

New Inside Out

Pre-intermediate
Companion

German Edition

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MACMILLAN

Welcome to the *New Inside Out* Pre-intermediate Companion!

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

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

Abbreviations used in the Companion

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

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

/ɪ/	big fish	/bɪg fɪʃ/	/ɑː/	calm start	/kɑːm stɑːt/
/iː/	green beans	/ɡriːn biːnz/	/ɒ/	hot spot	/hɒt spɒt/
/ʊ/	should look	/ʃʊd lʊk/	/ɪə/	ear	/ɪə/
/uː/	blue moon	/bluː muːn/	/eɪ/	face	/feɪs/
/e/	ten eggs	/ten eɡz/	/ʊə/	pure	/pjʊə ^r /
/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 ^r /
/tʃ/	church <td>/tʃɜːtʃ/</td> <td>/m/</td> <td>make</td> <td>/meɪk/</td>	/tʃɜːtʃ/	/m/	make	/meɪk/
/dʒ/	jazz	/dʒæz/	/n/	nine	/naɪn/
/k/	cost	/kɒst/	/ŋ/	sing	/sɪŋ/
/g/	girl	/ɡɜːl/	/h/	house	/haʊs/
/f/	far	/fɑː ^r /	/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)

about (30/50/60 etc) (prep)	/ə'baʊt/	ungefähr; circa	"How old is Ben?" "I think he's about 30. "
actually (adv) (TS)	/'æktʃʊəli/	übrigens; eigentlich	My friends call me Ben. Actually my old friends call me Tree.
amaze (v)	/ə'meɪz/	verblüffen; erstaunen	President Roosevelt amazed his staff by remembering nearly everyone's name.
at least	/ət 'li:st/	wenigstens	Repeat the name in your head at least three times.
banker (n)	/'bæŋkə/	Bankier	A banker is someone who has an important job in a bank.
break the law	/,breɪk ðə 'lɔ:/	gegen das Gesetz verstoßen	If you break the law , you do something that is illegal.
breeze (n)	/bri:z/	Brise	A breeze is a light, gentle wind.
call (v)	/kɔ:l/	(1) nennen (2) anrufen	(Sense 1) My English friends call me Marie. (Sense 2) I can always call Dave if I'm feeling down.
carefully (adv)	/'keəfli/	aufmerksam	When you meet someone for the first time, listen carefully to their name.
choose (v)	/tʃu:z/	wählen	Choosing a name for your child is an important decision.
close friend (n)	/'kləʊs 'frend/	guter Freund	A close friend is a friend you like a lot and spend a lot of time with.
decision (n)	/dɪ'sɪʒn/	Entscheidung	Choosing a name for your child is an important decision .
earn (v)	/ɜ:n/	verdienen	Bankers earn a lot of money and are very rich.
exercise (v)	/'eksəsaɪz/	üben; trainieren	When you exercise your brain, you think hard in order to remember or do something.
fashionable (adj)	/'fæʃnəbl/	Mode; modern	It's fashionable to choose names of places for children's names.
feel down (TS)	/,fi:l 'daʊn/	sich schlecht fühlen	When I'm feeling down, I can always talk to him.
be focused on yourself	/bi ˌfəʊkəst ɒn jə'self/	auf sich selber konzentriert sein	If you're too focused on yourself , you won't remember people's names.
follow a trend	/ˌfɒləʊ ə 'trend/	einem Trend folgen	When people follow a trend , they do something because it is fashionable.

forehead (n)	/ˈfɔːrɪd; ˈfɔːhed/	Stirn	President Roosevelt visualised the name on the person's forehead .
friendly (adj)	/ˈfrendli/	freundlich	Someone who is friendly is easy to talk to.
have a go	/ˌhæv ə ˈgəʊ/	einfach versuchen	It's important to participate in class and have a go .
hear of (phr v)	/ˈhɪər əv/	hören von	Have you ever heard of anyone called Sky, Rain or River?
identify (v)	/aɪˈdentɪfaɪ/	identifizieren	Your name is how you identify yourself and how other people identify you.
initial (n)	/ɪˈnɪʃl/	Initial	His initials are CD—Charles Denroche.
joke (n)	/dʒəʊk/	Witz	Do you enjoy telling jokes at parties?
learner (n)	/ˈlɜːnə/	Lerner	A good language learner practises a lot.
left-handed (adj)	/ˌleftˈhændɪd/	Linkshänder	Someone who is left-handed writes with their left hand.
like best	/ˌlaɪk ˈbest/	am liebsten mögen	What do you like best in class – reading, writing, speaking or listening?
local (adj)	/ˈləʊkl/	lokal	Don't name your child after your local pizza restaurant or shopping mall!
maiden name (n)	/ˈmeɪdn ˌneɪm/	Mädchenname	A woman's maiden name is her surname before she was married.
make a good impression	/ˌmeɪk ə ˌɡʊd ɪmˈpreʃn/	einen guten Eindruck machen	Remembering people's names always makes a good impression .
meaning (n)	/ˈmiːnɪŋ/	Bedeutung	Does your name have a special meaning ?
memorable (adj)	/ˈmem(ə)rəbl/	unvergesslich	Something memorable about a person's appearance is something that is easy to remember about the way they look.
memory (n)	/ˈmem(ə)rɪ/	Gedächtnis	I've got a bad memory – I can never remember new vocabulary.
middle-aged (adj)	/ˌmɪdlˈeɪdʒd/	mittleren Alters	Someone who is middle-aged is between about 45 and 55.
name (v)	/neɪm/	nennen	Madonna named her daughter Lourdes.
name sb after sb/sth (phr v)	/ˈneɪm ˌɑːftə/	jmd nach jmd/ etwas nennen	She named her daughter Lourdes after the town in France.
nature (n)	/ˈneɪtʃə/	Natur	Names like Sky, River and Rain all come from nature .
notebook (n)	/ˈnəʊtˌbʊk/	Notizbuch	Write new vocabulary in a notebook .
nowadays (adv)	/ˈnaʊəˌdeɪz/	heutzutage	Nowadays a lot of people name their children after famous people.

original (adj)	/ə'riʤn(ə)l/	originell
parking ticket (n)	/'pɑ:kɪŋ ,tɪkɪt/	Strafzettel
pay attention	/,peɪ ə'tenʃn/	aufpassen
popular (adj)	/'pɒpjələ/	populär
Really?	/'ri:əli/	Wirklich
recent (adj)	/'ri:sənt/	vor kurzem durchgeführt
record (v)	/'rɪkɔ:d/	aufzeichnen
religious (adj)	/'relɪʤəs/	religiös
remember (v)	/'rɪ'membə/	sich erinnern an
retired (adj)	/'rɪtaɪəd/	pensioniert; im Ruhestand
review (v)	/'rɪvju:/	überprüfen
shopping mall (n)	/'ʃɒpɪŋ ,mɔ:l/	Einkaufspassage
shy (adj)	/'ʃaɪ/	schüchtern
side of the family	/'saɪd əv ðə 'fæmli/	Seite der Familie
speak out (phr v)	/'spi:k 'aʊt/	sich melden; seine Meinung sagen
staff (n)	/'stɑ:f/	Personal; Mitarbeiter
stay in touch (TS)	/'steɪ ɪn 'tʌtʃ/	in Kontakt bleiben
step (n)	/'step/	Schritt
stressed (adj)	/'strest/	gestresst
subtitles (n pl)	/'sʌb,tʌɪtlz/	Untertiteln

People with unusual or **original** names often feel special. Unfortunately when we got back to the car, we had a **parking ticket!**

The first step in remembering someone's name is to **pay attention.**

Beyoncé and Britney were **popular** names a few years ago.

"We went to a fabulous new restaurant in town."
"**Really?** What is it called?"

A **recent** survey showed that people with unusual names feel special.

It's a good idea to **record** new words in a notebook.

"Mary" is a **religious** name.

Do you find it easy to **remember** people's names?

Someone who is **retired** no longer works.

It's important to record and constantly **review** new language.

A **shopping mall** is a very large building with a lot of shops.

Someone who is **shy** feels nervous when they are with other people.

Which **side of the family** is bigger – your mother's side or your father's side?

People who are shy find it difficult to **speak out** in class.

President Roosevelt amazed his **staff** by remembering nearly everyone's name.

Dave and I **stay in touch** by email and phone.

What are the four easy **steps** for remembering someone's name?

Someone who is **stressed** is worried or nervous because they have a lot of problems.

Do you watch English DVDs with English **subtitles**?

survey (n)	/ˈsɜːveɪ/	Umfrage	A recent survey showed that people with unusual names feel special.
taste (v)	/teɪst/	kosten	The sushi is fantastic – the best I’ve ever tasted !
the past (n)	/ðə ˈpɑːst/	die Vergangenheit	In the past parents named their children after family relatives.
train (v)	/treɪn/	trainieren	Learning new words is a good way of training your memory.
trend (n)	/trend/	Trend	Nowadays naming children after places has become a trend .
typical (adj)	/ˈtɪpɪkl/	typisch	“Pedro” is a typical Spanish name.
unfortunately (adv)	/ʌn ˈfɔːtʃ(ə)nətli/	leider	Unfortunately when we got back to the car, we had a parking ticket!
unusual (adj)	/ʌn ˈjuːʒʊəl/	ungewöhnlich	Do you prefer names that are unusual and original?
visualise (v)	/ˈvɪʒʊəlaɪz/	visualisieren	President Roosevelt visualised the name on the person’s forehead.
wonder (v)	/ˈwʌndə/	sich fragen	I wonder if everyone with an unusual or original name feels special.

FAMILY MEMBERS

aunt (n)	/aːnt/
boyfriend (n)	/ˈbɔɪ, frend/
brother (n)	/ˈbrʌðə/
brother-in-law (n)	/ˈbrʌðəm, lɔː/
child (n)/children (pl)	/tʃaɪld/ ˈtʃɪldrən/
cousin (n)	/ˈkʌzɪn/
daughter (n)	/ˈdɔːtə/
ex-husband (n)	/ˌeks ˈhʌzbənd/
ex-wife (n)	/ˌeks ˈwaɪf/
father (n)	/ˈfɑːðə/
father-in-law (n)	/ˈfɑːðəm, lɔː/
girlfriend (n)	/ˈgɜːl, frend/

FAMILIENMITGLIEDER

Tante
Freund
Bruder
Schwager
Kind/Kinder
Cousin; Cousine
Tochter
Ex-Mann
Ex-Frau
Vater
Schwiegervater
Freundin

Your **aunt** is the sister of your mother or father.
 “Does Marie have a **boyfriend**?” “I don’t know.”
 Marie’s **brother** calls her “Baby”.
 Your **brother-in-law** is the brother of your husband or wife.
 Some people name their **children** after famous people.
 Your **cousins** are the children of your aunt or uncle.
 Madonna named her **daughter** Lourdes, after the town in France.
 Your **ex-husband** is the man you are divorced from.
 Your **ex-wife** is the woman you are divorced from.
 Your **father** is your male parent.
 Your **father-in-law** is your wife’s or husband’s father.
 Dave listened to me when I had **girlfriend** problems.

granddaughter (n)	/ˈgrændɔ:tə/	Enkelin	Your granddaughter is the daughter of your son or daughter.
grandfather (n)	/ˈgrænfɑ:ðə/	Großvater	Your grandfather is the father of your mother or father.
grandmother (n)	/ˈgrænmʌðə/	Großmutter	Your grandmother is the mother of your mother or father.
grandson (n)	/ˈgrænsʌn/	Enkel(sohn)	Your grandson is the son of your daughter or son.
great grandfather (n)	/ˌgreɪt ˈgrænfɑ:ðə/	Urgroßvater	Your great-grandfather is the father of your grandmother or grandfather.
great grandmother (n)	/ˌgreɪt ˈgrænmʌðə/	Urgroßmutter	Your great-grandmother is the mother of your grandmother or grandfather.
half-brother (n)	/ˌhɑ:fbrʌðə/	Halbbruder	A half-brother is a brother who has either the same mother or the same father as you.
half-sister (n)	/ˌhɑ:fˈsɪstə/	Halbschwester	A half-sister is a sister who has either the same mother or the same father as you.
mother (n)	/ˈmʌðə/	Mutter	Your mother is your female parent.
mother-in-law (n)	/ˈmʌðəɪn,lɔ:/	Schwiegermutter	Your mother-in-law is your wife's or husband's mother.
nephew (n)	/ˈnefju:/	Neffe	Your nephew is a son of your brother or sister.
niece (n)	/ˈni:s/	Nichte	Your niece is a daughter of your brother or sister.
parents (n pl)	/ˈpeərənts/	Eltern	In the past, parents named their children after important family relatives.
partner (n)	/ˈpɑ:tnə/	Partner(in)	Your partner is the person you live with but who you are not married to.
relative (n)	/ˈrelətɪv/	Verwandte(r)	Your relatives are the people in your family.
sister (n)	/ˈsɪstə/	Schwester	Ben's sisters call him "Big Ben".
sister-in-law (n)	/ˈsɪstəɪn,lɔ:/	Schwägerin	Your sister-in-law is the sister of your husband or wife.
son (n)	/sʌn/	Sohn	David and Victoria Beckham named their son Brooklyn after an area in New York.
stepfather (n)	/ˈstepfɑ:ðə/	Stiefvater	Your stepfather is your mother's second husband.
stepmother (n)	/ˈstepmʌðə/	Stiefmutter	Your stepmother is your father's second wife.
twin (n)	/twɪn/	Zwilling	A twin is one of two children born at the same time to the same mother.
uncle (n)	/ˈʌŋkl/	Onkel	Your uncle is the brother of your father or mother.

Unit 2 (p.12)

adventure (n)	/əd'ventʃə/	Abenteuer	If you're looking for adventure , don't go to Dahab – it's quiet there.
air conditioning (n)	/'eə kən,dɪʃnɪŋ/	Klimaanlage	It's hot in summer, but fortunately my office has air conditioning .
architecture (n)	/'a:kɪ'tektʃə/	Architektur	The architecture in Rio is a mixture of old and new.
buzzing (adj)	/'bʌzɪŋ/	aufregend	Reykjavik is small but the nightlife is buzzing .
contrast (n)	/'kɒntrɑːst/	Kontrast; Gegensatz	Iceland is a land of ice and fire – full of contrasts .
currency (n)	/'kʌrənsi/	Währung	The currency of a country is the type of money that is used there.
dance floor (n)	/'daːns ˌflɔː/	Tanzfläche	We went to a disco at 2.00 a.m. and were surprised to see only a few people on the dance floor .
delicious (adj)	/'dɪ'lɪʃəs/	lecker	In Shanghai you can eat delicious noodles in the street.
go diving	/'gəʊ 'daɪvɪŋ/	tauchen gehen	You can go diving in the Red Sea if you like!
do everything wrong	/'duː ˌevrɪθɪŋ 'rɒŋ/	alles falsch machen	They do everything wrong here, but the quality of life is great!
dream holiday (n)	/'dri:m ˌhɒlɪdeɪ/	Traumurlaub	Win a Dream Holiday for two in our competition!
energetic (adj) (TS)	/'enə'dʒetɪk/	energisch	Argentinian people are loud, energetic and really good fun.
enjoy yourself (v refl)	/'ɪn'dʒɔɪ jə'self/	sich amüsieren	The quality of life is great and people know how to enjoy themselves .
enough (det.)	/'ɪnʌf/	genug	It's important to get enough sleep.
excitement (n)	/'ɪk'saɪtmənt/	Aufregung	Do you like holidays with excitement , adventure and parties?
fall in love (with)	/'fɔːl ɪn 'lʌv/	sich verlieben (in)	Now I understand why people fall in love with Africa.
fire (n)	/'faɪə/	Feuer	Iceland is a land of contrasts -- of ice and fire .
flamingo (n)	/'flæ'mɪŋɡəʊ/	Flamingo	Flamingos are tall pink birds that live near water.
freezing (adj)	/'friːzɪŋ/	eiskalt	The air in Iceland is freezing but the springs are very hot.
go back (phr v)	/'gəʊ 'bæk/	zurückkehren	Africa is great and I want to go back there.

good fun (TS)	/ˌɡʊd ˈfʌn/	lustig	Argentinian people are loud, energetic and really good fun .
hate (v) (TS)	/heit/	hassen	I really hate living here. It's horrible.
hippo (n)	/ˈhɪpəʊ/	Flusspferd	Hippos are large African animals with thick, grey skin that live near rivers.
hot springs (n pl)	/ˌhɒt ˈsprɪŋz/	heiße Quellen	Hot springs consist of hot water that comes up from under the ground.
ice (n)	/aɪs/	Eis	Iceland is a land of contrasts – of ice and fire.
island (n)	/ˈaɪlənd/	Insel	An island is an area of land that is surrounded by water.
I'm kidding.	/ˌaɪm ˈkɪdɪŋ/	Ich mache nur Spaß.	"My parents live in Hollywood." "Really?" "No, I'm kidding , they live near South Beach."
leave sb in peace (TS)	/ˌli:v sʌmbədi ɪn ˈpi:s/	jmd in Ruhe lassen	There are too many tourists. Why don't they leave us in peace ?
lion (n)	/ˈlaɪən/	Löwe	A lion is a large African animal with golden fur.
be a long way from	/ˌbi: ə ˈlɒŋ weɪ frəm/	weit weg von etwas sein	Iceland is a long way from the rest of Europe but it's very up-to-date.
lucky (adj)	/ˈlʌki/	Glück haben	We're lucky with our hotel – it's near the city centre and we have a fantastic view.
a mixture of	/ə ˈmɪksʃər əv/	eine Mischung aus	The architecture in Rio is a mixture of old and new.
nightlife (n)	/ˈnaɪtˌlaɪf/	Nachtleben	There are lots of discos and clubs here – the nightlife is great!
noodles (n pl)	/ˈnu:dlz/	Nudeln	In Shanghai you can eat delicious noodles in the street.
on your own (TS)	/ˌɒn jər ˈəʊn/	allein	Emma flew to Buenos Aires on her own .
originally (adv)	/əˈrɪdʒn(ə)li/	ursprünglich	I live in New York but I'm originally from England.
peace and quiet	/ˌpi:s ən ˈkwaɪət/	Ruhe und Frieden	I'm not really interested in nightlife – I prefer peace and quiet .
plenty of (TS)	/ˈplenti əv/	eine Vielzahl	In Rio there are plenty of restaurants, cafés and bars.
quality of life (n)	/ˌkwɒləti əv ˈlaɪf/	Lebensqualität	The quality of life is great and people know how to enjoy themselves.
relax (v)	/rɪˈlæks/	sich entspannen	You can go diving or just relax on the beach.
scenery (n)	/ˈsi:nəri/	Landschaft	The scenery in Africa is spectacular.
seat (n)	/si:t/	Sitzplatz	The bus is very crowded but I usually get a seat .

shop till you drop	/ˌʃɒp tɪl ju ˈdrɒp/	einkaufen, bis man zu müde wird	If you shop till you drop , you shop for a long time until you feel very tired.
spectacular (adj)	/ˈspek.tæk.jʊ.lə/	atemberaubend	In Africa the scenery is spectacular .
traffic (n)	/ˈtræfɪk/	Verkehr	Everyone has a car nowadays and there's too much traffic on the roads.
have trouble doing sth	/hæv ˈtrʌbl ˈduːɪŋ sʌmθɪŋ/	Schwierigkeiten haben, etwas zu tun	We went out to dinner at 11.30 p.m. and had trouble getting a table.
up-to-date (adj)	/ˌʌptəˈdeɪt/	aktuell; up to date	A place that is up-to-date is modern and exciting.
welcome (n)	/ˈwelkəm/	Willkommen; Begrüßung	In Dahab, you'll find the best welcome in Egypt.
welcoming (adj)	/ˈwelkəmɪŋ/	gastfreundlich	African people are friendly and welcoming .
without a doubt	/wɪˌðaʊt ə ˈdaʊt/	ohne Zweifel	Shanghai is, without a doubt , the best place on earth for shopping!

ADJECTIVES TO DESCRIBE PLACES

beautiful (adj)	/ˈbjuː.təfl/	schön
big (adj)	/bɪg/	groß
boring (adj)	/ˈbɔːrɪŋ/	langweilig
clean (adj)	/kliːn/	sauber
crowded (adj)	/ˈkraʊdɪd/	überfüllt
dirty (adj)	/ˈdɜːti/	schmutzig
dull (adj)	/dʌl/	langweilig
exciting (adj)	/ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ/	aufregend
expensive (adj)	/ɪkˈspensɪv/	teuer
fabulous (adj)	/ˈfæbjʊləs/	fabelhaft
hot (adj)	/hɒt/	heiß
humid (adj)	/ˈhjuːmɪd/	feucht
interesting (adj)	/ˈɪntrəstɪŋ/	interessant
lovely (adj)	/ˈlʌvli/	wunderschön

ADJEKTIVE, DIE EINEN ORT BESCHREIBEN

schön	The countryside is beautiful and the air is lovely and clean.
groß	Paulo loves Rio – he thinks it's big and exciting.
langweilig	Armelle thinks the village is dull and boring at night.
sauber	The countryside is beautiful and the air is lovely and clean .
überfüllt	Venice is very noisy and crowded , especially in the summer.
schmutzig	The canals in Venice are so dirty and polluted.
langweilig	I find it dull here – there aren't any discos or cinemas.
aufregend	"Why do you like Rio?" "It's big and exciting ."
teuer	Because of the tourists, the shops are too expensive .
fabelhaft	Win a dream holiday in one of these fabulous destinations!
heiß	I don't like Rio much in the summer; it's too hot and humid.
feucht	"What's the weather like?" "It's hot and humid ."
interessant	In big cities, there are lots of interesting places to visit.
wunderschön	The air in the countryside is lovely and clean.

modern (adj)	/ˈmɒd(ə)n/
noisy (adj)	/ˈnɔɪzi/
polluted (adj)	/pəˈlu:təd/
romantic (adj)	/rəʊˈmæntɪk/
small (adj)	/smɔ:l/
spectacular (adj)	/spekˈtækjʊlə/

COMPASS DIRECTIONS

centre (n)	/ˈsentə/
north (n/adj)	/nɔ:θ/
north-east (n/adj)	/ˌnɔ:θˈi:st/
north-west (n/adj)	/ˌnɔ:θˈwest/
south (n/adj)	/sauθ/
south-east (n/adj)	/ˌsauθˈi:st/
south-west (n/adj)	/ˌsauθˈwest/
east (n/adj)	/i:st/
west (n/adj)	/west/

PLACES IN A CITY

art gallery (n)	/ˈɑ:t ˌgæl(ə)ri/
bar (n)	/bɑ:/
beach (n)	/bi:tʃ/
bridge (n)	/brɪdʒ/
canal (n)	/kəˈnæl/
car park (n)	/ˈkɑ: ˌpɑ:k/
castle (n)	/ˈkɑ:sl/
cathedral (n)	/kəˈθi:drəl/

modern
laut
verschmutzt
romantisch
klein
spektakulär

KOMPASSRICHTUNGEN

Mitte; Zentrum
Norden; nördlich
Nordosten; nordöstlich
Nordwesten; nordwestlich
Süden; südlich
Südosten; südöstlich
Südwesten; südwestlich
Osten; östlich
Westen; westlich

ORTE IN EINER STADT

Kunstgalerie
Bar; Kneipe
Strand
Brücke
Kanal
Parkplatz
Burg; Schloss
Kathedrale

Shanghai is a **modern**, up-to-date city.

There are too many tourists. It gets very **noisy** and crowded.

The canals in Venice are very dirty and **polluted**.

A lot of people think Venice is a special place – a very **romantic** city.

Armelle lives in a **small** village with her parents.

The view of the city from our hotel room is **spectacular**.

Ankara is in the **centre** of Turkey.

Hollywood is **north** of Los Angeles.

Manchester is just **north-east** of Liverpool.

Manchester and Liverpool are in the **north-west** of England.

Los Angeles is **south** of Hollywood.

London is in the **south-east** of England.

Cornwall is a region in the **south-west** of England.

Berlin is in the **east** of Germany.

Los Angeles is on the **west** coast of the USA.

Paris has a lot of wonderful museums and **art galleries**.

There are lots of interesting cafés and **bars** in Rio.

Copacabana **Beach** is the most famous beach in the world.

The Rialto **Bridge** is a very famous bridge in Venice.

In Venice the **canals** are dirty and polluted.

It can be difficult to park in big cities as the **car parks** are often full.

There's a very famous **castle** in Edinburgh on top of a hill.

A **cathedral** is a very big church in a city.

church (n)	/tʃɜ:tʃ/	Kirche	San Marco in Venice is one of the most famous churches in the world.
fountain (n)	/'faʊntɪn/	Brunnen	A fountain is a structure through which water rises into the air and falls again.
high-rise buildings (n pl)	/,haɪ ˌraɪz ˈbɪldɪŋz/	Hochhäuser	In some parts of Rio there are too many high-rise buildings .
hill (n)	/hɪl/	Hügel	The statue in Rio stands on top of a hill .
library (n)	/'laɪbrəri/	Bibliothek	A library is a building where you go to read or borrow books.
mosque (n)	/mɒsk/	Moschee	A mosque is a building in which Muslims worship.
museum (n)	/'mju:zi:əm/	Museum	Paris has a lot of wonderful museums and art galleries.
park (n)	/'pɑ:k/	Park	The big park in the centre of New York is called Central Park.
restaurant (n)	/'rest(ə)rɒnt/	Restaurant	There are plenty of cheap restaurants and bars in Rio.
sea (n)	/si:/	Meer	Dahab is a town in Egypt by the Red Sea .
shopping centre (n)	/'ʃɒpɪŋ ˌsentə/	Einkaufszentrum	There are lots of shopping centres in Shanghai.
square (n)	/'skweə/	Platz	"Piazza" is the Italian word for " square ".
statue (n)	/'stætʃu:/	Statue	The statue in Rio stands on top of a hill.
theatre (n)	/'θiətə/	Theater	A theatre is a building where you go to see plays.

Unit 3 (p.20)

affair (n)	/ə'feə/	Affäre	Lady Moon's husband didn't hide his affair and this made her feel really bad.
cameraman (n)	/'kæmrə,mæn/	Kameramann	A cameraman is someone who uses a camera to make films or TV programmes.
canteen (n) (TS)	/'kæn'ti:n/	Kantine	Fred went to the canteen and this little lady was serving lunch.
cellar (n)	/'selə/	Keller	A cellar is a room at the bottom of a house where you can keep things.
collection (n)	/'kɒlɪkʃn/	Sammlung	Lady Moon's husband had a collection of fine wines in the cellar.

contestant (n)	/kən'testənt/	Teilnehmer(in); Kandidat(in)
correctly (adv)	/kə'rektlɪ/	korrekt
doorstep (n)	/'dɔːstɛp/	Türschwelle; Eingangsstufe
film (v)	/fɪlm/	drehen; filmen
filming (n)	/'fɪlmɪŋ/	Dreharbeiten
find out (phr v)	/,faɪnd 'aʊt/	herausfinden
furious (adj)	/'fjʊəriəs/	wütend
game show (n)	/'geɪm ʃəʊ/	Gameshow
get your revenge	/,get jə rɪ'vendʒ/	sich rächen
heart attack (n) (TS)	/'hɑːt ə'tæk/	Herzattacke
hide (v)	/haɪd/	verbergen
be hosted by	/bi 'həʊstəd baɪ/	von jmd moderiert werden
impressed (adj)	/ɪm'prest/	beeindruckt
in the background	/,ɪn ðə 'bækgraʊnd/	im Hintergrund
It doesn't matter	/ɪt ,dʌznt 'mætə/	Es macht nichts.
lover (n)	/'lʌvə/	Liebhhaber; Geliebte
main (adj)	/meɪn/	Haupt-
move (to) (v)	/muːv/	umziehen (nach)
operation (n)	/,ɒpə'reɪʃn/	Operation
patient (n)	/'peɪʃnt/	Patient(in)

Contestants Rosie and Dave want to win the £10,000 prize.

The old man predicted the weather **correctly** and saved the director thousands of dollars.

She went round the village and put a bottle of wine on each **doorstep**.

The director was **filming** an important film in the desert.

The director and the cameraman talked about the next day's **filming**.

When she **found out** her husband was having an affair, she decided not to leave him.

He was **furious** when Hermione told him she was in a night club.

A **game show** is a TV programme in which people try to win money.

When you **get your revenge**, you do something bad to someone who has done something bad to you.

She nearly had a **heart attack** when Fred rang her up.

He didn't **hide** his affair and this made her feel really bad.

If a game show is **hosted** by someone, it is presented by that person.

The director was **impressed** and gave the old man a job.

When she answered the mobile, music was playing loudly in the **background**.

Do you agree that **it doesn't matter** if children lose touch with their parents?

She was very angry when she saw his car parked outside his **lover's** house.

Do you agree that the **main** reason for getting married is to have children?

We **moved to** different places and lost touch with each other.

Dave went into hospital for an **operation**.

A **patient** is someone who is ill or injured and receives medical treatment.

post (v)	/pəʊst/	per Post schicken	He posted Hermione's meal to her with a note saying, "Here's your dinner."!
pour (v)	/pɔː/	gießen	She poured thick white paint over her husband's new car.
predict (v)	/prɪ'dɪkt/	vorhersagen	Someone who predicts something says that it will happen in the future.
be right	/,bi 'raɪt/	Recht haben	The old man was right – he said "Tomorrow rain" and the next day it rained.
same (adj)	/seɪm/	gleich	Rosie and Dave have to give the same answers to the same questions.
separate (adj)	/'sep(ə)rət/	getrennt	Bobby interviews Rosie and Dave in separate studios.
shake your head	/'ʃeɪk jə 'hed/	den Kopf schütteln	If you shake your head , you often mean "No." or "I don't know."
be sick (TS)	/,bi 'sɪk/	sich übergeben	Dave said, "Nurse, I'm going to be sick ."
storm (n)	/stɔːm/	Sturm	If there is a storm , there is a lot of wind and rain.
studio (n)	/'stjuːdiəʊ/	Studio	Bobby interviews Rosie and Dave in separate studios .
on time	/'ɒn 'taɪm/	pünktlich	Hermione was always late – she never arrived on time .
unsurprisingly (adv)	/'ʌnsə'praɪzɪŋli/	nicht besonders überraschend	My four friends arrived on time, but unsurprisingly Hermione didn't.
war memorial (n)	/'wɔː mə'mɔːriəl/	Kriegsdenkmal	She left the other bottles on the war memorial in the centre of the village.

ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

angry (adj)	/'æŋɡri/	böse; zornig	Lady Moon was angry and decided to get her revenge.
angrily (adv)	/'æŋɡrəli/	zornig	"Where are you?" he shouted angrily .
attractive (adj)	/'ætræktɪv/	attraktiv	At first he found the differences between himself and Hermione attractive .
attractively (adv)	/'ætræktɪvli/	attraktiv	She always looks smart and dresses attractively .
bad (adj)	/'bæd/	schlecht	She felt bad because her husband didn't hide his affair.
badly (adv)	/'bædli/	schlecht	I don't play tennis well – in fact I play very badly .
beautiful (adj)	/'bjʊ:təfl/	schön	She poured paint over her husband's beautiful new black car.
beautifully (adv)	/'bjʊ:təfli/	schön	She's very talented and plays the piano beautifully .

careful (adj)	/ˈkeəfl/	vorsichtig	She's a careful driver.
carefully (adv)	/ˈkeəf(ə)li/	vorsichtig	I plan my days carefully .
different (adj)	/ˈdɪfrənt/	anders; unterschiedlich; verschieden	Hermione and I were very different .
differently (adv)	/ˈdɪfrəntli/	anders	We've decided to organise things differently this year.
early (adj)	/ˈɜːli/	früh	I hate getting up in the early morning.
early (adv)	/ˈɜːli/	früh	I always arrived early ; she always arrived late.
good (adj)	/gʊd/	gut	Hermione's ex-boyfriend is a good cook.
late (adj)	/leɪt/	spät	If you have a late night, it means you go to bed late.
late (adv)	/leɪt/	spät	I always arrived early; she always arrived late .
loud (adj)	/laʊd/	laut	It's difficult to have a conversation when the music's loud .
loudly (adv)	/ˈlaʊdli/	laut	When she answered her mobile, music was playing loudly in the background.
quick (adj)	/kwɪk/	schnell	They came to see us for a quick visit.
quickly (adv)	/ˈkwɪkli/	schnell	She quickly drove home and put a pot of paint into her car.
Be quiet! (adj)	/ˌbi ˈkwaɪət/	Sei(d) ruhig! ; Ruhe!	There's too much noise. Please be quiet!
quietly (adv)	/ˈkwaɪətli/	ruhig; leise	Lady Moon quietly placed a bottle of wine on each doorstep.
tidy (adj)	/ˈtaɪdi/	ordentlich	A tidy person always makes sure things are in the correct place.
tidily (adv)	/ˈtaɪdɪli/	ordentlich	Everything on the desk was arranged tidily .
unhappy (adj)	/ʌnˈhæpi/	unglücklich	Her husband didn't hide his affair and this made her unhappy .
unhappily (adv)	/ʌnˈhæpəli/	unglücklich	She thought it was better to be unhappily married than not married at all.
well (adv)	/wel/	gut	I cook well so I decided to have a dinner party.

ADJECTIVES ENDING IN -ED AND -ING

annoyed (adj)	/əˈnɔɪd/	verärgert
annoying (adj)	/əˈnɔɪɪŋ/	ärgerlich

ADJEKTIVE, DIE MIT -ED UND -ING ENDEN

When the dog makes a lot of noise, the neighbours get annoyed .
It's annoying when the dog makes a lot of noise.

bored (adj)	/bɔ:d/	gelangweilt
boring (adj)	/'bɔ:ɪŋ/	langweilig
confused (adj)	/kən'fju:zd/	verwirrt
confusing (adj)	/kən'fju:zɪŋ/	verwirrend
depressed (adj)	/dɪ'prest/	deprimiert
depressing (adj)	/dɪ'presɪŋ/	deprimierend
embarrassed (adj)	/ɪm'bærəst/	verlegen
embarrassing (adj)	/ɪm'bærəsɪŋ/	peinlich
excited (adj)	/ɪk'saɪtɪd/	aufgeregt
exciting (adj)	/ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/	aufregend
frightened (adj)	/'fraɪnd/	Angst haben
frightening (adj)	/'fraɪnɪŋ/	furchterregend
interested (adj)	/'ɪntrəstɪd/	interessiert
interesting (adj)	/'ɪntrəstɪŋ/	interessant
surprised (adj)	/sə'praɪzd/	überrascht
surprising (adj)	/sə'praɪzɪŋ/	überraschend
tired (adj)	/'taɪəd/	müde
tiring (adj)	/'taɪɪŋ/	ermüdend

EXPRESSIONS WITH "GET"

1) get a text message	/,get ə 'tekst ɪmesɪdʒ/	eine SMS-Nachricht empfangen
get a job	/,get ə 'dʒɒb/	einen Job finden
get new shoes	/,get ɪnju: 'ʃu:z/	neue Schuhe kaufen
2) get better	/,get 'betə/	sich verbessern
get dark	/,get 'dɑ:k/	dunkel werden
get warm	/,get 'wɑ:m/	warm werden

The students are often **bored** in lessons.

Sometimes, our lessons are very **boring**.

Looking at the map, I was **confused**.

The map wasn't easy to understand – it was **very confusing**.

England fans were **depressed** at the score: Brazil 6 England 0.

Brazil 6 England 0 is a **depressing** score for England fans.

Children are sometimes **embarrassed** by their parents.

Parents sometimes do things that their children think are **embarrassing**.

Excited spectators watched the race.

The race is very **exciting**.

Are you **frightened** of dogs?

Some people think dogs are **frightening**.

Are you **interested** in football?

She's a good teacher – her lessons are very **interesting**.

The boy got 90% in his exam and was very **surprised**.

He got a **surprising** 90% in the exam.

I often feel **tired** after work.

Work can be very **tiring**.

How many **text messages** do you **get** a day?

I want to **get a job** for the summer.

I'm going shopping; I want to **get** some **new shoes**.

He works hard and is **getting better** at English.

It **gets dark** early in the winter.

In the summer, it can **get** very **warm**.

3) get home	/,get 'həʊm/	nach Hause kommen
get there	/'get ,ðeə/	ankommen
get to work	/'get tə 'wɜ:k/	zur Arbeit kommen
4) get changed	/'get 'tʃeɪndʒd/	sich umziehen
get dressed	/'get 'drest/	sich anziehen
get married	/'get 'mærid/	heiraten
5) get on (phr v)	/'get 'ɒn/	gut auskommen mit
get together (phr v)	/'get tə'geðə/	sich treffen
get up (phr v)	/'get 'ʌp/	aufstehen

What time do you **get home**?

It takes me 20 minutes to get to school; I leave home at 8.30 and **get there** at 8.50.

What time do you **get to work** in the morning?

I **got changed** and went to play football.

I had a shower and **got dressed**.

Do you want to **get married**?

Do you **get on** with your brothers and sisters?

Shall we all **get together** for a drink?

He usually **gets up** at 7.30 in the morning.

NARRATIVE LINKERS

A week later	/ə ,wi:k 'leɪtə/
At first	/'æt 'fɜ:st/
At the end of (August)	/'æt ði: 'end əv/
Finally (adv)	/'faɪn(ə)li/
Last year	/'lɑ:st 'jɪə/
Next (adv)	/'nekst/
One day	/'wʌn ,deɪ/
That evening	/'ðæt 'i:vnɪŋ/
That night	/'ðæt 'naɪt/
The next morning	/'ðə ,nekst 'mɔ:niŋ/
Then (adv)	/'ðen/

VERBINDUNGEN IN EINEM NARRATIVEN TEXT

Eine Woche später
Anfangs
Ende August
Zum Schluss
Letztes Jahr
Danach
Eines Tages
An jenem Abend
In jener Nacht
Am folgenden Morgen
Dann

A week later, Hermione sent a postcard saying, "Too much salt."!

At first she was only 15 or 20 minutes late. But she got later and later.

It's my birthday **at the end of August**.

Finally she took a pair of scissors and cut the arms and legs off all his suits.

Last year, I went out with Hermione for four months.

Next she took his collection of wines from the cellar.

One day she saw his car parked outside his lover's house.

That evening my friends arrived on time but Hermione was late.

That night she went round the village and placed a bottle of wine on each doorstep.

The next morning I posted her dinner to her.

She drove to the lover's house. **Then** she poured white paint over her husband's car.

RELATIONSHIP EXPRESSIONS

chat sb up (phr v)	/ˌtʃæt sʌmbədi 'ʌp/
fall in love	/ˌfɔ:l ɪn 'lʌv/
fancy sb (v)	/ˌfænsi 'sʌmbədi/
get divorced	/ˌget dɪ'vɔ:st/
get married	/ˌget 'mærid/
go out together	/ˌgəʊ ˌaʊt tə'geðə/
have children	/ˌhæv 'tʃɪldrən/
have a row	/ˌhæv ə 'raʊ/
kiss sb (v)	/ˌkɪs 'sʌmbədi/
live together (phr v)	/ˌlɪv tə'geðə/
lose touch (with sb)	/ˌlu:z 'tʌtʃ/
meet (sb) (v)	/mi:t/
meet the parents	/ˌmi:t ðə 'peərənts/
move in together	/ˌmu:v 'ɪn tə'geðə/
ring sb up (phr v)	/ˌrɪŋ sʌmbədi 'ʌp/
split up (phr v)	/ˌsplɪt 'ʌp/

BEZIEHUNGEN

anquatschen; sich heranmachen
sich verlieben
jmd attraktiv finden
sich scheiden lassen
heiraten
zusammen ausgehen
Kinder bekommen
sich streiten
jmd küssen
zusammenleben
den Kontakt mit jmd verlieren
sich kennen lernen
die Eltern kennen lernen
zusammenziehen
jmd anrufen
sich trennen

She **chatted** Fred **up** by saying, "I'll be your girl tonight."

When did Teresa and Fred first **fall in love**?

If you **fancy** someone, you want to have relationship with them.

Teresa **got divorced** after 30 years of marriage.

How old were your parents when they **got married**?

They met in Blackpool and **went out together** for three months.

Do you agree that the main reason for getting married is to **have children**?

She was very angry and they **had a row**.

When you **kiss** someone, you touch their face with your lips to show that you like them.

Is it a good idea to **live together** before you get married?

We **lost touch** with each other after a few months.

Teresa and Fred first **met** fifty years ago.

I was quite nervous before **meeting the parents**.

When two people **move in together**, they start living together in the same house or flat.

Fred **rang her up** and they met soon after that.

When two people **split up**, they end their relationship.

Review A (p.28)

arrange to do sth	/əˌreɪndʒ tə 'du: sʌmθɪŋ/
chat (v)	/tʃæt/

etwas vereinbaren
quatschen

One day we **arranged to meet** in a café.

We **chatted** and I discovered Mark was an interesting person.

confident (adj)	/ˈkɒnfɪd(ə)nt/	zuversichtlich; selbstbewusst	Adriana knew everyone and was very confident .
cool (adj)	/ku:l/	cool	I liked her but thought she was too cool .
far too much/many	/ˈfɑ: tu: ˌmʌʃ/ˌmeni/	viel zu viel(e)	We eat far too much chocolate/ far too many chocolates.
a first impression of sb	/ə ˈfɜ:st ɪmˈpreʃn əv ˌsʌmbədi/	ein erster Eindruck von jmd	What was your first impression of your best friend?
generous (adj)	/ˈdʒenərəs/	großzügig	Deb's a fantastic person – she's very generous and a lot of fun.
get into trouble	/ˌget ɪntə ˈtrʌbl/	in Schwierigkeiten geraten; Ärger bekommen	We were naughty at school and got into trouble!
good-looking (adj)	/ˌɡʊdˈlʊkɪŋ/	gut aussehend	Someone who is good-looking has an attractive face.
home town (n)	/ˌhəʊm ˈtaʊn/	Heimatstadt	Your home town is the town where you were born or grew up.
immediately (adv)	/ɪˈmi:diətli/	sofort	Deb and Liz met in a café and liked each other immediately .
internet chat site (n)	/ˌɪntənət ˈtʃæt ˌsaɪt/	Internet Chatsite	We met on an internet chat site in 2003.
laugh (v)	/lɑ:f/	lachen	Woody made me laugh 20 years ago and he makes me laugh now!
a living (n sing.)	/ˌə ˈlɪvɪŋ/	Lebensunterhalt (verdienen)	“What do you do for a living ?” “I’m a nurse.”
look like	/ˈlʊk ˌlaɪk/	aussehen wie	He looks very young, in fact he looks like a student.
mean (v)	/mi:n/	bedeuten	What does your name mean ?
mistake (n)	/mɪˈsteɪk/	Fehler	I do my work carefully – I never make mistakes!
naughty (adj)	/ˈnɔ:ti/	unartig	We were naughty at school and got into trouble!
online (adv)	/ˌɒnˈlaɪn/	online	They talked online all the time and one day they arranged to meet.
public transport (n)	/ˌpʌblɪk ˈtrænspɔ:t/	öffentliche Verkehrsmittel	Public transport is transport that everyone can use such as buses and trains.
similar (adj)	/ˈsɪmɪlə/	ähnlich	Deb and Liz are very similar – they both lived abroad and both had parents who got divorced.
single (adj)	/ˈsɪŋɡl/	ledig	Someone who is single is not married or does not have a partner.
wake up (phr v)	/ˌweɪk ˈʌp/	aufwachen	They were watching TV when the baby woke up .

Unit 4 (p.32)

according to	/ə'kɔ:diŋ ,tu:z/	laut; zufolge
across the UK/Spain etc	/ə,kros ðə ju:'keɪ/'speɪn/	quer durch
afford to do sth	/ə,fɔ:d tə 'du: sʌmθɪŋ/	sich leisten
agree (v)	/ə'gri:/	zustimmen
appointment (n)	/ə'pɔɪntmənt/	Termin
on average	/,ɒn 'ævərɪdʒ/	im Durchschnitt
avoid (v)	/ə'vɔɪd/	vermeiden
book review (n)	/'bʊk ri,vju:/	Buchrezension
I don't bother to do sth	/aɪ ,ɪdəʊnt ,bɒðə tə 'du: sʌmθɪŋ/	sich nicht um etwas kümmern
brightly coloured (adj)	/'braɪtli ,kʌləd/	bunt
compare (v)	/kəm'peə/	vergleichen
consumer (n)	/kən'sju:mə/	Verbraucher(in)
cry (v) (TS)	/'kraɪ/	weinen
damage (v)	/'dæmɪdʒ/	schaden
dark (adj)	/dɑ:k/	dunkel
diamond ring (n)	/'daɪəmənd 'rɪŋ/	Brillantring
digital (adj)	/'dɪdʒɪtl/	digital
disaster (n) (TS)	/'dɪ:zɑ:stə/	Desaster; Unglück
disposable (adj)	/'dɪs'pəʊzəbl/	wegwerfbar
the environment (n sing.)	/'ði: ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/	die Umwelt

According to environmental groups, cheap clothes are bad for the environment.

New stores are opening **across the UK, Spain and Ireland**.

Jim can't **afford to buy** electronic equipment – it's too expensive.

Most men only **agree** to go shopping when they really need something.

It's annoying when people are late for **appointments**.

On average, people buy 50 items of clothing a year.

Why does Conor **avoid** going into supermarkets?

A **book review** is an article in which someone gives their opinion about a book they have read.

Some women **don't bother to look** at the price tag before they buy.

Do you prefer dark or **brightly coloured** clothes?

I enjoy **comparing** prices and quality in different shops.

Consumers pay low prices for clothes at Primark.

When Eddie's sister read the card, she **cried!**

Friends of the Earth say cheap clothes are **damaging** the environment.

Do you prefer **dark** or brightly coloured clothes?

He bought her an expensive **diamond ring** for her birthday.

Do you have **digital** TV?

She didn't like the present and cried when she read the card. What a **disaster!**

You can't recycle cheap clothes – they are **disposable**.

The environment is the natural world we live in, including land, water and air.

environmental group (n)	/ɪnvaɪrən,mentl 'gru:p/	Umweltschutzgruppe
eventually (adv) (TS)	/ɪ'ventʃuəli/	schließlich
exchange (v)	/ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/	umtauschen
the fashion pages (n pl)	/ðə 'fæʃn ˌpeɪʒəz/	die Modeseiten
fit (v)	/fɪt/	passen
foot spa (n) (TS)	/'fʊt ˌspɑː/	Fußbad
funny (adj) (TS)	/'ʌni/	komisch; lustig
gadget (n)	/'gædʒɪt/	Gerät
get dressed/undressed	/'get 'drest/ʌn'drest/	sich anziehen/ ausziehen
give somebody a lift	/'gɪv sʌmbədi ə 'lɪft/	jmd im Auto mitnehmen
go mad for sth	/'gəʊ 'mæd fə sʌmθɪŋ/	sich für etwas begeistern
go on the internet (TS)	/'gəʊ ɒn ði: 'ɪntənət/	ins Internet gehen
increase (v)	/'ɪn'kriːs/	steigen
intuitive (adj)	/'ɪn'tjuːətɪv/	intuitiv
item of clothing (n)	/'aɪtəm əv 'kləʊðɪŋ/	Kleidungsstück
jewellery (n)	/'dʒuːəlri/	Schmuck
keep (v)	/'ki:p/	behalten
last (v)	/'lɑːst/	halten
manage to do sth	/'mænɪdʒ tə 'duː sʌmθɪŋ/	jmd gelingen, etwas zu tun
medium (adj)	/'miːdiəm/	medium; mittelgroß
I don't mind doing sth	/'aɪ ˌdəʊnt ˌmaɪnd 'duːɪŋ sʌmθɪŋ/	Es macht mir nichts aus ...
necessity (n)	/'nɛ'sesəti/	Notwendigkeit

Environmental groups want to protect the environment.

Eventually Eddie found a really good present – a foot spa.

Can I **exchange** the top if it doesn't fit?

Are you interested in **the fashion pages** of magazines?

If clothes **fit** you, they are the right size for you.

A **foot spa** is a piece of equipment which you fill with water and put your feet into to relax.

I bought a lovely card for her and wrote a **funny** message inside.

A lot of men like electronic **gadgets**.

I always get **dressed** before breakfast.

Will you **give me a lift** to the station?

Women **went mad for** the jacket, which cost £12.

Eddie **went on the internet** to find his sister a present.

Profits are **increasing** at Primark and new stores are opening.

Someone who is **intuitive** knows the right thing to say or do.

On average, people buy 50 **items of clothing** a year.

Rings, necklaces and bracelets are all types of **jewellery**.

Do you agree that a real present is something you can **keep**?

Flowers are lovely but they don't **last** for more than a week.

Jim never **manages to find** time to go shopping.

A **medium** size is neither big nor small.

I don't mind spending a long time looking for clothes.

For Conor shopping is a **necessity**, not a pleasure.

overjoyed (adj)	/ˌəʊvəˈdʒɔɪd/	sehr erfreut	My husband was overjoyed when I bought him a Swiss army knife.
planet (n)	/ˈplænɪt/	Planet	Things that you can't recycle are bad for the planet .
present (n)	/ˈprezənt/	Geschenk	Men and women like different sorts of present .
price tag (n)	/ˈpraɪs ˌtæɡ/	Preisetikett	Do you always look at the price tag before you buy clothes?
profits (n pl)	/ˈprɒfɪts/	Gewinne	Profits are increasing at Primark and new stores are opening.
put on (phr v)	/ˌpʊt ˈɒn/	anziehen	"Get dressed" means the same as " putting clothes on ".
real (adj)	/ˈriəl/	wirklich; echt	Do you agree that a real present is something you can keep?
receipt (n)	/rɪˈsi:t/	Quittung	If you want to exchange something, you must keep the receipt .
recycle (v)	/rɪˈsaɪkl/	recyceln	Things that you can recycle are good for the planet.
refuse (v)	/rɪˈfju:z/	sich weigern	Why does Jim refuse to go into shoe shops with his girlfriend?
rename (v)	/rɪˈneɪm/	umbenennen	In 2005 Primark was renamed "the new Prada".
right (adj)	/raɪt/	richtig	If clothes fit you, they are the right size for you.
second-hand (adv)	/ˌsekəndˈhænd/	gebraucht	You can't sell cheap clothes second-hand .
silly (adj)	/ˈsɪli/	albern	Men don't usually like brightly coloured ties or silly socks.
size (n)	/saɪz/	Größe	What size is she – small, medium or large?
spokesperson (n)	/ˈspəʊksˌpɜːsn/	Sprecher(in)	A spokesperson is someone who expresses the opinion of a large organisation.
(I) can't stand doing sth	/ˌ(aɪ) ˌkɑːnt ˌstænd ˈduːɪŋ sʌmθɪŋ/	Ich kann es nicht leiden....	A lot of men can't stand shopping for clothes.
suit (v)	/su:t/	stehen	Red doesn't really suit me.
surprise (n)	səˈpraɪz	Überraschung	I always tell my family I want a surprise for my birthday, but I never get it.
Swiss army knife (n)	/ˌswɪs ˈɑːmi ˌnaɪf/	Schweizer Offiziersmesser	A Swiss army knife is a knife with a red handle that does a lot of different things.
take off (phr v)	/ˌteɪk ˈɒf/	ausziehen	" Taking off " your clothes means the same as "getting undressed".

try on (phr v) /ˌtraɪ ˈɒn/

as usual /əz ˈjuːʒuəl/

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

always (adv) /ˈɔːlweɪz/

hardly ever (adv) /ˌhɑːdli ˈevə/

never (adv) /ˈnevə/

normally (adv) /ˈnɔːm(ə)li/

occasionally (adv) /əˈkeɪʒn(ə)li/

often (adv) /ˈɒfn/

rarely (adv) /ˈreəli/

sometimes (adv) /ˈsʌmtaɪmz/

usually (adv) /ˈjuːʒuəli/

COLLOCATIONS: A BOX OF ... A BUNCH OF ...

a bottle of wine/
perfume/whisky /ə ˌbɒtl əv ˈwaɪn/
ˈpɜːfjuːm/ˈwɪski/

a box of chocolates/
matches/tissues /ə ˌbɒks əv ˈtʃɒkləts/
ˈmætʃəz/ˈtɪʃuːz/

a bunch of flowers/
grapes/keys /ə ˌbʌntʃ əv ˈflaʊəz/
ˈɡreɪps/ˈkiːz/

a can of beans/
petrol/tomatoes /ə ˌkæn əv ˈbiːnz/
ˈpetrəl/ˈtəʊmɑːtəʊz/

a jar of jam/instant
coffee/mayonnaise /ə ˌdʒɑːr əv ˈdʒæm/
ɪnstənt ˈkɒfi/meɪəˈneɪz/

a packet of cigarettes/
crisps/biscuits /ə ˌpækɪt əv ˈsɪɡərets/
ˈkrɪspz/ˈbɪskɪts/

anprobieren

wie gewöhnlich

ADVERBIEN DER HÄUFIGKEIT

immer

fast nie

nie

normalerweise

gelegentlich

häufig

selten

manchmal

normalerweise

KOLLOKATIONEN

eine Flasche Wein/
Parfum/Whisky

eine Schachtel Pralinen/
Streichhölzer/ Taschentücher

ein Blumenstrauß/
Weintraube/ Schlüsselbund

eine Dose Bohnen/
Tomaten; ein Kanister
mit Benzin

eine Dose Marmelade/
Kaffeepulver/Mayonnaise

eine Packung
Zigaretten/Chips/Kekse

When you **try** clothes **on**, you put them on to see if they fit before you buy them.

As usual she didn't really get what she wanted for her birthday.

My family **always** ask me what I want and I **always** tell them the same thing.

Flowers **hardly ever** last for more than a week.

Jim **never** manages to find time to go shopping.

My girlfriend **normally** goes shopping without me.

"How often does Conor go into a clothes shop?" "Only very **occasionally**."

Conor **often** goes into book shops.

Jim **rarely** goes shopping with his girlfriend.

I **sometimes** do my food shopping online.

She **usually** goes shopping without me.

Can I order **a bottle of red wine**?

They gave me **a box of chocolates** for my birthday.

I got lots of **bunches of grapes** when I was in hospital.

Pour the **can of tomatoes** into a saucepan.

He opened **a jar of instant coffee**.

How much is **a packet of cigarettes**?

a pair of socks/scissors/
jeans /ə peər əv 'sɒks/'sɪzəz/
'dʒi:nz/

piece of cake/
furniture/wood /ə pi: s əv 'keɪk/
'fɜ:nɪʃə/'wʊd/

ein Paar Socken; eine
Schere: eine Jeanshose

ein Stück Kuchen/
Holz; ein Möbelstück

She bought her husband **a pair of** brightly coloured **socks**.

A cup of coffee and **a piece of cake**, please.

CLOTHES AND ACCESSORIES

bracelet (n) /'breɪslət/

dress (n) /dres/

earrings (n pl) /'ɪərɪŋz/

gloves (n) /glʌvz/

hat (n) /hæt/

jacket (n) /'dʒækɪt/

jeans (n pl) /dʒi:nz/

jumper (n) /'dʒʌmpə/

necklace (n) /'neɪkləs/

pyjamas (n pl) /pə'dʒɑ:məz/

raincoat (n) /'reɪn,kəʊt/

scarf (n) /skɑ:rf/

shirt (n) /ʃɜ:rt/

shoes (n pl) /ʃu:z/

shorts (n pl) /ʃɔ:ts/

skirt (n) /skɜ:t/

suit (n) /su:t/

tie (n) /taɪ/

tights (n pl) /taɪts/

KLEIDUNG UND ACCESSOIRE

Armreif

Kleid

Ohringe

Handschuhe

Hut

Jacke; Jackett

Jeans

Pullover

Halsband

Pyjama

Regenmantel

Schal

Hemd

Schuhe

kurze Hose; Shorts

Rock

Anzug

Krawatte

Strumpfhose

A **bracelet** is a piece of jewellery you wear around your arm.

A lot of women prefer wearing jeans to **dresses** and skirts.

Earrings are pieces of jewellery you wear in your ears.

You wear **gloves** on your hands in winter to keep them warm.

He was wearing a woollen **hat** on his head.

My favourite piece of clothing is my blue denim **jacket**.

The denim **jeans** in Photo A cost £120.

A **jumper** is a piece of clothing made of wool that covers your arms and body.

A **necklace** is a piece of jewellery that you wear around your neck.

Pyjamas are a jacket and trousers that you wear in bed.

In Photo A Jade is wearing a cream cotton **raincoat**.

You wear a **scarf** round your neck in winter to keep warm.

Conor only goes into clothes shops if he needs a new **shirt**.

Do you prefer wearing **shoes** or trainers?

In Photos B and D Jade is wearing plain red **shorts**.

A lot of women prefer wearing jeans to dresses and **skirts**.

I wear formal clothes such as **suits** to work.

Men don't usually like brightly coloured **ties**.

Tights are a piece of clothing worn by women that cover the feet and legs.

top (n)	/tɒp/
trainers (n pl)	/ˈtreɪnəz/
vest (n)	/vest/
waistcoat (n)	/ˈweɪst,kəʊt/

DESIGNS

checked (adj)	/tʃekt/
floral (adj)	/ˈflɔːrəl/
pinstriped (adj)	/ˈpɪn,straɪpt/
plain (adj)	/pleɪn/
striped (adj)	/straɪpt/

MATERIALS

cotton (adj)	/ˈkɒtn/
denim (adj)	/ˈdenɪm/
leather (adj)	/ˈleðə/
nylon (adj)	/ˈnaɪlɒn/
silk (adj)	/sɪlk/
woollen (adj)	/ˈwʊlən/

Top
Turnschuhe
Unterhemd
Weste

MUSTER

kariert
Blumen- Nadelstreifen-
einfach; schlicht gestreift

STOFFE

aus Baumwolle
aus Jeansstoff
Leder-
Nylon- seiden
wollen

In Photo D Jade is wearing a blue-and-white striped **top**.
Do you prefer wearing shoes or **trainers**?
A **vest** is a type of T-shirt without sleeves.
A **waistcoat** is an item of clothing without sleeves that you wear over a shirt.

A **checked** shirt is a shirt with a design of small or large squares.
A **floral** design is a design with flowers on it.
People such as bankers or businessmen often wear **pinstriped** suits.
A **plain** shirt or top has no design on it.
In Photo D she's wearing a blue-and-white **striped** top.

Do you prefer **cotton** or nylon shirts?
Most people have a pair of **denim** jeans.
He was wearing an expensive pair of **leather** shoes.
I want a pair of black **nylon** tights.
He likes wearing expensive **silk** ties.
Woollen hats are fashionable for young people nowadays.

Unit 5 (p.40)

application form (n)	/æplɪˈkeɪʃn ˌfɔ:m/	Anmelde-; Antragsformular
awake (adj)	/əˈweɪk/	wach
be in danger	/ˌbiː ɪn ˈdeɪndʒə/	in Gefahr sein

Fill in the **application form** and post it to us.
"**Awake**" is the opposite of "asleep".
Your health **is in danger**! You must do more exercise.

benefit (n) (TS)	/ˈbenɪfɪt/	Vorteil; Nutzen
boost (v) (TS)	/buːst/	verstärken
busy (adj)	/ˈbɪzi/	viel los sein
call off (phr v)	/ˌkɔːl ˈɒf/	absagen
cash (n)	/kæʃ/	Bargeld
celebrity (n) (TS)	/səˈleɪbrəti/	berühmte Persönlichkeit
cheap (adj)	/tʃiːp/	billig
clear up (phr v)	/kliə/	aufräumen
climb (v)	/klaɪm/	steigen
complex (adj)	/ˈkɒmpleks/	komplex; vielschichtig
convenient (adj)	/kənˈviːniənt/	bequem
cycle (v)	/ˈsaɪkl/	Rad fahren
dangerously (adv)	/ˈdeɪndʒərəsli/	gefährlich
deal with sth (phr v)	/ˈdiːl wɪð ˌsʌmθɪŋ/	sich kümmern um etwas
do the ironing	/ˌduː ðiː ˈaɪəniŋ/	bügeln
earnings (n pl)	/ˈɜːniŋz/	Verdienst
enjoyable (adj)	/ɪnˈdʒɔɪəbl/	angenehm
fill in (phr v)	/ˌfɪl ˈɪn/	ausfüllen
fit (adj)	/fɪt/	fit; in Form
freezing (adj) (TS)	/ˈfriːzɪŋ/	eiskalt
get ready	/ˌget ˈredi/	sich fertig machen
get to sleep	/ˌget tə ˈsliːp/	einschlafen
give away (phr v)	/ˌɡɪv əˈweɪ/	verschenken
give up (phr v)	/ˌɡɪv ˈʌp/	aufgeben
gorgeous (adj) (TS)	/ˈɡɔːdʒəs/	bildschön

One of the **benefits** of laughter is that it reduces the effects of stress.

Laughter **boosts** the immune system.

Heathrow Airport is **busier** than Los Angeles Airport.

Nobody can come to my party – I'd better **call it off**.

Cash is money in the form of notes and coins.

Beckham, Alonso and Federer are all sports **celebrities**.

“**Cheap**” is the opposite of “expensive”.

If you **clear** something **up**, you make it clean or tidy.

Do you **climb** more than 100 stairs a day?

Do you think that women are more **complex** than men?

A lot of people find shopping online more **convenient**.

Do you walk or **cycle** to school?

If you scored 20 or less, you are **dangerously** unfit.

I must **deal with** this problem immediately.

When you **do the ironing**, you make clean clothes smooth using an iron.

Someone's **earnings** are the amount of money they get by doing a job.

Life is more **enjoyable** when you're fit.

Fill in the application form and post it to us.

If you are **fit**, you are healthy and active.

The swimming pool wasn't heated and the water was **freezing**.

How long does it take you to **get ready** to go out for the evening?

How long does it take you to **get to sleep** at night?

If you **give** something **away**, you give it to someone else without asking for money.

It's a good idea to **give up** smoking.

Someone who is **gorgeous** is very good-looking and healthy.

hang up (phr v)	/ˌhæŋ ˈʌp/	aufhängen	Hang up your clothes when you take them off.
have a laugh	/ˌhæv ə ˈlɑːf/	lachen	Having a laugh is good for people.
health (n)	/heɪlθ/	Gesundheit	If you scored 20 or less, your health is in danger.
healthy (adj)	/ˈheɪlθi/	gesund	Healthy people find life more enjoyable.
heated (adj) (TS)	/ˈhiːtɪd/	beheizt	The swimming pool wasn't heated and the water was freezing.
high (adj)	/haɪ/	hoch	Mount Kilimanjaro is higher than Mount Fuji.
hold on (phr v)	/ˌhəʊld ˈɒn/	festhalten	Hold on to the board. Don't let go!
housework (n)	/ˈhaʊs,wɜːk/	Hausarbeit	Do you do at least one hour of housework a day?
immune system (n) (TS)	/ɪmˈjuːn ˌsɪstəm/	Immunsystem	Laughter boosts the immune system .
inside (adv) (TS)	/ɪnˈsaɪd/	drinnen	If it was raining, we stayed inside and did Scottish dancing.
kick (v)	/kɪk/	treten	In football you must kick the ball, not touch it with your hand.
laughter (n)	/ˈlɑːftə/	Gelächter	15 to 20 minutes of laughter a day is good for you.
let go	/ˌlet ˈgəʊ/	loslassen	Hold on to the board. Don't let go !
lie (v)	/laɪ/	liegen	Do you prefer to lie on the beach or go sightseeing?
look my best	/ˌlʊk mə ˈbest/	besonders gut aussehen	When I want to look my best , I wear a suit.
lung (n) (TS)	/lʌŋ/	Lunge	A loud laugh exercises the lungs .
(a) mess (n sing.)	/mes/	Durcheinander	Clear up this mess , please!
novel (n)	/ˈnɒvl/	Roman	A novel is a story about people or situations that are not real.
pick up (phr v)	/ˌpɪk ˈʌp/	aufheben	Pick up the racket and try again.
possession (n)	/pəˈzeʃn/	Besitz	My most valuable possession is my MP3 player.
practise (v)	/ˈpræktɪs/	üben	I'm not very good at tennis because I don't have time to practise .
release (v)	/rɪˈliːs/	freilassen	When you laugh, you release happy chemicals called endorphins.
reliable (adj)	/rɪˈlaɪəbl/	zuverlässig	Are German cars more reliable than British cars?
as a result	/əz ə rɪˈzʌlt/	infolgedessen	You are healthier than most people and find life more enjoyable as a result .
rude (adj) (TS)	/ruːd/	unhöflich	"You're horrible!" "Don't be rude , Rebecca!"

safe (adj)	/seɪf/	sicher
(tennis) serve (n)	/sɜ:v/	Aufschlag
(go) sightseeing	/ˈsaɪt,si:ɪŋ/	auf Besichtigungstour gehen
sit down (phr v)	/ˌsɪt ˈdaʊn/	sich setzen
smell (v)	/smel/	riechen
sophisticated (adj)	/səˈfɪstɪ,ketɪd/	kultiviert
study (n) (TS)	/ˈstʌdi/	Studie
sweaty (adj)	/ˈsweti/	verschwitzt
switch off (phr v)	/ˌswɪtʃ ˈɒf/	ausschalten
switch on (phr v)	/ˌswɪtʃ ˈɒn/	einschalten
talented (adj)	/ˈtæləntɪd/	talentiert
thin (adj)	/θɪn/	dünn
throw (v)	/θrəʊ/	werfen
throw away (phr v)	/ˌθrəʊ əˈweɪ/	wegwerfen
touch (v)	/tʌtʃ/	berühren
trust (v)	/trʌst/	vertrauen
turn up (phr v)	/ˌtɜ:n ˈʌp/	hochdrehen
unfit (adj)	/ʌnˈfɪt/	nicht fit; nicht in Form
valuable (adj)	/ˈvæljʊəbəl/	wertvoll
walk (v)	/wɔ:k/	zu Fuß gehen
wet (adj)	/wet/	nass

Is flying **safer** than driving a car?

Andy Roddick has the fastest **tennis serve**.

Do you prefer to lie on the beach or **go sightseeing**?

Don't eat breakfast on your feet. **Sit down** and enjoy it!

If you **smell** something, you recognise its smell with your nose.

A lot of people think French food is very **sophisticated**.

A recent **study** shows that adults don't laugh enough.

If you are **sweaty**, the surface of your skin is wet because you are very hot.

Switching off the lights and sitting in silence is a good way to relax.

Only **switch on** the TV if you really want to watch something.

Cristiano Ronaldo is young, good-looking and a very **talented** player.

"**Thin**" is the opposite of "fat".

Pick up your racket and **throw** the ball in the air.

Throw away any clothes you haven't worn for the past two years.

In football, you mustn't **touch** the ball with your hand.

Only 8.2% of the population **trust** the government.

If you **turn up** the volume, you make music or sound louder.

Someone who is **unfit** is not healthy or active.

My most **valuable** possession is my MP3 player.

Do you **walk** or cycle to school?

Rome is **wetter** than London.

HOW? ...QUESTIONS

How far...?	/ˌhaʊ ˈfɑ:/
How fast...?	/ˌhaʊ ˈfɑ:st/

FRAGEN MIT HOW ...?

Wie weit?
Wie schnell ...?

How long...?	/ˌhaʊ ˈlɒŋ/
How many...?	/ˌhaʊ ˈmeni/
How much...?	/ˌhaʊ ˈmʌʃ/
How often...?	/ˌhaʊ ˈɒfn/
How old...?	/ˌhaʊ ˈəʊld/
How well...?	/ˌhaʊ ˈwel/

SPORTS

aerobic exercise (n)	/eəˈrəʊbɪk/
athletics (n)	/æθˈletɪks/
basketball (n)	/ˈbɑːskɪtˌbɔːl/
cycling (n)	/ˈsaɪklɪŋ/
fishing (n)	/ˈfɪʃɪŋ/
football (n)	/ˈfʊtbɔːl/
golf (n)	/gɒlf/
hiking (n)	/ˈhaɪkɪŋ/
hockey (n)	/ˈhɒki/
horse-riding (n) (TS)	/ˈhɔːsˌraɪdɪŋ/
jogging (n)	/ˈdʒɒŋɪŋ/
judo (n)	/ˈdʒuːdɔʊ/
rowing (n)	/ˈrəʊɪŋ/
rugby (n)	/ˈrʌŋbi/
skiing (n)	/ˈskiːɪŋ/
snowboarding (n)	/ˈsnəʊˌbɔːdɪŋ/
soccer (n)	/ˈsɒkə/
swimming (n)	/ˈswɪmɪŋ/
tennis (n)	/ˈtenɪs/
volleyball (n)	/ˈvɒliˌbɔːl/
windsurfing (n)	/ˈwɪndˌsɜːfɪŋ/

Wie lang ...?
Wie viele...?
Wie viel ...?
Wie oft ...?
Wie alt ...?
Wie gut ...?

SPORTARTEN

Aerobicübung
Leichtathletik
Basketball
Radfahren
Angeln
Fußball
Golf
Wandern
(Feld)hockey
Reiten
Joggen
Judo
Rudern
Rugby
Skifahren
Snowboarding
Fußball
Schwimmen
Tennis
Volleyball
Windsurfen

How long does it take you to do your homework?
How many brothers and sisters do you have?
How much exercise do you do every week?
How often do you travel by train?
How old is Thierry Henry?
How well do you know your neighbours?

Cycling and rowing are forms of **aerobic** exercise.
I never enjoyed doing **athletics** at school.
Professional **basketball** players are often very tall.
Cycling is a popular sport in France.
Fishing is the sport of catching fish.
Football is a very popular sport.
Golf is quite an expensive sport.
At weekends I enjoy going **hiking** in the hills.
In winter Tina did **hockey** at school.
Rebecca hates tennis but likes **horse-riding**.
Do you sometimes go **jogging**?
People usually wear a white jacket and trousers to do **judo**.
Cycling and **rowing** are forms of aerobic exercise.
Rugby is more popular with men than women.
We often go **skiing** in the mountains.
I'd like to go **snowboarding**. I love the mountains.
In the USA, people call football "**soccer**".
She goes **swimming** three times a week.
You need a racket and balls to play **tennis**.
Do you enjoy playing **volleyball** on the beach?
I've never been **windsurfing**. I can't swim.

SPORTS – EQUIPMENT

football (n)	/ˈfʊtbɔ:l/
football boots (n)	/ˈfʊtbɔ:l ˌbu:ts/
football shirt (n)	/ˈfʊtbɔ:l ˌʃɜ:t/
goggles (n)	/ˈgɒɡlz/
golf ball (n)	/ˈgɒlf ˌbɔ:l/
golf club (n)	/ˈgɒlf ˌklʌb/
helmet (n)	/ˈhelmt/
net (n)	/net/
running shoes (n)	/ˈrʌnɪŋ ˌʃu:z/
running vest (n)	/ˈrʌnɪŋ ˌvest/
ski boots (n pl)	/ˈski: ˌbu:ts/
ski poles (n pl)	/ˈski: ˌpəʊlz/
skis (n pl)	/ski:z/
swimming costume (n)	/ˈswɪmɪŋ ˌkɒstju:m/
swimming trunks (n pl)	/ˈswɪmɪŋ ˌtrʌŋks/
tennis ball (n)	/ˈtenɪs ˌbɔ:l/
tennis racket (n)	/ˈtenɪs ˌrækɪt/

SPORTS – PEOPLE

athlete (n)	/ˈæθli:t/
boxer (n)	/ˈbɒksə/
footballer (n)	/ˈfʊtbɔ:lə/
golfer (n)	/ˈgɒlfə/
skier (n)	/ˈski:ə/
swimmer (n)	/ˈswɪmə/
tennis player (n)	/ˈtenɪs ˌpleɪə/

SPORTGERÄTE

Fußball
Fußballschuhe
Fußballtrikot
Schutzbrille
Golfball
Golfschläger
Schutzhelm
Netz
Laufschuhe
Laufhemd
Skistiefel
Skistöcke
Skier
Badeanzug
Badehose
Tennisball
Tennisschläger

SPORTLER

Leichtathlet(in)
Boxer
Fußballer(in)
Golfer(in)
Skifahrer(in)
Schwimmer(in)
Tennispieler(in)

The ball you kick when you play football is also called a **football**.

Ronaldo wears expensive **football boots**.

Jimmy's wearing the number 7 on his **football shirt**.

Goggles protect your eyes when you are swimming.

A **golf ball** is small, round and white.

Golf clubs are the things that you hit a golf ball with.

A **helmet** protects your head when you are skiing.

In tennis you must hit the ball over the **net**.

You should wear special **running shoes** to do athletics.

A **running vest** is a type of T-shirt without sleeves that you wear when you do athletics.

How much does a pair of **ski boots** cost?

Ski poles are the sticks you hold when you are skiing.

Skis are the things you wear on your feet to go skiing.

A **swimming costume** is a piece of clothing worn for swimming, especially by women.

Men wear **swimming trunks** when they go swimming.

Tennis balls are round and usually yellow.

In tennis, you hit the ball using a **tennis racket**.

You have to be very fit to be a professional **athlete**.

A **boxer** is someone who wears thick gloves to fight in a ring.

Beckham, Henry and Ronaldo are all professional **footballers**.

Someone who plays the sport of golf is a **golfer**.

You have to be very fit to be a professional **skier**.

All **swimmers** should wear goggles in the swimming pool.

Roger Federer is the world's best **tennis player**.

SPORTS – PLACES

athletics track (n)	/æθ ^l letɪks ˌtræk/	Stadion; Bahn für Leichtathletik	Athletes run around an athletic track , which is circular in shape.
football pitch (n)	/ ^l fʊtbɔ:l ˌpɪtʃ/	Fußballplatz	A football pitch is the large rectangular area where people play football.
golf course (n)	/ ^l ɡɒlf ˌkɔ:s/	Golfplatz	Walking round a golf course is good exercise.
ski resort (n)	/ ^l ski: ˌrɪzɔ:t/	Skiort	Are there any famous ski resorts in your country?
sports field (n) (TS)	/ ^l spɔ:ts ˌfi:ld/	Sportplatz	At Tina's school there was a sports field , tennis courts and a swimming pool.
swimming pool (n)	/ ^l swɪmɪŋ ˌpu:l/	Schwimmbad	All swimmers should wear goggles in the swimming pool .
tennis court (n)	/ ^l tenɪs ˌkɔ:t/	Tennisplatz	A tennis court is the large rectangular area where people play tennis.

Unit 6 (p.48)

audio equipment (n)	/ ^l ɔ:diəʊ ɪˌkwɪpmənt/	Audio-Anlagen; -geräte	Bensons is a company that produces audio equipment
baggy (adj)	/ ^l bægi/	weit geschnitten	Baggy clothes do not fit your body tightly.
bakery (n)	/ ^l beɪkəri/	Bäckerei	Charlotte dreams of living in a bakery and eating cakes all day.
best (superl. adj)	/best/	beste, -r, -s	The best thing about being self-employed is that you can go on holiday when you want.
bite (n)	/baɪt/	Biss(wunde)	The dog gave Sally a nasty bite .
bite (v)	/baɪt/	beißen	The worst thing that happened to Sally was the dog that bit her.
both (pronoun)	/bəʊθ/	beides	Does Charlotte want to be a model or a snowboarder? She wants to do both .
break your leg	/ˌbreɪk jə ˈleg/	sich das Bein brechen	If she breaks her leg snowboarding, she can't do modelling.
conveyor belt (n)	/kənˈveɪə ˌbɛlt/	Fließband	Rob stood at the end of a conveyor belt , putting eggs into boxes.
crash helmet (n)	/ ^l kræʃ ˌhelmt/	Schutzhelm	A crash helmet protects your head when you are doing a dangerous activity.

department store (n)	/dɪ'pɑ:tmənt ˌstɔ:/	Kaufhaus	A department store is a large store that sells many different types of things.
designer clothes (n pl)	/dɪˌzɑɪnə 'kləʊðz/	Designer-Kleidung	When she's modelling, Charlotte wears beautiful designer clothes .
disgusting (adj)	/dɪs'gʌstɪŋ/	ekelhaft	The smell in the egg factory was disgusting !
egg-packing factory (n)	/'egpækɪŋ ˌfæktri/	Eierverpackungsfabrik	Working conditions in the egg-packing factory were terrible.
fall (v)	/fɔ:l/	stürzen; (hin)fallen	Snowboarding is sometimes dangerous and I often fall .
fattening (adj)	/'fætnɪŋ/	dick machend	Cakes and chocolate are fattening food.
flight (n)	/flaɪt/	Flug	A flight attendant doesn't have to pay for flights .
fruit-picking (n)	/'fru:tˌpɪkɪŋ/	Obsternte	Have you ever done fruit-picking in the summer?
hand out (phr v)	/ˌhænd 'aʊt/	verteilen; aushändigen	One of Rob's jobs was handing out publicity flyers on the street.
jump (n)	/dʒʌmp/	Sprung	For the jumps and turns in snowboarding, you have to be strong.
model (v)	/'mɒdl/	vorführen	She can't model the best skirts in Paris if she breaks her leg!
modelling (n)	/'mɒdlɪŋ/	als Model arbeiten	Would you like a career in modelling ?
muscles (n pl)	/'mʌsəlz/	Muskeln	You need to be strong and have muscles to be a snowboarder.
nasty (adj)	/'nɑ:sti/	böse; schlimm	The dog gave Sally a nasty bite.
nightmare (adj)	/'naɪtˌmeə/	Alptraum	For Rob, working in the egg factory was a nightmare job!
publicity flyer (n) advertisement	/pʌ'blɪsəti ˌflaɪə/	Werbeflyer; -zettel; -flyer	A publicity flyer is a piece of paper with an on it.
review (n)	/rɪ'vju:/	Kritik; Rezension	Actors hate reading bad reviews about themselves in the newspapers.
season (n)	/'si:zn/	Saison	Half the year she's a snowboarder, then she goes to Paris for a season to be a model.
slim (adj)	/slɪm/	schlank	Someone who is slim is thin in an attractive way.
smell (n)	/smel/	Geruch	The smell in the egg factory was disgusting!
strong (adj)	/strɒŋ/	stark	You need to be strong and have muscles to be a snowboarder.
study (v)	/'stʌdi/	studieren	Mia is a model but she wants to start studying again when she's 30.

tell lies	/ˌtel ˈlaɪz/	Lügen erzählen
top (adj)	/tɒp/	Top-
turn (n)	/tɜːn/	Drehung
turn out (phr v) (TS)	/ˌtɜːn ˈaʊt/	entwickeln; sich ergeben
upset (adj)	/ʌpˈset/	mitgenommen; betrübt
useful (adj)	/ˈjuːsfl/	nützlich
various (adj)	/ˈveəriəs/	verschieden
worst (superl. adj)	/wɜːst/	schlimmste, -r, -s

JOBS

actor (n)	/ˈæktə/	Schauspieler
archaeologist (n)	/ˌɑːkiˈɒlədʒɪst/	Archäologe (-in)
au pair (n)	/ˌəʊ ˈpeə/	Aupair
ballet dancer (n)	/ˈbæleɪ ˌdɑːnsə/	Balletttänzer(in)
bodyguard (n)	/ˈbɒdiˌɡɑːd/	Leibwächter
butcher (n)	/ˈbʌtʃə/	Metzger
cleaner (n) (TS)	/ˈkliːnə/	Reinigungspersonal
company director (n)	/ˌkʌmp(ə)ni dəˈrektə/	Firmendirektor; Geschäftsführer
cook (n)	/kʊk/	Koch; Köchin
DJ (n)	/ˈdiːdʒeɪ/	DJ
doctor (n)	/ˈdɒktə/	Arzt; Ärztin
engineer (n)	/ˌendʒɪˈnɪə/	Ingenieur
factory worker (n)	/ˈfæktri ˌwɜːkə/	Fabrikarbeiter(in)

People who **tell lies** do not tell the truth.

Half the year Charlotte is a **top** model in Europe.

For the jumps and **turns** in snowboarding, you have to be strong.

Now I have my own company so I'm pleased with the way things have **turned out**.

The reviewers wrote terrible things about me and I was so **upset**.

Which job do you think is the most **useful** to society?

Sally did **various** jobs when she was a student.

The **worst** job I've ever done is working as an au pair.

JOBS

Brad Pitt and Angelina Jolie are both professional **actors**.

I was really interested in ancient history and my dream was to become an **archaeologist**.

Sally worked as an **au pair** for a rich family in New York.

You have to be very fit and talented to be a professional **ballet dancer**.

A **bodyguard** is someone who protects an important person from being attacked.

A **butcher** is someone who sells meat.

A **cleaner** is someone who cleans houses, offices or buildings for a living.

Mark started working for his father and now he's a **company director**.

A **cook** has to have very clean hands.

A club **DJ** can get up late in the morning.

A surgeon is a **doctor** who does operations.

Mark didn't work hard at school so couldn't become an **engineer**.

Rob was a **factory worker** in an egg-packing factory.

farmer (n)	/ˈfɑ:mə/	Bauer; Landwirt
flight attendant (n)	/ˈflaɪt əˌtendənt/	Flugbegleiter(in)
managing director (n)	/ˌmænɪdʒɪŋ dəˈrektə/	leitender Direktor; Geschäftsführer
model (n)	/ˈmɒdl/	Model
nurse (n)	/nɜ:s/	Krankenschwester; Krankenpfleger(in)
personal trainer (n)	/ˌpɜ:snəl ˈtreɪnə/	persönliche(r) Trainer(in)
photographer (n) (TS)	/fəˈtɒgrəfə/	Fotograf(in)
pilot (n)	/ˈpaɪlət/	Pilot(in)
police officer (n)	/pəˈli:s ɔfɪsə/	Polizist(in)
receptionist (n)	/rɪˈsepʃnɪst/	Rezeption; Empfangsdame
sales assistant (n)	/ˈseɪlz əˌsɪstənt/	Verkäufer(in)
snowboarder (n)	/ˈsnəʊˌbɔ:də/	Snowboarder(in)
soldier (n)	/ˈsəʊldʒə/	Soldat(in)
surgeon (n)	/ˈsɜ:ʒən/	Chirurg(in)
teacher (n)	/ˈti:tʃə/	Lehrer(in)
telesales person (n)	/ˈtelɪseɪlz ˌpɜ:sn/	Verkäufer(in) am Telefon
tour(ist) guide (n)	/ˈtuəɪ(st) ˌɡaɪd/	Reiseleiter(in)
vet (n)	/vet/	Tierarzt; Tierärztin
waiter (n)	/ˈweɪtə/	Kellner(in)

When Frank was five he wanted to be a **farmer** or a vet because he loves animals.

A **flight attendant** looks after passengers on a plane.

Managing directors run large companies.

When she was 16 Mia had the chance to earn a lot of money as a **model**.

Some **nurses** don't get a decent salary.

A **personal trainer** writes exercise programmes for people.

Elsie's a **photographer** who takes photographs of rock stars and bands.

A **pilot** is the person who flies a plane.

Do you agree that **police officers** are badly paid?

I spoke to the **receptionist** and made an appointment to have my hair cut.

Edna is applying for a position as **sales assistant** in a department store.

Charlotte has two jobs – she's a model and a **snowboarder**.

Lots of boys want to be **soldiers** when they're young.

A **surgeon** is a doctor who does operations.

Frank is a **teacher** and he loves it!

A **telesales person** sells things on the phone.

Tourist guides take tourists around cities or other famous places.

A **vet** looks after animals who are ill.

Sally managed to get a job as a **waiter** in an Italian restaurant.

TIME EXPRESSIONS

a few moments ago
/ə ˌfju: ˌməʊmənts əˈgəʊ/

ZEITAUSDRÜCKE

vor ein paar Sekunden

I was speaking to Rob on the phone **a few moments ago**.

in 1998/2005	/ɪn ˌnaɪntiːn ˌnaɪnti ˈeɪt/ tuː ˌθaʊzənd ən ˈfɑːv/	(im Jahre) 1998/2005
last week/summer etc	/ˌlɑːst ˈwiːk/ˈsʌmə/	letzte Woche/letzten Sommer
over the years	/ˌəʊvə ðə ˈjɪəz/	über die Jahre
recently (adv)	/ˈriːsntli/	in letzter Zeit
this week/month etc	/ˌðɪs ˈwiːk/ˈmʌnθ/	diese Woche/diesen Monat
today (adv)	/təˈdeɪ/	heute
When I was a (student)	/ˌwen aɪ ˌwəz ə (ˈstjuːdənt) /	Als ich Student war
years ago	/ˈjɪəz ə ˌgəʊ/	vor Jahren
yesterday (adv)	/ˈjestədeɪ/	gestern

WORK

accounts department (n)	/əˈkaʊnts dɪˌpɑːtmənt/	Buchhaltung
advertisement (n)	/ədˈvɜːtɪsmənt/	Anzeige
advertising (n)	/ˈædvətəɪzɪŋ/	Werbung
apply for (a job) (phr v)	əˈplɑɪ ˌfɔː	sich um eine Stelle bewerben
ask for permission	/ɑːsk fɔ ˌpɜːmɪʃn/	um Erlaubnis bitten
available (adj)	/əˈveɪləbl/	zur Verfügung (stehen)
badly-paid (adj)	/ˌbædliˈpeɪd/	schlecht bezahlt
be based at/in	/bi ˈbeɪst ət/ɪn/	seinen Arbeitsplatz haben in
have a break	/ˌhæv ə ˈbreɪk/	eine Pause machen
challenge (n)	/ˈtʃælɪndʒ/	Herausforderung
charge (£35 per hour) (v) (TS)	/tʃɑːdʒ/	berechnen (£35 die Stunde)
client (n) (TS)	/ˈklaɪənt/	Klient(in)

He went to university **in 2004**.

Last summer I did fruit-picking in Greece.

I've done lots of part-time jobs **over the years**.

What have you been doing **recently**?

I'm ill – I haven't been to work **this week**.

We went on a trip to EuroDisney **today**.

When I was a student, I wanted to be a snowboarder.

Years ago Mark wanted to be a soldier.

What did you do **yesterday**?

The **accounts department** is the place where a company keeps records of the money it receives and spends.

I saw your **advertisement** for a sales assistant and would like to apply.

Advertising is the business of making advertisements.

Edna is **applying for a position** as sales assistant in a department store.

When we wanted to go to the toilet we had to **ask for permission**.

I would be **available** for an interview at any time, even at short notice.

A lot of people think teachers and nurses are **badly paid**.

Jack works as a bodyguard and he's **based in** London.

You look tired – you should **have a break**.

I'm bored at home and feel I'm ready for a new **challenge**.

Kate earns a reasonably good salary – she **charges £35 per hour**.

Your **clients** are the people who you do work for.

company (n)	/ˈkʌmp(ə)ni/	Firma	Mark has his own company – he’s a company director.
have a day off	/ˌhæv ə deɪ ˈɒf/	einen Tag freinehmen	I never had a day off when I was an au pair!
department (n)	/dɪˈpɑːtmənt/	Abteilung	Elsie runs the photography department .
details (n pl)	/ˈdiːteɪlz/	Details	Please see my Curriculum Vitae for more details .
earn (v)	/ɜːn/	verdienen	In which job can you earn the most money?
employ (v) (TS)	/ɪmˈplɔɪ/	beschäftigen	We employ a staff of 105.
employee (n)	/ɪmˈplɔɪiː; ˌemplɔɪˈiː/	Mitarbeiter(in)	Arthur is our oldest employee at 87.
enclosed (adj)	/ɪnˈkləʊzd/	als Anlage	Please see my Curriculum Vitae, enclosed , for more details.
experienced (adj)	/ɪkˈspɪəriənst/	erfahren	Edna is an experienced shop assistant who has worked in different departments.
foreign travel (n)	/ˌfɔrɪn ˈtrævl/	Auslandsreisen	My job as a bodyguard involves a lot of foreign travel .
go to the toilet	/ˌgəʊ tə ðə ˈtɔɪlət/	auf die Toilette gehen	When we wanted to go to the toilet we had to ask for permission.
head office (n)	/ˌhed ˈɒfɪs/	Zentrale	Head office is the main office of a company where most of the staff work.
import and export (n)	/ˌɪmpɔːt ən ˈeksɔːt/	Import-Export	Someone who works in import and export deals with other countries buying and selling goods.
involve (v)	/ɪnˈvɒlv/	mit einschließen	My job as a bodyguard involves a lot of foreign travel.
look for a job in ...	/ˌlʊk fɜː ə ˈdʒɒb/	eine Stelle suchen in	Matt is unemployed but looking for a job in publishing.
look forward to (phr v)	/ˌlʊk ˈfɔːwəd tuː/	hoffen, bald ...	“I look forward to hearing from you” is a good way of ending a letter when you apply for a job.
make a living	/ˌmeɪk ə ˈlɪvɪŋ/	seinen Lebensunterhalt verdienen	It can be hard to make a living as an actor.
marketing (n)	/ˈmɑːkɪtɪŋ/	Marketing	People who work in marketing decide how to sell their products by deciding on price, type of customer etc.
outdoors (adv)	/ˌaʊtˈdɔːz/	im Freien	Farmers work outdoors a lot of the time.
paid holiday (n)	/ˌpeɪd ˈhɒlɪdeɪ/	bezahlter Urlaub	Mr Reynold’s employees get four weeks’ paid holiday a year.
part-time (adj)	/ˈpɑːtˌtaɪm/	Teilzeit-	I need to work 5 days a week – I don’t want a part-time job.
position (n)	/pəˈzɪʃn/	Stelle	Edna is applying for a position as sales assistant.

publishing (n)	/ˈpʌblɪʃɪŋ/	Verlagswesen
quality control (n)	/ˌkwɒləti kənˈtrəʊl/	Qualitätskontrolle
resign (v)	/rɪˈzaɪn/	kündigen
be responsible for	/bi rɪˈspɒnsəbl fɔː/	verantwortlich sein für
retire (v)	/rɪˈtaɪə/	in den Ruhestand gehen
retirement age (n)	/rɪˈtaɪəmənt ˌeɪdʒ/	Pensionsalter
run a business/department	/ˌrʌn ə ˈbɪznəs/ dɪˈpɑːtmənt/	das Geschäft führen
salary (n)	/ˈsæləri/	Gehalt
sales and promotion (n)	/ˌseɪlz ən prəˈmɔʊʃn/	Verkauf und Werbung
self-employed (adj) (TS)	/ˌselfɪmˈplɔɪd/	freiberuflich
at short notice	/ət ˌʃɔːt ˈnəʊtɪs/	kurzfristig
stressful (adj)	/ˈstresfl/	stressig
take over (phr v) (TS)	/ˌteɪk ˈəʊvə/	übernehmen
tourism (n)	/ˈtuəɪz(ɪ)m/	Tourismus
training (n)	/ˈtreɪnɪŋ/	Ausbildung
unemployed (adj)	/ˌʌnɪmˈplɔɪd/	arbeitslos
useful (adj)	/ˈjuːsfl/	nützlich
vocation (n) (TS)	/vəʊˈkeɪʃn/	Beruf
well-paid (adj)	/ˌwelˈpeɪd/	gut bezahlt
work from home	/ˌwɜːk frəm ˈhəʊm/	von zu Hause aus arbeiten
worker (n) (TS)	/ˈwɜːkə/	Mitarbeiter(in)
working conditions (n pl)	/ˈwɜːkɪŋ kənˌdɪʃənz/	Arbeitsbedingungen

Publishing is the business of selling books and magazines.

Someone who works in **quality control** must make sure that things are of a good enough quality to sell.

She decided to **resign** when she got married.

Sarah is a receptionist and she's **responsible for** appointments and accounts.

We never force anybody to **retire** here.

Retirement age in the UK is 60 for women and 65 for men.

Mr Reynold's son is going to **run the business** from next year.

Our staff are happy because we pay them a decent **salary**.

Layla is responsible for **sales and promotion** at a company called Bensons.

Someone who is **self-employed** works for themselves.

If you do something at **short notice**, you do it without having much time to prepare or think about it.

Nurses work long hours and the job can be very **stressful**.

My son's going to **take over** the business next year.

Tourism is the business of selling holidays to people.

Vets and doctors have to do a long **training**.

Someone who is **unemployed** does not have a job.

Nurses, teachers and police officers all do very **useful** jobs.

I've wanted to be a surgeon since I was a child – it's my **vocation**.

Top football players are very **well paid**.

Working from home can be lonely.

Half of the **workers** at Mr Reynold's store are over retirement age.

Good **working conditions** are important in any job.

Review B (p.56)

advice (n)	/əd'vaɪs/	Rat; Beratung	If you're not sure what to do, you can always ask for advice .
ambitious (adj)	/æm'bɪʃəs/	ehrgeizig	Helena's ambitious but I'm more relaxed.
but (conj)	/bʌt/	aber	Helena's ambitious but I'm more relaxed.
close (adj)	/kloʊs/	nah	Helena and Kate have become much closer in the last five years.
be complete opposites (TS)	/bi kəm'pli:t 'ɒpəzɪts/	ganz gegensätzliche Charaktere sein	Tom and I are very different. In fact we're complete opposites .
drive (v)	/draɪv/	fahren	She earns a lot of money and drives a beautiful car.
full-time (adj)	/'fʊl'taɪm/	Vollzeit-	I can't afford to work part time – I need a full-time job.
handsome (adj)	/'hænsəm/	gut aussehend	A handsome man is very good-looking.
however (conj)	/haʊ'evə/	jedoch	In many ways we are similar. However there are some differences.
kindness (n)	/'kaɪndnəs/	Liebenswürdigkeit	The best thing about Helena is her kindness – she always buys beautiful presents for everyone.
lend (v)	/lend/	borgen; leihen	Could you lend me your mobile?
listener (n)	/'lɪsnə/	Zuhörer(in)	Kate's a great listener . If I have a problem, I can always talk to her.
look after (phr v)	/'lʊk 'ɑ:ftə/	aufpassen auf; sorgen für	Helena had to look after Kate because she was her older sister.
on the other hand	/ɒn ði 'ʌðə 'hænd/	andererseits	David talks too much about fashion. On the other hand he's the kindest person I know.
pay rise (n)	/'peɪ 'raɪz/	Gehaltserhöhung	Nurses don't earn a lot – they should get a pay rise .
researcher (n)	/'ri:sə:tʃə; 'ri:sɜ:tʃə/	Forscher(in)	Kate works for a TV company as a researcher .
save money	/'seɪv 'mʌni/	Geld sparen	She's trying to save money by not buying new clothes.
sensitive (adj)	/'sensətɪv/	sensibel	Sensitive people often cry a lot.
smart (adj)	/'smɑ:t/	schick	She isn't interested in looking smart – she usually wears jeans and a T-shirt.
successful (adj)	/'sʌk'sesfl/	erfolgreich	Helena is the director of a small but successful company.

turn off (phr v)	/ˈtɜːn ˈɒf/	ausschalten
whereas (conj)	/weəˈræz/	wohingegen

Turn off your mobiles before going into the exam room.
David wants to work as an engineer **whereas** I want to be an architect.

Unit 7 (p.60)

accommodation (n) (TS)	/əˌkɒməˈdeɪʃn/	Unterkunft
arrest (v)	/əˈrest/	verhaften
authentic (adj) (TS)	/ɔːˈθentɪk/	authentisch; echt
break away (from) (phr v)	/ˌbreɪk əˈweɪ/	sich trennen von
be buzzing with activity	/bi ˌbʌzɪŋ wɪð ækˈtɪvəti/	viel los sein
cause (v) (TS)	/kɔːz/	verursachen
construct (v)	/kənˈstrʌkt/	konstruieren
coordinator (n) (TS)	/kəʊˈɔːdɪˌneɪtə/	Koordinator(in)
culture (n) (TS)	/ˈkʌltʃə/	Kultur
deliver a letter	/dɪˌlɪvə ə ˈletə/	einen Brief abgeben
duty (n)	/ˈdjuːti/	Pflicht
embassy (n)	/ˈembəsi/	Botschaft
event (n)	/ɪˈvent/	Ereignis
everybody (pron)	/ˈevriˌbɒdi/	alle Leute; jeder
experience (v) (TS)	/ɪkˈspɪəriəns/	erleben
family-run (adj)	/ˈfæmliˌrʌn/	Familien-

Helen's **accommodation** will be with the Odoi family.
Police **arrested** five people.
"Don't you want to stay in a hotel?" "No, I want to have an **authentic** experience."
A small group of people **broke away** from the peaceful demonstrators.
Trafalgar Square was swarming with people and **buzzing with activity**.
Do you agree that multinational companies are **causing** global warming?
Volunteers help to **construct** houses, bridges and roads.
The volunteers' **coordinator**, Bob White, is meeting Helen when she arrives.
You really experience the local **culture** with Eco Holidays.
A group of protesters **delivered a letter** to the Prime Minister.
Volunteers do a lot of different **duties**.
Protesters marched from the US **embassy** to Trafalgar Square.
The Climate change march was a big **event** – 20,000 people took part.
In the survey, **everybody** had used plastic bags for their shopping.
You really **experience** the local culture with Eco Holidays.
I'm in favour of small **family-run** companies.

farmers' market (n) (TS)	/ˌfɑːməz ˈmɑːkɪt/	Bauernmarkt	I support local farmers and buy food from farmers' markets .
fight (against) (v)	/faɪt (əɡenst)/	kämpfen gegen	Nelson Mandela fought against apartheid for over fifty years.
fortunate (adj) (TS)	/ˈfɔːtʃənət/	Glück haben	Helen wants to help people in developing countries who are less fortunate .
gain (v)	/geɪn/	gewinnen	Volunteers learn new skills and gain self-confidence.
go through (phr v) (TS)	/ˌɡəʊ ˈθruː/	durchgehen	If you go through something again, you explain it again.
have fun (TS)	/ˌhæv ˈfʌn/	Spaß haben	It's my first demonstration and I'm having fun with my friends.
imports (n pl) (TS)	/ˈɪmpɔːts/	Importe	I'm against food imports and support local farmers.
information (n) (TS)	/ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃn/	Information	Eco Holidays will send you information about their holidays.
a large/small number of ...	/ə ˌlɑːdʒ/ˌsmɔːl ˈnʌmbər əv/	eine große/kleine Anzahl von	A large number of people have drunk bottled water in the past two weeks.
a long way (TS)	/ə ˈlɒŋ ˌweɪ/	weit weg	I'm worried, Helen. Ghana's a long way from here.
make your way to	/ˌmeɪk jə ˈweɪ tuː/	sich begeben	A group of protesters on bicycles made their way to 10 Downing Street.
most people	/ˌmɔːst ˈpiːpl/	die meisten Leute	In the survey most people had bought a hamburger in a plastic container.
nobody (pron)	/ˈnəʊbɒdi/	niemand	The survey found that nobody had paid more for environmentally-friendly products.
ocean (n) (TS)	/ˈəʊʃn/	Ozean	Multinational companies pollute rivers and oceans .
only a few people	/əʊnli ə ˌfjuː ˈpiːpl/	nur wenige Leute	Only a few people have picked up litter.
organisation (n)	/ˌɔːɡənəɪˈzeɪʃn/	Organisation	I work for an organisation called Eco Holidays.
organise (v)	/ˈɔːɡənaɪz/	organisieren	The event was organised by the Campaign Against Global Warming.
orphanage (n)	/ˈɔːf(ə)nɪdʒ/	Waisenhaus	An orphanage is a place for children without parents.
package holiday (TS)	/ˌpækɪdʒ ˈhɒlɪdeɪ/	Pauschalreise	We're against big hotels and package holidays .
participate (v)	/ˌpɑːtɪsɪpeɪt/	teilnehmen	20,000 people participated in the march.
penguin (n) (TS)	/ˈpeŋɡwɪn/	Pinguin	I'm in favour of protecting wild animals like polar bears and penguins .
pick sb up (phr v) (TS)	/ˌpɪk sʌmbədi ˈʌp/	abholen	Who's picking you up at the airport?

piper (n)	/ˈpaɪpə/	Dudelsackpfeifer
poetry reading (n)	/ˈpəʊtri ˌriːdɪŋ/	Dichterlesung
polar bear (n) (TS)	/ˈpəʊlə ˌbeə/	Eisbär
provided by	/prəˈvaɪdɪd ˌbaɪ/	hier: gespielt von
river (n) (TS)	/ˈrɪvə/	Fluss
self-confidence (n)	/selfˈkɒnfɪdəns/	Selbstvertrauen
set fire to sth	/ˌset ˈfaɪə tə ˌsʌmθɪŋ/	anzünden
several (pron)	/ˈsevrəl/	mehrere
sick (adj)	/sɪk/	krank
skill (n)	/skɪl/	Fertigkeit
smash (v)	/smæʃ/	kaputt machen
start off (phr v)	/ˌstɑːt ˈɒf/	anfangen
be swarming with people	/bi ˈswɔːmɪŋ wɪð ˌpiːpl/	wimmeln von Menschen
take part in sth	/ˌteɪk ˌpɑːt ɪn ˈsʌmθɪŋ/	teilnehmen an
tick (v)	/tɪk/	ticken
volunteer (n)	/ˌvɒləntɪə/	freiwillige(r) Helfer(in)
write down (phr v) (TS)	/ˌraɪt ˈdaʊn/	aufschreiben

CLIMATE CHANGE

campaign (n)	/kæmˈpeɪn/	Kampagne
carry banners	/ˌkæri ˈbænəz/	Transparente tragen
demand urgent action	/dɪˌmɑːnd ˌʒɜːdʒənt ˈækʃn/	schnelles Handeln fordern
demonstrate (against) (TS)	/ˈdemənˌstreɪt/	demonstrieren gegen
demonstration (n)	/ˌdemənˈstreɪʃn/	Demonstration

KLIMAWANDEL

Music was provided by bands and Scottish **pipers**.
The day started with speeches and **poetry readings**.
A **polar bear** is a large white bear that lives in cold regions.
Music was **provided by** bands and Scottish pipers.
Multinational companies pollute **rivers** and oceans.
Volunteers learn new skills and gain **self-confidence**.
Some protesters tried to **set fire to** a supermarket.
“**Several**” people or things is a number that is more than one or two, but not many.
Sick animals are animals that are ill or injured.
Volunteers learn new **skills** and gain self-confidence.
If you **smash** something that is made of glass, you break it.
The day **started off** early outside the US embassy.
Trafalgar Square was **swarming with people** and buzzing with activity.
In London today, 20,000 people **took part** in protest marches and demonstrations.
When a clock **ticks**, it makes a small noise.
Change your life and do something important. Become a **volunteer**.
Write down their name and address for me.

The event was organised by the **Campaign** Against Global Warming.
Protestors were **carrying banners** and shouting slogans.
They delivered a letter **demanding urgent action** on climate change.
The people from Eco Holidays are **demonstrating against** mass tourism.
In London today, 20,000 people took part in protest marches and **demonstrations**.

demonstrator (n)	/ˈdemənˌstreɪtə/	Demonstrant(in)	A small group of people separated from the peaceful demonstrators .
destroy (v)	/dɪˈstrɔɪ/	zerstören	Matt thinks that the company is destroying the planet.
global warming (n)	/ˈɡləʊbl ˈwɔːmɪŋ/	Erdewärmung	A lot of people think that air travel is responsible for global warming .
ice cap (n) (TS)	/ˈaɪs ˌkæp/	Eiskappe	If the ice caps melt, where will penguins and polar bears live?
march (v)	/mɑːtʃ/	marschieren	Protesters marched slowly to Trafalgar Square.
melt (v) (TS)	/melt/	schmelzen	When ice caps melt , they disappear because the atmosphere is too warm.
peaceful (adj)	/ˈpiːsfl/	friedlich	A small group of people separated from the peaceful demonstrators.
peacefully (adv)	/ˈpiːsf(ə)li/	friedlich	Most of the protesters marched peacefully .
protest (against) (v)	/prəˈtest/	protestieren gegen	Thirty-six million people protested against the Iraq war in 2003.
protest march (n)	/ˈprəʊtest ˌmɑːtʃ/	Protestmarsch	In London today, 20,000 people took part in protest marches and demonstrations.
protestor (n)	/prəˈtestə/	Demonstrant(in)	A group of protesters on bicycles delivered a letter to the Prime Minister.
shout slogans	/ʃaʊt ˈsləʊgənz/	Parolen rufen	Protestors were carrying banners and shouting slogans .
speech (n)	/spiːtʃ/	Rede	The day started with speeches and poetry readings.
talks (n pl)	/tɔːks/	Gespräche	World leaders met for climate change talks .
urgent action (n)	/ˌɜːdʒənt ˈækʃn/	dringendes Handeln	The letter demanded urgent action on climate change.
world leaders (n pl)	/ˌwɜːld ˈliːdəz/	die führenden Politiker der Welt	World leaders are very important politicians in big countries.

ENVIRONMENT

atmosphere (n)	/ˈætməsˌfɪə/	Atmosphäre
bottle bank (n)	/ˈbɒtl ˌbæŋk/	Sammelstelle für Flaschen
cycle to school/work	/ˌsaɪkl tə ˈskuːl/ˈwɜːk/	mit dem Rad zur Schule/Arbeit fahren

UMWELT

Matt thinks that Regal Chemicals is polluting the atmosphere .
A bottle bank is a place where people can take empty bottles for recycling.
Cycling to work is better for the environment than driving a car.

drink bottled water	/ˌdrɪŋk ˌbɒtld ˈwɔ:tə/	Mineralwasser in Flaschen trinken	If you drink bottled water , you should recycle the bottles.
environmentally-friendly (adj)	/ɪnˌvaɪrənmentliˈfrendli/	umweltfreundlich	Would you pay more for environmentally-friendly products?
global warming (n)	/ˌɡləʊbl ˈwɔ:miŋ/	Erderwärmung	The slow increase in the temperature of the Earth is called global warming .
green (adj)	/ɡri:n/	grün	The aim of the survey was to find out how green the people of Greenville are.
mass-produced (adj)	/ˌmæs prəˈdju:st/	aus der Massenproduktion	Mass-produced , cheap clothes cannot be recycled.
mass tourism (n) (TS)	/ˌmæs ˈtuəɪz(ə)m/	Massentourismus	Mass tourism can be bad for the local culture.
multinational company (n) (TS)	/ˌmʌltiˌnæʃn(ə)l ˈkʌmp(ə)ni/	multinationales Unternehmen	Do you agree that multinational companies are causing global warming?
organic farming/vegetables (n)	/ɔ:ˌɡæni:k ˈfɑ:miŋ/ ˈvedʒtəblz/	biodynamische Landwirtschaft; Bio-Gemüse	Volunteers plant trees and do organic farming .
pick up litter	/ˌpɪk ʌp ˈlɪtə/	Müll aufheben	If you pick up litter , you pick up paper, bottles etc that people have left on the ground in a public place.
plant trees	/ˌplɑ:nt ˈtri:z/	Bäume pflanzen	Volunteers plant trees and do organic farming.
plastic bag (n)	/ˌplæstɪk ˈbæg/	Plastikbeutel	Using plastic bags for your shopping is bad for the environment.
plastic container (n)	/ˌplæstɪk kənˈteɪnə/	Kunststoffverpackung	The plastic containers for hamburgers are also bad for the environment.
pollute (v) (TS)	/pəˈlu:t/	verschmutzen	Multinational companies pollute rivers and oceans.
public transport (n)	/ˌpʌblɪk ˈtrænspɔ:t/	öffentliche Verkehrsmittel	Using public transport is better for the environment.
recycle bottles	/riːˌsaɪkl ˈbɒt(ə)lz/	Flaschen recyceln	Do you recycle bottles ?
renewable energy (n)	/riˌnju:əbl ˈenədʒi/	erneuerbare Energie	Renewable energy can be replaced by natural processes and is never used up.
travel by air	/ˌtrævl baɪ ˈeə/	Luftverkehr	Travelling by air is bad for the environment.
wild animals (n) (TS)	/ˌwaɪld ˈæni:məl/	Tiere in freier Wildbahn	I'm in favour of protecting wild animals such as polar bears and penguins.

OPINIONS

I'm against ... /ˌaɪm əˈɡenst/

MEINUNGEN

Ich bin gegen ...

I'm against food imports and support local farmers.

I'm not anti-cars/tourism etc	/aɪm ˌnɒt ænti ˈkɑːz/ ˈtʊərɪz(ə)m/
I believe in ...	/aɪ bɪˈliːv ɪn/
I don't really care about ...	/aɪ ˌdəʊnt rɪəli ˈkeər əˈbaʊt/
I'm in favour of ...	/aɪm ɪn ˈfeɪvər əv/
I don't feel strongly about ...	/aɪ ˌdəʊnt fiːl ˈstrɒŋli əˈbaʊt/
I support ...	/aɪ səˈpɔːt/
I'm worried about ...	/aɪm ˈwʌrɪd əbaʊt/

Ich bin nicht gegen Autos/Tourismus
Ich glaube an ...
... sind mir eigentlich egal....
Ich halte für gut
Ich bin nicht sonderlich interessiert an ...
Ich unterstütze
Ich mache mir Sorgen um

I'm not anti-cars – I have a car – but I think people should use public transport more.

I'm not against tourism but **I believe in** responsible tourism.

I don't really care about people – they can look after themselves.

I'm in favour of small family-run companies.

I don't feel strongly about politics, but I'm worried about global warming.

I support local farmers and buy food from farmers' markets.

I don't feel strongly about politics, but **I'm worried about** global warming.

ON THE PHONE

Could I speak to ...?	/kʊd aɪ ˈspiːk tuː/
Who's speaking?	/huːz ˈspiːkɪŋ/
Hold on a moment, please.	/həʊld ˈɒn ə ˌmɒmənt ˌpliːz/
I'll try to put you through.	/aɪl ˌtraɪ tə ˌpʊt ju ˈθruː/
I'm afraid he's/she's out.	/aɪm əˌfreɪd hiːz/ʃiːz ˈaʊt/
Would you like to leave a message?	/wʊd juː ˌlaɪk tə ˌliːv ə ˈmesɪdʒ/

AM TELEFON

Könnte ich mit sprechen?
Wer spricht denn da?
Bleiben Sie einen Moment bitte dran.
Ich versuche, Sie durchzustellen.
Ich fürchte, er/sie ist nicht da.
Möchten Sie eine Nachricht hinterlassen?

Could I speak to the Managing Director, please?

"Who's speaking?" "My name's Matt Walker."

Hold on a moment, please. I'll try to put you through.

Hold on a moment, please. **I'll try to put you through.**

Hello. **I'm afraid Mr Carr is out** at the moment.

"Would you like to leave a message?" Yes, please."

Unit 8 (p.68)

Absolutely.	/ˌæbsəˈluːtli/	Absolut
afterwards (adv)	/ˈɑːftəwɜːdz/	nachher

"I think children need their mothers at home."
"Absolutely."

My father left school early and regretted it **afterwards**.

avoid (v)	/ə'vɔɪd/	vermeiden
become (v)	/bɪ'kʌm/	werden
blood-red (adj)	/'blʌdred/	blutrot
boarding house (n)	/'bɔ:diŋ 'haʊs/	Pension
brilliant (adj)	/'brɪljənt/	brillant
cheek (n)	/tʃi:k/	Wange; Backe
comment (n)	/'kɒment/	Bemerkung; Kommentar
complicated (adj) (TS)	/'kɒmplɪ'keɪtɪd/	kompliziert
computer programmer (n)	/kəm'pjʊ:tə 'prəʊgræmə/	Computer-programmierer(in)
controversial (adj)	/'kɒntrə'vɜ:ʃl/	kontrovers
cook (v)	/kʊk/	kochen
couple (n)	/'kʌpl/	Paar
customer (n)	/'kʌstəmə/	Kunde(in)
date (n)	/deɪt/	Verabredung
definitely (adv)	/'def(ə)nətli/	bestimmt
describe (v)	/dɪ'skraɪb/	beschreiben
develop photographs	/dɪ'veləp/	Fotos entwickeln
disturb (v)	/dɪ'stɜ:b/	stören
do well	/'du: 'wel/	gut abschneiden
the elderly (n pl)	/'ði: 'eldəli/	ältere Menschen
engineering (n)	/'endʒɪ'nɪərɪŋ/	Maschinenbau; Ingenieurwesen
enjoy (v)	/'ɪn'dʒɔɪ/	einem Spaß machen
entertain (v)	/'entə'teɪn/	unterhalten
entertainment (n)	/'entə'teɪnmənt/	Unterhaltung
equal (adj)	/'i:kwəl/	gleich(berechtigt)

Avoid talking about subjects such as politics and religion.

It's very expensive to **become** a geisha.

Geishas have white faces and **blood-red** lips.

A trainee geisha has to leave her family and move into a special **boarding house**.

If you're unemployed, tell them about your plans for a **brilliant** career.

You should give Mum a quick kiss on the **cheek**.

If you make a **comment** about something, you criticise it.

Life was less **complicated** in my day.

More and more people are training to be **computer programmers**.

Avoid **controversial** topics of conversation.

You should **cook** for your boyfriend.

Do you think **couples** should live together before they get married?

A geisha has to serve and entertain **customers**.

You should arrive on time for **dates** with your girlfriend.

We're **definitely** not in a hurry to get married.

We asked Makiko to **describe** what a geisha does.

Miss Lewis taught us to **develop** our own **photographs**.

We couldn't **disturb** him because he was tired.

Tony's father wanted him to **do well** at school.

"**The elderly**" is an expression meaning old people.

Andy went to university and studied **engineering**.

"Do you **enjoy** your life as a geisha?" "I love it."

A geisha has to serve and **entertain** customers.

We didn't have a TV so we had to make our own **entertainment**.

You should pay when you go out. Women want to be **equal**, but not that **equal**!

fascinated (adj)	/ˈfæsɪneɪtɪd/	fasziniert
fasten (v) (TS)	/ˈfɑːsn/	anschnallen
It's fine to	/ɪts ˈfaɪn tuː/	Es ist in Ordnung
firm (adj)	/fɜːm/	fest
flower arranging (n)	/ˈflaʊə əˌreɪnɔːdʒɪŋ/	Blumenstecken
foreigner (n)	/ˈfɔːrɪnə/	Ausländer(in)
free (adj)	/friː/	kostenlos
freedom (n)	/ˈfriːdəm/	Freiheit
geisha (n)	/ˈgeɪʃə/	Geisha
generation (n)	/ˌdʒenəˈreɪʃn/	Generation
greet (v)	/griːt/	begrüßen
grow up (phr v)	/ˌgrəʊ ˈʌp/	aufwachsen
handshake (n)	/ˈhændʃeɪk/	Händedruck
It's a hard life ...	/ɪts ə ˈhɑːd ˌlaɪf/	Das Leben ist hart ...
be hard work	/bi ˈhɑːd ˌwɜːk/	harte Arbeit sein
have sth in common (with sb)	/hæv ˌsʌmθɪŋ ɪn ˈkɒmən/	etwas gemein mit jmd haben
hide (v)	/haɪd/	verbergen
high school (n)	/ˈhaɪ ˌskuːl/	Gymnasium; Sekundarschule
honest (adj)	/ˈɒnɪst/	ehrlich
a horse and cart (n) (TS)	/ə ˈhɔːs ən ˈkɑːt/	Pferdewagen
hungry (adj)	/ˈhʌŋɡri/	hungrig
be in a hurry	/biː ɪn ə ˈhʌrɪ/	es eilig haben
in my day (TS)	/ɪn ˈmaɪ ˌdeɪ/	zu meiner Zeit

Both Japanese and foreigners are **fascinated** by geisha.

Fasten your seatbelt, grandad.

It's fine to wear jeans and a T-shirt most of the time, but not when you meet the parents.

Greet Dad with a **firm** handshake.

Flower arranging is a traditional Japanese art.

Foreigners are people who come from other countries

Scott thinks colleges and universities should be **free** for everybody.

When Scott was at school, he had a lot of **freedom**.

We asked Makiko to describe what a **geisha** does.

A **generation** is a group of people who are born and live at about the same time.

When you **greet** someone, you say hello to them or shake their hand.

When I was **growing up**, my father was always at work.

Greet Dad with a firm **handshake**.

It's a hard life for a trainee geisha – she has to leave her family and live in a boarding house.

I love being a geisha but it's **hard work**.

Find out if you **have anything in common with** the parents before you meet them.

I have a good relationship with my dad – I don't have to **hide** anything from him.

Sometimes I want to wear jeans and go to **high school** like a normal teenager.

Don't tell lies. You should be **honest** about what you do.

"I thought you drove a **horse and cart** in your day."
"Hmm, very funny!"

Don't give him a salad if he's **hungry**.

We're definitely not **in a hurry** to get married.

Life was less complicated **in my day**.

in the back (TS)	/ɪn ðə 'bæk/	auf dem Rücksitz
instrument (n)	/'ɪnstɹəmənt/	Instrument
interior design (n) (TS)	/'ɪn,tɪəriə dɪ'zain/	Innenarchitektur
keep sb waiting	/'ki:p sʌmbədi 'weɪtɪŋ/	jmd warten lassen
kimono (n)	/'kɪ'məʊnəʊ/	Kimono
kiss (n)	/'kɪs/	Kuss
learn (v)	/'lɜ:n/	lernen
lips (n pl)	/'lɪps/	Lippen
luxury (n)	/'lʌkʃəri/	Luxus (artikel)
make conversation	/'meɪk kɒnvə'seɪʃn/	Konversation machen
make an effort	/'meɪk ən 'efət/	sich anstrengen
make a good impression	/'meɪk ə ɡʊd ɪm'preʃn/	einen guten Eindruck machen
marriage (n)	/'mæɪrɪdʒ/	Ehe
medicine (n)	/'medsn/	Medizin
military service (n)	/'mɪlɪt(ə)ri 'sɜ:vɪs/	Militärdienst
motorbike (n) (TS)	/'məʊtə,bɑɪk/	Motorrad
motorway (n) (TS)	/'məʊtə,weɪ/	Autobahn
mysterious (adj)	/'mɪ'stɪəriəs/	geheimnisvoll
obey (v)	/'ə'beɪ /	gehören
of course	/'əv 'kɔ:s/	natürlich; selbstverständlich
Oh dear! (TS)	/'əʊ 'dɪə/	O je
go to the opposite extreme	/'gəʊ tə ði: ɒpəzɪt ɪk'stri:m/	ins andere Extrem gehen
photo album (n) (TS)	/'fəʊtəʊ ,ælbəm/	Fotoalbum

You have to fasten your seatbelt **in the back**.

Geishas have to learn to play **instruments**.

"I'm a sort of **interior design** consultant." "He works in a furniture shop."

Women hate it when you **keep them waiting**.

A **kimono** costs three million yen, that's about \$30,000.

Give Mum a kiss on the cheek.

Geishas have to **learn** traditional Japanese arts.

Geishas have white faces and blood-red **lips**.

I have to work to pay for any **luxuries** I want.

A geisha has to sing, dance and **make conversation**.

Make an effort to dress smartly when you meet the parents.

It's important to **make a good** first **impression**.

Attitudes to **marriage** have changed over the years.

You must study **medicine** for seven years before becoming a doctor.

Scott's grandfather was proud to do **military service**.

I had a beautiful **motorbike** – a Triumph.

We couldn't drive fast because there weren't any **motorways**.

Geishas are beautiful and **mysterious** women.

My father was very strict and we had to **obey** him.

"Can you have a family later?" "**Of course**, I can get married when I choose."

"You have to wear a seatbelt." "**Oh dear**. All these rules and regulations."

Don't **go to the opposite extreme** and wear your "job interview" clothes.

I'll get the **photo albums** and we can look at some photos.

play a role	/ˌpleɪ ə ˈrɒl/	eine Rolle spielen	University students play an important role in the future of the country.
politics (n)	/ˈpɒlətiks/	Politik	Don't talk about politics or religion.
pregnant (adj)	/ˈpregnənt/	schwanger	We got married when Louise found out she was pregnant .
Be prepared to ...	/bi prɪˈpeəd tuː/	auf etwas vorbereitet sein; bereit sein	Be prepared to answer questions.
preserve (v)	/prɪˈzɜːv/	erhalten	Geishas play an important role in preserving Japanese culture and history.
be proud of sb (TS)	/bi ˈpraʊd əv ˌsʌmbədi/	stolz auf jmd sein	Recently I won a photography competition – Miss Lewis would be proud of me!
public place (n)	/ˌpʌblɪk ˈpleɪsəz/	öffentlicher Ort	We had to meet girlfriends in public places .
regret (v)	/rɪˈɡret/	bedauern	I left school early and regretted it.
relationship (n)	/rɪˈleɪʃnʃɪp/	Beziehung	Scott and his father have a close relationship .
religion (n)	/rɪˈlɪdʒ(ə)n/	Religion	Avoid subjects such as politics and religion .
research (n)	/rɪˈsɜːtʃ; ˈriːsɜːtʃ/	Recherche	Do some research and find out information about the parents before you meet them.
rules and regulations (n pl) (TS)	/ˌruːlz ən ˌregjʊˈleɪʃnz/	Regeln und Vorschriften	“You have to wear a seatbelt.” “Oh dear. All these rules and regulations .”
seatbelt (n)	/ˈsiːtˌbɛlt/	Sicherheitsgurt	Fasten your seatbelt , grandad.
serve (v)	/sɜːv/	bedienen	A geisha has to serve and entertain customers.
share (v)	/ʃeə/	teilen	You probably don't share the same opinions so don't talk about politics or religion.
strict (adj)	/strikt/	strikt	My father was very strict and we had to obey him.
Take a seat. (TS)	/ˌteɪk ə ˈsiːt/	Nehmen Sie Platz.	Come in and take a seat .
take care of	/ˌteɪk ˈkeər əv/	für jmd sorgen	If you take care of someone, you look after them.
taste (n)	/teɪst/	Geschmack	You probably don't share the same opinions and tastes as the parents.
tea ceremony (n)	/ˌtiː ˈserəməni/	Tee-Zeremonie	The tea ceremony is a Japanese custom that involves serving tea.
tell the truth	/ˌtel ðə ˈtruːθ/	die Wahrheit sagen	Tell the truth – you should be honest about what you do.
topic of conversation (n)	/ˌtɒpɪk əv kɒnvəˈseɪʃn/	Gesprächsthema	Avoid topics of conversation such as politics or religion.
traditional (adj)	/trəˈdɪʃn(ə)l/	traditionell	Geishas have to learn traditional Japanese arts.

trainee (adj)	/ˌtreɪˈniː/
varied (adj)	/veəriəd/
well-dressed (adj)	/ˌwelˈdrest/
without question	/wɪˌðəʊt ˈkwɛstʃ(ə)n/

in der Ausbildung
vielseitig
gut gekleidet
ohne Widerrede

It's a hard life for a **trainee** geisha.
Her lessons were interesting and **varied**.
You may be good-looking and **well-dressed** but you have to make her laugh as well.
He was very strict – we had to obey him **without question**.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

academic (adj) (TS)	/ˌækəˈdemɪk/
apply for a place	/əˌplai fər ə ˈpleɪs/
competition (n) (TS)	/ˌkɒmpəˈtɪʃn/
course (n)	/kɔːs/
degree (n)	/diˈɡriː/
end-of-year exam (n)	/ˌendəvɪjɪə ɪɡˈzæm/
entrance exam (n)	/ˈentrəns ɪɡˈzæm/
fail (an exam) (v)	/feɪl (ən ɪɡzæm) /
finals (n pl)	/ˈfaɪnəlz/
gap year (n)	/ˈɡæp jɪə/
get a place at (university)	/ˌɡet ə ˈpleɪs/
go to university	/ˌɡəʊ tə juːnɪˈvɜːsəti/
be good at sth	/bi ˈɡʊd ət ˌsʌmθɪŋ/
grant (n)	/ɡrɑːnt/
homework (n)	/ˈhəʊmˌwɜːk/
leave school/university	/ˌliːv ˈskuːl/juːnɪˈvɜːsəti/
lesson (n)	/lesn/

BILDUNG UND AUSBILDUNG

akademisch
sich um einen Studienplatz bewerben
Wettbewerb
Kurs
Hochschulabschluss
Jahresabschlussprüfung
Aufnahmeprüfung
durchfallen
Abschlussprüfungen
ein Jahr Pause zwischen Schule und Studium
einen Studienplatz bekommen
eine Universität besuchen
etwas gut können
Stipendium
Hausaufgaben
Schule/Universität verlassen
Unterrichtsstunde

I wasn't very **academic** at school, but I loved art.
At 17 or 18 many students **apply for a place** at university.
Recently I won a photography **competition** – Miss Lewis would be proud of me!
Students get a degree when they finish the **course**.
Students get a **degree** when they finish the course.
If you fail your **end-of-year exams**, you can usually take them again.
You have to pass an **entrance exam** if you want to go to university.
Did you pass your exam or **fail**?
Final year exams are often called "**finals**".
A **gap year** is a year between school and university when students often go abroad.
When Tony was eighteen, he **got a place at university**.
It costs a lot of money to **go to university**.
Art was Andy's favourite subject – he **was good at it**.
My parents didn't support me financially because I got a **grant**.
Tony had to do his **homework** every night after school.
Gordon **left school** early and regretted it afterwards.
She was a really good teacher – her **lessons** were interesting and varied.

nursery school (n)	/ˈnɜːs(ə)ri ˌskuːl/	Kindergarten	Most children go to nursery school between the ages of 3 and 5.
pass (a test/exam) (v)	/pɑːs (ə test/ɪgzæm) /	bestehen	Students get a degree when they pass the final exams .
primary school (n)	/ˈpraɪməri ˌskuːl/	Grundschule	Children start primary school at the age of 5.
qualify (v)	/ˈkwɒlɪfaɪ/	die Ausbildung abschließen	It takes seven years before you qualify as a doctor.
secondary school (n)	/ˈsekənd(ə)ri ˌskuːl/	Sekundarstufe	Children start secondary school at the age of 11.
studies (n pl)	/ˈstʌdiz/	Studium	Scott's parents pay for his college studies .
subject (n)	/ˈsʌbdʒekt/	Fach	What's your favourite subject at school?
support sb financially	/səˈpɔːt sʌmbədi faɪˈnæns(ə)li/	jmd finanziell unterstützen	My parents didn't support me financially because I got a grant.
take a test/exam	/ˌteɪk ə ˈtest/ɪgˈzæm/	einen Test/eine Prüfung machen	If you fail your end-of-year exams, you can usually take them again.
train (v)	/treɪn/	eine Ausbildung erhalten	What job would you like to train for?
vocational course (n)	/vəʊˈkeɪʃn(ə)l ˌkɔːs/	berufsorientierter Kurs	A vocational course is one such as secretarial studies or car maintenance that trains you directly for a job.

Unit 9 (p.76)

ability (n)	/əˈbɪləti/	Fähigkeit	Someone who is confident is certain about their abilities .
addictive (adj)	/əˈdɪktɪv/	süchtig machend	Coffee can be addictive argument.
appear (v)	/əˈpiə/	erscheinen	On some people, dimples appear in their cheeks when they smile.
around (prep)	/əˈraʊnd/	um	A true smile involves the muscles around the eyes.
authority (n)	/ɔːˈθɒrəti/	Autorität	Someone who is a rebel has no respect for authority .
care (about) (v)	/keə (əbaʊt) /	sich kümmern um	Someone who is sensitive cares about other people's feelings.
the centre of attention	/ðə ˌsentər əv əˈtenʃn/	Mittelpunkt der Aufmerksamkeit	Sensitive people don't usually like being the centre of attention in a crowd.
certain (adj)	/ˈsɜːtn/	sicher	Someone who is confident is certain about their abilities.
a cold (n)	/ə ˈkəʊld/	eine Erkältung	When you have a cold , your nose is blocked and you cough.

at the corners of	/ˌæt ðə 'kɔːnəz əv/	in den Mundwinkeln	A true smile involves the muscles at the corners of the mouth.
the cost of living (n)	/ðə ˌkɒst əv 'lɪvɪŋ/	Lebensunterhaltskosten	The cost of living is cheap in Thailand.
the country (n)	/ˌðə 'kʌntri/	das Land	Do you like doing long walks in the country ?
crowd (n)	/kraʊd/	Menge	Shy people do not feel confident in a crowd .
the edge of	/ˌðiː 'eɪdʒ əv/	Rand	When people smile, wrinkles appear around the edge of their eyes.
encourage (v)	/ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ/	ermuntern	A listener will smile to encourage the speaker.
enjoyment (n)	/ɪn'dʒɔɪmənt/	Vergnügen	The genuine smile of enjoyment makes us feel good, and other people too.
extremely (adv)	/ɪk'striːmli/	äußerst	A true smile is extremely hard to fake.
fake (adj)	/feɪk/	falsch	"Fake" is the opposite of "true".
fake (v)	/feɪk/	fälschen	It's very difficult to fake a "true" smile.
for (prep)	/weɪk fə; strɒŋ fɔː/	seit	"How long have you been here, Jeff?" "For about six months."
genuine (adj)	/ˈdʒenjuɪn/	genuin; echt	"Genuine" means the same as "true".
go up (phr v)	/ˌgəʊ 'ʌp/	hochgehen	When people smile their eyebrows go up .
have a conversation	/ˌhæv ə kɒnvə'seɪʃn/	ein Gespräch haben	When two people have a conversation , they talk to each other.
have a tooth out	/ˌhæv ə 'tuːθ aʊt/	einen Zahn ziehen lassen	When you have a tooth out , the dentist removes it.
honeymoon (n) (TS)	/ˈhʌniˌmuːn/	Flitterwochen	A honeymoon is a holiday that two people have after they get married.
horrible (adj)	/ˈhɒrəbl/	furchtbar	If your aunt gives you a horrible birthday present, you might give a polite smile.
inspiring (adj) (TS)	/ɪn'spaɪərɪŋ/	inspirierend	An inspiring place makes you feel happy and excited.
irritating (adj)	/ɪrɪ'teɪtɪŋ/	lästig	Optimists can sometimes be irritating .
joker (n)	/ˈdʒɔːkə/	Witzbold	A joker is someone with a good sense of humour who likes doing or saying funny things.
jungle (n)	/ˈdʒʌŋɡl/	Dschungel	The jungles in the north of Thailand are perfect for elephant trekking.
kill (v)	/kɪl/	umbringen	"I've got a cold." "Don't worry – it won't kill you."
laid-back (adj) (TS)	/ˌleɪd'bæk/	entspannt	A laid-back lifestyle is calm and relaxed.
lifestyle (n)	/ˈlaɪfˌstaɪl/	Lebensstil	Your lifestyle is the type of life you lead.

lock (v)	/lɒk/	abschließen	When you lock a door, you close it using a key.
make sb feel good	/,meɪk sʌmbədi fi:l 'gʊd/	jmd sich wohlfühlen lassen	A true smile makes you and other people feel good .
miserable (adj)	/ˈmɪz(ə)rəbl/	elend; unglücklich	“Miserable” means very sad or unhappy.
miss (v) (TS)	/mɪs/	vermissen	“What do you miss about home?” “Not the weather or food, but I miss my family and friends.”
mouth-watering (adj)	/ˈmaʊθ,wɔ:tərɪŋ/	appetitlich	Mouth-watering food smells or tastes good.
obvious (adj) (TS)	/ˈɒbvɪəs/	offensichtlich	What does Jeff like about Thailand, apart from the obvious things like weather, food and lifestyle?
optimist (n)	/ˈɒptɪmɪst/	Optimist(in)	An optimist sees the positive side of life.
pessimist (n)	/ˈpesɪmɪst/	Pessimist(in)	A pessimist sees the negative side of life.
polite (adj)	/pəˈlaɪt/	höflich	A polite smile is the sort of smile you give when someone gives you a horrible birthday present.
propose (v)	/prəˈpəʊz/	vorschlagen	I’m going to propose to Dawn – I hope she says “yes”.
raised (adj)	/reɪzd/	hochgezogen	Raised eyebrows and dimples in the cheeks are signs of a “true” smile.
realist (n)	/ˈrɪəlɪst/	Realist(in)	A realist knows that there are ups and downs in life.
rebel (n)	/ˈrebl/	Rebell(in)	Someone who is a rebel has no respect for authority.
rent (v) (TS)	/rent/	mieten	Hans has rented a house in Thailand because he wants to write a novel.
respect (n)	/rɪˈspekt/	Respekt	Someone who is a rebel has no respect for authority.
rose petals (n pl) (TS)	/ˈrəʊz ˌpetlz/	Rosenblüten	The Rayavadee Hotel is wonderful – they put rose petals in our bath!
sense of humour (n)	/ˌsens əv ˈhju:mə/	Sinn für Humor	Someone who has a good sense of humour can laugh at things and tell jokes.
the positive/negative side of life	/ðə ˈpɒzətɪv/ˈnegətɪv saɪd əv ˌlaɪf/	die positive/negative Seite des Lebens	An optimist sees the positive side of life ; a pessimist sees the negative side of life .
since (prep)	/sɪns/	seit	Becky and Jeff have been running a bar on the beach since 2004.
smile (n)	/smaɪl/	Lächeln	Very often social smiles are not real; they are “fake” smiles .
smile (v)	/smaɪl/	lächeln	According to research, we smile for many different reasons.

social smile (n)	/ˈsəʊl̩ ˌsmaɪl/	soziales Lächeln	Very often social smiles are not real; they are “fake” smiles.
speaker (n)	/ˈspi:kə/	Sprecher(in)	A listener will smile to encourage the speaker .
start up (phr v) (TS)	/ˌstɑ:t ˈʌp/	anfangen mit	I hope to start up my own company soon.
stay away (phr v) (TS)	/ˌsteɪ əˈweɪ/	fernbleiben	Tourists stayed away for a long time after the tsunami.
be sure of yourself	/bi ˈʃʊ: əv jəˌself/	selbstsicher sein	People who are sure of themselves are often bossy and ambitious.
tighten (v)	/ˈtaɪtn/	straffen	“Fake” smiles are easy to do – you just have to tighten the muscles in your cheeks.
toothy (adj)	/ˈtu:θi/	die Zähne zeigend	A toothy smile is one in which you show your teeth.
ups and downs (n pl)	/ˌʌps ən ˈdaʊnz/	Höhen und Tiefen	A realist knows that there are ups and downs in life.
upset (v)	/ʌpˈset/	aus der Ruhe bringen	Someone who is easygoing is calm and is not easy to upset .
vibrant (adj)	/ˈvaɪbrənt/	pulsierend	A place that is vibrant is lively and interesting.
waste time	/ˌweɪst ˈtaɪm/	Zeit verschwenden	I never waste time worrying about the future.
whatever (pron) (TS)	/wɒtˈevə/	wie auch immer	“Shall we go to the cinema?” “Yeah, whatever . I don’t really mind.”
wide (adj)	/waɪd/	breit	A wide , toothy smile shows that a person is easygoing and friendly.
wrinkle (n)	/ˈrɪŋkl/	Falte	Wrinkles are small lines that appear in the skin on your face.

ADJECTIVES TO DESCRIBE CHARACTER

ambitious (adj)	/æmˈbɪʃəs/
bossy (adj)	/ˈbɒsi/
calm (adj)	/kɑ:m/
cheeky (adj)	/ˈtʃi:ki/
confident (adj)	/ˈkɒnfɪd(ə)nt/
easygoing (adj)	/ˌi:ziˈgəʊɪŋ/
friendly (adj)	/ˈfrendli/

ADJEKTIVE, DEN DEN CHARAKTER BESCHREIBEN

ehrgeizig	Someone who is ambitious wants to be successful.
herrsüchtig	Someone who is bossy likes telling other people what to do.
ruhig	Someone who is calm is relaxed and not easy to upset.
frech	Someone who is cheeky has a good sense of humour but no respect for authority.
selbstbewusst	Someone who is confident is certain about their abilities.
gelassen; lässig	Someone who is easygoing is relaxed and calm.
freundlich	A friendly person enjoys being with other people.

hardworking (adj)	/ˈhɑːdˈwɜːkɪŋ/	fleißig	Hardworking , ambitious people work hard to get what they want.
loyal (adj)	/ˈlɔɪəl/	loyal	A loyal friend continues to support you in difficult times.
nervous (adj)	/ˈnɜːvəs/	nervös	Shy people are nervous in the company of other people.
relaxed (adj)	rɪˈlæksɪd	entspannt	A relaxed person is calm and does not worry a lot about things.
sensitive (adj)	/ˈsensətɪv/	sensibel	Sensitive people care about other people's feelings.
shy (adj)	/ʃaɪ/	schüchtern	Shy people can also be loyal, sensitive friends.
sociable (adj)	/ˈsəʊʃəbl/	kontaktfreudig	Sociable people are friendly and enjoy being with other people.
warm (adj)	/wɜːm/	warm	If you have a warm personality, you are friendly and sociable.
welcoming (adj)	/ˈwelkəmɪŋ/	gastfreundlich	The people in Thailand are warm and welcoming .

BODY IDIOMS

cost an arm and a leg	/ˌkɒst ən ˈɑːm ən ə ˈleg/	sehr viel kosten	Something that costs an arm and a leg is extremely expensive.
give sb a hand	/ˌɡɪv ˌsʌmbədi ə ˈhænd/	jmd helfen	If you give someone a hand , you help them.
keep your fingers crossed (for sb)	/ˌkiːp jə ˈfɪŋgəz ˌkrɒst/	Daumen drücken	If you keep your fingers crossed for someone , you hope that something good will happen to them.
not see eye to eye with sb	/nɒt siː ˈaɪ tuː ˈaɪ wið ˌsʌmbədi/	anderer Meinung sein	People who do not see eye to eye with each other, do not get on together or agree.
pull sb's leg	/ˌpʊl ˌsʌmbədɪz ˈleg/	jmd auf den Arm nehmen	If you pull someone's leg , you say something to them as a joke.

THE FACE/HAIR

cheeks (n pl)	/tʃiːks/	Wangen; Backen	Your cheeks are the soft parts on each side of your face below your eyes.
curly (adj)	/ˈkɜːli/	lockig; kraus	Curly hair is not straight and falls in rings or circles.
dimple (n)	/ˈdɪmpl/	Grübchen	In some people, dimples appear in their cheeks when they smile.
eyebrows (n pl)	/ˈaɪbraʊz/	Augenbrauen	Raised eyebrows and dimples in the cheeks are signs of a "true" smile.

full (adj)	/fʊl/	voll
mouth (n)	/maʊθ/	Mund
pale (adj)	/peɪl/	bläss
pointed (adj)	/ˈpɔɪntɪd/	Spitz-
rosy (adj)	/ˈrəʊzi/	rosig
square (adj)	/skweə/	kantig; eckig
straight (adj)	/streɪt/	glatt; gerade
teeth (n pl)	/ti:θ/	Zähne
thick (adj)	/θɪk/	dicht; dick
thin (adj)	/θɪn/	dünn
wavy (adj)	/ˈweɪvi/	wellig; lockig
white (adj)	/waɪt/	weiß

Full lips are wide and round.

Your **mouth** is the part of your face that you eat and speak with.

Pale cheeks are white in colour.

A **pointed** chin is long and narrow, with a point at the end.

Rosy cheeks are red or pink in colour.

A **square** chin has straight edges and is not curved or pointed.

1) **Straight** hair has no curls or waves.

2) **Straight** teeth are in the correct position and do not lean to one side.

It's important to brush your **teeth** regularly.

Thick eyebrows are wide with a lot of hairs.

1) **Thin** lips are straight and narrow.

2) **Thin** eyebrows are narrow with not many hairs.

Wavy hair has waves or small curls in it.

White teeth are the same colour as milk and look clean.

Review C (p.84)

close our eyes to sth (TS)	/ˌkloʊz aɪr 'aɪz tə sʌmθɪŋ/	sich einer Sache gegenüber blind stellen
fairly (adv)	/ˈfeəli/	ziemlich
gardener (n) (TS)	/ˈgɑːdnə/	Gärtner(in)
get tired of (TS)	/ˌget 'taɪəd əv/	etwas satt haben
go green	/ˌgəʊ 'ɡriːn/	„grün werden“
healthily (adv)	/ˈhelθəli/	gesund

We mustn't **close our eyes to** the problem of the environment.

“**Fairly**” is a word meaning “quite”.

After Dad lost his job, he started working as a **gardener**.

Callum **gets tired of** eating potatoes, salad and apples.

If you **go green**, you start to live in a way that is healthy for the environment.

We eat very **healthily** now and I've learned to cook some interesting vegetables.

issue (n) (TS)	/ˈɪʃuː; ˈɪsjuː/	Angelegenheit; Frage; Problem	He started working as a gardener and that's how he became interested in green issues .
persuade (v) (TS)	/pəˈsweɪd/	überreden	Environmental groups try to persuade people to change their lives.
serious (adj)	/ˈsɪəriəs/	ernst	Hazel knew Phil was serious about it, so she said yes.
split up (with) (phr v)	/ˌsplɪt ˈʌp/	sich trennen von	Meg wants to split up with her boyfriend as they have nothing in common.
worthwhile (adj)	/ˌwɜːθˈwaɪl/	sinnvoll	Meg wants to do something worthwhile so she's going to give some money to Greenpeace.

Unit 10 (p.88)

ancestors (n pl)	/ˈænsɛstəz/	Vorfahren	Your ancestors are people related to you who lived a long time ago.
army officer (n)	/ˌɑːmi ˈɒfɪsə/	Armeeeoffizier	Darren is 26 and training to be an army officer .
as soon as	/əz ˈsuːn əz/	sobald	As soon as your husband arrives, he'll have a fitness test.
be like chalk and cheese	/bi laɪk ˌtʃɔːk ən ˈtʃiːz/	so verschieden wie Tag und Nacht sein	"Is Pete's sister like him?" "Not at all – they're like chalk and cheese ."
click on (phr v)	/ˈklɪk ɒn/	anklicken	Once you're on the website, just click on the dish to see the complete recipe.
consider (v)	/kənˈsɪdə/	überlegen	If you consider something, you think about it.
consist (of) (v)	/kənˈsɪst (əv) /	bestehen aus	Their low-calorie diet consists of three quarters plant food and one quarter animal food.
cute (adj)	/kjut/	niedlich	The little red Porsche was cute but I didn't use it much.
drive sb crazy	/ˌdraɪv sʌmbədi ˈkreɪzi/	in den Wahnsinn treiben	My poor Daddy – I used to drive him crazy!
driving licence (n)	/ˈdraɪvɪŋ ˌlaɪsəns/	Führerschein	I got a car for my 17th birthday, but I didn't even have a driving licence .
engrave (v)	/ɪnˈɡreɪv/	eingravieren; einschneiden	If you engrave something onto stone, you write it there using something such as a knife.
fitness test (n)	/ˈfɪtnəs ˌtest/	Fitnessprüfung	As soon as your husband arrives, he'll have a fitness test
be full of beans	/bi ˈfʊl əv/	putzmunter sein	If you are full of beans , you are very energetic.

guy (n)	/gaɪ/	Kerl	He used to introduce me to all these nice guys , but I wasn't interested in them.
heaven (n)	/'heɪvn/	Himmel	" Heaven " is the place where good people are supposed to go when they die.
introduce (v)	/,ɪntrə'dju:s/	vorstellen	Daddy used to introduce me to all these nice guys, but I wasn't interested.
It's a piece of cake.	/ɪts ə ,pi:əs əv 'keɪk/	Es ist ein Kinderspiel.	It's not difficult at all, in fact it's a piece of cake .
knock (v)	/nɒk/	klopfen	If someone is ill, a neighbour will always knock on their door to see how they are.
lazy (adj)	/'leɪzi/	faul	When Darren was a student, he used to be very lazy .
love-hate relationship (n)	/'lʌv'heit rɪ,leɪʃnʃɪp/	Hass-Liebe-Beziehung	I had a love-hate relationship with that car – I loved it when it worked but I hated it when it broke down!
low-calorie (adj)	/'ləʊ'kæləri/	mit wenig Kalorien	Okinawans eat a low-calorie diet.
luggage (n)	/'lʌgɪdʒ/	Gepäck	We didn't take any luggage because there wasn't any room for suitcases.
non-existent (adj)	/'nɒnɪg'zɪst(ə)nt/	nicht vorhanden	Nobody is in a hurry and timetables are non-existent .
not be sb's cup of tea	/'nɒt bi ,sʌmbədɪz ,kʌp əv 'ti:/	nicht jmds Typ sein	"What do you think of that guy?" "He's OK, but he's not really my cup of tea ."
be packed in like sardines	/'bi ,pækt ɪn laɪk 'sɑ:di:nz/	wie die Sardinen hineingepfercht werden	It was so crowded – we were packed in like sardines .
proverb (n)	/'prɒvɜ:b/	Spruchwort	A proverb is a short, well-known statement that gives practical advice about life.
serving (n)	/'sɜ:vɪŋ/	Portion	The Okinawans eat seven servings of fruit and vegetables every day.
set (v)	/set/	untergehen	When the sun sets , it slowly disappears at the end of the day.
stamina (n) (TS)	/'stæmɪnə/	Durchhaltevermögen	Darren is very strong and has amazing stamina .
stone (n)	/'stəʊn/	Stein	Near a beach there is a large stone with a proverb engraved on it.
stress-free (adj)	/'stres,frɪ:/	stressfrei	If you have a healthy diet and a stress-free lifestyle, you will live longer.
stress-resistant (adj)	/'stresrɪ,zɪst(ə)nt/	widerstandsfähig	If you have a stress-resistant personality, you do not suffer from stress.
strictly (adv) (TS)	/'striktli/	strengstens	You're not allowed to have a cigarette in here – it's a strictly no-smoking area.

tent (n)	/tent/	Zelt
timetable (n)	/'taɪm,teɪbl/	Terminplan; Zeitplan
be in trouble	/,bi: in 'trʌbl/	Ärger bekommen
well-built (adj)	/,wel'bi:lt/	kräftig gebaut
youth (n)	/ju:θ/	Jugendliche(r)

CARS

air conditioning (n)	/'eə kən,dɪʃnɪŋ/	Klimaanlage
bonnet (n)	/'bɒnɪt/	Motorhaube
boot (n)	/'bu:t/	Kofferraum
break down (phr v)	/,breɪk 'daʊn/	eine Panne haben
bumper (n)	/'bʌmpə/	Stoßstange
economical (adj)	/'i:kə'nɒmɪkl; ekə'nɒmɪkl/	wirtschaftlich
engine (n)	/'endʒɪn/	Motor
environmentally friendly (adj)	/ɪn,vaɪrənməntli'frendli/	umweltfreundlich
fall off (phr v)	/,fɔ:l 'ɒf/	herunterfallen
flashy (adj) (TS)	/'flæʃi/	auffällig
gear stick (n)	/'gɪə ,stɪk/	Schalthebel
glamorous (adj) (TS)	/'glæməərəs/	flott; schick
handbrake (n)	/'hænd,breɪk/	Handbremse

AUTOMOBILE

Every weekend we left town with our **tent** in the back of the car.

A **timetable** is a list of times at which you must do something or at which something happens.

If you have a cigarette in a no-smoking area, you'll **be in trouble!**

Someone who is **well-built** has a body that looks strong.

A **youth** is a young person, usually a teenager.

Air conditioning is a system that makes the air colder.

The **bonnet** is the front part of a car that covers the engine.

The **boot** is the back part of a car that you can put luggage into.

If your car **breaks down**, it stops working and you can't use it.

A **bumper** is a piece of metal or rubber at the front and back of a car that protects it.

A car that is **economical** to run does not use a lot of petrol.

The **engine** is the part of a car that uses petrol to produce movement.

A car that is **environmentally friendly** is designed not to harm the environment.

One day it was raining, and the windscreen wiper **fell off!**

I'd like to drive a Chevrolet with a silver bumper and big, **flashy** headlights.

The **gear stick** is the short metal stick in a car that you use when you increase speed.

I'd love to wear **glamorous** evening clothes and go to a restaurant in a Chevrolet!

You pull a **handbrake** with your hand to keep a car still after it has stopped.

headlights (n pl) (TS)	/ˈhed,laɪts/	Scheinwerfer	The headlights are the lights on the front of a car that you use for driving at night.
leather seat (n)	/ˌleðə ˈsi:t/	Ledersitz	A Chevrolet has soft leather seats .
give sb a lift	/ˌgɪv sʌmbədi ə ˈlɪft/	jmd mitnehmen	Can you give me a lift to the station?
made in your country	/ˌmeɪd ɪn jɔ: ˈkʌntri/	in Ihrem Land gebaut	I only buy cars that are made in my country .
number plate (n)	/ˈnʌmbə ˌpleɪt/	Nummernschild	The number plate is the sign on the front and back of a vehicle with letters and numbers on it.
overtake (v)	/əʊvəˈteɪk/	überholen	You should only overtake other drivers when the road ahead is clear.
park (v)	/pɑ:k/	parken	A lot of women want cars that are easy to park .
posh (adj) (TS)	/pɒʃ/	vornehm	A place that is posh is expensive and attractive.
run (v)	/rʌn/	betreiben; unterhalten	If you run a car, you own it and use it regularly.
run out of (phr v)	/rʌn ˈaʊt əv/	einem das Benzin ausgehen	If you run out of petrol, you have no more petrol left.
rush hour (n)	/rʌʃ ˌaʊə/	Stoßzeit	Most people hate driving during the rush hour .
satellite navigation system (n)	/ˌsætələɪt nævɪˌgeɪʃn ˈsɪstəm/	Satellitenavigationssystem	A satellite navigation system shows you the in which you should travel.
seat belt (n)	/ˈsi:t ˌbelt/	Sicherheitsgurt	Don't forget to fasten your seat belt !
sound system (n)	/ˈsaʊnd ˌsɪstəm/	Audiosystem	A sound system is a piece of equipment for playing music.
spacious (adj)	/ˈspeɪʃəs/	geräumig	The car is really spacious , with plenty of room to stretch your legs.
steering wheel (n)	/ˈstiəriŋ ˌwi:l/	Lenkrad	The steering wheel is the wheel that you hold and turn to control the direction of the car.
stretch your legs (TS)	/ˌstretʃ je ˈlegz/	die Beine vertreten	The car is really spacious, with plenty of room to stretch your legs .
sunroof (n)	/ˈsʌnˌru:f/	Schiebedach	A sunroof is part of the roof of a car that you can open.
traffic jam (n)	/ˈtræfɪk ˌdʒæm/	Verkehrsstau	If you are stuck in a traffic jam , you can't drive because there is too much traffic.
tyre (n)	/taɪə/	Reifen	A tyre is the thick rubber cover around the wheel of a car.
wheel (n)	/wi:l/	Rad	A car has four wheels .
windscreen (n)	/ˈwɪndˌskri:n/	Windschutzscheibe	The windscreen is the large glass window at the front of a vehicle.
windscreen wiper (n)	/ˈwɪndskri:n ˌwaɪpə/	Scheibenwischer	A windscreen wiper is the long, thin thing that moves across a windscreen and removes rain.

COLLOCATIONS

a brisk walk	/ə ˌbrɪsk ˈwɔːk/
an extended family	/ən ɪkˌstendɪd ˈfæmli/
be in a hurry	/biː ɪn ə ˈhʌri/
keep fit	/ˌkiːp ˈfɪt/
lead a healthy life	/ˌliːd ə ˌhelθi ˈlaɪf/
do martial arts	/ˌduː ˌmɑːʃl ˈɑːts/
a network of friends	/ə ˌnetwɜːk əv ˈfrendz/
a spectacular sunset	/ə spekˌtækjʊlə ˈsʌnset/

FOOD & COOKING

add (v)	/æd/
aubergine (n)	/ˈəʊbəʒiːn/
bake (v)	/beɪk/
banana (n)	/bəˈnɑːnə/
banana-split (n)	/bəˈnɑːnəˈsplɪt/
batter (n)	/ˈbætə/
bean (n)	/biːn/
boil (v)	/bɔɪl/
brown sugar (n)	/ˌbraʊn ˈʃʊɡə/
butter (n)	/ˈbʌtə/
carrot (n)	/ˈkærət/

KOLLOKATIONEN

ein flotter Spaziergang
eine Großfamilie
es eilig haben
fit bleiben
ein gesundes Leben führen
Kampfsport betreiben
ein Freundeskreis
ein atemberaubender Sonnenundergang

ESSEN UND KOCHEN

hinzugeben
Aubergine
backen
Banane
Banane-Split
Teig
Bohne
kochen
brauner Zucker
Butter
Karotte; Mohrrübe

We usually go for **a brisk** four-hour **walk** in the morning.

An **extended family** is a larger family group that includes cousins, aunts, uncles etc.

In Okinawa, nobody **is in a hurry** and timetables are non-existent.

I go swimming twice a week to **keep fit**.

Eating fruit and vegetables and doing sport is a good way to **lead a healthy life**.

If you **do martial arts**, you do sports such as judo or karate.

A network of friends is the group of friends you see regularly.

A spectacular sunset is very beautiful to watch.

Add vanilla ice cream to the bananas to make a banana split.

An **aubergine** is a vegetable with a dark purple skin and white flesh.

You can **bake** bananas in the oven in their skin.

A **banana** is a long curved fruit with a yellow skin.

Banana split is a dish that consists of bananas and ice cream.

Batter is a mixture of flour, milk and eggs used in cooking.

A **bean** is a seed of various plants; there are many different types such as green beans, soya beans etc.

If you **boil** something, you cook it in hot water.

You can grill bananas and put **brown sugar** on top.

Cut the bananas in half and fry them in **butter**.

A **carrot** is a long orange vegetable that grows under the ground.

cauliflower (n)	/ˈkɒliˌflaʊə/	Blumenkohl	A cauliflower is a vegetable with a hard, round white part surrounded by green leaves.
cherry (n)	/ˈtʃeri/	Kirsche	A cherry is a small round black or red fruit.
chicken (n)	/ˈtʃɪkɪn/	Hühnerfleisch	Chicken is the white meat of a chicken, eaten as food.
chop (v)	/tʃɒp/	zerhacken; kleinschneiden	If you chop something, you cut it into pieces with a knife.
coconut (n)	/ˈkəʊkəˌnʌt/	Kokosnuss	A coconut is a very large nut that is white inside and has a hard brown shell.
cucumber (n)	/ˈkjuːkʌmbə/	Gurke	A cucumber is a long thin vegetable with dark green skin, often eaten in salads.
cut in half	/kʌt ɪn ˈhɑːf/	halbieren	If you cut something in half , you cut it into two equal pieces.
dish (n)	/dɪʃ/	Gericht	Which of the banana dishes on the website would you prefer?
fresh (adj)	/frɛʃ/	Frisch	You can eat bananas raw in fresh fruit salad.
fritters (n pl)	/ˈfrɪtəz/	Beignets	Banana fritters are bananas that are fried in milk, flour and eggs.
fruit salad (n)	/ˈfruːt ˈsæləd/	Obstsalat	Fruit salad is a dish consisting of small pieces of different fruit.
fry	/fraɪ/	frittieren	Fry bananas in batter to make banana fritters.
garlic (n)	/ˈgɑːlɪk/	Knoblauch	Garlic is a vegetable similar to an onion that you use in cooking to add a strong flavour.
grape (n)	/greɪp/	Traube	A grape is a small green or purple fruit that can be used for making wine.
grill (v)	/grɪl/	grillen	Grill bananas with brown sugar on top.
ice cream (n)	/ˌaɪs ˈkriːm/	Eiskrem	A banana split is a dish consisting of bananas and vanilla ice cream .
ingredient (n)	/ɪnˈɡriːdiənt/	Zutaten; Ingredienzen	The ingredients of batter are milk, flour and eggs.
lemon (n)	/ˈlemən/	Zitrone	A lemon is a fruit with a hard yellow skin.
lettuce (n)	/ˈletɪs/	(grüner) Salat	Lettuce is a vegetable with large green leaves used for making salads.
milk (n)	/mɪlk/	Milch	Black coffee is coffee without milk .
mix (v)	/mɪks/	mischen	Mix bananas with rice for a Cuban dish.
mushroom (n)	/ˈmʌʃruːm/	Pilz	A mushroom is a soft brown or grey vegetable with a round top.

nut (n)	/nʌt/	Nuss	A nut is a dry fruit that grows inside a hard shell on some types of tree and bush.
onion (n)	/'ʌnjən/	Zwiebel	An onion is a vegetable with thin dry skin that tastes and smells very strong.
orange (n)	/'ɒrɪndʒ/	Orange; Apfelsine	An orange is a round fruit with hard orange skin.
oven (n)	/'ʌvən/	Backofen	You can bake bananas in their skin in the oven .
peach (n)	/'pi:tʃ/	Pfirsich	A peach is a fruit with soft yellow-pink skin that has a big stone inside.
peel (v)	/'pi:l/	schälen	If you peel fruit or vegetables, you take the skin off them.
prawn (n)	/'prɔ:n/	Garnele	A prawn is a type of small pink sea animal.
raw (adj)	/'rɔ:/	roh	Food that is raw has not been cooked.
recipe (n)	/'resəpi/	Rezept	A recipe is a set of instructions for cooking a dish or meal.
red pepper (n)	/'red 'pepə/	roter Paprika	A red pepper is a vegetable with small white seeds inside that you cook or eat raw in salads.
rice (n)	/'raɪs/	Reis	You can mix bananas with rice to make a Cuban dish.
sardine (n)	/'sɑ:'di:n/	Sardine	A sardine is a common silver fish that is eaten as food.
sausage (n)	/'sɒsɪdʒ/	Wurst	Sausages are long tubes of meat mixed with spices.
slice (v)	/'slaɪs/	Scheibe	Slice the bananas in half and add ice cream for a banana split.
soup (n)	/'su:p/	Suppe	Soup is a liquid food often eaten at the beginning of a meal.
spinach (n)	/'spɪnɪdʒ/	Spinat	Spinach is a vegetable with dark green leaves that you can cook or eat raw in salads.
sugar (n)	/'ʃʊgə/	Zucker	Sugar is a very sweet substance that some people add to tea and coffee.
tea (n)	/'ti:/	Tee	Tea is a hot brown drink made by pouring boiling water onto dried leaves.
tomato (n)	/'tə'mɑ:təʊ/	Tomate	A tomato is a very common round red fruit, often eaten in salads.
trout (n)	/'traʊt/	Forelle	A trout is quite a large fish that lives in rivers and lakes and is often eaten as food.
vanilla (n)	/'væ'nɪlə/	Vanille	Vanilla is the most common flavour of ice cream and is light yellow in colour.

Unit 11 (p.96)

accidentally (adv)	/ˌæksɪˈdentli/	versehentlich	Morris is a Siamese cat who accidentally deleted some valuable computer files.
activity (n)	/ækˈtɪvəti/	Tätigkeit	Do you think that hunting is a cruel activity ?
amused (adj)	/əˈmjuzd/	zum Lachen finden	When they discovered the cat had deleted some computer files, they were not amused .
arachnophobic (adj)	/əˌræknəˈfəʊbɪk/	jmd der unter Arachnophobie leidet	Arachnophobic describes someone who is afraid of spiders.
attitude (n)	/ˈætɪtjuːd/	Einstellung	Different people have different attitudes to animals.
away (adv)	/əˈweɪ/	verreist	Robert is often away on business for weeks, or even months.
bare (adj)	/beə/	nackt	Bare walls are empty; someone who is bare is undressed.
on business	/ˌɒn ˈbɪznəs/	geschäftlich	Robert isn't at home at the moment – he's away on business .
call (v)	/kɔːl/	rufen	The mynah bird calls "Robbie" a few hours before Robert walks through the door.
change (n)	/tʃeɪndʒ/	Wechselgeld	Would you keep the money if a shop assistant gave you too much change ?
companion (n)	/kəmˈpænjən/	Begleiter; Gefährte	Pets can be very good companions for humans.
contact (v)	/ˈkɒntækt/	kontaktieren	Robert hardly ever contacts his parents when he's coming home.
cool (adj)	/kuːl/	cool	Gus thinks Hendrix the spider looks cool !
cruel (adj)	/ˌkruː(ə)l/	grausam	Do you think that hunting is a cruel activity?
delete (v)	/dɪˈliːt/	löschen	Morris is a Siamese cat who accidentally deleted some valuable computer files.
dislike (v) (TS)	/dɪsˈlaɪk/	nicht mögen	"Are there any animals that you really dislike ?" "Spiders – I'm afraid of them."
essential (adj)	/ɪˈsenʃl/	wesentlich	Do you agree that animal testing is essential for progress in the medical field?
fictional (adj)	/ˈfɪkʃnəl/	fiktiv	A fictional character in a book is someone who does not exist in real life.
file (n)	/faɪl/	Datei	The deleted computer files were worth \$100,000!

fir (n)	/fɜː/	Tanne	A Christmas tree is a type of fir tree.
fluently (adv)	/'fluːəntli/	fließend	Someone who speaks a language fluently , speaks it very well.
frighten sb away	/,fraɪn sʌmbədi ə'weɪ/	abschrecken; verscheuchen	Gus's spider frightens a lot of people away .
get in touch (with)	/'get ɪn 'tʌtʃ (wɪð) /	sich in Verbindung setzen mit	Robert hardly ever gets in touch with his parents to tell them he's coming home.
get on with	/'get 'ɒn wɪð/	weitermachen mit	Ralph made Morris a bed in his office and got on with his work.
heavy breathing (n) (TS)	/'hevi 'briːðɪŋ/	schwere Atmung	If you hear heavy breathing , you hear a person or animal breathing very loudly.
human (n)	/'hjuːmən/	Mensch	Do you think that animals are as important as humans ?
hunting (n)	/'hʌntɪŋ/	die Jagd	A lot of people think hunting is very cruel.
illegal (adj)	/'ɪliːgl/	illegal	Some people think animal testing is wrong and should be illegal .
image (n)	/'ɪmɪdʒ/	Ebenbild	A dolphin recognises its own image in a mirror.
imaginative (adj)	/'ɪmædʒɪnətɪv/	phantasievoll	A tale is an imaginative story.
insect (n)	/'ɪnsɛkt/	Insekt	Insects are small animals with six legs that often have wings.
keep an eye on	/'kiːp ən 'aɪ ɒn/	aufpassen auf	Ralph took his sick cat into work to keep an eye on him.
key in (phr v)	/'kiː 'ɪn/	eingeben; eintippen	The cat accidentally keyed in a secret code that deleted some computer files.
keyboard (n)	/'kiːbɔːd/	Tastatur	Morris got up and walked across the keyboard of the computer.
lead (n) (TS)	/'liːd/	Leine	Angus takes the iguana for walks in the park on a lead !
lift (v)	/'lɪft/	heben	Ants can lift fifty times their own weight!
look alike	/'lʊk ə'laɪk/	ähnlich/gleich aussehen	"Do you and your pet look alike ?" "I'm not that hairy – but I think he looks cool, like me!"
look up (phr v)	/'lʊk 'ʌp/	hochschauen	Pat and Tina looked up and suddenly realised they were surrounded by cows.
medical field (n)	/'medɪkl ˌfiːld/	Medizinbereich	Do you agree that animal testing is essential for progress in the medical field ?
mirror (n)	/'mɪrə/	Spiegel	A dolphin recognises its own image in a mirror .

misunderstood (adj)	/ˌmɪsʌndəˈstʊd/	missverstanden	When people do not understand a person or thing properly, you say that that person or thing is misunderstood .
Never mind.	/ˌnevə ˈmaɪnd/	Macht nichts.	“Sorry, Emma, we’re going to London this weekend.” “ Never mind. ”
ornithologist (n)	/ˌɔːnɪˈθɒlədʒɪst/	Ornithologe(in)	Someone who studies birds is an ornithologist .
own (v)	/əʊn/	besitzen	Ralph owned a Siamese cat called Morris.
owner (n)	/ˈəʊnə/	Besitzer	Some people say that pets and their owners often look alike!
pain (n)	/peɪn/	Schmerz	Animal testing is OK if there is no pain or suffering involved.
progress (n)	/ˈprəʊɡres/	Fortschritt	Is animal testing essential for progress in the medical field?
protect (v)	/prəˈtekt/	schützen	Do you think that zoos are important for protecting endangered species?
pull up (phr v)	/ˌpʊl ˈʌp/	anhalten	They decided to pull up in a quiet place to have a picnic.
put up (phr v) (TS)	/ˌpʊt ˈʌp/	aufstellen	When Richard put the tent up , there weren’t any animals in the field.
recognise (v)	/ˈrekəɡnaɪz/	erkennen	A dolphin recognises its own image in a mirror.
respect (v)	/rɪˈspekt/	respektieren	I think animals should be respected and protected.
rule (v) (TS)	/ruːl/	regieren; herrschen	“Why would you like to be a lion?” “Because they’re big and tough and they rule. ”
run (v)	/rʌn/	laufen; rennen	A cheetah can run at 100 kilometres per hour.
sauce (n)	/sɔːs/	Soße	A sauce is a liquid food that you put on other food to give it flavour.
scary (adj)	/ˈskeəri/	unheimlich	I’m frightened of sharks – I think they’re really scary .
scientist (n)	/ˈsaɪəntɪst/	Wissenschaftler(in)	Charles Darwin was the scientist who developed the theory of evolution.
secret code (n)	/ˌsiːkrət ˈkəʊd/	Geheimcode	The cat accidentally keyed in a secret code that deleted some computer files.
shadow (n) (TS)	/ˈʃædəʊ/	Schatten	“I could see a shadow outside the tent.” “What was it?” “A big cow!”
suffering (n)	/ˈsʌfərɪŋ/	Leid	Animal testing is OK if there is no pain or suffering involved.
sunburn (n)	/ˈsʌnˌbɜːn/	Sonnenbrand	Did you know that pigs can get sunburn ?

tale (n)	/teɪl/	Erzählung
the theory of evolution	/ðə ˌθɪəri əv ˌiːvəˈluːʃn/	die Evolutionstheorie
the tip of the nose (TS)	/ðə ˌtɪp əv ðə ˈnəʊz/	die Nasenspitze
tough (adj) (TS)	/tʌf/	zäh
tour (v)	/tuə/	reisen
turn round (phr v)	/ˌtɜːn ˈraʊnd/	sich umdrehen
turn up (phr v)	/ˌtɜːn ˈʌp/	auftauchen
type (v)	/taɪp/	(ein)tippen
unconditional love (n)	/ˌʌnkənˌdɪʃn(ə)l ˈlʌv/	bedingungslose Liebe
undressed (adj)	/ʌnˈdrest/	nicht angezogen
unnatural (adj)	/ʌnˈnætʃ(ə)rəl/	unnatürlich
unwell (adj)	/ʌnˈwel/	unwohl
visit (v)	/ˈvɪzɪt/	besuchen
walk off (phr v)	/ˌwɔːk ˈɒf/	weggehen
wallet (n)	/ˈwɒlɪt/	Brieftasche
weight (n)	/weɪt/	Gewicht
without (prep)	/wɪðˈaʊt/	ohne
be worth \$100,000	/bi ˌwɜːθ wʌn ˌhʌndrəd ˌθaʊzənd ˈdɒləz/	...wert sein
wrong (adj)	/rɒŋ/	ungerecht

A **tale** is an imaginative story.

Charles Darwin was the scientist who developed **the theory of evolution**.

Angus's iguana is almost a metre long from **the tip of its nose** to the end of its tail.

Lions are big and **tough**, and they rule.

They were **touring** in the north of England by car when they decided to stop for a picnic.

When they put on a pop music CD the cows **turned round** and walked off!

They know when their son is going to **turn up** because the bird starts calling "Robbie"!

If you **type** information into a computer, you write it using the keys on the keyboard.

Unconditional love has no limits.

Someone who is **undressed** has no clothes on.

I think zoos are depressing and **unnatural**.

"**Unwell**" is a word that means "ill" or "sick".

Zoos can be fun to **visit** for children.

When they put on a pop music CD the cows turned round and **walked off!**

A **wallet** is a small flat container where men keep money.

Ants can lift fifty times their own **weight!**

Which animal can last longer **without** water than a camel?

The deleted computer files **were worth \$100,000!**

Some people think that animal testing is **wrong** and should be illegal.

ADJECTIVES AND PREPOSITIONS

be afraid of	/bi: ə'freɪd əv/
be allergic to	/bi: ə'lɜːdʒɪk tuː/
be fond of	/bi ˈfɒnd əv/

ADJEKTIVE UND PRÄPOSITIONEN

Angst haben vor
allergisch sein gegen
lieben

I'm **afraid of** sharks – I think they're scary.

Richard doesn't like cats because he's **allergic to** them.

Harry is **fond of** all animals.

be interested in	/bi: 'intrəstɪd ɪn/	interessiert sein an
be keen on	/bi 'ki:n ɒn/	gerne mögen
be terrified of	/bi 'terəfaɪd əv/	große Angst haben vor

ANIMALS

alligator (n)	/'æliɡətə/	Alligator
animal testing (n)	/'æniml ,testɪŋ/	Tierversuche
bat (n)	/'bæt/	Fledermaus
bear (n)	/'beə/	Bär
bull (n)	/'bʊl/	Stier
cage (n)	/'keɪdʒ/	Käfig
calf (n)	/'kɑ:f/	Kalb
camel (n)	/'kæml/	Kamel
cat (n)	/'kæt/	Katze
cheetah (n)	/'tʃi:tə/	Gepard
chicken (n)	/'tʃɪkɪn/	Küken; junges Huhn
cow (n)	/'kaʊ/	Kuh
cricket (n) (TS)	/'krɪkɪt/	Grille
crocodile (n)	/'krɒkədail/	Krokodil
deer (n)	/'diə/	Reh
dog (n)	/'dɒɡ/	Hund
dolphin (n)	/'dɒlfɪn/	Delfin
eagle (n)	/'i:ɡl/	Adler
elephant (n)	/'elɪfənt/	Elefant

TIERE

Richard **is interested in** wild birds.

Alicia likes most animals but she's particularly **keen on** horses.

"Are you afraid of frogs" "Afraid?" "I'm **terrified of** them."

An **alligator** is an animal with a long tail and sharp, pointed teeth that lives in water and on land.

Do you think that **animal testing** should be illegal?

A **bat** is an animal that flies at night.

A **bear** is a large animal such as a panda with thick fur.

A **bull** is an adult male cow.

Emma keeps the snake in a **cage**.

A **calf** is a young cow.

A **camel** is a large animal, used for carrying people, especially in the desert.

Cats and dogs are popular pets.

Cheetahs can run at 100 kilometres per hour.

A **chicken** is a young hen.

A **cow** is a popular farm animal used for its milk and meat.

Crickets are insects that move by jumping and make a noise.

A **crocodile** has a long body and sharp teeth, and lives in water.

A **deer** is a brown animal with long legs that is often very shy.

Cats and **dogs** are popular pets.

Dolphins live in water and are very intelligent animals.

An **eagle** is a large bird that kills other bird for food.

Elephants can smell water that is fifteen kilometres away.

endangered species (n)	/ɪnˌdeɪndʒəd ˈspiːʃiːz/	gefährdete Spezies
fluffy (adj)	/'flʌfi/	pflaumig;kuschelig
foal (n)	/fəʊl/	Fohlen
frog (n)	/frɒg/	Frosch
fur (n)	/fɜː/	Pelz
giraffe (n)	/dʒə'ra:f/	Giraffe
hairy (adj) (TS)	/'heəri/	haarig
hamster (n)	/'hæmstə/	Hamster
hen (n)	/hen/	Henne; Huhn
horse (n)	/hɔːs/	Pferd
iguana (n)	/'ɪgwɑ:nə/	Iguana
kitten (n)	/'kɪtn/	Kätzchen
lamb (n)	/'læm/	Lamm
lion (n)	/'laɪən/	Löwe
loveable (adj) (TS)	/'lʌvəbl/	liebenswert
mouse (pl mice) (n)	/'maʊs (pl maɪs) /	Maus (Mäuse)
mynah bird (n)	/'maɪnə ˌbɜːd/	Beo
paw (n)	/'pɔː/	Pfote; Pranke; Tatze
pet (n)	/'pet/	Haustier
pig (n)	/'pɪg/	Schwein
puppy (n)	/'pʌpi/	Welp; junger Hund
rabbit (n)	/'ræbɪt/	Kaninchen
rat (n)	/'ræt/	Ratte
reptile (n) (TS)	/'rep,tail/	Reptil

An **endangered species** is a type of animal that may soon no longer exist.

Animals that are **fluffy** are covered with a lot of fur and are nice and gentle.

A **foal** is a young horse.

Frogs are small animals with smooth green skin that live in water and on land.

Fur is the hair that covers some animals.

A **giraffe** is a very tall animal with a very long neck.

A spider has eight **hairy** legs.

Hamsters are popular pets for children.

A **hen** is a female chicken.

Can you ride a **horse**?

An **iguana** is a type of large lizard with points on its back.

A young cat is called a **kitten**.

A young sheep is called a **lamb**.

Gus likes **lions** because they're big and tough.

A **loveable** pet is one that is easy to love.

Mice are small furry animals with long tails that live in fields or that people sometimes keep as pets.

A **mynah bird** is a bird that can talk.

A **paw** is a dog's or cat's foot.

Pets are animals that people keep at home as companions.

A **pig** is a fat animal with pink skin that farmers keep for meat.

A **puppy** is a young dog.

Rabbits are furry and have long ears and some people keep them as pets.

A **rat** is an animal like a mouse with a long tail; a lot of people don't like them because they are dirty.

Crocodiles, alligators and iguanas are all **reptiles**.

shark (n)	/ʃɑ:k/	Hai(fisch)
sheep (n)	/ʃi:p/	Schaf
snake (n)	/sneɪk/	Schlange
tail (n)	/teɪl/	Schwanz
tortoise (n)	/ˈtɔ:təs/	Schildkröte
whale (n)	/weɪl/	Wal
wild bird/animal (n)	/ˌwaɪld ˈbɜ:d/ˈænɪml/	Wildvogel/Wildtier
zoo (n)	/zu:/	Zoo

INSECTS

ant (n)	/ænt/	Ameise
bee (n)	/bi:/	Biene
butterfly (n)	/ˈbʌtəflaɪ/	Schmetterling
cockroach (n)	/ˈkɒkrəʊtʃ/	Küchenschabe
fly (n)	/flaɪ/	Fliege
mosquito (n)	/ˈmɒsˈki:təʊ/	Moskito
spider (n)	/ˈspaɪdə/	Spinne
wasp (n)	/wɒsp/	Wespe

INSEKTEN

A **shark** is a very large fish with large teeth that can kill people.

A **sheep** is an animal with white fur that is made into wool.

Snakes are long thin animals that move along the ground and can kill people.

Cats usually have long **tails**.

Tortoises have shells on their back and move very slowly.

The blue **whale** is the largest animal that has ever lived.

Wild birds or **animals** live in natural conditions and are not kept by humans.

A **zoo** is a place where wild animals are kept in cages so that people can see them.

An **ant** is a small insect that lives in large groups and can carry fifty times its own weight.

A **bee** is a yellow and black insect that flies and makes honey.

A **butterfly** is an insect with colourful, often beautiful wings.

A **cockroach** is a large black insect that lives in places where food is kept.

A **fly** is a very common small insect with wings.

A **mosquito** is a small flying insect that bites the skin of people and animals to feed on their blood.

Spiders are insects with eight hairy legs that a lot of people are frightened of.

A **wasp** is a yellow and black insect that can sting you.

Unit 12 (p.104)

abroad (adv)	/ə'brɔ:d/	ins Ausland	Do you go abroad for your holidays?
adorable (adj)	/ə'dɔ:rəbl/	bezaubernd	That little girl is absolutely adorable !
ago (adv)	/ə'gəʊ/	vor	"How long ago was the Alhambra built?" "In the 13th or 14th century."
all over the world	/ɔ:l ˌəʊvə ðə 'wɜ:lɪd/	überall in der Welt	The interior of the hotel is designed by artists from all over the world .
anniversary (n)	/ˌænɪ'vɜ:s(ə)ri/	Jahrestag	The fifth anniversary of their relationship was on 1st July.
architect (n) (TS)	/ˈɑ:kɪtekt/	Architekt(in)	"Who was the architect of the Alhambra." "I don't know."
arrangement (n)	/ə'reɪndʒmənt/	Verabredung	The "two Lauras" have made arrangements to meet up.
attached (adj)	/ə'tætʃt/	als Anlage	Laura released a balloon with her name and address and a note attached .
awful (adj)	/ˈɔ:fl/	schrecklich	"His suit isn't very nice." "It's absolutely awful !"
balloon (n)	/bə'lʊ:n/	Luftballon	A balloon is a child's toy that floats in the air.
build (v)	/bɪld/	bauen	Every winter, work starts on building a new Ice Hotel.
building (n)	/ˈbɪldɪŋ/	Gebäude	Curro thinks that the Alhambra is the most incredible building he has ever seen.
celebrate (v)	/ˈseləbreɪt/	feiern	If you celebrate a birthday or anniversary, you have a party to show that it is special.
century (n)	/ˈsentʃəri/	Jahrhundert	The Alhambra was built in the 13th or 14th century .
connecting flight (n)	/kə'nektɪŋ ˈflaɪt/	Anschlussflug	They both stopped in Singapore to wait for connecting flights .
crazy (adj)	/ˈkreɪzi/	verrückt	Something that is crazy is slightly mad.
delicious (adj)	/dɪ'lɪʃəs/	lecker	"The food is tasty." "Yes, it's absolutely delicious !"
design (v)	/dɪ'zaɪn/	entwerfen	The interior of the hotel is designed by artists from all over the world.
disappear (v)	/ˌdɪsə'piə/	verschwinden	In spring, the Ice Hotel melts away and disappears .
enormous (adj) (TS)	/ɪ'nɔ:məs/	riesig	The Alhambra is very big, in fact it's an enormous building.
entirely (adv)	/ɪn'taɪəli/	ganz	The Ice Hotel in Sweden is made entirely of ice.

exhausted (adj)	/ɪgˈzɔːstɪd/	erschöpft
exist (v)	/ɪgˈzɪst/	existieren
expect (v)	/ɪkˈspekt/	erwarten
fame (n)	/feɪm/	Ruhm
golden wedding anniversary (n)	/ˌgəʊldən ˈwedɪŋ ˌæniːvɜːs(ə)ri/	goldene Hochzeit
guest (n)	/gest/	Gast
guinea pig (n)	/ˈɡɪni ˌpɪɡ/	Meerschweinchen
helium-filled (adj)	/ˈhiːliəm ˌfɪld/	mit Helium befüllt
hilarious (adj)	/hɪˈleəriəs/	urkomisch
ice cube (n)	/ˈaɪs ˌkjuːb/	Eiswürfel
In my opinion (TS)	/ɪn ˈmaɪ əˌpɪnjən/	meiner Meinung nach
including (prep)	/ɪnˈkluːdɪŋ/	einschließlich
incredible (adj)	/ɪnˈkredəbl/	unglaublich
inside (prep)	/ɪnˈsaɪd/	innerhalb
interior (n)	/ɪnˈtɪəriə/	Innenausstattung
journey (n)	/ˈdʒɜːni/	Reise
king (n) (TS)	/kɪŋ/	König
Labrador (n)	/ˈlæbrədɔː/	Labrador
location (n)	/ləʊˈkeɪʃn/	Standort
meet up (phr v)	/ˌmiːt ˈʌp/	sich treffen
melt (away) (v)	/melt (əweɪ)/	wegschmelzen
note (n)	/nəʊt/	Zettel; Notiz

“He looks tired, doesn’t he?” “He looks absolutely **exhausted**.”

A hotel made entirely of ice **exists** in Sweden.

“How many children will I have?” “More than you **expect**.”

Fame is the state or situation of being famous.

A **golden-wedding anniversary** is the day when a couple celebrates 50 years of marriage.

Guests at the hotel are given special arctic sleeping bags.

Both Lauras have a rabbit and a **guinea pig**.

A **helium-filled** balloon is a balloon filled with a gas that keeps it in the air.

Something that is **hilarious** is extremely funny.

You put **ice cubes** in drinks to make them cold.

In my opinion, the Alhambra is one of the seven wonders of the modern world.

All the furniture is made of ice, **including** the beds!

What’s the name of the most **incredible** building Curro has ever seen?

Inside the hotel, the temperature is always around -5°C.

The **interior** of the hotel is designed by artists from all over the world.

Amy didn’t know that Ian had just started his **journey** from Sydney to London.

The Alhambra Palace was built for the Moorish **kings**.

A **Labrador** is a type of large dog with short hair that is a popular pet.

The **location** of a building is the place or position where it is built.

If two people decide to **meet up**, they arrange to see each other.

In spring, the Ice Hotel **melts** away and disappears.

Laura released a balloon with her name and address and a **note** attached.

outside (adv)	/ˌaʊtˈsaɪd/	draußen	Outside , the temperature is -30°C.
overlook (v) (TS)	/ˌəʊvəˈlʊk/	überblicken; mit Blick auf	The Alhambra is built on a hill overlooking the city of Granada.
palace (n) (TS)	/ˈpæləs/	Palast	The Alhambra is a beautiful palace in the south of Spain.
for pleasure	/ˌfɔː ˈpleʒə/	aus Vergnügen	If you do something for pleasure , you do it because you like and enjoy it.
pretty (adj)	/ˈprɪti/	hübsch	“That dress is very pretty .” “Yes, it’s absolutely gorgeous.”
reindeer skin (n)	/ˈreɪndɪə ˌskɪn/	Renntierhaut	The beds in the Ice Hotel are covered with reindeer skins .
release (v)	/rɪˈliːs/	loslassen	If you release a balloon, you let it go into the air.
reply (n)	/rɪˈplɑɪ/	Antwort	The letter was a reply from another Laura Buxton.
ridiculous (adj)	/rɪˈdɪkjʊləs/	lächerlich	£7,500 for a dress? That’s absolutely ridiculous .
shore (n)	/ʃɔː/	Ufer	The hotel is situated on the shores of the Torne River.
be situated	/bi ˈsɪtʃueɪtɪd/	sich befinden	It’s situated on the shores of the Torne River.
sleeping bag (n)	/ˈsliːpɪŋ ˌbæg/	Schlafsack	Guests at the hotel are given special arctic sleeping bags .
spring (n)	/sprɪŋ/	Frühling	In spring , the Ice Hotel melts away.
strange (adj)	/streɪndʒ/	seltsam	Their daughter doesn’t look anything like them – that’s very strange .
stunning (adj)	/ˈstʌnɪŋ/	atemberaubend	Something that is stunning is very beautiful or spectacular.
style (n)	/stɑɪl/	Stil	The style of the Alhambra is Moorish, or Islamic.
sweet (adj)	/swiːt/	süß	“Look at that little girl – she’s very sweet .” “She’s absolutely adorable.”
tasty (adj)	/ˈteɪsti/	schmackhaft	Tasty food has a nice flavour.
temperature (n)	/ˈtemprɪtʃə/	Temperatur	Today will start off cold, with temperatures of -13°C.
unique (adj)	/juːˈniːk/	einmalig; einzigartig	A place that is unique is the only one of its type.
visitor (n)	/ˈvɪzɪtə/	Besucher(in)	The hotel is described by visitors as “absolutely stunning”.
Well, ... (interjection)	/wel/	Na ja ...	Can you imagine a hotel made entirely of ice? Well , it exists in Sweden, but only in winter.
well-known (adj)	/ˌwelˈnəʊn/	sehr bekannt	Someone or something that is well-known is famous.
wherever (adv) (TS)	/ˌwerˈevə/	wo auch immer	At the Alhambra, you can hear water running wherever you go .

winter (n) /'wɪntə/
 one of the wonders of ... (TS) /ɪwʌn əv ðə 'wʌndəz əv/
 write back (phr v) /,raɪt 'bæk/

Winter
 eines der Weltwunder
 zurückschreiben

Every **winter**, work starts on building a new Ice Hotel.
 Curro thinks the Alhambra is **one of the seven wonders** of the modern world.
 If you **write back** to someone, you reply to them.

COLLOCATIONS WITH DO, GET, GO, HAVE, MAKE, TAKE

do a course /ɪduː ə 'kɔːs/
 do some homework /ɪduː səm 'haʊswɜːk/
 do the housework /ɪduː ðə 'həʊsmwɜːk/
 do research /ɪduː rɪ'sɜːtʃ/'riːsɜːtʃ/
 do the shopping /ɪduː ðə 'ʃɒpɪŋ/
 get better /,get 'betə/
 get changed /,get 'tʃeɪndʒd/
 get dressed /,get 'drest/
 get lost /,get 'lɒst/
 get married /,get 'mæɪɪd/
 go for a drink /,gəʊ fər ə 'drɪŋk/
 go for a walk /,gəʊ fər ə 'wɔːk/
 go home /,gəʊ 'həʊm/
 go mad /,gəʊ 'mæd/
 go skiing /,gəʊ 'skiːɪŋ/
 have a go /,hæv ə 'gəʊ/
 have a good time /,hæv ə gʊd 'taɪm/
 have a laugh /,hæv ə 'lɑːf/
 have lunch /,hæv 'lʌntʃ/

KOLLOKATIONEN MIT DO, GET, GO, HAVE, MAKE, TAKE

an einem Kurs teilnehmen
 einige Hausaufgaben machen
 die Hausarbeit machen
 Forschung/Recherche betreiben
 einkaufen
 genesen; sich erholen
 sich umziehen
 sich anziehen
 sich verlieren
 heiraten
 einen trinken gehen
 spazieren gehen
 nach Hause gehen
 wahnsinnig werden
 Ski fahren
 versuchen; probieren
 eine schöne Zeit haben
 etwas zum Lachen haben
 zu Mittag essen

I'm **doing a** part-time English **course**.
 In the evening, we usually have to **do some homework**.
 "Do you enjoy **doing the housework**?" "No, I hate it."
 If you **do research**, you study something in detail.
 Mum has asked me to **do the shopping** this week.
 I've been ill but I'm **getting better** now.
 You should **get changed** before you go out.
 I had a shower, **got dressed** and had breakfast.
 It's easy to **get lost** when you're in a strange place.
 People often live together nowadays before they **get married**.
 Let's **go for a drink** after work.
 I try to **go for a walk** every day.
 What time do you **go home** from school?
 If they give us any more homework, I'll **go mad**!
 We **go skiing** every winter.
 Everybody should **have a go** at doing something dangerous once in their life.
 The holiday was very enjoyable – we **had a really good time**.
 If you can't **have a laugh** with your partner, you're in the wrong relationship.
 We usually **have lunch** at 13.00.

have a rest	/ˌhæv ə 'rest/	eine Pause machen; sich ausruhen	You've worked hard – it's time to have a rest .
make a decision	/ˌmeɪk ə dɪ'sɪʒn/	eine Entscheidung treffen	It's important to make a decision in the next few days.
make a living	/ˌmeɪk ə 'lɪvɪŋ/	seinen Lebensunterhalt verdienen	It can be hard to make a living as an actor.
make mistakes	/ˌmeɪk mɪ'steɪks/	Fehler machen	Everyone makes mistakes when they're learning a language.
make money	/ˌmeɪk 'mʌni/	Geld verdienen	Do you agree that the only reason to get a job is to make money ?
make a promise	/ˌmeɪk ə 'prɒmɪs/	etwas versprechen	You should never make a promise if you can't keep it.
take a bus	/ˌteɪk ə 'bʌs/	mit dem Bus fahren	"Do you walk to school?" "No, I take a bus ."
take an exam	/ˌteɪk ən ɪg'zæm/	eine Prüfung machen	I'm taking my English exam in summer.
take a photo	/ˌteɪk ə 'fəʊtəʊ/	ein Foto machen	The press shouldn't take photos of famous people without their permission.
take responsibility	/ˌteɪk rɪ'spɒnsə'bɪləti/	die Verantwortung übernehmen	You have to learn to take responsibility for your own life.
take risks	/ˌteɪk 'rɪks/	Risiken eingehen	If you don't take risks , you won't succeed in life.

WEATHER

breeze (n)	/bri:z/	Brise
breezy (adj)	/'bri:zi/	windig
Celsius (n)	/'selsiəs/	Celsius
cloud (n)	/klaʊd/	Wolke
cloudy (adj)	/'klaʊdi/	wolkig; bedeckt
cold (adj)	/kəʊld/	kalt
dark (adj)	/'dɑ:k/	dunkel
dry (adj)	/'draɪ/	trocken
dull (adj)	/'dʌl/	trüb
fine (adj)	/'faɪn/	schön
fog (n)	/'fɒg/	Nebel
foggy (adj)	/'fɒgi/	nebelig

DAS WETTER

A **breeze** is a light wind.
 It was quite **breezy** walking by the sea.
 The temperature is 20 degrees **Celsius**.
 Look at those **clouds** in the sky – I think it's going to rain.
 The weather tomorrow will be **cloudy** and dull.
 Today will start off **cold**, with temperatures of -13°C.
 The sky often becomes very **dark** before a storm.
 If the weather is **dry**, it doesn't rain.
 It was a **dull**, grey depressing day.
 People feel happier when the weather is **fine** and sunny.
 We couldn't see anything because of the **fog**.
 Driving when it's **foggy** can be dangerous.

freeze (v)	/fri:z/	frieren
freezing (adj)	/'fri:zɪŋ/	eiskalt
heat (n)	/hi:t/	Hitze
hot (adj)	/hɒt/	heiß
humid (adj)	/'hju:mɪd/	feucht
humidity (n)	/hju:'mɪdəti/	Luftfeuchtigkeit
ice (n)	/aɪs/	Eis
icy (adj)	/'aɪsi/	eisig
minus 13/30 degrees	/ˌmaɪnəs ˌθɜ:ti:n/ ˌθɜ:ti di'grɪ:z/	minus 13/30 Grad
mist (n)	/mɪst/	Nebel
misty (adj)	/'mɪsti/	nebelig
rain (n)	/reɪn/	Regen
rain (v)	/reɪn/	regnen
rainy (adj)	/'reɪni/	regnerisch
shower (n)	/'ʃaʊə/	Schauer
showery (adj)	/'ʃaʊəri/	regnerisch
snow (n)	/snəʊ/	Schnee
snow (v)	/snəʊ/	schneien
storm (n)	/stɔ:m/	Sturm
stormy (adj)	/'stɔ:mi/	stürmisch
sun (n)	/sʌn/	Sonne
sunny (adj)	/'sʌni/	sonnig
warm (adj)	/wɔ:m/	warm
wet (adj)	/wet/	nass
wind (n)	/wɪnd/	Wind
windy (adj)	/'wɪndi/	windig

If it **freezes**, water on the ground and on windows turns to ice.

Freezing weather is weather that is very cold.

Walking long distances in the **heat** can be tiring.

It can be very **hot** here in the summer.

Humid weather is hot and wet in a way that makes you feel uncomfortable.

British people are not used to high levels of **humidity**.

The Ice Hotel in Sweden is made entirely of **ice**.

Tomorrow will be cold and **icy**, with temperatures of -13°C.

Temperatures are expected to be **minus 30 degrees**.

A **mist** is a very light fog.

Tomorrow will be a typical **misty** autumn day.

If the weather is dry, there is no **rain**.

Look at those clouds in the sky – I think it's going to **rain**.

Rainy weather is wet and unpleasant.

A **shower** is a short period of rain.

When it is **showery** there are a lot of short periods of rain.

We had a lot of **snow** last winter.

It's very cold – I think it might **snow**.

When there is a **storm**, a lot of rain falls very quickly, often with strong winds.

Stormy weather can be dangerous for drivers.

Most people like the **sun**.

The weather today will be warm and **sunny**.

The weather today will be **warm** and sunny.

Rainy weather is **wet** and unpleasant.

Rain and strong **winds** make driving conditions difficult.

It was very **windy** walking by the sea.

Review D (p.112)

albatross (n)	/ˈælbəˌtrɒs/	Albatross	An albatross is a very large white ocean bird with long, narrow wings.
approximately (adv)	/əˈprɒksɪmətli/	ungefähr	Around 1.5 million wildebeest travel approximately 3,000 km around Tanzania and Kenya.
birthplace (n)	/ˈbɜːθpleɪs/	Geburtsort	Female green turtles return to their birthplace every 2 to 3 years to start a family.
come out (phr v) (TS)	/ˌkʌm ˈaʊt/	herauskommen	Suddenly the rain stopped and the sun came out .
cover (v)	/ˈkʌvə/	zudecken	Green turtles cover their eggs on the beach before returning to the water.
die (v)	/daɪ/	sterben	In spring Monarch butterflies travel back east, where they lay their eggs and die .
dish (n)	/dɪʃ/	Schüssel	Put the olive oil and garlic in the bottom of a dish .
fix (v)	/fiks/	reparieren	The car broke down and we had to wait three days for it to be fixed .
give birth	/ˌɡɪv ˈbɜːθ/	ihre Jungen zu bekommen	The humpback whales swim to warmer waters in winter to give birth .
green turtle (n)	/ˌɡriːn ˈtɜːtl/	grüne Wasserschildkröte	Female green turtles return to their birthplace every 2 to 3 years to start a family.
humpback whale (n)	/ˌhʌmpbæk ˈweɪl/	Buckelwal	Humpback whales are dark grey or black whales with large, round backs.
lay eggs	/ˌleɪ ˈegz/	Eier legen	In spring the butterflies travel back east where they lay their eggs and die.
long-distance (adj)	/ˌlɒŋˈdɪstəns/	Langstrecken-	Humpback whales are experienced long-distance travellers.
olive oil (n)	/ˈɒlɪv ˌɔɪl/	Olivenöl	Olive oil is a type of oil that is often used in cooking.
set off (phr v)	/ˌset ˈɒf/	losfahren	We set off early in the morning and made good progress.
slow down (phr v)	/ˌsləʊ ˈdaʊn/	langsamer fahren/ gehen	I should slow down . I'm always in a hurry.
turn back (phr v)	/ˌtɜːn ˈdaʊn/	umkehren	The engine problems continued so we decided to turn back .
wildebeest (n)	/ˈwɪldəˌbiːst/	Gnu	A wildebeest is an African wild animal with curved horns.

Grammar *Extra*

Unit 1 Fragen. Zusammenfassung der Zeitformen Fragen

Die normale Reihenfolge bei Fragen:

Fragewort	(Hilfs) verb	Subjekt	
—	Is	she	happy?
—	Have	they	left?
What	does	'niece'	mean?
Where	are	you	going?
When	did	he	graduate?

Yes/No Fragen und Kurzanworten

Bei Yes/No Fragen mit *be* setzen wir *am/are/is/was/were* vor das Subjekt.

'*Is she tired?*' '*Yes, she is.*' '*Were they late?*' '*No, they weren't.*'

Bei Yes/No Fragen im einfachen Präsens (*present simple*) und in der einfachen Vergangenheit (*past simple*) setzen wir *do/does/did* vor das Subjekt.

'*Do you live here?*' '*Yes, I do.*' '*Did Jim and his two sisters go to university?*' '*No, they didn't.*'

Bei Yes/No Fragen mit anderen Verben setzen wir das Hilfsverb vor das Subjekt.

'*Have you been to Oslo?*' '*Yes, I have.*' '*Can she drive?*' '*No, she can't.*'

Wh Fragen

Bei Fragen mit *What, Where, How many, etc.* ist die Reihenfolge die gleiche wie bei Yes/No Fragen. Ein Fragewort steht am Anfang der Frage.

Why is she tired? **Where** do you live? **How many** times have you been to Oslo?

Zusammenfassung der Zeitformen

Zeitform	Anwendung	Positiv	Negativ	Frage
Present simple	Facts/habits/routines	He works .	He doesn't work .	Does he work ?
Past simple	Completed action at a specific past time	She worked yesterday.	She didn't work yesterday.	Did she work yesterday?
Present continuous	Activities in progress now	They're working now.	They aren't working now.	Are they working now?
Future (be) going to	Future plans and intentions	We're going to work tomorrow.	We aren't going to work tomorrow.	Are we going to work tomorrow?
Present perfect	Completed action in 'time up to now'.	It's worked recently.	It hasn't worked recently.	Has it worked recently?

Unit 2 Substantive und Mengenangaben

Zählbare Substantive


Die meisten Substantive im Englischen sind zählbar. Sie haben eine Singular- und eine Pluralform.

Regelmäßige Formen


Singular	Plural	Schreibweise
a place	two places	Add s .
a church	three churches	Add es after <i>ch, sh, s, x</i> .
a city	ten cities	Add ies after a consonant + <i>y</i> .
a leaf	ten thousand leaves	Add ves after vowel + <i>v</i>

Unregelmäßige Formen

Singular	Plural
a person	two people
a child	two children
a man	two men
a woman	two women
a foot	two feet
a tooth	two teeth

 **a or an?** Bei Substantiven im Singular verwenden wir a vor einem Konsonanten: *a town, a university*.

Vor einem Vokal verwenden wir an: *an airport, an office*.

 **Pluralformen** Einige Substantive haben immer nur eine Plural- und keine Singularform. Daher können wir weder a/an noch eine Zahl davor setzen.

I have some pink jeans. (NICHT ~~I have a pink jeans.~~)

Einige der am häufigsten verwendeten Pluralformen: *clothes, glasses, jeans, knickers, pants, pyjamas, scissors, shorts, sunglasses, tights, trousers*.

Unzählbare Substantive

Einige Substantive im Englischen sind unzählbar. Sie haben nur eine Singularform. Auch hier können wir weder a/an noch eine Zahl davor setzen.

We had bad weather. (NOT We had a bad weather.)

Einige der am häufigsten verwendeten unzählbaren Substantiven: *advice, architecture, food, furniture, homework, information, knowledge, love, money, music, news, traffic, transport, weather, work*.

Mengenangaben

Hiermit können wir Mengen beschreiben ohne eine genauere Zahl anzugeben.

Bei zählbaren Substantiven: *(only) a few / (far) too many / How many ...?*

Only a few people saw what happened.

How many emails do you get every day?

Bei unzählbaren Substantiven: *(only) a little / (far) too much / How much ...?*

There's a little wine left but no beer.

How much homework do you get?

Bei zählbaren und unzählbaren Substantiven: *a lot of / lots of / not ... enough*

She has a lot of problems.

He didn't give me enough information.

too + much/many ((+ Substantiv) = zu viel oder mehr als notwendig

I have too much work and not enough time.

Unit 3 Vergangenheit (Einfache und Verlaufsformen)

(Past simple und Past continuous)

Teil 1: Einfache Vergangenheit (Past simple)

Positiv	Negativ	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.

SCHREIBWEISE: REGELMÄßIGE VERBEN

Nach den meisten Verben *ed/d* hinzufügen: work – **worked**, demonstrate – **demonstrated**

Nach Konsonanten+ *y* das *y* streichen und *ied* hinzufügen: study – **studied**, try – **tried**

Bei Verben, die mit einem Vokal + einem Konsonanten enden, einen Konsonanten + *ed* hinzufügen: stop – **stopped**, plan – **planned**

Die zehn am häufigsten verwendeten unregelmäßigen Verben:

- 1 say – said
- 2 get – got
- 3 go – went
- 4 know – knew
- 5 think – thought
- 6 see – saw
- 7 make – made
- 8 come – came
- 9 take – took
- 10 give – gave

S. vollständige Liste der unregelmäßigen Verben auf Seite 159.

Wir verwenden das *past simple* hauptsächlich, um über vergangene Ereignisse und bereits stattgefunde Situationen zu sprechen. Es kommt in Erzählungen und Geschichten oft vor.

⚠ Außer bei *be* gibt es für jedes Verb nur eine Form der einfachen Vergangenheit.

Positiv	Negativ	Frage	Kurzantwort Yes	Kurzantwort No
I/He/She/It was tired.	I/He/She/It wasn't (was not) tired.	Was I/he/she/it tired?	Yes, I/he/she/ it was.	No, I/he/she/ it wasn't.
You/We/They were tired.	You/We/They weren't (were not) tired.	Were you/we/ they tired?	Yes, you/we/ they were.	No, you/ we/they weren't.

Teil 2: Verlaufsform der Vergangenheit (Past continuous)

Positiv	Negativ	Frage	Kurzantwort Yes	Kurzantwort No
I/He/She/It was working.	I/He/She/It wasn't (was not) working.	Was I/he/she/it tired?	Yes, I/he/she/ it was.	No, I/he/she/ it wasn't.
You/We/They were working.	You/We/They weren't (were not) working.	Were you/we/ they tired?	Yes, you/we/ they were.	No, you/ we/they weren't.

Schreibweise: *ing* Formen

Bei Verben, die mit *e* enden, das *e* streichen und *ing* hinzufügen: have – **having**; make – **making**

Bei Verben, die mit einem Vokal und einem Konsonanten enden, einen Konsonanten und *ing* hinzufügen: run – **running**; stop – **stopping**

Wir verwenden die Verlaufsform der Vergangenheit (*past continuous*), um eine länger andauernde Handlung in der Vergangenheit zu beschreiben, die am Abflauen war, als andere Ereignisse stattfanden. Es bildet einen Kontrast zum *past simple*.

I saw her when I was driving home. They were playing tennis when it started raining.

Unit 4 Verbmuster

Einfaches Präsens und Verlaufsform des Präsens (Present simple and Present continuous)

Teil 1: Verbmuster– Verben mit zwei Objekten

Manche häufig verwendete Verben können zwei Objekte haben. Die Reihenfolge im Satz kann variieren - es gibt zwei Möglichkeiten - aber die Bedeutung bleibt gleich. Am häufigsten ist die Reihenfolge **Verb + Person + Gegenstand**, insbesondere bei Objektpronomen (*me, you, him, etc.*)

(Indirektes Objekt) (Direktes Objekt) Verb + Person + Gegenstand	=	(Indirektes Objekt) (Direktes Objekt) verb + Gegenstand + to/for + Person
I bought him a present.	=	I bought a present for him.
He lent her some money.	=	He lent some money to her.

Häufig verwendete Verben nach dem Muster **Verb + Gegenstand + to + personne** : *give, lend, offer, pass, read, send, show, teach, tell*

Häufig verwendete Verben nach dem Muster **Verb + Gegenstand + for + Person** : *buy, find, get, make*

⚠ Bei bestimmten Verben verwenden wir nicht die Reihenfolge **Verb + Person + Gegenstand**: z.B. *describe, explain, say or suggest*.

He explained the situation to me. (NICHT He explained me the situation.)

She said hello to us. (NICHT She said us hello.)

Teil 2: Einfaches Präsens (Present simple) und Verlaufsform des Präsens (present continuous)

Positiv	Negativ	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.

Schreibweise: 3. Person singular

Nach den meisten Verben s hinzufügen: : *live – lives, play – plays, work – works*

Nach *ch, sh, s, x* es hinzufügen: *watch – watches, finish – finishes*

Nach einem Konsonanten + y das y streichen und *ies* hinzufügen: *study – studies*

Unregelmäßige Formen: *do – does, go – goes, have – has*

Wir verwenden das *present simple*, um über Dinge zu sprechen, die:

- immer wahr sind. *He looks like his father. Ice forms at 0 degrees.*
- regelmäßig oder immer wieder geschehen. *He plays tennis on Friday. She never gets up before 9.00 a.m.*

Verlaufsform (Present continuous)

Positiv	Negativ	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.

Schreibweise: ing Formen

Bei Verben, die mit e enden, das e streichen und *ing* hinzufügen: have – **having**, make – **making**

Bei Verben, die mit einem Vokal und einem Konsonanten enden, einen Konsonanten und *ing* hinzufügen: run – **running**, stop – **stopping**

Wir verwenden die Verlaufsform (*present continuous*), um über Handlungen zu sprechen, die:

- gerade stattfinden, während wir sprechen. *'What are you doing?' 'I'm writing an email.'*
- im Allgemeinen in dem Zeitraum stattfinden, in dem wir unsere Aussage machen. *Cars are getting cheaper, but house prices are going up.*

Unit 5 Komparativ- und Superlativformen der Adjektive.

Verben mit Präpositionen

“Phrasal verbs”

Teil 1: Komparativ- und Superlativformen der Adjektive

	Adjektive	Komparativ	Superlativ
Kurze Adjektive: er/est hinzufügen			
Adjektive, die mit einem Konsonanten oder e enden	new nice	newer nicer	the newest the nicest
Adjektive, die mit einem einzelnen Vokal + einem einzelnen Konsonanten enden	fit	Fitter	the fittest
Adjektive, die mit y enden	healthy	Healthier	the healthiest
Unregelmäßige Adjektive	good bad far	better worse further	the best the worst the furthest
Lange Adjektive: more / the most hinzufügen	exciting	more exciting	the most exciting

Wir verwenden die Komparativform des Adjektivs, um Personen oder Gegenstände mit anderen Personen oder Gegenständen zu vergleichen.

*David Beckham is **older than** Thierry Henry*

Wir verwenden *a bit* oder *much*, um Vergleiche zu ergänzen.

*Wembley Stadium is **a bit bigger** than the Stade de France.*

*Cristiano Ronaldo is **much better-looking** than Wayne Rooney.*

Wir verwenden *not as* + Adjektiv + *as*, um negative Vergleiche zu bilden.

*Golf is **not as dangerous as** motor racing.*

Wir verwenden die Superlativform von Adjektiven, um Personen oder Gegenstände mit allen anderen Personen oder Gegenständen in ihrer Gruppe zu vergleichen.

*Mohamed Ali was **the greatest** sportsman of all time.*

*Football is **the most popular** sport in the world.*

Teil 2: Verben mit Präpositionen (Phrasal verbs)

Der Ausdruck 'phrasal verb' bezieht sich normalerweise auf alle Verb + Partikel Zusammensetzungen. Diese können in drei Gruppen oder Basistypen aufgeteilt werden.

1 Verb + Partikel/Präposition (INTRANSITIV)

Einige Zusammensetzungen sind intransitiv und haben kein direktes Objekt.

***Sit down** and enjoy it.*

*When are you going to **grow up**?*

2 Verb + Objekt + Partikel/Präposition (TRANSITIV – TRENNBAR)

Die Verben in dieser größten Gruppe der *phrasal verbs* sind transitiv. Wenn das direkte Objekt ein Substantiv ist, können wir es entweder vor oder nach dem Partikel/der Präposition setzen.

***Take off** your shoes. OR **Take** your shoes **off**.*

Wenn das direkte Objekt ein Pronomen ist, müssen wir es zwischen Verb und Partikel/Präposition setzen.

Switch it off, please. (NOT Switch off it.)

3 Verb + Partikel/Präposition + Objekt (TRANSITIV – NICHT TRENNBAR)

In Zusammensetzungen aus dieser Gruppe der *phrasal verbs*, setzen wir das direkte Objekt (Substantiv oder Pronomen) immer nach dem Partikel/der Präposition.

She looks after her grandmother.

I ran after the bus, but it didn't stop.

Unit 6 Erlaubnis und Verpflichtung (Präsens) (Permission and obligation (present)).

Das Perfekt/die vollendete Gegenwart (Present perfect simple)

Teil 1: *can* (Erlaubnis); *have to* (Verpflichtung)

Positiv	Negativ	Frage	Kurzantwort Yes	Kurzantwort No
I/You/He, etc. can work.	I/You/He etc. can't (cannot) work.	Can I/you/he, etc. work?	Yes, I/you/he, etc. can.	No, I/you/ he, etc. can't.

Wir können *can* und *can't* verwenden, um über Erlaubnis zu sprechen:

- *can* bedeutet, dass etwas erlaubt wird: es ist OK.
- *can't* bedeutet, dass etwas nicht erlaubt wird: es ist nicht OK.

In the UK, you can leave school when you are 16. You can't vote until you are 18.

Positiv	Negativ	Frage	Kurzantwort Yes	Kurzantwort No
I/You/We/ They have to work.	I/You/We/They don't have to worked.	Do I/you/we/they have to work?	Yes, I/you/we/ they do.	No, I/you/ we/they don't.
He/She/It has to work.	He/She/It doesn't have to work.	Does he/she/it have to work?	Yes, he/she/ it does.	No, he/she/ it doesn't.

Wir verwenden *have to / don't have to*, um über Notwendigkeit oder Verpflichtung zu sprechen:

- *have to* bedeutet, dass etwas notwendig ist oder zur Pflicht gehört.
- *don't have to* bedeutet, dass etwas nicht notwendig ist oder nicht zur Pflicht gehört.

In the UK, you have to drive on the left. You don't have to wear a helmet on a bicycle.

Teil 2: Das einfache Perfekt (Present perfect simple)

Positiv	Negativ	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.

S. Liste der Unregelmäßigen Verben auf Seite 159.

Wir verwenden das *present perfect*, um über Handlungen zu sprechen, die in der Vergangenheit stattgefunden haben bzw. in einem Zeitraum vollendet worden sind, der bis in die Gegenwart gedauert hat. Der Zeitpunkt ist uns dabei nicht wichtig.

Der Zeitraum Vergangenheit bis in die Gegenwart (jetzt)

Die Vergangenheit

Jetzt

← I've done a lot of silly things in my life. →

Häufig verwendete Ausdrücke, die den Zeitraum "bis jetzt" beschreiben: *today, this week, recently, never, over the years*. Mit diesen Zeitausdrücken verwenden wir normalerweise das *present perfect*.

My brother has never been to a pop concert.

I haven't seen any good films recently.

⚠ **been** *been* ist das Vergangenheitspartizip von *be*, aber wir können es auch als das Vergangenheitspartizip von *go* verwenden.

Vergleichen wir folgende Beispiele:

- *He's been to Rome.* = He went and came back.
- *He's gone to Rome.* = He went and is in Rome now.

'Vollendete' Zeit

Die Vergangenheit

Jetzt

I did a lot of silly things [↑] *when I was at university.*

Häufig verwendete Ausdrücke, um einen Zeitpunkt oder einen Zeitraum in der Vergangenheit zu beschreiben, die damals bereits zu Ende d.h. vollendet war: *yesterday, last month, when I was a student, in 1990, a few minutes ago*. Mit diesen Zeitausdrücken verwenden wir die einfache Vergangenheit (*past simple*).

She called you a few minutes ago. I didn't go to the mountains last summer.

Unit 7 Dynamisch oder statisch: unterschiedliche Bedeutungen von Verben

Formen der Zukunft (Futurformen) (Dynamic and stative meanings. Future forms)

Teil 1: Dynamische und statische Bedeutung

Dynamische Bedeutungen: 'Handlungen'

Die meisten Verben haben eine dynamische Bedeutung. Sie beschreiben Handlungen: etwas geschieht. Wir können sie in ihrer einfachen Form verwenden, um über Gewohnheiten oder Routinen zu sprechen, oder in ihrer Verlaufsform, um über Ereignisse oder Handlungen zu sprechen, die gerade stattfinden.

I recycle all paper, plastic and bottles. We're destroying the planet. The phone is ringing.

Statische Bedeutungen: 'Zustände'

Einige Verben, die Wissen, Emotionen oder Besitz beschreiben, haben eine statische Bedeutung. Sie beschreiben Zustände: Es geschieht nichts. Sie haben deshalb keine Verlaufsform.

I want a fairer system. I don't feel strongly about politics.

Häufig verwendete Verben mit einer statischen Bedeutung:

- Gefühle: *hate, like, love, prefer, want.*
- Gedanken: *believe, feel, know, think, understand.*
- Besitz: *belong, have, own.*
- Sinnen: *feel, hear, see, smell, sound, taste.*
- Aussehen: *appear, look (like), seem.*

⚠ Einige Verben können sowohl eine dynamische als auch eine statische Bedeutung haben.:

Rosie is having a great time at university. (*have* = dynamische Bedeutung)

Brian has a beautiful house. (*have* = statische Bedeutung)

Teil 2: Formen der Zukunft (Future forms): (be) going to und Present continuous

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

Wir können (be) going to verwenden, um über unsere Absichten für die Zukunft zu sprechen. Wir haben bereits eine Entscheidung getroffen und darüber sprechen wir



One of these days I'm going to get fit. He's going to tell me all about his holidays.

Wir können die Verlaufsform des Präsens (present continuous), um über Vereinbarungen für die Zukunft zu sprechen. Wir haben eine Vereinbarung getroffen und wir sprechen jetzt darüber.



Are you doing anything on Thursday? We're meeting the President this afternoon at 2.00 p.m.

Zur Bildung des present continuous siehe Seite 132.

Unit 8 Erlaubnis und Verpflichtung (Gegenwart und Vergangenheit) Permission and obligation (Present and past)

Rat geben

Teil 1: can/could (Erlaubnis); have to / had to (Verpflichtung)

Positiv	Negativ	Frage	Kurzantwort Yes	Kurzantwort No
I/You/He, etc. could work.	I/You/He, etc. couldn't (could not) work.	Could I/you/he, etc. work?	Yes, I/you/he, etc. could.	No, I/you/he, etc. couldn't.

Positiv	Negativ	Frage	Kurzantwort Yes	Kurzantwort No
I/You/He, etc. had to work.	I/You/He, etc. didn't have to work.	Did I/you/he, etc. have to work?	Yes, I/you/he, etc. did.	No, I/you/he, etc. didn't.

Erlaubnis: can/could; can't/couldn't			Verpflichtung: have to / had to; had to / didn't have to	
	Erlaubt	Nicht erlaubt	Notwendig	Nicht notwendig
Present	You can do it.	You can't do it.	You have to do it.	You don't have to do it.
Past	You could do it.	You couldn't do it.	You had to do it.	You didn't have to do it.

Wir können *can/could* verwenden, um über Erlaubnis zu sprechen. *could* ist die Vergangenheitsform von *can*.

When I was fourteen I could stay out as long as I wanted. Swiss women couldn't vote in elections until 1971.

Wir können *have to / had to* verwenden, um über Notwendigkeiten oder Verpflichtungen zu sprechen. *had to* ist die Vergangenheitsform von *have to*.

I had to wear a uniform at school. In the 1960s you didn't have to wear a helmet on a motorbike.

Part 2: *must* und *should* (Rat geben)

Positiv	Negativ	Frage	Kurzantwort Yes	Kurzantwort No
I/You/He, etc. must work.	I/You/He, etc. mustn't (must not) work.	Must I/you/he, etc. work?	Yes, I/you/he, etc. must.	No, I/you/ he, etc. mustn't.
I/You/He, etc. should work.	I/You/He, etc. shouldn't (should not) work.	Should I/you/he, etc. work?	Yes, I/you/he, etc. should.	No, I/you/ he, etc. shouldn't.

Wir können *must* und *should* verwenden, um jemandem einen Rat zu geben. *Must* ist stärker als *should*.

You must lose weight (oder Sie werden sterben)! You should lose weight (weil Sie sich dann besser fühlen).

Unit 9 *for* und *since*. Das Perfekt: einfache Form und Verlaufsform (Present perfect simple and continuous)

for und *since*

for + 'Zeitraum' und *since* + 'Zeitpunkt' bilden zwei Möglichkeiten, den gleichen Gedanken auszudrücken.

for + 'Zeitraum' und *since* + 'Zeitpunkt' bilden zwei Möglichkeiten, den gleichen Gedanken auszudrücken. Wir verwenden *for*, wenn wir die Zeitdauer angeben: *for a few days / for three years / for ages*. Wir verwenden *since*, wenn wir den Zeitpunkt (den Anfangspunkt) angeben: *since Monday / since I left school / since 1997*.

Das Perfekt: einfache und Verlaufsform

Positiv	Negativ	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.

S. auch die Liste Unregelmäßige Verben auf Seite 159.

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

Die Verlaufsform (*present perfect continuous*) verwenden wir normalerweise, um die Dauer einer fortlaufenden oder wiederholten Handlung zu beschreiben, die in der Vergangenheit angefangen hat und bis in die Gegenwart noch andauert.

We've been studying Greek for ten years.

She's been going to the same hairdresser since the 1990s.

⚠ Statische Bedeutungen: Bei Verben, die eine statische Bedeutung haben, können wir das *present perfect continuous* nicht verwenden. Wir verwenden die einfache Form stattdessen.

She's known Tom since they were at school. (NOT She's been knowing ...)
They've had the same computer since 2003. (NOT They've been having ...)

S. Liste der am häufigsten verwendeten Verben mit statischer Bedeutung auf Seite 138.

Übrigens: Wir können die einfache Form verwenden, um unveränderbare, permanente Situationen zu beschreiben.

Vergleiche: *I've been living here since the summer. I've lived here all my life.*

Unit 10 Zukunft mit *will* (Future).

Temporalsätze mit Futur (Future time clauses). *used to*

Teil 1: Zukunft mit *will* (future). Temporalsätze mit Futur (Future time clauses)

Positiv	Negativ	Frage	Kurzantwort Yes	Kurzantwort No
I/You/He, etc. 'll (will) work.	I/You/He, etc. won't (will not) work.	Will I/you/he, etc. work?	Yes, I/you/he, etc. will.	No, I/you/he, etc. won't.

will ist ein modales Hilfsverb. Wir können *will* verwenden, um über die Zukunft zu sprechen, wenn es im Augenblick keinen Plan, keine Absicht oder Vereinbarung gibt.

Zum Vergleich: *What are you doing / going to do this weekend?* (= Ich glaube, Sie haben Pläne, Absichten oder etwas vereinbart.)

What will you do this weekend? (= Ich glaube nicht, dass Sie es im Moment wissen.)

Temporalsätze mit Futur (Formen der Zukunft)

Wenn wir über zukünftige Dinge sprechen, verwenden wir eine

Zukunftsform des Verbs im Hauptsatz, aber eine Form des Präsens im Nebensatz nach *when, if, as soon as, before, after, etc.* Zwei verschiedene Satzbaumuster sind dabei möglich.

Konjunktion	Nebensatz	Hauptsatz
<i>When</i>	<i>he gets home</i>	<i>he's going to have a bath.</i>
<i>If</i>	<i>it rains tomorrow</i>	<i>we'll play at the weekend.</i>

OR

Hauptsatz	Konjunktion	Nebensatz
<i>He's going to have a bath</i>	<i>when</i>	<i>he gets home.</i>
<i>We'll play at the weekend</i>	<i>if</i>	<i>it rains tomorrow.</i>

Part 2: *used to*

Positiv	Negativ	Frage	Kurzantwort Yes	Kurzantwort No
I/You/He, etc. used to work.	I/You/He, etc. didn't use to work.	Did I/you/he, etc. use to work?	Yes, I/you/he, etc. did.	No, I/you/he, etc. didn't.

Wir können *used to* + Infinitiv verwenden, um über vergangene Gewohnheiten (wiederholte Handlungen in der Vergangenheit) oder vergangene Zustände zu sprechen. Damit beschreiben wir Dinge, die in der Vergangenheit stattgefunden haben, aber jetzt wahrscheinlich nicht mehr stattfinden.

I used to go to school by bus.

I didn't use to enjoy English lessons.

What sort of car did you use to have?

⚠ Es ist nicht möglich, *used to* + Infinitiv zu verwenden, um eine einzelne Handlung in der Vergangenheit zu beschreiben.

(NICHT *One weekend we used to go to Paris.*)

Unit 11 Bestimmende Relativsätze (Defining relative clauses). Konditionalsätze II (Unreal conditionals)

Teil 1: Bestimmende Relativsätze

Ein Relativsatz definiert oder identifiziert den Gegenstand oder die Person, der oder die im Hauptsatz erwähnt wurde. Er folgt unmittelbar nach der Person oder dem Gegenstand, die oder den er beschreibt. .

*A cheetah is an animal **that can run at 100 kilometres an hour**. The woman **who does my hair** is called Muriel.*

Das Relativpronomen (*that, which, who*) wird zum Subjekt des Verbs im Relativsatz. Wir verwenden *that* (oder *which*) für Gegenstände und *who* (oder *that*) für Personen.

Subjekt Verb
People **who** **come** from Manchester are called Mancunians.

Subjekt Verb
A butcher's is a shop **that** **sells** meat.

Teil 2: Konditionalsätze II (Unreal conditionals)

Wir können einen Konditionalsatz (Bedingungssatz) verwenden, um über eine gegenwärtige (oder zukünftige) Situation zu sprechen, die nicht wirklich oder unwahrscheinlich ist. Diese Sätze nennen wir normalerweise „unwirkliche Konditionalsätze“. Sie enthalten einen Hauptsatz und einen Nebensatz – den „if-clause“.

if-clause (Nebensatz)

Um zu zeigen, dass eine gegenwärtige (oder zukünftige) Situation imaginär ist, verwenden wir eine Vergangenheitsform des Verbs.

Wirkliche Situation		Imaginäre Situation
<i>I am not an animal.</i>	•	<i>If I was/were an animal, ...*</i>
<i>I live in an apartment</i>	•	<i>If I lived in an igloo, ...</i>

***Anmerkung:** *If I/he/she/it were* ist formeller als *If I/he/she/it was*. Wir verwenden immer *were* in der festen Redewendung *If I were you ...*

Hauptsatz

Normalerweise verwenden wir *would* + Infinitiv im Hauptsatz.

I/You/He, etc. 'd (would) work.	I/You/He, etc. wouldn't (would not) work.	Would I/you/he, etc. work?	Yes, I/you/he, etc. would.	No, I/you/ he, etc. wouldn't.
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if-Nebensatz	Hauptsatz
<i>If I had \$1million,</i> <i>If I could live anywhere</i>	<i>I'd travel round the world.</i> <i>I'd choose somewhere hot.</i>

Unit 12 Plusquamperfekt/Vorvergangenheit (Past perfect). Formen des Passivs (Passives)

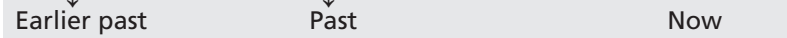
Teil 1: Vorvergangenheit (Past perfect)

Positiv	Negativ	Frage	Kurzantwort Yes	Kurzantwort No
I/You/He, etc. 'd (had) worked.	I/You/He, etc. hadn't (had not) worked.	Had I/you/he, etc. worked?	Yes, I/you/he, etc. had.	No, I/you/ he, etc. hadn't.

S. auch die Liste Unregelmäßige Verben auf Seite 159.

Wir verwenden die Vorvergangenheitsform des Verbs (*past perfect*), wenn wir über die Vergangenheit sprechen und auf eine noch frühere Zeit hinweisen möchten. Das *past perfect* zeigt uns deutlich, dass eine Handlung in der Vergangenheit früher als andere stattgefunden hat.

I'd had breakfast when I got to work this morning.



Teil 2: Formen des Passivs (Passives)

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

Aktiv

Passiv

Subjekt Verb Objekt
 Somebody built the first Ice Hotel
 in 1990.

Subjekt Verb
 The first Ice Hotel was built in 1990.

Wir können passive Verbformen verwenden, um Handlungen zu beschreiben, bei denen es unwichtig ist, wer sie ausgeführt hat oder wenn man den "Täter" nicht kennt.

My shoes were designed in Italy. All the furniture is made of ice.

Positiv	Negativ	Frage	Kurzantwort Yes	Kurzantwort No
They're made in China.	They aren't made in China.	Are they made in China?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.
It was built in 1963.	It wasn't built in 1963.	Was it built in 1963?	Yes, it was.	No, it wasn't.