win prizes.

the news (n) /ðə ˈnju:z/

die Nachrichten

You watch **the news** to find out what is happening in the world.

quiz show (n) /kwɪz ʃəʊ/

Quizshow

A quiz show tests your **general knowledge**.

reality TV show (n) /ri:ələti ti:vi: ʃəʊ/

Realitätsfernsehshow

A **reality TV show** is based on real people and what they do in life.

soap opera (n) /səʊp ˌɒprə/

Soap; Seifenoper

A **soap opera** is a programme about the lives of a group of people and is usually on twice or three times a week.

Unit 15 (p. 100)

adventurous (adj) /əd'ventʃ(ə)rəs/
 experienced (adj) /ɪk'spiəriənst/
 great (adj) /greɪt/

abenteuerlich
 erfahren
 großartig

What's the most **adventurous** holiday you've ever had?
 The people at *International Travel Magazine* are all **experienced** travellers.
 To celebrate our 15th birthday, we've written a list of fifteen **great** places to visit.

historical (adj) (TS) /hɪ'stɔ:ri(ə)l/

historisch

I love **historical** places – I've been to Petra in Jordan and The Great Wall of China.

overland (adj) /əʊvəlænd/

auf dem Landweg

Adventure World Travel organise **overland** adventure trips.

wild (adj) /waɪld/

wild

Wild places are places such as deserts or jungles.

adventure trip (n) /əd'ventʃə ˌtrɪp/

Abenteuerreise

Adventure World Travel organise overland **adventure** trips.

continent (n) /kɒntɪnənt/

Kontinent

Africa, Asia and Europe are all **continents**.

crew (n) /kru:/

Mannschaft

Our **crew** have a passion for travel.

desert (n) (TS) /dezət/

Wüste

Ben loves **deserts** but he hasn't been to the Sahara yet.

environment (n) /ɪnˈvaɪrənmənt/
 experience (n) /ɪkˈspɪəriəns/
 group (n) /gru:p/
 honeymoon (n) (TS) /ˈhʌni,mu:n/
 journey (n) /dʒɜ:ni/
 list (n) /lɪst/
 memory (n) /ˈmem(ə)ri/
 passion (n) /ˈpæʃ(ə)n/
 play (n) /pleɪ/
 postcard (n) /ˈpəʊstkɑ:d/
 secondary school (n) /ˈsekəndrɪ ,sku:l/

sex (n) /seks/
 situation (n) /ˌsɪtʃuˈeɪʃ(ə)n/
 traveller (n) /ˈtræv(ə)lə/
 trip (n) (TS) /trɪp/
 truck (n) /trʌk/
 wedding (n) /ˈwedɪŋ/
 ask (v) /ɑ:sk/
 celebrate (v) /ˈseləˌbreɪt/

respect (v) /rɪˈspekt/
 I've been to ... /aɪv ˈbi:n tu:/

Have you ever been to ...? /hæv ju: ,evə ˈbi:n tu:/

MENUS

medium (adj) /ˈmi:diəm/
 non-smoking (adj) /ˌnɒn,sməʊkɪŋ/
 rare (adj) /reə/
 smoking (adj) /ˌsməʊkɪŋ/
 apple pie (n) /ˌæpl ,paɪ/
 ice cream (n) /aɪs ˈkri:m/

Umwelt
 Erfahrung
 Gruppe
 Flitterwochen
 Reise
 Liste
 Erinnerung
 Passion; Leidenschaft
 Theaterstück
 Postkarte
 Sekundarstufe: (Gymnasium/
 Realschule/Hauptschule)

Geschlecht
 Situation
 Reisende(r)
 Reise
 Lastwagen
 Hochzeit
 bitten
 feiern

respektieren
 Ich bin schon in ... gewesen
 Sind Sie/Bist du jemals in ...
 gewesen?

medium
 Nichtraucher-
 englisch; blutig
 Raucher-
 Apfelkuchen
 Eiskrem

We respect the **environment** of the countries we visit.
 Adventure World Travel has thirty years of **experience**.
 Our **groups** are a mix of sexes, nationalities and jobs.
 Steve wants to go to Hawaii for his **honeymoon**.
 What's the longest **journey** you've ever made?
 Enjoy our **list** of fifteen great places to visit.
 What is your best **memory** of your friend?
 Our crew have a **passion** for travel.
 Have you ever seen a **play** by Shakespeare?
 Don't forget to send us a **postcard**!
 A **secondary school** is for students between the age of 11 and 16 or 11
 and 18.
 Our groups are a mix of **sexes**, nationalities and jobs.
 I explained the **situation** to them.
 Most of our **travellers** are between 18 and 50.
 I haven't been to the Sahara yet – that's my next **trip**.
 A **truck** is a large, strong vehicle for carrying people or things.
 "They're getting married." "Are you going to the **wedding**?"
 We are **asking** people to tell us about their "places of a lifetime".
 To **celebrate** our 15th birthday, we've written a list of fifteen great places
 to visit.
 We **respect** the environment of the countries we visit.
 "I've been to Hawaii" means that you have visited Hawaii at some time
 in your life.
Have you ever been to Paris?
 "How would you like your steak?" "**Medium**."
 A **non-smoking** table is a table in an area where people cannot smoke.
 A **rare** steak has been cooked for only a short time and is red inside.
 A **smoking** table is a table in an area where people can smoke.
 An **apple pie** is a popular dessert in Britain.
 "Do you like **ice cream**?" "Yes, I love it."

liver pâté (n)	/ˈlɪvə ˈpæteɪ/	Leberwurst
main course (n)	/ˈmeɪn ˌkɔːs/	Hauptgericht
mineral water (n)	/ˈmɪnrəl ˌwɔːtə/	Mineralwasser
prawn (n)	/prɔːn/	Garnele; Krabbe
red wine (n)	/red ˈwaɪn/	Rotwein
salmon (n)	/ˈsæməŋ/	Lachs
starter (n)	/ˈstɑːtə/	Vorspeise

Liver pâté is a popular starter, especially in France.
I'll have spaghetti bolognese for my **main course**.
A bottle of **mineral water**, please.
Prawns are a type of seafood.
Do you prefer **red wine** or white wine?
Salmon is a type of pink fish.
A **starter** is a dish you have at the beginning of a meal.

Unit 16 (p. 106)

spectacular (adj)	/spekˈtækjʊlə/	atemberaubend
bridge (n)	/brɪdʒ/	Brücke
building (n)	/ˈbɪldɪŋ/	Gebäude
church (n) (TS)	/tʃɜːtʃ/	Kirche
drive (n)	/draɪv/	Fahrt
field (n)	/fi:ld/	Feld
hot springs (n pl) (TS)	/hɒt ˈsprɪŋz/	heiße Quellen
kangaroo (n)	/kæŋgəˈruː/	Känguru
koala (n)	/kəʊˈɑːlə/	Koala
lighthouse (n)	/ˈlaɪtˌhaʊs/	Leuchtturm
map (n) (TS)	/mæp/	Karte
motorway café (n)	/ˌməʊtəweɪ ˈkæfeɪ/	Autobahncafé
rainforest (n)	/ˈreɪnˌfɔːrɪst/	Regenwald
rainy season (n)	/ˈreɪni ˌsiːz(ə)n/	Regenzeit
roundabout (n)	/ˈraʊndəˌbaʊt/	Kreisverkehr
scenery (n)	/ˈsiːnəri/	Landschaft
tent (n)	/tent/	Zelt

Jack believes that his drive to work is the most **spectacular** drive in the world.
Go over the **bridge**.
What kind of buildings do you go past on your way to work?
Our house is opposite the **church**.
Siriwan lives in Bangkok and has a terrible **drive** to work.
There are lots of green **fields** and hills in Tuscany.
There are **hot springs** in Saturnia so we parked near a waterfall and went swimming.
He sees **kangaroos** and koalas in the National Park.
He sees kangaroos and **koalas** in the National Park.
You can see the Cape Otway **lighthouse** in the photo at the beginning of Unit 16.
I drove and Julia read the **map**.
A **motorway café** is a place on a motorway where you stop to eat and drink.
A **rainforest** is a forest in a tropical area where it rains a lot.
In tropical countries the **rainy season** is the part of the year when it rains a lot.
A **roundabout** is a circular area where three or more roads meet.
Tuscany is so beautiful – the **scenery** is gorgeous.
Heinz usually sleeps in a **tent**.

tourist (n)	/ˈtʊərɪst/
traffic jam (n)	/ˈtræfɪk ˌdʒæm/
waterfall (n)	/ˈwɔːtəˌfɔːl/
make money	/ˌmeɪk ˈmʌni/
cycle (v)	/ˈsaɪk(ə)l/

Tourist(in)
Verkehrsstau
Wasserfall
Geld verdienen
Rad fahren

Thousands of **tourists** visit the Great Ocean Road every year.
 “We have terrible **traffic jams** in Bangkok,” says Siriwan.
 Jack drives through rainforest and past **waterfalls**.
 Heinz **makes money** by selling postcards of his trip.
 At the moment Heinz is **cycling** along the south coast of England.

DIRECTIONS

Go down ...	/ˌgəʊ ˌdaʊn/
Go straight on.	/ˌgəʊ streɪt ˈɒn/
Go to the end of ...	/ˌgəʊ tə ðiː ˈend əv/
on the left/right	/ɒn ðə ˈleft/ˈraɪt/

Gehen Sie ... hinunter
Gehen Sie geradeaus.
Gehen Sie bis zum Ende ...
auf der linken/rechten Seite

Go down London Road and turn right.
Go straight on and take the first turning on the left.
Go to the end of New Street and turn right.
 Take the first turning **on the left**.

Take the first/second	/ˌteɪk ðə ˌfɜːst/ˌsekənd ˈtɜːnɪŋ/
turning ...	
Turn right/left.	/ˌtɜːn ˈraɪt/ˈleft/

Nehmen Sie die erste/zweite
Straße ...
Biegen Sie rechts/links ab.

Take the second turning on the right.
 Go down Abingdon Road and **turn left**.

PREPOSITIONS OF MOVEMENT

across (prep)	/əˈkrɒs/
along (prep)	/əˈlɒŋ/
down (prep)	/daʊn/
into (prep)	/ɪntuː/
out of (prep)	/ˈaʊt ˌəv/
over (prep)	/əʊvə/
past (prep)	/pɑːst/
through (prep)	/θruː/
up (prep)	/ʌp/

über
entlang
hinunter
in
aus
über
an ... vorbei
durch
hinauf

Go **across** the street.
 I drive **along** the Great Ocean Road every day on my way to work.
 She went **down** the stairs carefully.
 We usually go **into** the city centre by bus.
 I saw him coming **out of** his apartment.
 Go **over** the bridge.
 I go **past** the museum on my way to work.
 Jack drives **through** rainforest on his way to work.
 Go **up** the hill.

Review D (p. 112)

blind (adj)	/blaɪnd/	blind	Jasmine Smith can't see – she's been blind all her life.
busy (adj)	/'bɪzi/	beschäftigt	I never sleep at night – I'm always busy thinking of new ideas!
daily (adj)	/'deɪli/	täglich	A daily event is something that happens every day.
live (adj)	/'laɪv/	wirklich; aktiv	Have you ever seen a live volcano?
single (adj)	/'sɪŋɡ(ə)l/	einzelner, -e, -s	<i>Blind Hope</i> has big plans. Every journey starts with a single step.
strong (adj)	/'strɒŋ/	stark	Mike says he is strong and can do building work.
recently (adv)	/'riːsəntli/	kürzlich	The news tells you what's happened recently in the world.
air (n)	/'eə/	Luft	I felt bad and needed some air .
baker (n)	/'beɪkə/	Bäcker	Mike was a firefighter but is now a baker .
business (n)	/'bɪznəs/	Firma; Geschäft	Mike started his own business making bread and cakes.
climb (v)	/'klaɪm/	besteigen	Jasmine would like to climb Mount Kilimanjaro.
dentist (n)	/'dentɪst/	Zahnarzt/Zahnärztin	How often do you go to the dentist ?
details (n pl)	/'diːteɪls/	Details	Visit our website to find out more details .
distance (n)	/'dɪstəns/	Strecke	What's the longest distance you've ever travelled?
dream (n)	/'driːm/	Traum	When I woke up, I didn't know if it was all a dream or not.
fact (n)	/'fækt/	Fakt; Tatsache	When you watch a nature documentary, you learn facts about nature.
firefighter (n)	/'faɪə,faɪtə/	Feuerwehrmann/-frau	Mike was a firefighter but is now a baker.
hard work (n)	/'hɑːd 'wɜːk/	harte Arbeit	Working for <i>Blind Hope</i> is a serious job, and it's hard work .
helicopter (n)	/'helɪ,kɒptə/	Hubschrauber	Have you ever flown in a helicopter ?
learn (v)	/'lɜːn/	lernen	You learn facts about people, history or nature when you watch a documentary.
nature (n)	/'neɪtʃə/	Natur	When you watch a nature documentary, you learn facts about nature .
noodle soup (n)	/'nuːd(ə)l 'suːp/	Nudelsuppe	Andy is sitting in a small café in Tokyo eating noodle soup .
organisation (n)	/'ɔːɡənɪ'zeɪʃ(ə)n/	Organisation	Jasmine started the organisation <i>Blind Hope</i> to help blind children.
step (n)	/'step/	Schritt	<i>Blind Hope</i> has big plans. Every journey starts with a single step .
volcano (n)	/'vɒl'keɪnəʊ/	Vulkan	Have you ever seen a live volcano ?
feel bad	/'fiːl 'bæd/	sich schlecht fühlen	I felt bad and needed some air.

Grammar *Extra*

Unit 1 Substantive

Regelmäßige Formen

Singular	Plural	Schreibweise
a book	books	s hinzufügen.
a toothbrush	toothbrushes	es nach <i>ch, sh, s, x</i> hinzufügen.
a diary	diaries	<i>ies</i> nach einem Konsonanten + <i>y</i> hinzufügen.

Unregelmäßige Formen

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

⚠ **a oder an?** Wir verwenden *a* vor einem Konsonanten: *a book, a key*. Wir verwenden *an* vor einem Vokal: *an apple, an aspirin*.

this oder these? Wir verwenden *this* zusammen mit einem Substantiv im Singular '*What's this?*' *'It's a book.* Wir verwenden *these* zusammen mit der Pluralform eines Substantivs. '*What are these?*' *'They're books.'*

Unit 2 *be*: Einfaches Präsens (present simple)

Positive Aussage	Negative Aussage	Frage	Kurzantwort Yes	Kurzantwort No
I'm (am) German.	I'm not Polish.	Am I Russian?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
You/We/They're (are) French.	You/We/They aren't (are not) Spanish.	Are you/we/they Italian?	Yes, you/we/they are.	No, you/we/they aren't.
He/She/It's (is) English.	He/She/It isn't (is not) American.	Is he/she/it Scottish?	Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.

In Fragen steht *be* immer vor dem Subjekt: *Are you German? / Is Brad Pitt from London?* (NICHT *You are German? / Brad Pitt is from London?*)

Unit 3 Besitz

Personalpronomen	I	you	he	she	it	we	they
Possessives Bestimmungswort	my	your	his	her	its	our	their

Wir verwenden das gleiche possessive Bestimmungswort sowohl im Singular als auch im Plural. *Our family / Our friends* (NICHT *Ours friends*)

Wir verwenden *his* für einen Mann und *her* für eine Frau. *Bill and his wife = Bill's wife. Hillary and her husband = Hillary's husband.*

⚠ **Possessives 's oder s'?** Wir verwenden 's für nur eine Person. *My brother's school / My brother's friends* (= I have one brother.)

Wir verwenden s' für mehrere Personen. *My brothers' school / My brothers' friends* (= Ich habe zwei Brüder.)

Unit 4 Einfaches Präsens (present simple)

Positive Aussage	Negative Aussage	Frage	Kurzantwort Yes	Kurzantwort No
I/You/We/They work.	I/You/We/They don't (do not) work.	Do I/you/we/they work?	Yes, I/you/we/they do.	No, I/you/we/they don't.
He/She/It works.	He/She/It doesn't (does not) work.	Does he/she/it work?	Yes, he/she/it does.	No, he/she/it doesn't.

In Fragen steht *do / does* vor dem Subjekt. *Do you work in a school?* (NICHT *You work in a school?*)

⚠ **Schreibweise: *he/she/it* Verbindungen**

Nach den meisten Verben -s hinzufügen: *live – lives, play – plays, work – works*
 Nach *ch, sh, s, x* -es hinzufügen: *watch – watches, finish – finishes*
 Bei Verben, die mit einem Konsonanten + *y* enden, wird das *y* zu *-ies + y*: *study – studies*
 Unregelmäßige Formen: *do – does, go – goes, have – has*

Unit 5 Uhrzeit

Eine Frage nach der Uhrzeit lautet: *What time is it?* oder *What's the time?*

Die Antwort darauf lautet dann: *It's six o'clock.*

Um zu sagen, wann wir etwas tun, verwenden wir *at* + Zeitangabe.

I get up at half past seven (or seven thirty).

I go to bed at eleven fifteen (or quarter past eleven).

Unit 6 Adverbien der Häufigkeit

100%					0%
always	usually	often	sometimes	hardly ever	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.*)

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

Unit 7 Einfache Vergangenheit: positive Aussagen

Positive Aussage
I/you/he/she/it/we/they worked, played, went, had, etc.

Außer beim Verb *be* gibt es für alle Verben nur eine Vergangenheitsform.

Bei regelmäßigen Verben *-ed* hinzufügen (s. unten). Für unregelmäßige Formen s. Tabelle auf Seite 143.

⚠ Schreibweise bei regelmäßigen Verben

Nach den meisten Verben *ed / d* hinzufügen: *work – worked, demonstrate – demonstrated*
 Bei Verben, die mit einem Konsonanten + *y* enden, wird *-y* zu *-ies*: *study – studied, try – tried*
 Bei Verben, die mit einem Vokal + einem Konsonanten enden wird der Konsonant verdoppelt und *-ed* hinzugefügt: *stop – stopped, plan – planned*

⚠ *be* *be* hat zwei Formen der einfachen Vergangenheit: *I/he/she/it was you/we/they were*

Unit 8 Einfache Vergangenheit: positive und negative Aussagen, Fragen

Positive Aussage	Negative Aussage	Frage	Kurzantwort Yes	Kurzantwort No
I/You/He/She/It/We/They worked.	I/You/He/She/It/We/They didn't (did not) work.	Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they work?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they did.	No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't.

In Fragen steht *Did* vor dem Subjekt. *Did you go shopping?* (NICHT *You went shopping?*)

⚠ *be* Beim Verb *be* wird dagegen *did* nicht verwendet. *Were you at home yesterday?* (NICHT *Did you be at home yesterday?*)

Unit 9 *there is / there are; some / any*

	Positive Aussage	Negative Aussage	Frage	Kurzantwort Yes	Kurzantwort No
Singular	There's (is) a sofa.	There isn't (is not) a carpet.	Is there a doctor?	Yes, there is.	No, there isn't.
Plural	There are some pictures.	There aren't (are not) any mirrors.	Are there any hotels?	Yes, there are.	No, there aren't.

Wir verwenden *there is* oder *there are*, um zu sagen, dass etwas oder jemand existiert.

Some wird in positiven Aussagesätzen zusammen mit Pluralformen verwendet, wenn man keine genaue Zahl angeben möchte: *There are some people.*

Any wird dagegen in negativen Aussagesätzen und Fragen verwendet. *There aren't any bars. Are there any hotels?*

Unit 10 Zählbare und unzählbare Substantive

Positive Aussage		Unzählbare Substantive
Zählbare Substantive		
singular	plural	
a melon	two melons	some milk (NICHT one milk)
a grape	some grapes	some pasta (NICHT three pastas)

Negative Aussage und Frageform: <i>How many ...? / How much ...?</i>	
Zählbare Substantive	Unzählbare Substantive
How many apples are there?	How much cheese is there?
There are a lot . ●●●●●	There's a lot . <input type="checkbox"/>
There aren't many . ●●	There isn't much . <input type="checkbox"/>
There aren't any . ○	There isn't any . <input type="checkbox"/>

Wir verwenden *a lot (of)* in positiven Aussagesätzen: *I eat a lot of bread. I meet a lot of people.*
 Wir verwenden *much/many* in negativen Aussagesätzen und Fragen: *I don't drink much tea. I don't read many books.*
Do you eat much / many sweets?

Unit 11 Verlaufsform des Präsens

Positive Aussage	Negative Aussage	Frage	Kurzantwort Yes	Kurzantwort No
I'm (am) working .	I'm not (am not) working .	Am I working?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
You/We/They're (are) working .	You/We/They aren't (are not) working .	Are you/we/they working?	Yes, you/we/they are.	No, you/we/they aren't.
He/She/It's (is) working .	He/She/It isn't (is not) working .	Is he/she/it working?	Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.

Wir verwenden das *present continuous*, um über Handlungen zu sprechen, die in diesem Augenblick stattfinden

⚠ **Schreibweise: -ing Formen**

Bei Verben, die mit e enden, wird das e gestrichen und *ing* hinzugefügt: have – **having**, make – **making**
 Bei Verben, die mit einem betonten Vokal + einem Konsonanten enden, wird der Konsonant verdoppelt und *ing* hinzugefügt: run – **running**, stop – **stopping**

Unit 12 Steigerung der Adjektive

	Adjektiv	Komparativ	Superlativ
Kurze Adjektive: er/est hinzufügen: Adjektive, die mit einem Konsonanten oder e enden	old nice	older nicer	the oldest the nicest
Adjektive, die mit einem einzelnen Vokal + einem einzelnen Konsonanten enden	big	bigger	the biggest
Adjektive, die mit y enden	happy	happier	the happiest
Unregelmäßige Adjektive	good bad far	better worse further	the best the worst the furthest
Lange Adjektive: more / the most hinzufügen	interesting	more interesting	the most interesting

Wir verwenden die Komparativform von Adjektiven, um Personen oder Gegenstände/Sachen mit anderen Personen oder Gegenständen/Sachen zu vergleichen: *China is bigger than India. Gold is more valuable than silver.*

Wir verwenden die Superlativform von Adjektiven, um Personen oder Gegenstände/Sachen mit allen anderen vergleichbaren Personen oder Gegenständen/Sachen zu vergleichen: *Russia is the biggest country. Platinum is the most valuable metal.*

Unit 13 can

Positive Aussage	Negative Aussage	Frage	Kurzantwort Yes	Kurzantwort No
I/You/He/She/It/We/They can swim.	I/You/He/She/It/We/They can't (cannot) swim.	Can I/you/he/she/it/ we/they swim?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they can .	No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they can't .

Wir verwenden *can*, um über Fähigkeiten zu sprechen. In Fragen steht *can* vor dem Subjekt. *Can you swim?* (NICHT *You can swim?*)

⚠ **can + Infinitiv ohne to** Nach *can* wird kein *to* verwendet. *I can swim.* (NICHT *I can to swim.*)

Unit 14 (be) going to

Positive Aussage	Negative Aussage	Frage	Kurzantwort Yes	Kurzantwort No
I'm (am) going to come.	I'm not (am not) going to come.	Am I going to come?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
You/We/They're (are) going to come.	You/We/They're not (are not) going to come.	Are you/we/they going to come?	Yes, you/we/they are.	No, you/we/they aren't.
He/She/It's (is) going to come.	He/She/It isn't (is not) going to come.	Is he/she/it going to come?	Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.

Wir verwenden (be) going to, um über Pläne und Absichten für die Zukunft zu sprechen.

Unit 15 Das Perfekt oder die vollendete Gegenwart (present perfect)

Positive Aussage	Negative Aussage	Frage	Kurzantwort Yes	Kurzantwort No
I/You/We/They've (have) worked.	I/You/We/They haven't (have not) worked.	Have I/you/we/they worked?	Yes, I/you/we/they have.	No, I/you/we/they haven't.
He/She/It's (has) worked.	He/She/It hasn't (has not) worked.	Has he/she/it worked?	Yes, he/she/it has.	No, he/she/it hasn't.

Wir bilden das *present perfect* mit *have/has* + Vergangenheitspartizip. (S. Liste der unregelmäßige Formen der Partizipien auf Seite 143.)

Wir verwenden das *present perfect*, um über abgeschlossene Handlungen in der Vergangenheit zu sprechen, die bis in die Gegenwart angedauert haben. Der Zeitpunkt der Handlung wird nicht erwähnt.

ever = zu irgendeiner Zeit in Ihrem Leben

⚠ **been** *been* ist das Vergangenheitspartizip des Verbs *be*, aber wir können es auch als das Vergangenheitspartizip des Verbs *go* verwenden. Vgl. diese beiden Sätze:

1 *He's been to Rome.* = He went and came back.

2 *He's gone to Rome.* = He went and is in Rome now.

Unit 16 Die englischen Zeiten

Zeitform	Verwendung	Positive Aussage	Negative Aussage	Frage
Present simple	Tatsachen / Gewohnheiten / Routinen.	He works.	He doesn't work.	Does he work?
Past simple	Abgeschlossene Handlung zu einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit.	She worked yesterday.	She didn't work yesterday.	Did she work yesterday?
Present continuous	Handlung findet gerade jetzt statt.	They're working now.	They aren't working now.	Are they working now?
Future (be) going to	Pläne und Absichten für die Zukunft.	We're going to work tomorrow.	We aren't going to work tomorrow.	Are we going to work tomorrow?
Present perfect	Abgeschlossene Handlung ohne Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit, die bis in die Gegenwart angedauert hat.	It's worked recently.	It hasn't worked recently.	Has it worked recently?