

# Inside Out

Pre-intermediate  
Companion

German Edition

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Macmillan Education  
Between Towns Road, Oxford, OX4 3PP, UK  
A division of Macmillan Publishers Limited  
Companies and representatives throughout the world

ISBN 0 333 991532

Text, design and illustration © Macmillan Publishers Limited 2003

First published 2003

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Original design by Rani Rai-Quantrill. Additional design by Anne Sherlock.

Printed in Spain by Edelvives.

2006 2005 2004 2003

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

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## Welcome to the Inside Out Pre-intermediate Companion!

What information does the Inside Out Pre-intermediate Companion give you?

- a summary of key words and phrases from each unit of 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 Reference from Inside Out Pre-intermediate Student's Book

### Abbreviations used in the Companion

|       |                |         |              |        |             |        |                  |
|-------|----------------|---------|--------------|--------|-------------|--------|------------------|
| (art) | article        | (phr v) | phrasal verb | (m)    | masculine   | (Am E) | American English |
| (v)   | verb           | (pron)  | pronoun      | (pl n) | plural noun | (TS)   | Tapescript       |
| (v*)  | irregular verb | (prep)  | preposition  | (adv)  | adverb      |        |                  |
| (adj) | adjective      | (det)   | determiner   | (conj) | conjunction |        |                  |
| (n)   | noun           | (f)     | feminine     |        |             |        |                  |

# Unit 1

## Me/The Name Game (p. 4–5)

---

angry (adj) (TS)  
embarrassing (adj)  
famous (adj)  
fashionable (adj)  
favourite (adj)  
French (adj) (TS)  
glamorous (adj)  
important (adj)  
Japanese (adj) (TS)  
nice (adj) (TS)  
old (adj) (TS)  
only (adj) (TS)  
special (adj)  
unusual (adj)  
apparently (adv) (TS)  
extremely (adv)  
fortunately (adv)  
however (adv)  
personally (adv)  
typical (adj)  
band (n)  
best friend (n)  
choice (n)  
dad (n) (TS)  
decision (n)  
first name (n) (TS)  
hero (n)  
husband (n)  
Mum (n)  
sister (n)  
sister-in-law (n)  
son (n)  
surname (n) (TS)

böse  
peinlich  
berühmt  
modisch  
bevorzugt, hier: Lieblings-.....  
französisch  
reizvoll  
wichtig  
japanisch  
schön  
alt  
einzig  
besonder  
ungewöhnlich  
offensichtlich  
äußerst  
zum Glück  
wie dem auch sei  
persönlich  
typisch  
die Band  
liebste (r) freund(in)  
die Wahl  
Papa, Vati  
die Entscheidung  
der Vorname  
der Held  
der Ehemann  
Mama, Mutti  
die Schwester  
die Schwägerin  
der Sohn  
der Familienname

My sister calls me Susan when she's angry with me.  
David Bowie's son found his name very embarrassing.  
Elton John is a very famous person.  
It's fashionable to name your child after a famous place.  
We named our daughter after my favourite aunt.  
Susan's best friend is French.  
Marilyn Monroe is a more glamorous name than Norma Jean Baker.  
Names are very important.  
Susan's sister-in-law is Japanese.  
Suki is a really nice name – it means "loved one".  
My old friends call me "Maggsie".  
The only person who calls me Susan is my dad.  
Parents choose unusual names to show that their child is special.  
Children of famous people often have unusual names.  
Apparently Suki means "loved one" in Japanese.  
Names are extremely important.  
Fortunately she doesn't get angry with me very often.  
However, children don't always like their names.  
Personally, I don't like giving children the names of famous people.  
Charles looks very serious – just like a typical banker.  
Liam Gallagher sings with a band called Oasis.  
What does Susan's best friend call her?  
Children don't always like their parents' choice of name.  
Her dad calls her Susan.  
Choosing a name for your child is an important decision.  
What's your first name?  
John Lennon is Liam Gallagher's hero.  
Susan's husband calls her "Bunny".  
Only one person calls me "Mum" – that's my son.  
My sister calls me Susan when she's angry with me.  
Susan's sister-in-law is Japanese.  
Susan's son calls her "Mum".  
Her surname was "Maggs".

call/name sb after (phr v)  
be born (v)  
call (v)  
change (v)  
choose (v)  
discover (v)  
happen (v) (TS)  
hate (v) (TS)  
identify (v)  
identify oneself (v refl)  
imagine (v)  
invent (v)  
sound (v)  
do the opposite

feel good about  
have a baby  
of course (TS)

jemand benennen nach  
geboren werden  
nennen  
verändern  
wählen  
entdecken  
passieren  
hassen  
wiedererkennen  
sich ausweisen  
sich etwas vorstellen  
erfinden  
sich anhören  
entgegengesetzt handeln

zufrieden sein mit  
ein Kind bekommen  
natürlich

Chelsea Clinton was named after an area of London.  
Elton John was born Reginald Kenneth Dwight.  
People call her different names.  
Would you like to change your name?  
Some parents choose names that are fashionable.  
They were in New York when they discovered they were going to have a baby.  
She's sometimes angry with me but it doesn't happen very often.  
Do you hate your name?  
Your name is important – it's how people identify you.  
Your name is also how you identify yourself.  
Can you imagine being famous?  
Some parents invent names for their children.  
Reginald Dwight doesn't sound a very glamorous name!  
Some parents choose fashionable names; other parents do the opposite and choose unusual names.  
It's important to feel good about your name.  
Victoria Beckham was in New York when she discovered she was going to have a baby.  
There's only one person who calls me Mum, of course, and that's my son.

## I never forget a face (p. 6–7)

common (adj)  
fit (adj)  
friendly (adj)  
middle-aged (adj)  
retired (adj)  
rich (adj)  
shy (adj)  
stressed-out (adj)  
tired (adj)  
young (adj)  
about (adv)  
appearance (n)  
banker (n)  
face (n)  
waiter (n)  
look at (phr v)

gängig  
fit  
freundlich  
im mittleren Alter sein  
im Ruhestand sein  
reich  
schüchtern  
übermüdet  
müde  
jung  
ungefähr  
das Aussehen  
der Banker  
das Gesicht  
der Ober  
sich etwas ansehen

Connecting someone's name to a common word will help you remember it.  
Someone who is fit is healthy and does a lot of exercise.  
A friendly person likes meeting other people.  
A middle-aged person is between 40 and 60.  
Someone who is retired no longer works because they are too old.  
She has a lot of money – she's very rich.  
He finds it difficult to talk to other people because he's very shy.  
You need to rest — you look stressed-out.  
He's working too hard and looks really tired.  
Emily looks like a young student.  
"How old is Matteo?" "About 30."  
Look at Yasmeen's picture and describe her appearance.  
A banker works in a bank.  
Helen has a kind friendly face.  
Waiters work in restaurants and bars serving food and drink.  
Look at the face of the person you are speaking to.

look like (phr v)  
write down (phr v)  
check (v)  
connect (v)  
forget (v)  
introduce (v)  
look (v)  
meet (v)  
picture (v)  
remember (v)  
repeat (v)  
use (v)  
a few  
as soon as possible  
pay attention

aussehen wie  
aufschreiben  
nachprüfen  
etwas miteinander verbinden  
vergessen  
vorstellen  
aussehen  
treffen  
sich eine Vorstellung machen von  
sich merken  
wiederholen  
verwenden  
ein paar  
so schnell wie möglich  
aufpassen

Helen looks like a typical mum.  
Writing someone's name down will help you remember it.  
You should always check the spelling of a difficult name.  
Sometimes it's difficult to connect names and faces.  
I'm sorry, I've forgotten your name.  
Pay attention when you are introduced to someone.  
Jack looks quite old.  
Do you like meeting new people?  
Picture the person's face as you write their name down.  
How good are you at remembering people's names?  
Repeating someone's name will help you remember it.  
Use the person's name when you talk to them.  
A few minutes after you meet someone, repeat their name.  
Write the name down as soon as possible.  
Pay attention when you meet someone for the first time.

## Meet A.L.I.C.E. (p. 7)

---

award-winning (adj) (TS)  
clever (adj)  
funny (adj) (TS)  
generous (adj) (TS)  
kind (adj) (TS)  
married (adj)  
own (adj) (TS)  
clone (n)  
conversation (n)  
passion (n)  
prize (n) (TS)  
robot (n) (TS)  
grow up (phr v)  
chat (v) (TS)  
create (v)  
download (v)  
mean (v)  
spend (v) (TS)  
win (v) (TS)

prämiieren  
clever  
lustig  
großzügig  
freundlich  
verheiratet sein  
eigen  
der Klon  
das Gespräch  
die Leidenschaft  
der Preis  
der Roboter  
aufwachsen  
chatten  
kreieren  
downloaden  
bedeuten  
verbringen  
gewinnen

A.L.I.C.E. is an award-winning robot – she's won a lot of prizes.  
Clever means the same as intelligent.  
A.L.I.C.E. is funny – she makes people laugh.  
Someone who is generous gives people money and presents.  
Someone who is kind is nice to other people.  
Are you married?  
Some men prefer A.L.I.C.E. to their own girlfriends!  
A clone is an exact copy of a person or thing.  
Listen carefully to the conversation.  
I love my work – it's my passion!  
Dr Wallace won a lot of prizes for creating A.L.I.C.E.  
A.L.I.C.E. is a type of robot.  
Where did you grow up?  
You can chat with A.L.I.C.E. online.  
A.L.I.C.E. was created by Dr Richard S. Wallace.  
You can download A.L.I.C.E. from the web.  
What does A.L.I.C.E. mean?  
Some people spend four and a half hours a day chatting with A.L.I.C.E.  
A.L.I.C.E. has won many prizes.

## Close up (p. 8)

---

hungry (adj)  
death (n)  
believe (v)  
earn (v)  
leave (v)  
play (v)  
smoke (v)  
steal (v)  
weigh (v)

hungrig  
der Tod  
glauben  
verdienen  
verlassen  
spielen  
rauchen  
stehlen  
wiegen

I'm really hungry. Can I have a sandwich?  
Do you believe in life after death?  
Do you believe in God?  
She has a good job and earns a lot of money.  
I leave school next year.  
Do you play any musical instruments?  
Smoking cigarettes is bad for you.  
Someone has stolen my mobile phone.  
I weigh 55 kg.

## Stand by Me (p. 9)

---

dark (adj) (TS)  
great (adj) (TS)  
late (adj) (TS)  
same (adj) (TS)  
always (adv) (TS)  
never (adv) (TS)  
recently (adv) (TS)  
because (conj) (TS)  
city (n) (TS)  
clubbing (n) (TS)  
listener (n) (TS)  
mate (n) (TS)  
stuff (n) (TS)  
during (prep) (TS)  
arrange (v) (TS)  
call (v) (TS)  
enjoy (v) (TS)  
know (v) (TS)  
need (v) (TS)  
feel down (TS)  
have a good laugh (TS)

dunkel  
großartig  
zu spät  
derselbe, dieselbe, dasselbe  
immer  
nie  
neulich  
weil  
die Stadt  
ausgehen  
der Zuhörer, die Zuhörerin  
der Kamerad  
die Sachen  
während  
verabreden  
anrufen  
genießen  
kennen  
ein Bedürfnis haben  
niedergedrückt sein  
ausgelassen lachen

It was nearly dark when he arrived!  
Dave's a great friend.  
He's not perfect — he's always late!  
Dave and Tom went to the same school.  
Why are you always late?  
He never says sorry.  
Tom's recently had girlfriend problems.  
We met because our parents were friends.  
London is the capital city of England.  
We often go clubbing at weekends.  
When Tom has problems Dave is a really good listener.  
"Mate" is an informal word meaning "friend".  
We talk about football, girls – the usual stuff.  
They only see each other during the holidays.  
They arranged to meet at four o'clock.  
Call me if you need to talk.  
Friends usually enjoy doing the same things.  
They're best friends and know each other very well.  
Call me if you need to talk.  
A friend is someone you can talk to when you're feeling down.  
We enjoy having a good laugh together.

# Unit 2

## Place (p. 9–10)

amazing (adj) (TS)  
boring (adj)  
cheap (adj) (TS)  
clean (adj)  
crowded (adj)  
dirty (adj)  
dull (adj)  
exciting (adj)  
horrible (adj) (TS)  
humid (adj)  
lovely (adj)  
lucky (adj) (TS)  
high (adj) (TS)  
noisy (adj)  
polluted (adj)  
pretty (adj) (TS)  
quiet (adj) (TS)  
reserved (adj) (TS)  
special (adj) (TS)  
spectacular (adj) (TS)  
wonderful (adj) (TS)  
everywhere (adv) (TS)  
beach (n) (TS)  
bridge (n)  
canal (n)  
castle (n)  
church (n)  
fountain (n)  
high-rise building (n)  
hill (n)  
mixture (n)  
nightlife (n)  
river (n)  
sea (n)

erstaunlich  
langweilig  
billig  
sauber  
überfüllt  
schmutzig  
öde, langweilig  
aufregend  
grässlich  
feucht  
liebenswert  
glücklich  
hoch  
lärmend  
verschmutzt  
hübsch  
ruhig  
zurückhaltend  
speziell, besonders  
spektakulär  
prächtig  
überall  
der Strand  
die Brücke  
der Kanal  
das Schloss  
die Kirche  
der Springbrunnen  
der Wolkenkratzer  
der Hügel  
die Mischung  
das Nachtleben  
der Fluss  
das Meer

The view over the city is amazing.  
Life in a small village can be boring.  
Because of the university there are a lot of cheap restaurants.  
The air is lovely and clean.  
The city centre is noisy and crowded.  
The canals in Venice are very dirty.  
It's dull here – there's nothing to do.  
Rio de Janeiro is a big exciting city.  
"Do you like living here?" "No, it's horrible!"  
In the summer it's hot and humid.  
The people here are lovely – really nice and friendly.  
I feel lucky to live here – it's so exciting.  
The highest mountain in Rio is called Corcovado.  
Cities are often noisy and crowded.  
The canals are dirty and polluted.  
"What's your village like?" "It's very pretty."  
The village is too quiet.  
Some people are reserved but in general they're friendly.  
Venice is a special place – very romantic.  
The view from the top of the mountain is spectacular.  
I love Heidelberg – it's wonderful.  
There are too many tourists everywhere.  
Copacabana Beach is in Rio de Janeiro.  
There's a big bridge over the river.  
Venice is famous for its canals.  
The castle is Heidelberg's most famous monument.  
The church of San Marco is in Venice.  
There's a large fountain in the middle of the square.  
There are lots of high-rise buildings in New York.  
On top of the hill is a castle.  
The city is a mixture of old and new.  
Because of all the students there's a great nightlife.  
You can cross the river using the bridge.  
Do you like swimming in the sea?



shop (n)  
side (n) (TS)  
square (n)  
statue (n)  
summer (n) (TS)  
view (n) (TS)  
weather (n)  
look down (phr v) (TS)  
a bit (TS)  
leave sb in peace (TS)  
nowhere else (TS)  
plenty of  
be related to (TS)

das Geschäft  
die Seite  
der Platz  
die Statue  
der Sommer  
die Aussicht  
das Wetter  
herunterschauen  
ein bisschen  
jemanden in Ruhe lassen  
nirgendwo  
genügend  
verwandt sein mit

The shops are very expensive.  
On one side of the city are the beaches; on the other side are the mountains.  
The square of San Marco is very beautiful.  
On top of the mountain is the statue of Christ.  
I don't like Rio in the summer – it's too hot.  
The view from the top of the mountain is spectacular.  
"What's the weather like?" "It's hot and humid."  
The statue of Christ looks down over Rio.  
Some people are a bit reserved.  
I wish the tourists would leave us in peace!  
There's nowhere else in the world like Venice.  
There are plenty of cheap bars and cafés.  
I must be related to about fifty per cent of the village!

## First impressions (p. 12)

awful (adj)  
disgusting (adj)  
empty (adj)  
miserable (adj)  
terrible (adj)  
ugly (adj)  
unattractive (adj)  
useless (adj)  
worst (adj)  
since (conj)  
office block (n)  
public transport (n)  
rain (n)  
explain (v)  
rain (v)  
first impression  
in fact

scheußlich  
widerlich  
leer  
elend  
schrecklich  
hässlich  
unattraktiv  
wertlos  
schlechtest  
seit  
das Bürogebäude  
das öffentliche Verkehrsmittel  
der Regen  
auf etwas deuten  
regnen  
der erste Eindruck  
faktisch

The weather here is awful – it never stops raining!  
I can't eat the food – it's disgusting!  
There's no one on the streets – they're empty.  
People look miserable because of the awful weather.  
The food and the weather are terrible.  
I hate the ugly high-rise buildings!  
The buildings are modern and unattractive.  
Public transport is useless – the buses stop at ten o'clock at night.  
The weather is bad but the worst thing is the food.  
It hasn't stopped raining since I arrived.  
There are lots of high-rise office blocks in the city centre.  
Buses and trains are forms of public transport.  
We have had seven days of rain.  
Perhaps the weather explains why people look so miserable.  
It never stops raining!  
What is your first impression of the city?  
My first impressions are not good, in fact they're awful.

## Dream Holiday (p. 13)

|                        |   |   |
|------------------------|---|---|
| archeological (adj)    | archäologisch                                   | Visit the many archeological sites in the area.                       |
| clear (adj)            | klar  | We enjoyed swimming in the clear blue sea.                            |
| fabulous (adj)         | legendär  | Choose a holiday in one of these fabulous destinations!               |
| tiny (adj)             | sehr klein                                      | The village is tiny – only 50 people live there!                      |
| welcoming (adj)        | gastfreundlich                                  | The people are friendly and welcoming.                                |
| wild (adj)             | wild  | Enjoy the wild nightlife in Cuba!                                     |
| coast (n)              | die Küste                                       | We went sailing and swimming on the coast.                            |
| competition (n)        | der Wettbewerb                                  | The winner of the competition can choose a dream holiday.             |
| currency (n)           | die Währung                                     | The currency in many European countries is the Euro.                  |
| destination (n)        | das Ziel  | What's your favourite holiday destination?                            |
| heaven (n)             | der Himmel                                      | New York is a shopping heaven.  |
| island (n)             | die Insel                                       | Kyushu is a Japanese island.  |
| sands (n)              | der Sandstrand                                  | We sunbathed on the golden sands.                                     |
| site (n)               | die Stätte                                      | Do you enjoy visiting archaeological sites?                           |
| winner (n)             | der Gewinner                                    | The winner of the competition chooses a dream holiday.                |
| feel like a new person | sich neugeboren fühlen                          | You'll feel like a new person after a holiday.                        |
| have a good time       | sich amüsieren                                  | Cuban people know how to have a good time.                            |
| in the heart of        | im Inneren von                                  | The Atlas Mountains are located in the heart of Morocco.              |
| be located             | sich befinden                                   | Karagaac is located on the coast of south-west Turkey.                |
| shop till you drop     | einen Einkaufsbummel bis zur Erschöpfung machen | There are so many big stores in New York, you can shop till you drop! |

## Everything's wrong here! (p. 14)

|                           |  |   |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| full (adj)                | voll   | At 1 am the restaurant was still half-full!                                 |
| strong (adj)              | stark  | They drink a lot of strong coffee.  |
| dance floor (n)           | der Tanzboden                                  | The dance floor was crowded.  |
| sleep (n)                 | der Schlaf                                     | I'm tired – I've not had enough sleep.                                      |
| go out (phr v)            | ausgehen                                       | We went out to dinner at 11.30 pm.  |
| get (v)                   | kriegen  | You look tired – you need to get some sleep.                                |
| phone (v)                 | anrufen  | How many friends do you phone every day?                                    |
| spend (v)                 | ausgeben                                       | I spend a lot of money on clothes.  |
| enjoy oneself (v refl)    | sich vergnügen                                 | We really enjoyed ourselves on holiday.                                     |
| do everything wrong       | alles falsch machen                            | People do everything wrong here but they still enjoy themselves!            |
| far too much/far too many | viel zu viel, viel zu oft                      | They drink far too much wine./They smoke far too many cigarettes.           |
| have trouble doing sth    | sich anstrengen müssen, etwas regeln zu können | There were so many people in the restaurant we had trouble getting a table! |

# Unit 3

## What went wrong (p. 16–17)

stormy (adj)

affair (n)

career (n)

date (n)

relationship (n)

rumour (n)

chat sb up (phr v)

go out (together) (phr v)

move in (phr v)

ring up (phr v)

split up (phr v)

fancy (v)

pursue (v)

refuse (v)

fall in love

get married

go wrong

have a row

be in love

stürmisch

das Verhältnis

die Karriere

das Rendezvous

die Beziehung

das Gerücht

sich an jemanden heranmachen

ein festes Verhältnis haben

ziehen zu

anrufen

sich trennen

gefallen

nachstreben

weigern

sich verlieben

heiraten

schief laufen

streiten

verliebt sein

A stormy relationship is one in which the couple argue a lot.

They both had affairs with other people.

Which is more important – a career or a marriage?

He asked her out on their first date.

How long did their relationship last?

There were rumours in the newspapers that he was having an affair.

Ross liked Jane and decided to chat her up.

They went out together for two years before getting married.

We finally decided to move in together.

She wanted to talk to him and rang him up.

Nicole Kidman and Tom Cruise split up after 10 years of marriage.

If you fancy someone, you like them a lot and want to go out with them.

Do you think both partners in a marriage can pursue a career?

She wanted to have children but he refused.

How old were you when you first fell in love?

Bruce Willis and Demi Moore got married in 1987.

A lot of things can go wrong in a relationship.

We often have rows about money.

If you're in love, an age difference shouldn't be a problem.

## Let's get personal (p. 18–19)

ready (adj) (TS)

separate (adj) (TS)

definitely (adv) (TS)

exactly (adv) (TS)

host (n)

lunchtime (n) (TS)

nurse (n)

operation (n)

perfume (n) (TS)

point (n)

pyjama (n)

find out (phr v) (TS)

fertig

getrennt

sicher

genau

der Gastgeber

die Mittagszeit

die Krankenschwester

die Operation

das Parfüm

der Punkt

der Schlafanzug

etwas herausfinden

Are you ready to answer the questions?

Rosie and David are in separate studios – they can't hear each other.

I think it was raining, yes, it was definitely raining.

We met exactly three years, four and a half months ago.

The host of a show is the person who asks the questions.

Lunchtime is between 12.00 and 14.00 when people have lunch.

A nurse works in a hospital looking after people who are ill.

David was having an operation in hospital.

Rosie was wearing lovely perfume.

Rosie and David get one point each time they give the same answer.

Was David wearing green or blue pyjamas?

We want to find out how much you remember about the first time you met.

hear (v)  
shine (v)  
shout (v) (TS)  
work (v) (TS)  
be sick  
It's your turn (TS)

hören  
scheinen  
schreien  
arbeiten  
sich erbrechen  
Du bist dran

Rosie can't hear David and David can't hear Rosie.  
The sun is shining.  
David shouted, "Nurse, I'm going to be sick!"  
Do you remember the way the game works?  
I feel terrible – I think I'm going to be sick.  
Now, David, it's your turn to answer the questions.

## Close up (p. 19)

stay up (phr v)  
buy (v)  
hurry (v)  
receive (v)  
fall asleep

aufbleiben  
kaufen  
sich beeilen  
erhalten  
einschlafen

We stayed up until midnight.  
I bought a computer game last week.  
They hurried home.  
I received a letter from her this morning.  
The children fell asleep in the car.

## Great love affairs (p. 20)

divorced (adj)  
heartbroken (adj)  
apart (adv)  
until (conj)  
building (n)  
century (n)  
construction (n)  
crypt (n)  
funeral (n)  
government (n)  
accept (v)  
blame (v)  
build (v)  
bury (v)  
die (v)  
last (v)  
organise (v)  
send (v)  
by one's side  
get tired of

geschieden  
tiefbetrübt  
getrennt  
bis  
das Gebäude  
das Jahrhundert  
der Bau  
die Gruft  
die Beerdigung  
die Regierung  
genehmigen  
die Schuld schieben auf  
bauen  
begraben  
sterben  
dauern  
organisieren  
senden  
an jemandes Seite stehen  
leid sein

Mrs Wallis Simpson was divorced and could not become Queen of England.  
Emperor Shah Jahan was heartbroken when his wife died.  
In thirty years of marriage they only spent one night apart.  
He continued to love Marilyn until he died.  
The Taj Mahal is a very romantic building.  
We are now living in the 21st century.  
Construction of the Taj Mahal took twenty two years.  
A crypt is a place in a church where someone is buried.  
DiMaggio organised Marilyn Monroe's funeral.  
The British government refused to accept Wallis Simpson as Queen of England.  
The British government would not accept a divorcee as queen.  
Many people blamed Linda when Paul McCartney left the Beatles.  
How long did it take to build the Taj Mahal?  
Emperor Shah Jahan was buried with his wife.  
Linda McCartney died of cancer in 1998.  
Their marriage lasted 30 years.  
DiMaggio organised her funeral.  
He sent red roses three times a week.  
McCartney was by her side when she died.  
Camilla got tired of waiting for Charles.

the love of one's life  
in memory of  
be there for sb

die Liebe seines Lebens  
zum Gedenken an  
für jemanden da sein

Linda was the love of Paul's life.  
The Taj Mahal was built in memory of the Emperor's wife.  
He promised he would always be there for her.

## Suspicious Minds (p. 21)

jealous (adj)  
suspicious (adj)  
dream (n)  
tear (n)  
trap (n)  
drop by (phr v)  
go on (phr v)  
walk out (phr v)  
lie (v)

eifersüchtig  
misstrauisch  
der Traum  
die Träne  
die Falle  
vorbeikommen  
weitermachen  
weggehen  
lügen

My girlfriend gets jealous if she sees me talking to other women.  
If you are suspicious of someone you do not trust them.  
I had a strange dream last night.  
There were tears in her eyes as she said goodbye.  
A trap is a difficult situation that you cannot escape from.  
Why don't you drop by for a drink after work?  
We can't go on like this – we have to trust each other.  
After 10 years of marriage she decided to walk out.  
Someone who lies does not tell the truth.

## Unit 4

### Fit (p. 22)

athlete (n)  
athletics (n)  
court (n)  
motor racing (n)  
pitch (n)  
player (n)  
race track (n)  
racing driver (n)  
swimming pool (n)  
track (n)

der Athlet  
die Leichtathletik  
der Tennisplatz  
das Autorennen  
das Spielfeld  
der Spieler  
die Piste  
der Rennfahrer  
das Schwimmbad  
die Aschenbahn

An athlete is someone who is good at sports, especially running.  
Athletics are sports such as running and jumping.  
The court is the area where you play tennis.  
Is Formula 1 motor racing popular in your country?  
The pitch is the area where two teams play football.  
Football and tennis players earn a lot of money.  
Have you ever visited the race track at Monte Carlo?  
Ayrton Senna was a famous racing driver who was killed in 1994.  
Does your school have a swimming pool?  
A group of athletes was running round the track.

### Listening (p. 23)

attractive (adj) (TS)  
good-looking (adj)  
massive (adj) (TS)

attraktiv  
hübsch  
eindrucksvoll

We need an attractive sports personality to advertise our product.  
Good-looking sports players earn a lot of money advertising products.  
I'm surprised you haven't heard of Shaquille O'Neal – he's massive!

mega-rich (adj) (TS)  
 mega-talented (adj) (TS)  
 massively (adv) (TS)  
 champion (n) (TS)  
 gold medal (n) (TS)  
 short list (n) (TS)  
 come on (phr v) (TS)  
 go ahead (phr v) (TS)  
 care (v) (TS)  
 disagree (v) (TS)  
 first of all (TS)  
 I get it (TS)  
 It doesn't matter (TS)  
 Let's go for it (TS)  
 No question (TS)

superreich  
 sehr talentiert  
 ungeheuer  
 der Meister  
 die Goldmedaille  
 die Auswahlliste  
 Mach' mal voran  
 Mach' nur zu  
 etwas ausmachen  
 uneinig  
 zuerst  
 ich verstehe  
 das macht nicht  
 Auf geht's  
 zweifellos

The Williams sisters are mega-rich.  
 Inge de Bruijn has won several gold medals and is mega-talented.  
 You must have heard of Michael Schumacher – he's massively famous!  
 Cathy Freeman is the Olympic 400 metre champion.  
 Inge de Bruijn has won several gold medals at the Olympics.  
 We now have six people on our short list.  
 Come on. We have to decide.  
 Go ahead. Tell me their names.  
 I don't care how good he is. He must be good-looking.  
 "I think Raúl is the sexiest." "No, I disagree, I think Cathy Freeman is sexier than all of them."  
 "Who's on the list?" "Well, first of all, we have Raúl."  
 OK, I get it, you want a woman, not a man.  
 "Schumacher is very successful." "It doesn't matter. I want someone attractive."  
 "Is that your final decision?" "Yes, let's go for it."  
 "Who's the sexiest, Raúl or Cathy Freeman?" "Oh, Raúl. No question."

## The schwa (p. 24)

cool (adj)  
 free (adj)  
 light (adj)  
 pretty (adj)  
 bat (n)  
 cucumber (n)  
 feather (n)  
 picture (n)

ruhig, gelassen  
 frei  
 leicht  
 nett  
 die Fledermaus  
 die Salatgurke  
 die Feder  
 das Bild

She's always cool – even in difficult situations.  
 Someone who is free can do what they want or go where they want.  
 It only weighs 3 kg – it's very light.  
 A lot of boys like her – she's a very pretty girl.  
 A bat is a small animal, like a bird, that flies around at night.  
 A cucumber is a long green vegetable that you eat in salads.  
 All birds have feathers.  
 Pictures were hanging on the walls.

## Fitness test/Sport (p. 24–25)

average (adj)  
 enjoyable (adj)  
 healthy (adj)  
 sweaty (adj)  
 once (adv)  
 activity (n)  
 ball game (n)  
 housework (n)

durchschnittlich  
 angenehm  
 gesund  
 verschwitzt  
 einmal  
 die Aktivität  
 das Ballspiel  
 der Haushalt

How much exercise does the average person do?  
 Life's more enjoyable when you're healthy.  
 If you stopped smoking you'd be more healthy.  
 Exercise can make you hot and sweaty.  
 I go swimming once a week.  
 Jogging, swimming and tennis are all sports activities.  
 Football, basketball and tennis are all ball games.  
 I hate doing housework.

liar (n)  
climb (v)  
cycle (v)  
lie (v)  
practise (v)  
at least  
do exercise  
do sport  
go hiking  
go for a run  
go sightseeing  
in danger  
less than  
more than

der Lügner  
klettern  
radfahren  
liegen  
üben  
mindestens  
sich körperlich bewegen  
Sport treiben  
wandern  
eine Strecke rennen  
Besichtigungen machen  
in Gefahr  
weniger als  
mehr als

A liar is someone who says something that is not true.  
Do you have difficulty climbing stairs?  
I often cycle to school.  
We spent a lot of time lying on the beach.  
If you want to be a better player you'll have to practise a lot.  
I try to do at least 20 minutes exercise every day.  
It's important to do some exercise.  
Doing sport is good for you.  
They've gone hiking in the mountains.  
He sometimes goes for a run at lunchtime.  
We went sightseeing when we were in Paris.  
If you don't do enough exercise you could be in danger.  
John's very fit – it takes him less than 10 minutes to walk a kilometre.  
Don't lie in the sun for more than 20 minutes.

## Numbers (p. 25)

official (adj)  
actually (adv) (TS)  
distance (n)  
percentage (n)  
population (n)  
score (n)  
serve (n)  
beat (v)  
record (v) (TS)  
trust (v)  
have a sweet tooth (TS)  
a total of (TS)

offiziell  
momentan  
der Abstand  
der Prozentsatz  
die Bevölkerung  
das Ergebnis  
der Aufschlag  
schlagen  
aufzeichnen  
vertrauen  
ein Süßmaul sein  
insgesamt

The official distance for a marathon is 42.195 km.  
Actually, it's the fastest serve in women's tennis.  
What's the distance from your home to school?  
What percentage of the population owns a mobile phone?  
What's the population of Switzerland?  
The final score was: Denmark 2 France 0.  
Venus Williams has the fastest serve in women's tennis.  
France beat Brazil 3-0.  
Her service was recorded at 205 km/h.  
Only a small percentage of people trust the government.  
She has a very sweet tooth and loves cake and chocolates.  
A total of 67,000 people went to the game.

## Tiger Woods/Golfing Genius (p. 26)

gorgeous (adj) (TS)  
prospective (adj)  
certainly (adv)  
sure (adv) (TS)  
advice (n)

atemberaubend  
zukünftig  
ganz bestimmt  
sicher  
der Ratschlag

"Is he good-looking?" "He's absolutely gorgeous."  
What advice would you give to prospective professional golfers?  
Tiger Woods is certainly one of the richest sportsmen.  
"Can I ask you another question?" "Sure."  
The best advice he got was from his Dad.

chance (n) (TS)  
 deal (n)  
 fun (n)  
 golfer (n)  
 level (n)  
 planet (n)  
 superstar (n) (TS)  
 teacher (n)  
 tournament (n)  
 trip (n) (TS)  
 war (n)  
 website (n)  
 name sb after sb (phr v)  
 within (prep)  
 agree (v)  
 describe (v)  
 force (v)  
 all round  
 be mad about sb (TS)  
 make history  
 mixed heritage  
 be on the line (TS)  
 save one's life  
 be oneself

die Chance  
 das Abkommen  
 der Spaß  
 der Golfspieler  
 das Niveau  
 der Planet  
 der Superstar  
 der Lehrer  
 das Turnier  
 der Trip  
 der Krieg  
 die Webseite  
 jemanden benennen nach  
 innerhalb  
 einverstanden sein  
 beschreiben  
 zwingen  
 überall  
 vernarrt sein in jemanden  
 Geschichte machen  
 verschiedener Nationalitäten  
 am Apparat sein  
 jemandem das Leben retten  
 sich selbst treu bleiben

The prize is a chance to meet Tiger Woods.  
 He has deals with several companies.  
 Don't force your kids to play golf. It has to be fun.  
 He is the first golfer to win all four major tournaments.  
 Golf is now popular with people of all ages and levels.  
 Tiger is one of the richest sportsmen on the planet.  
 Who's your favourite sports superstar?  
 Tiger Woods' father was his first teacher.  
 The "majors" are the most important golf tournaments.  
 Win a trip to Augusta to see Tiger Woods.  
 His father fought in the Vietnam War.  
 Have you visited the Tiger Woods website?  
 Tiger's father named him after a friend.  
 He won all four tournaments within the same year.  
 Most people agree that he is the greatest golfer of all time.  
 Look at Tiger's photo and describe his appearance.  
 Don't force children into playing golf.  
 On Tiger's birthday she puts pictures of him all round the house.  
 She's his biggest fan – she's absolutely mad about him.  
 Tiger Woods made golfing history by winning all the majors in the same year.  
 Someone who is of mixed heritage has parents of different nationalities.  
 Our winner is Pauline Perkins and she's on the line right now.  
 A friend saved his life during the war.  
 "Always be yourself" is the best advice you'll ever get.

## Unit 5

### Sophie and Paul (p. 28–29)

busy (adj)  
 glad (adj)  
 helpful (adj)  
 serious (adj)  
 stripey (adj)  
 talkative (adj)  
 hopefully (adv)

sehr beschäftigt  
 froh  
 behilflich  
 seriös  
 gestreift  
 redselig  
 hoffentlich

She told Paul she was busy for the next three months.  
 She looked very glamorous so Paul was glad he'd put his best suit on.  
 The waitress was really helpful.  
 She seemed quiet and serious.  
 Paul was wearing a stripey suit that looked like pyjamas!  
 A talkative person talks a lot.  
 Hopefully, we'll meet again in three months time.



really (adv)  
 straight away (adv)  
 though (adv)  
 dress (n)  
 fault (n)  
 free time (n)  
 joke (n)  
 meal (n)  
 mood (n)  
 sense of humour (n)  
 service (n)  
 star sign (n)  
 suit (n)  
 tip (n)  
 waitress (n)  
 towards (prep)  
 get up (phr v)  
 look forward to (phr v)  
 put sb off (phr v)  
 laugh (v)  
 wear (v)  
 at first  
 can't believe one's eyes  
 get tired of  
 get to know  
 go quiet  
 go well

eigentlich  
 sofort  
 dennoch  
 das Kleid  
 der Schwäche  
 die Freizeit  
 der Witz  
 die Mahlzeit  
 die Laune  
 Sinn für Humor  
 die Bedienung  
 das Tierkreiszeichen  
 der Anzug  
 das Trinkgeld  
 die Kellnerin  
 gegen  
 aufstehen  
 sich sehnen nach  
 jemand abschrecken  
 lachen  
 tragen  
 anfangs  
 seinen Augen nicht trauen  
 etwas salt haben  
 kennenlernen  
 ruhig werden  
 gut laufen

I didn't talk much really.  
 He fancied Sophie straight away.  
 I discovered one thing, though – I'm never going on a blind date again.  
 She was wearing a short black dress.  
 "Have you any faults?" "Well, I get jealous very easily."  
 I read and play computer games in my free time.  
 She laughed at all my jokes.  
 They went out for a meal at a restaurant.  
 Paul kept talking to the waitress, which put me in a bad mood.  
 Your sense of humour is your ability to laugh at things.  
 The meal was great and the service was excellent.  
 Your star sign depends on the date you were born.  
 He looked very smart in his suit.  
 Paul gave the waitress a generous tip.  
 Waitresses work in restaurants and bars serving food and drink.  
 Sophie got tired towards the end of the evening.  
 What time do you get up in the morning?  
 I'm really looking forward to seeing her again.  
 He talked a lot to the waitress and that really put me off.  
 She laughed at all my jokes.  
 What sort of clothes do you like wearing?  
 At first, I thought he was wearing pyjamas.  
 I couldn't believe my eyes – she was so good-looking.  
 Sophie finally got tired of his jokes.  
 Serious people can be difficult to get to know.  
 When I'm angry I go quiet.  
 Paul thinks the evening went well but Sophie doesn't.

## Vinnie and Tanya (p. 30–31)

amazing-looking (adj)  
 ambitious (adj)  
 better-known (adj)  
 devoted (to) (adj) (TS)  
 emotional (adj)  
 flexible (adj)  
 hard (adj)

erstaunlich aussehen  
 ehrgeizig  
 bekannter als  
 sehr an einer Sache hängen  
 emotional  
 flexibel  
 hart

Vinnie's friend thought Tanya was amazing-looking.  
 Someone who is ambitious wants to be successful.  
 Vinnie Jones is better-known in the UK than in the States.  
 He's devoted to his family.  
 Someone who is emotional shows their feelings easily.  
 If you are flexible you are willing to change your plans or ideas.  
 He was a hard player who could be violent.

optimistic (adj)  
 out (adj) (TS)  
 punctual (adj)  
 talented (adj)  
 unpleasant (adj) (TS)  
 violent (adj)  
 well-known (adj)  
 meanwhile (adv)  
 before (conj) (TS)  
 acting (n) (TS)  
 character (n)  
 chat show (n)  
 family man (n)  
 friendship (n)  
 occasion (n) (TS)  
 performance (n)  
 referee (n) (TS)  
 skill (n) (TS)  
 the States (n) (TS)  
 supporting role (n)  
 get into (phr v) (TS)  
 get on (phr v)  
 get up (phr v)  
 tear off (phr v) (TS)  
 work out (phr v)  
 bite (v) (TS)  
 knock (v)  
 sound (v) (TS)  
 believe it or not ... (TS)  
 come to an end (TS)  
 have a look  
 lose touch (with)  
 No kidding! (TS)  
 be in trouble (with) (TS)  
 it's back to ... (TS)  
 one thing led to another (TS)  
 over here (TS)

optimistisch  
 herausgekommen  
 pünktlich  
 talentiert  
 unangenehm  
 gewalttätig  
 bekannt  
 währenddessen  
 bevor  
 die Schauspielerei  
 die Figur  
 die Talk-Show  
 der häusliche Typ  
 die Freundschaft  
 die Gelegenheit  
 die Darstellung  
 der Schiedsrichter  
 die Fertigkeit  
 die USA  
 die Nebenrolle  
 beteiligt sein an  
 auskommen mit  
 aufstehen  
 abreißen  
 günstig ausgehen  
 beißen  
 klopfen  
 klingen  
 glaub's oder glaub's nicht  
 zuende gehen  
 sich etwas ansehen  
 den Kontakt verlieren (mit)  
 Das kann doch nicht wahr sein!  
 Krach mit jemandem bekommen  
 zurück (zu) nach, bei  
 vom einen ins andere  
 hier (zu Lande)

An optimistic person thinks that good things will happen.  
 Vinnie's new film, *Swordfish*, is out next week.  
 We need to leave at 8 am so try to be punctual.  
 A talented player has a lot of skill.  
 In some ways, he sounds very unpleasant.  
 Vinnie Jones was a good player but he was violent.  
 He's really well-known in Britain.  
 He went to Sweden. Meanwhile Tanya got married.  
 Before he became an actor he was a football player.  
 How did you get into acting?  
 Who's your favourite character in the film?  
 Nowadays, there are a lot of chat shows on TV.  
 He's a happily married family man.  
 The friendship between Tanya and Vinnie changed into love.  
 On one occasion he tried to bite a journalist's nose!  
 Jones gave a good performance in *Lock, Stock and Two Smoking Barrels*.  
 The referee is the person who controls a football game.  
 He was better-known for being violent than for his footballing skills.  
 Have you ever been to the States?  
 She didn't play the main character; she played a supporting role.  
 Jones got into acting by first becoming a chat show host.  
 They got on really well and spent the whole night talking.  
 He got up and went to the window.  
 Jones told the player he would tear his ear off!  
 Unfortunately, the relationship didn't work out.  
 He once tried to bite a journalist's nose!  
 She knocked on the door and went in.  
 He sounds really unpleasant!  
 Believe it or not, he's actually a family man.  
 In 1997 his football career was coming to an end.  
 Vinnie went to the window to have a look.  
 It's a shame that you lost touch with each other.  
 "He's now married with a family." "No kidding!" "No, I'm serious."  
 He was always in trouble with referees.  
 Now it's back to Mark in the studio.  
 One thing led to another and he was offered a part in a film.  
 Over here in the States he's not very well-known.

take different directions  
take the part of (TS)  
there's another side to sb (TS)  
What's the big deal? (TS)

in verschiedene Richtungen gehen  
die Rolle spielen von  
es gibt zwei Seiten von jemandem  
Ist das denn so merkwürdig?

We lost touch when our lives took different directions.  
Jones took the part of a gangster in the film.  
He's not just a hard man. There's another side to him.  
We've never heard of Vinnie Jones. What's the big deal?

## Gossip (p. 32–33)

lost (adj)  
upset (adj)  
alone (adv)  
breakfast (n)  
bunch (n)  
carpet (n)  
conversation (n)  
company (n)  
doorbell (n)  
doorstep (n)  
frog (n)  
neighbour (n)  
office (n)  
row (n)  
call round (phr v)  
come back (phr v)  
look for (phr v)  
run after (phr v)  
stay out (phr v)  
everything (pron)  
clean (v)  
cry (v)  
die (v)  
gossip (v)  
lose (v)  
ring (v)  
sell (v)  
pleased with oneself

verschwinden  
geschockt  
allein  
das Frühstück  
der Strauß  
der Teppich  
das Gespräch  
der Betrieb  
die Türklingel  
die Eingangstreppe  
der Frosch  
der Nachbar  
das Büro  
der Streit  
vorbeischaun  
zurückkommen  
suchen nach  
hinter jemanden herrennen  
wegbleiben  
alles  
saubermachen  
weinen  
sterben  
klatschen  
verlieren  
anrufen  
verkaufen  
mit sich selber zufrieden

"Where's your cat?" "I don't know, he's lost."  
What's the matter? You look really upset.  
She's not married – she lives alone.  
Breakfast is the first meal of the day.  
Mr Jones is carrying a bunch of flowers.  
Don't walk across the carpet in dirty shoes!  
Mrs Kray is trying to listen to their conversation.  
He works for a large computer company.  
Ring the doorbell.  
The postman left the package on the doorstep.  
Her husband's ugly – he looks like a frog.  
Your neighbours are the people who live next to you.  
Would you like to work in an office?  
"Row" is another word for an argument.  
Call round for a coffee tomorrow morning.  
Don't cry. Your cat will come back.  
I've looked everywhere for the cat.  
Sammy was running after the cat from the post office.  
He often stays out at night.  
I couldn't hear everything they were saying.  
At number 3 Mrs Kray is cleaning her doorstep.  
"Why are you crying?" "I've lost my cat."  
Her husband died ten years ago.  
She's always gossiping about other people's private lives.  
I've lost my keys.  
Mrs Maggs is ringing the doorbell at number 1.  
He works for a company that sells carpets.  
She was smiling and looking pleased with herself.

# Unit 6

## What people really want for their birthdays (p. 34–35)

|                         |                                   |  |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| brightly coloured (adj) | grell                             | Men aren't interested in brightly coloured ties.   |
| dark (adj)              | dunkel                            | Black and brown are dark colours.  |
| intuitive (adj)         | intuitiv                          | Someone who is intuitive understands other people's feelings.  |
| overjoyed (adj)         | sich unbändig freuen              | He was very happy, overjoyed actually.   |
| sensitive (adj)         | sensibel                          | A sensitive person cares about other people's feelings.  |
| silly (adj)             | albern                            | A silly present is one that isn't useful or interesting.   |
| simple (adj)            | simpel                            | It's simple – buy gadgets for men and jewellery for women.   |
| normally (adv)          | normalerweise                     | I hate getting chocolates because I'm normally on a diet.  |
| back (n)                | 1: die Rückseite<br>2: der Rücken | Sense 1: It's a gadget that goes on the back of a car seat.<br>Sense 2: It's a gadget that massages your back. |
| bath (n)                | die Badewanne                     | My husband bought me a gadget for making bubbles in the bath.  |
| bubble (n)              | der Schaum                        | The surface of the water was covered in soap bubbles.  |
| diamond (n)             | der Diamant                       | She wore a diamond ring on one finger.   |
| diet (n)                | die Diät                          | I'm too fat; I'll have to go on a diet.  |
| gold (n)                | das Gold                          | The ring was made of gold.   |
| jewellery (n)           | die Juwelen                       | Most women love getting jewellery.   |
| luxury (n)              | der Luxus                         | Most people enjoy the luxuries of life.  |
| mistake (n)             | der Irrtum                        | It's a big mistake buying clothes for men.   |
| present (n)             | das Geschenk                      | Did you get some nice birthday presents?   |
| seat (n)                | der Sitz                          | It's one of those things you put on a car seat to make driving more comfortable.                               |
| silver (n)              | das Silber                        | The knives and forks were made of real silver.   |
| Swiss army knife (n)    | Schweizer Offiziersmesser         | Swiss army knives are popular presents with men.   |
| torch (n)               | die Taschenlampe                  | A torch helps you to see outside in the dark.  |
| watch (n)               | die Uhr                           | "What's the time?" "I'm sorry, I haven't got a watch."   |
| deserve (v)             | verdienen                         | You've been working hard; you deserve a rest.  |
| keep (v)                | behalten                          | A real present is something you can keep.  |
| as usual                | wie üblich                        | I didn't get what I wanted, as usual.  |
| a waste of time         | die zeitverschwendung             | Do you agree that books are a waste of time?   |
| you can't go wrong      | damit liegt man immer richtig     | If you buy jewellery for women and gadgets for men, you can't go wrong.  |

## How much is she wearing? (p. 37)

striped (adj)  
 bag (n)  
 belt (n)  
 coat (n)  
 earring (n)  
 evening dress (n)  
 mini-skirt (n)  
 necklace (n)  
 shoe (n)  
 top (n)  
 trousers (n)

gestreift  
 die Tasche  
 der Gürtel  
 die Jacke  
 der ohrring  
 das Abendkleid  
 der Minirock  
 die Halskette  
 der Schuh  
 das Top  
 die Hose

Gwyneth Paltrow is wearing a striped top.  
 She's carrying a beautiful leather bag.  
 Kylie Minogue is the only one wearing a belt.  
 Only one of the women is wearing a coat.  
 Jennifer Aniston is wearing the most expensive earrings.  
 Evening dresses are worn on formal occasions.  
 How many of the women are wearing mini-skirts?  
 A necklace is a type of jewellery.  
 She's wearing a lovely pair of shoes.  
 Gwyneth Paltrow is wearing a striped top.  
 Two of the women are wearing trousers.

## Close up/I'll take it (p. 38–39)

basic (adj)  
 engaged (adj)  
 medium (adj) (TS)  
 pre-pay (adj)  
 accessory (n)  
 cash (n)  
 credit (n)  
 credit card (n) (TS)  
 facility (n)  
 function (n)  
 mobile phone (n)  
 option (n)  
 price tag (n)  
 receipt (n)  
 size (n)  
 text message (n)  
 try on (phr v)  
 access (v)  
 bother (v)  
 compare (v)  
 dial (v)  
 exchange (v)

einfach  
 verlobt  
 mittel  
 prepay  
 die Accessoires  
 bar  
 der Kredit  
 die Kreditkarte  
 die Vorkehrung  
 die Funktion  
 das Handy  
 die Auswahlmöglichkeit  
 das Preisschild  
 die Quittung  
 die Größe  
 der Textbericht  
 anprobieren  
 Zutritt haben zu  
 Sich die Mühe nehmen  
 vergleichen  
 wählen  
 umtauschen

I just want a basic model for making telephone calls.  
 Billy is engaged – he's getting married soon.  
 She's not big and she's not small – she's medium.  
 A pre-pay option means that you pay for your calls before you make them.  
 I'm not interested in accessories – I just want a basic model.  
 If you pay by cash, you pay with money rather than with a card.  
 The pre-pay option shows you how much credit you still have.  
 "Can I pay by credit card?" "Certainly, Sir."  
 A call register facility remembers all the calls you have received, dialled or missed.  
 The more expensive mobile phones have more functions.  
 How many people in your class have a mobile phone?  
 The pre-pay option shows you how much credit you still have.  
 I couldn't believe the price tag – £130!  
 You'll have to keep the receipt if you want to exchange it.  
 "What size are you?" "Medium."  
 Are you allowed to send text messages in school?  
 I like new clothes but I don't enjoy trying them on.  
 Can you access the Internet on your mobile phone?  
 He has so much money he never bothers looking at the price tag.  
 She spends a long time comparing prices and quality.  
 To make a phone call just dial the number and press this button.  
 You'll have to keep the receipt if you want to exchange it.

fit (v)  
mind (v)  
miss (v)  
sign (v) (TS)  
stand (v)  
waste (v)  
go round the shops  
keep track of

passen  
Einwände haben  
verpassen  
unterschreiben  
ertragen  
verschwenden  
einen Einkaufsbummel machen  
sich auf dem Laufenden halten

Can she exchange it if it doesn't fit?  
Women don't mind spending hours and hours shopping for clothes.  
The Call Register facility will show you any calls you've missed.  
Could you sign the receipt please?  
In general, men can't stand shopping for clothes.  
He doesn't waste time shopping unless he really needs something.  
Russell doesn't mind going round the shops.  
It's a facility for keeping track of any calls you've missed.

## Unit 7

### Job (p. 40)

second-hand (adj)  
single (adj) (TS)  
stressful (adj)  
used (adj)  
outdoors (adv)  
drummer (n) (TS)  
gig (n) (TS)  
hit record (n) (TS)  
happiness (n) (TS)  
illness (n)  
maternity department (n)  
outdoor life (n) (TS)  
spare time (n)  
tractor (n) (TS)  
break down (phr v)  
drop out (of) (phr v)  
concentrate (v) (TS)  
deliver (v) (TS)  
feed (v) (TS)  
hand (v)  
get big (TS)  
give sb a hand  
be good at (TS)

aus zweiter Hand  
einzig  
anspruchsvoll  
gebraucht  
draußen  
der Schlagzeuger  
der Auftritt  
der Hit (CD)  
das Glück  
die Krankheit  
die Entbindungsstation  
das Landleben  
die Freizeit  
der Traktor  
kaputt gehen  
vorzeitig verlassen  
sich konzentrieren  
helfen, zur Welt zu bringen  
füttern  
überreichen  
Erfolg haben  
jemandem helfen  
etwas gut können

A second-hand car has already been owned by someone else.  
I've never had a single day off work through illness.  
"Do you enjoy your job?" "Yes, but it can be very stressful."  
A "used car" means the same as a "second-hand car".  
Farmers spend a lot of time outdoors.  
The drummer is the person who plays drums in a band.  
The band does most of its gigs at weekends.  
A hit record is one that is very successful because a lot of people buy it.  
It's a great job because it brings happiness to other people.  
How many days off school have you had this year through illness?  
The maternity department of a hospital is where women go to have babies.  
You need to love the outdoor life to be a farmer.  
What do you like doing in your spare time?  
A tractor is a vehicle used on a farm.  
The car broke down and we had to walk home!  
He dropped out of school when the band became successful.  
He wanted to concentrate on the music.  
A midwife is a nurse who delivers babies.  
We have to get up early to feed the animals.  
The midwife handed the new baby to the parents.  
The band got big and started having hit records.  
She sometimes gives her younger brother a hand with his homework.  
I was good at the guitar and my friend was really good at singing.

have time on one's hands  
loads of  
on the other hand  
so far (TS)  
you know what I mean?

viel Freizeit haben  
viel  
andererseits  
bis jetzt  
Du weißt, was ich meine?

I don't like having too much time on my hands.  
The band was successful and made loads of money.  
It's a well-paid job; on the other hand it can be stressful.  
So far she's delivered 649 babies.  
My favourite is the one I got for my sixteenth birthday, you know what I mean?

## Nightmare jobs (p. 41)

nasty (adj)  
short (adj)  
various (adj)  
actor (n)  
bite (n)  
break (n)  
cleaning (n)  
conveyor belt (n)  
cooking (n)  
flyer (n)  
fruit-picking (n)  
hairdresser (n)  
nightmare (n)  
permission (n)  
review (n)  
telesales person (n)  
toilet (n)  
vet (n)  
work conditions (n pl)  
hand out (phr v)  
look after (phr v)  
cut (v)  
match (v)  
time (v)  
a day off

schlimm  
kurz  
unterschiedlich  
der Schauspieler  
der Biss  
die Pause  
das Säubern  
das Fließband  
das Kochen  
das Flugblatt  
Obst pflücken  
der Frisör  
der Alptraum  
die Erlaubnis  
die Rezension  
der Televerkäufer  
die Toilette, das WC  
der Tierarzt  
die Arbeitsumstände  
austeilen  
sich kümmern um  
schneiden  
angleichen  
die Zeit stoppen  
ein freier Tag

The dog gave me a nasty bite and I had to go to hospital.  
When she saw how short her hair was, she started crying.  
I did various jobs when I was a student.  
An actor is someone who has a part in a play or a film.  
Snake bites can be very dangerous.  
It's bad for you to work continuously without a break.  
I'm so busy at work, I don't have time for cleaning at home.  
In factories products often move from one place to another on conveyor belts.  
Do you ever do the cooking at home?  
A flyer is a piece of paper that advertises something.  
When I was a student I did fruit-picking in the summer holidays.  
A hairdresser is someone who cuts people's hair.  
A nightmare is a word meaning a bad dream.  
We had to ask permission to go to the toilet!  
The review in the paper said the film was excellent.  
Work conditions are often bad for telesales people.  
You're not allowed to go to the toilet without permission.  
A vet is someone who looks after animals that are ill or injured.  
In general, work conditions are better now than they were in the past.  
The teacher was handing out exam papers to the students.  
Au pairs are often employed to look after children.  
I cut one side of her hair too short.  
I had to cut the other side short to match.  
They time you when you go to the toilet!  
The family I worked for never gave me a day off.

## At least once in their lifetime ... (p. 43)

|                       |                           |  |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|--|
| abroad (adv)          | im/ins Ausland            | The children were excited – it was the first time they'd been abroad.          |
| continent (n)         | der Kontinent             | Africa and Europe are both continents.   |
| nappy (n)             | die Windel                | Babies and small children wear nappies until they learn how to use the toilet. |
| speech (n)            | die Rede                  | Most people feel nervous before giving a speech.                               |
| organise (v)          | organisieren              | Have you ever organised an important event?                                    |
| travel (v)            | reisen                    | She's an international superstar who's travelled all over the world.           |
| break sb's heart      | jemandem das Herz brechen | She broke his heart when she refused to marry him.                             |
| break the speed limit | zu schnell fahren         | Police stopped her because she was breaking the speed limit.                   |
| in public             | in der Öffentlichkeit     | I hate giving speeches in public.  |
| piece of art          | das Kunstwerk             | A painting or a sculpture is a piece of art.                                   |

## Youth versus experience (p. 44)

|                           |                              |   |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| decent (adj)              | angemessen                   | All the employees earn a decent salary.                                       |
| dishonest (adj) (TS)      | unehrlich                    | I would only fire somebody if they were dishonest.                            |
| regular (adj) (TS)        | regelmäßig                   | The radio station does regular reports from England.                          |
| cleaner (n) (TS)          | die Reinigungsperson         | A cleaner is someone whose job is to clean a house, office or building.       |
| corporation (n)           | das Unternehmen              | Do you know the names of any large corporations in your country?              |
| department store (n) (TS) | das Kaufhaus                 | A department store is a very large shop, usually with several floors.         |
| employee (n)              | der Angestellte              | An employee is someone who works for a business or other organisation.        |
| experience (n)            | die Erfahrung                | Your experience is the things you learn to do while you are working.          |
| living (n)                | der Lebensunterhalt          | "What do you do for a living?" "I'm a teacher."                               |
| managing director (n)     | der Geschäftsführer          | Managing directors are responsible for running companies.                     |
| retirement age (n)        | das Rentenalter              | Retirement age for men in Britain is 65.                                      |
| salary (n)                | das Gehalt                   | Your salary is how much money you earn a year.                                |
| secretary (n) (TS)        | der Sekretär, die Sekretärin | A secretary's job is to type letters, organise meetings etc.                  |
| staff (n)                 | das Personal                 | The staff are the people who work for a company or organisation.              |
| store (n) (TS)            | das Geschäft                 | A "store" is another word for a shop.   |
| worker (n) (TS)           | der Arbeitnehmer             | Half our workers are over 65.   |
| youth (n)                 | die Jugend                   | Youth is the period of time when you are young.                               |
| take over (phr v)         | übernehmen                   | Mr Reynold's son will take over the business next year.                       |
| employ (v) (TS)           | beschäftigen                 | We employ 105 staff.  |
| fire (v)                  | entlassen                    | If you fire an employee, you tell him or her to leave their job.              |
| keep (v) (TS)             | bleiben                      | Working helps to keep you young.  |
| retire (v)                | in Rente gehen               | Most people retire at 65.   |
| hand in one's notice      | die Kündigung einreichen     | If you hand in your notice, you tell your boss that you are leaving your job. |



in all that time (TS)  
in charge (of) (TS)  
over the years  
with a difference (TS)

in der ganzen Zeit  
verantwortlich für  
im Laufe der Jahre  
unterschiedlich

I started working here in 1948 and in all that time, I've only had two secretaries.  
The people in charge of a business are the people responsible for running it.  
Has the store changed much over the years?  
This is a department store with a difference – half of the employees are past retirement age!

## Presentation (p. 45)

available (adj)  
enclosed (adj)  
experienced (adj)  
advertisement (n)  
challenge (n)  
details (n)  
envelope (n)  
furniture (n)  
sales/shop assistant (n)  
apply for (phr v)  
reach (v)  
at short notice  
be based (at/in)  
Let me introduce myself

verfügbar  
in der Anlage  
erfahren  
die Anzeige  
die Herausforderung  
die Einzelheit  
der Briefumschlag  
das Mobiliar  
der Verkäufer  
sich bewerben um  
erreichen  
kurzfristig  
den Standort haben  
Darf ich mich vorstellen?

When are you available for interview?  
Please find enclosed a copy of my CV.  
She's an experienced sales assistant who has worked in many different departments.  
There are a lot of job advertisements in the newspaper.  
A challenge is something new, exciting or difficult that you have never done before.  
You'll see details of my experience in my CV.  
She put the letter in an envelope and posted it.  
Tables, chairs and beds are all types of furniture.  
A sales/shop assistant works in a shop helping people.  
I'd like to apply for a job as sales assistant.  
Will you retire when you reach 65?  
I am available for interview at short notice.  
The company is based in Manchester.  
Let me introduce myself. My name's Jane Taylor and I work as a marketing director.

## Unit 8

### Money/Millionaires (p. 46–47)

alive (adj)  
disabled (adj)  
free (adj)  
selfish (adj)  
similar (adj)  
ant (n)  
attitude (n)  
bee (n)  
bill (n)  
caravan (n)

lebend  
behindert  
kostenlos  
selbstsüchtig  
vergleichbar  
die Ameise  
die Einstellung  
die Biene  
die Rechnung  
der Wohnwagen

"Alive" means the opposite of "dead".  
Disabled people cannot walk or move properly because part of their body is damaged permanently.  
If something is free, you do not have to pay for it.  
Brian has a selfish attitude towards money.  
Eric's attitude towards money is similar to that of Mike and Kathy.  
Ants are small red or black insects that live in groups.  
Attitude is a word meaning a type of behaviour or the type of opinions you have.  
A bee is a black and yellow insect that flies.  
The phone bill was very expensive this month.  
He left his big house and now lives in a caravan in the garden.

charity (n)  
collection (n)  
fly (n)  
fortune (n)  
headache (n)  
limousine (n)  
millionaire (n)  
the poor (n pl)  
profit (n)  
property (n)  
rent (n)  
tax (n)  
thrill (n)  
yacht (n)  
give away (phr v)  
live on (phr v)  
move into (phr v)  
move out (of) (phr v)  
donate (v)  
double (v)  
inherit (n)  
invest (v)  
manage (v)  
plan (v)  
at this point  
get one's hands on sth  
give sb a lift  
be inspired by  
  
make sure

der Wohltätigkeitsverein  
die Sammlung  
die Fliege  
das Vermögen  
das Kopfweh  
die Limousine  
der Millionär  
die Armen  
der Gewinn  
die Immobilie  
die Miete  
die Steuer  
die Gefühlsempfindung  
die Yacht  
weggeben  
leben von  
umziehen nach, zu, in  
ausziehen (aus)  
spenden  
verdoppeln  
erben  
investieren  
es schaffen  
Pläne schmieden  
in diesem Augenblick  
etwas an sich reißen  
jemandem aufmuntern  
von jemandem/etwas angeregt werden  
sich vergewissern

A charity is an organisation that exists to help people.  
Williamson has collections of art and furniture.  
A fly is a very common insect with wings.  
He made a lot of money, in fact he made a fortune.  
I've got a terrible headache; I drank too much wine last night.  
A limousine is a large expensive car, usually driven by a chauffeur.  
A millionaire owns £1,000,000 or more.  
Eric Miller wants to help the poor.  
He sold the business and made a very good profit.  
Property is houses or other buildings and the land they are built on.  
Rent is the money you pay to live in someone else's house.  
In Britain we pay a lot of tax on petrol, alcohol and cigarettes.  
A thrill is something that makes you feel excited and happy.  
Have you ever been sailing on a luxury yacht?  
Mike and Kathy regularly give money away to charities.  
How much money do you need to live on each month?  
When are you moving into your new house?  
Eric moved out of his house and went to live in a caravan.  
Have you ever donated money to charity?  
The club doubled his salary in order to stop him from leaving.  
He inherited a lot of money from his parents when they died.  
It's a good idea to invest some money for the future.  
How did Brian Williamson manage to make his money?  
I'm planning to buy a new car with the money.  
Their employer doubled their salary; at this point they decided to give some money away.  
He doesn't want his children getting their hands on his money.  
It really gave me a lift to see them again.  
Williamson's palace is inspired by Versailles and the White house.  
  
I'm going to call her. I want to make sure that she's all right.

## Going solo (p. 48–49)

|                           |                             |   |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| chart-topping (adj)       | auf dem Platz der Hitparade | A chart-topping band is one that has had a number one hit.  |
| right (adj) (TS)          | Recht haben                 | "I'm sure your new song will do well." "Thanks, I hope you're right."                               |
| rosy (adj)                | rosig                       | Everything was fine and the future looked rosy.   |
| scary (adj) (TS)          | gruselig                    | It was scary when I woke up and thought, "I don't know who I am."                                   |
| solo (adj)                | solo                        | Matt wants to pursue a solo career.   |
| differently (adv)         | anders                      | I'm going to organise the party differently this time.  |
| hard (adv) (TS)           | hart                        | The band worked very hard and never went out.   |
| openly (adv)              | öffentlich                  | In this interview, Matt talks openly about his decision to leave the band.                          |
| overnight (adv)           | in einer Nacht              | The band was so popular that the tickets sold out overnight.  |
| properly (adv)            | richtig, anständig          | I failed my exams last time. This time I'm going to prepare for them properly.                      |
| boy band (n)              | die männliche Popgruppe     | Are boy bands popular in your country?  |
| charts (n pl) (TS)        | die Hitliste                | I'm sure Matt's new single will do well in the charts.  |
| fame (n) (TS)             | der Ruhm                    | The fame and success was very exciting at first.  |
| freedom (n)               | die Freiheit                | Our manager always told us what to do – we didn't have any freedom.                                 |
| lead singer (n)           | der Leadsänger              | The lead singer is the most important singer in a band.   |
| the press (n)             | die Presse                  | "The press" is an expression meaning newspapers and magazines or the journalists who work for them. |
| schedule (n) (TS)         | das Programm                | We're starting a European tour next week and have a very busy schedule.                             |
| split (n)                 | der Bruch                   | Matt left the band and this is his first interview since the split.                                 |
| success (n) (TS)          | der Erfolg                  | At first all the fame and success was very exciting.  |
| carry on (phr v)          | weitermachen                | Matt wants to carry on singing.   |
| come up with (phr v) (TS) | etwas zur Sprache bringen   | I think we've come up with some really good songs.  |
| give sth up (phr v)       | etwas aufgeben              | Matt announced he was leaving the band and giving it all up.  |
| go onto (phr v) (TS)      | irgendwo hin weitergehen    | After Germany we're going onto Holland, Belgium and Denmark.  |
| go out (phr v) (TS)       | ausgehen                    | We worked very hard and never went out.   |
| sell out (phr v)          | ausverkaufen                | The tickets sold out very quickly.  |
| split up (phr v)          | sich trennen                | Instead of staying together the band split up.  |
| wake up (phr v) (TS)      | wach werden                 | I woke up one morning and thought, "I don't know who I am."   |
| dress (v) (TS)            | sich kleiden                | The manager even told us how to dress.  |
| employ (v)                | anstellen                   | Next time I'm going to employ a decent manager.   |
| join (v)                  | mitmachen                   | He was only 17 when he joined the band.   |
| after a while (TS)        | nach einer Weile            | After a while I started to lose my identity.  |
| at the height of          | auf dem Höhepunkt von       | Matt left at the height of the band's success.  |
| by the time ...           | um diese Zeit               | By the time he was 20, Matt was a millionaire.  |
| a dream come true         | ein Traum wird wahr         | Joining the band seemed like a dream come true at first.  |
| if you ask me (TS)        | wenn du mich fragst         | The single will be a number one hit, if you ask me.   |

## Now give me money (that's what I want) (p. 51)

attached (adj)  
 detailed (adj)  
 application (n)  
 business plan (n)  
 celebrity (n)  
 computer skills (n pl)  
 consideration (n)  
 course (n)  
 employment agency (n)  
 equipment (n)  
 health centre (n)  
 ladder (n)  
 market (n)  
 neighbourhood (n)  
 old people's home (n)  
 service (n)  
 support (n)  
 training course (n)  
 van (n)  
 work experience (n)  
 get into (phr v)  
 move forward (phr v)  
 specialize in (phr v)  
 set up (phr v)  
 attend (v)  
 complete (v)  
 gain (v)  
 improve (v)  
 provide (v)  
 rent (v)

beigefügt  
 detailliert  
 der Antrag  
 der Plan eines Unternehmens  
 die Berühmtheit  
 die Computergewandtheit  
 die Überlegung  
 der Kurs  
 das Vermittlungsbüro für Zeitarbeit  
 die Ausrüstung  
 das Gesundheitsamt  
 die Leiter  
 der Markt  
 die Nachbarschaft  
 das Altersheim  
 der Dienst  
 die Unterstützung  
 der Trainingslehrgang  
 der Kleinbus  
 die Arbeitserfahrung  
 an etwas herankommen  
 vorwärts kommen  
 sich spezialisieren in  
 aufrichten, gründen  
 beiwohnen  
 abschließen  
 erwerben  
 verbessern  
 zur Verfügung stellen  
 mieten

Please see the business plan attached.  
 It's a good idea to write out a detailed business plan.  
 Which application do you think is the best?  
 It's important to have a good business plan.  
 Celebrities are famous people.  
 We're looking for someone with good computer skills.  
 I'd be grateful if you could give my application serious consideration.  
 A university course in Britain usually lasts three years.  
 An employment agency finds jobs for people.  
 The Prince's Trust helps people buy the equipment they need.  
 A health centre is a place where people who are ill go for medical treatment.  
 We'll need a ladder to climb onto the roof.  
 I think there is a big market for these kinds of services.  
 A neighbourhood is an area of a town or city where people live.  
 A lot of old people are frightened of going to live in an old people's home.  
 Employment agencies provide very useful services.  
 40,000 young people have started their own businesses with the support of the Trust.  
 A training course will give you the skills you need for a particular job.  
 A van is a small vehicle used for carrying goods.  
 I did six weeks work experience in an office during the summer.  
 The Prince's Trust will help you if you want to get into work.  
 It can help you move forward with your plans.  
 The agency would specialize in finding jobs for young people who want to work abroad.  
 I would like to set up an international employment agency.  
 Celebrities help the Prince's Trust by attending events.  
 I have just completed a three-year course in computer skills.  
 I have gained work experience in several countries.  
 Many people are looking for a chance to improve their skills.  
 My company would provide services for a big market.  
 To set up your own business, you often need to rent an office.

# Unit 9

## The Rules (p. 52–54)

|                     |   |  |
|---------------------|---|--|
| cheerful (adj)      | fröhlich                                  | Someone who is cheerful is always happy and smiling.   |
| cold (adj)          | kühl                                      | She used to be very friendly and now she's become cold.  |
| equal (adj)         | gleich                                    | Women want to be equal with men.   |
| insecure (adj)      | unsicher                                  | An insecure person is not very confident.  |
| insensitive (adj)   | unempfindlich                             | Someone who is insensitive does not care about other people's feelings.  |
| lazy (adj)          | faul                                      | He never does any work – he's really lazy.   |
| mysterious (adj)    | mysteriös                                 | Do you agree that men prefer mysterious women?   |
| open (adj)          | offenherzig                               | Women who are too open about their feelings may frighten men.  |
| pessimistic (adj)   | pessimistisch                             | A pessimistic person thinks that bad things will happen.   |
| proper (adj)        | echt                                      | Barbara read The Rules because she wanted a proper relationship.   |
| quiet (adj)         | ruhig                                     | He's a quiet child and doesn't say much.   |
| real (adj)          | richtig                                   | The real Barbara isn't cold and hard.  |
| safe (adj)          | sicher                                    | Be safe. Give her flowers not a gold ring!   |
| secure (adj)        | geborgen                                  | She'd feel more secure if you told her you loved her.  |
| sensible (adj)      | vernünftig                                | It's important to make a sensible decision.  |
| sexist (adj)        | sexistisch                                | Do you think The Rules is a sexist book?   |
| soft (adj) (TS)     | sanftmütig                                | If you're too soft, people take advantage of you.  |
| talkative (adj)     | redselig                                  | Talkative people talk a lot.   |
| time-tested (adj)   | bewährt                                   | A time-tested rule or piece of advice is considered to be good because a lot of people have followed it over a period of time. |
| warm (adj)          | warm                                      | A warm person is friendly and kind.  |
| strange (adv) (TS)  | eigenartig                                | I don't understand why she's acting so strange.  |
| comment (n)         | die Bemerkung                             | I hate it when he makes comments about my cooking.   |
| cow (n) (TS)        | die Kuh                                   | Michael thought she was behaving like a cow.   |
| call (n)            | der Anruf                                 | You shouldn't call a man or return his calls.  |
| dating game (n)     | das Spiel, jemanden zu verführen          | The dating game is the way men and women behave when they want to have a relationship together.                                |
| feeling (n)         | das Gefühl                                | Women like to be honest and open about their feelings.   |
| rule (n)            | die Regel                                 | Do you have a lot of rules at your school?   |
| secret (n)          | das Geheimnis                             | A secret is something that only a few people know about.   |
| self-help book (n)  | das Selbsthilfebuch                       | Self-help books are books that you read in order to deal with problems.  |
| according to (prep) | gemäß                                     | According to The Rules, a woman should never ask a man out.  |
| ask sb out (phr v)  | jemanden einladen, miteinander auszugehen | Do you agree that women should never ask men out?  |

throw away (phr v) (TS)  
several (quantifier) (TS)  
act (v)  
behave (v)  
change (v) (TS)  
end (v)  
fail (v) (TS)  
indicate (v)  
overtake (v)  
teach (v)  
work (v) (TS)  
break the rules  
even if  
get frightened  
have the brains of Einstein  
keep one waiting  
it doesn't feel right (TS)  
play games with sb  
be supposed to (do sth) (TS)  
take advantage of sb (TS)  
win sb's heart

wegwerfen  
mehrere  
sich verhalten  
sich benehmen  
sich verändern  
beenden  
misslingen  
die Richtung angeben  
überholen  
lehren  
funktionieren  
die Regeln brechen  
auch wenn  
ängstlich werden  
ein Genie sein  
jemanden warten lassen  
das ist kein gutes Gefühl  
Spiele miteinander spielen  
voraussetzen, etwas tun sollen  
jemand ausbeuten  
das Herz von jemandem gewinnen

Barbara finally decided to throw away her copy of The Rules.  
They used to talk on the phone several times a day.  
Try to act as if you are confident.  
Why are you behaving so strange?  
Michael couldn't understand why Barbara had changed so much.  
Women should end telephone conversations first.  
Relationships can fail for a variety of reasons.  
Drivers should indicate before turning right or left.  
The car in front was going very slowly so we decided to overtake.  
Most parents try to teach their children a little about relationships.  
At first The Rules worked.  
Do you agree that you should never break the rules?  
You must act as if you're confident, even if you're not.  
Do you agree that men get frightened if women are honest about their feelings?  
If you have the brains of Einstein, you are very intelligent.  
Don't keep women waiting – they hate it.  
Barbara didn't like playing games with Michael – it didn't feel right.  
Men and women often play games with each other.  
The Rules are supposed to make women seem mysterious and fascinating.  
If you're soft, people will take advantage of you.  
The Rules are supposed to tell women how to win men's hearts.

## Schooldays of a rock star (p. 55)

delighted (adj)  
embarrassing (adj)  
anyway (adv)  
childhood (n)  
education (n)  
electricity (n)  
grammar school (n)  
headmaster (n)  
heating (n)  
inside (n)  
kid (n)  
primary school (n)  
running water (n)

begeistert  
peinlich  
ohnehin  
die Kindheit  
die Ausbildung  
die Elektrizität  
die Oberschule  
der Schulleiter  
die Heizung  
die Innenseite  
das Kind  
die Grundschule  
fließendes Wasser

He was delighted when he got a place at grammar school because he loved learning.  
It was too embarrassing to invite friends home – we were so poor.  
My father said I couldn't invite my friend home, but I didn't want to anyway.  
Your childhood is the period of time when you are a child.  
Wyman's education finished when he was sixteen.  
We were too poor to have electricity.  
Only three children at his primary school got a place at grammar school.  
A headmaster is a male teacher who is in charge of a school.  
The house was very cold because we had no heating.  
The inside of the bedroom window was covered in ice.  
"Kid" is an informal word meaning "child".  
A primary school is for children between the ages of five and eleven.  
There was no running water inside the house.

schooldays (n)  
complain (v)  
invite (v)  
be about to do sth  
a long way  
compared with  
The good thing about ...  
be in one's sixties/seventies etc ...  
take (your) exams  
the rest is history

die Schulzeit  
klagen  
einladen  
im Begriff sein, etwas zu tun  
weit weg  
verglichen mit  
der Vorteil von ...  
im Alter von sechzig/siebzig sein  
Examen machen  
der Rest ist Vergangenheit

Some people think your schooldays are the happiest days of your life.  
She's never satisfied with things and is always complaining.  
I didn't want to invite friends home – it was too embarrassing.  
I was sixteen and about to take my exams.  
I had to buy a bicycle because it was a long way from home to school.  
His friend's house was a palace compared with where he lived.  
The good thing about not having heating was that we couldn't have a bath at night.  
Bill Wyman, ex-rock star, is now in his sixties.  
I take my exams in the summer.  
Wyman got into music after leaving school and the rest is history!

## Geisha (p. 56)

fascinated (by) (adj)  
trainee (adj)  
traditional (adj)  
boarding house (n)  
culture (n)  
customer (n)  
flower arranging (n)  
foreigner (n)  
lips (n)  
training (n)  
put on (phr v)  
entertain (v)  
preserve (v)  
serve (v)  
train (v)  
have a family  
make conversation  
play a role

fasziniert  
Lehrling  
traditionell  
die Pension  
die Kultur  
der Kunde  
das Blumenbinden  
der Ausländer  
die Lippe  
die Ausbildung  
anziehen  
unterhalten  
aufrechterhalten  
bedienen  
eine Ausbildung machen  
eine Familie gründen  
mit jemandem plaudern  
eine Rolle spielen

Both Japanese and foreigners are fascinated by geishas.  
A trainee geisha is one who is still training for her profession.  
Geishas must learn traditional Japanese arts.  
Trainee geishas live in a special boarding house.  
Geishas play an important role in Japanese culture.  
Customers are people who use services or who buy things from a business.  
Flower arranging is the art of putting flowers into vases in an attractive way.  
A foreigner is someone who is not of the same nationality as you.  
Geishas paint their lips red.  
Makiko's grandfather paid for her training.  
Sometimes Makiko just wants to put on a pair of jeans and be a normal teenager.  
Geishas entertain customers by singing and dancing.  
They play an important role in preserving Japanese traditions.  
One of a geisha's roles is to serve customers.  
Not many girls in Japan today want to train to become a geisha.  
To "have a family" means the same as to "have children".  
Geishas must learn to make good conversation with customers.  
Geishas play an important role in preserving Japanese traditions.

## Education (p. 57)

accommodation (n)  
computer programmer (n)  
entrance exam (n)

die Unterkunft  
der Computer-Programmierer  
die Zulassungsprüfung

Most students leave home and move into student accommodation.  
She wants to train as a computer programmer and earn a lot of money.  
You have to pass an entrance exam to go to university.

homework (n)  
mark (n)  
subject (n)  
nowadays (adv)  
fail (v)  
pass (v)  
study (v)  
It takes ...

die Hausaufgabe  
die Note  
das (Lern)Fach  
heutzutage  
durchfallen  
bestehen  
lernen für  
es dauert

Do your teachers give you a lot of homework?  
He's good at Maths – he gets excellent marks.  
"What's your favourite subject?" "English."  
Not many people want to become teachers nowadays.  
She's worried she's going to fail her exams.  
Congratulations! You passed your exam.  
You have to study hard to be a doctor.  
It takes seven years to become a doctor.

## Unit 10

### Fact or Fiction (p. 58)

---

delicious (adj) (TS)  
early (adj) (TS)  
false (adj)  
precise (adj) (TS)  
scared (adj) (TS)  
weekly (adj) (TS)  
blackboard (n)  
body language (n) (TS)  
boss (n)  
businessman (n) (TS)  
contract (n) (TS)  
customs (n) (TS)  
customs officer (n)  
fight (n) (TS)  
guy (n) (TS)  
inside information (n)  
legal limit (n)  
official (n)  
qualification (n)  
sign (n) (TS)  
silence (n) (TS)  
wedding (n)  
get past sb (phr v) (TS)

köstlich  
früh  
falsch  
genau  
ängstlich  
wöchentlich  
die Wandtafel  
die Körpersprache  
der Chef  
der Geschäftsmann  
der Vertrag  
der Zoll  
der Zollbeamte  
der Streit  
der Kerl  
das Insiderwissen  
die gesetzliche Mindestmenge  
der Funktionär  
die Qualifikation  
das Zeichen  
die Stille  
die Hochzeit  
an jemandem vorbeikommen

"Did you enjoy the meal?" "It was delicious."  
You should try to catch the earlier bus.  
Lying means giving false information to someone.  
Could you be more precise about which places you visited?  
People often look scared when they're lying.  
It's a weekly programme about professional secrets.  
Teachers use blackboards for writing on in classrooms.  
You can often tell if they're lying by watching the body language.  
Have you ever lied to your boss?  
A lot of businessmen travel regularly between England and France.  
He was working late in the office on an important contract.  
How many drivers pass through customs each week?  
Customs officers interview people who are passing through customs.  
Inside information can help in the fight against contraband cigarettes.  
A "guy" is an informal word meaning a "man".  
"How do you know which cars to stop?" "We often have inside information."  
The legal limit for cigarettes is 800.  
The referee is the official responsible for controlling a football match.  
Have you ever lied to an employer about your qualifications?  
Touching your face a lot is often a sign of lying.  
They try to fill the silence by talking a lot.  
A wedding is a marriage ceremony.  
"Does anyone ever get past you?" "Oh, yeah, most of the real professionals."



go on (phr v) (TS)  
go over (phr v) (TS)  
go up (phr v) (TS)  
arrest (v) (TS)  
catch (v)  
fill (v) (TS)  
notice (v) (TS)  
search (v)  
touch (v) (TS)  
to begin with (TS)  
break the law  
have a look (TS)  
only joking! (TS)  
talk/say rubbish (TS)  
thousands of (TS)  
be up to sth (TS)

sich abspielen  
gehen zu, nach, in  
in die Höhe gehen  
festnehmen  
fangen  
füllen  
bemerken  
durchsuchen  
berühren  
zuerst  
gegen das Gesetz verstoßen  
nachschaun  
nur zum Spaß  
Unsinn reden  
Tausende von  
etwas im Schilde führen

Tell me what's going on.  
"How often do you go to France?" "I go over about once a month."  
People's voices often go up when they're frightened.  
The driver was carrying 8000 cigarettes and was arrested.  
It's hard to catch the real professionals.  
Some people try to fill the silence by talking a lot.  
Have you ever noticed how people who are lying often touch their face a lot?  
It's impossible to search every vehicle.  
Do you agree that touching your face is a sign of lying?  
To begin with, they often say very little.  
We have to arrest anyone who is breaking the law.  
Let me have a look in the back of the car.  
Would you like to come to the party? Erm, only joking!  
People often say rubbish to fill the silence.  
Thousands of cars drive through the port every day.  
I thought he looked suspicious and wondered what he was up to.

## Growing up/Lexis (p. 60–61)

close (adj)  
pregnant (adj)  
useful (adj)  
financially (adv)  
bakery (n)  
grant (n)  
objective (n)  
studies (n pl)  
way (n)  
grow up (phr v)  
bring (v)  
disturb (v)  
obey (v)  
operate (v)  
regret (v)  
resign (v)  
get a place together  
be in a hurry

innig  
schwanger  
nützlich  
finanziell  
die Bäckerei  
das Stipendium  
das Ziel  
das Studium  
die Möglichkeit  
aufwachsen  
(mit)bringen  
stören  
gehören  
operieren  
etwas bedauern  
Kündigen  
zusammenleben  
es eilig haben

They have a close relationship and don't hide anything from each other.  
A woman who is pregnant is expecting a baby.  
Being a doctor is a useful job.  
My parents have to support me financially now I'm a student.  
A bakery is a place where bread is made or sold.  
Not all students get a grant from the government.  
The most important objective in business is making money.  
Parents often have to pay for their children's studies.  
I had to walk to school – there was no other way of getting there.  
My father was always at work when I was growing up.  
In those days we couldn't bring girlfriends home.  
Dad was tired so we couldn't disturb him.  
My father was very strict and we had to obey him.  
Vets have to make difficult decisions about whether or not to operate.  
Do you regret leaving school early?  
I hated the job and decided to resign.  
Six months after I met my girlfriend we decided to get a place together.  
We'll probably get married one day but we're not in a hurry.

in my day  
make a living  
make one's own entertainment  
without question

zu meiner Zeit  
den Lebensunterhalt verdienen  
sich amüsieren  
zweifellos

In my day parents were strict with their children.  
Financial advisers make a living by telling people how to invest their money.  
There was no television so we had to make our own entertainment.  
Children had to obey their parents without question.

## Unit 11

### Smile (p. 64–65)

---

bossy (adj)  
cheeky (adj)  
confident (adj)  
easy-going (adj)  
fake (adj)  
genuine (adj)  
hard-working (adj)  
loyal (adj)  
pale (adj)  
raised (adj)  
sociable (adj)  
social (adj)  
toothy (adj)  
wavy (adj)  
wide (adj)  
authority (n)  
beard (n)  
cheek (n)  
corner (n)  
dimple (n)  
enjoyment (n)  
eyebrow (n)  
false eyelashes (n pl)  
freckle (n)  
joker (n)  
listener (n)  
moustache (n)

herrisch  
frech  
selbstsicher  
unkompliziert  
nachgeahmt, falsch  
echt  
schwer arbeitend, fleißig  
loyal  
bleich  
hochgezogen  
gemütlich  
sozial  
mit viel Zähnen  
gewellt  
breit  
die Autorität  
der Bart  
die Wange  
der Winkel  
das Grübchen  
das Vergnügen  
die Augenbraue  
falsche Wimpern  
die Sommersprosse  
der Witzbold  
der Zuhörer  
der Schnurrbart

Bossy people enjoy telling other people what to do.  
Someone who is cheeky does not have much respect for authority.  
A confident person does not feel frightened or worried.  
She doesn't get angry or upset easily – she's very easy-going.  
Fake smiles are common in social situations when we have to be polite.  
"Genuine" means the opposite of "fake".  
She's ambitious and hard-working.  
He's a nice person and a very loyal friend.  
He came home from work looking tired and pale.  
Raised eyebrows are a sign of a true smile.  
Sociable people enjoy being in a crowd with other people.  
Social smiles are often fake, not genuine.  
Someone who gives a toothy smile shows all their teeth when they smile.  
Wavy hair is neither completely straight nor completely curly.  
They gave a wide smile for the camera.  
She doesn't have much respect for people in authority, such as her teachers.  
A beard is the hair that grows on a man's chin and cheeks.  
The muscles in your cheeks get tighter when you smile.  
Small lines appeared at the corners of his eyes.  
Dimples are the small holes that appear in your cheeks when you smile.  
She gave a genuine smile of true enjoyment.  
Raised eyebrows are often a sign of amusement or surprise.  
Do you think women with false eyelashes look attractive?  
Freckles are small brown spots on the skin.  
A joker likes to laugh and smile a lot and has a good sense of humour.  
A good listener is good at listening to other people's problems.  
A moustache is the hair that grows above a man's lips.

muscle (n)  
rebel (n)  
research (n)  
smile (n)  
speaker (n)  
wrinkle (n)  
start up (phr v) (TS)  
stay in (phr v) (TS)  
take out (phr v)  
around (prep)  
whatever (pron) (TS)  
involve (v)  
smile (v)  
tighten (v)  
bags under the eyes  
centre of attention  
be good fun  
make a date (TS)  
be sure of oneself  
take care (TS)

der Muskel  
der Rebell  
die Forschung  
das Lächeln  
der Redner  
die Falte  
beginnen  
zuhause bleiben  
ziehen, entfernen  
um ... herum  
egal sein  
einbeziehen  
lächeln  
anspannen  
Schatten unter den Augen  
im Mittelpunkt der Anteilnahme  
sehr unterhaltsam sein  
eine Verabredung treffen  
selbstsicher sein  
passen auf

He was a strong man with huge arm and leg muscles.  
Rebels do not respect authority.  
According to research, we smile for many different reasons.  
A smile makes you and other people feel good.  
The listener often smiles to encourage the speaker.  
Wrinkles appear on your face as you get older or when you smile.  
I'd like to start up my own business.  
"Are you staying in or going out tonight?" "I'm tired – I'm staying in."  
The dentist told me he would have to take two teeth out.  
She's got small wrinkles around her eyes.  
"What do you want to do?" "Whatever. I don't mind."  
A true smile involves the muscles around the eyes and mouth.  
Smile for the camera, please.  
The muscles in your cheeks tighten when you smile.  
You get bags under the eyes when you are very tired.  
Shy people don't like being the centre of attention.  
He's easy-going, friendly and really good fun.  
Let's make a date and meet up for a meal.  
Confident people are very sure of themselves.  
Ring me if you need me. Take care.

## Optimist or pessimist?/Close up (p. 66–67)

childish (adj)  
great (adj)  
irritating (adj) (AM)  
mean (adj)  
naughty (adj)  
rude (adj)  
carefully (adv)  
unexpectedly (adv)  
autumn (n)  
cold (n)  
the country (n)  
lottery ticket (n)  
luxury (n)  
tissue (n)  
calm down (phr v)

kindisch  
toll  
irritierend  
gemein  
unmanierlich, unhöflich  
sorgfältig  
unerwartet  
der Herbst  
die Erkältung  
die Landschaft  
das Los  
der Luxusartikel  
das Zellstofftuch  
sich beruhigen

Tom's 12 but he's very childish for his age.  
"Did you enjoy the holiday?" "Yes, it was great."  
Optimistic people can sometimes be irritating.  
It's mean to say such horrible things.  
A naughty child behaves badly.  
"Rude" means the opposite of "polite".  
Think carefully before you make a decision.  
They arrived unexpectedly in the middle of the night.  
Autumn is the time when leaves fall from the trees.  
I often get colds in winter.  
Do you enjoy going for walks in the country?  
If you buy a lottery ticket, you could win a lot of money.  
Luxuries are things that are nice to have but that you don't really need.  
Tissues are paper handkerchiefs.  
Stop getting so excited. Just calm down!

cheer up (phr v)  
 get over sth (phr v)  
 look forward to sth (phr v)  
 inherit (v)  
 kill (v)  
 act one's age

go for a walk  
 have had enough of  
 be in the middle of  
 be one's lucky day  
 so what  
 take one's time  
 time of year  
 ups and downs (AM)

Kopf hoch  
 etwas überwinden  
 sich sehnen nach  
 erben  
 umbringen  
 benimm dich deinem Alter  
 entsprechend  
 einen Spaziergang machen  
 von etwas genug haben  
 irgendwo mittendrin sein  
 das ist der Glückstag von jemandem  
 Na und?  
 sich die Zeit nehmen  
 die Jahreszeit  
 die Höhen und Tiefen

You look really miserable. Cheer up!  
 It took Dave a long time to get over it when his girlfriend left him.  
 I'm really looking forward to the holiday.  
 He inherited a lot of money from his parents.  
 A cold won't kill you!  
 Stop being so silly! Act your age!

I need some fresh air; I'm going for a walk.  
 My boyfriend spends all his time watching football. I've had enough of men!  
 Don't interrupt her – she's in the middle of a phone call.  
 I found a £10 note on the pavement this morning – it must be my lucky day!

"I'm 40 today." "So what? Everyone gets older."  
 Take your time and think carefully – it's an important decision.  
 "What's your favourite time of year?" "Spring."  
 Ups and downs are the good and bad things that happen to you in life.

## Take it easy/Laughter is the best medicine (p. 67–68)

application form (n)  
 explosive (adj) (TS)  
 loud (adj) (TS)  
 suppressed (adj) (TS)  
 effect (n)  
 gym (n)  
 infection (n) (TS)  
 ironing (n)  
 laughter (n)  
 lung (n) (TS)  
 mess (n)  
 network (n) (TS)  
 plastic bag (n)  
 call off (phr v)  
 clear up (phr v)  
 deal with (phr v)  
 fill in (phr v)  
 hang up (phr v)  
 look after (phr v)

das Bewerbungsformular  
 explosionsartig  
 laut  
 unterdrückt  
 der Effekt  
 das Fitnesszentrum  
 die Erkältung  
 das Bügeln  
 das Gelächter  
 die Lunge  
 das Durcheinander  
 das Netz  
 die Plastiktüte  
 absagen  
 aufräumen  
 anpacken  
 ausfüllen  
 aufhängen  
 achten auf, aufpassen auf

She filled in application forms for hundreds of jobs.  
 Explosive laughter is loud and sudden.  
 "Loud" means the opposite of "quiet".  
 Suppressed laughter is quiet because you are trying to hide it.  
 Laughter helps to reduce the effects of stress.  
 Going to the gym regularly helps you to stay fit.  
 Your body needs to be strong to fight illness and infection.  
 If you hang your clothes up carefully, you can avoid doing too much ironing.  
 Scientific research shows that laughter is good for you.  
 Smoking cigarettes damages your lungs.  
 The floor was covered in clothes and shoes – it was a real mess.  
 A network of people or things is a group of people or things that are all connected together.  
 I always keep plastic bags from the supermarket and use them later.  
 The match was called off because of bad weather.  
 It took a long time to clear up after the party.  
 We weren't quite sure how to deal with the problem.  
 When we arrived at the hotel, we had to fill in a form with our name and address details.  
 He hung up his jacket in the wardrobe.  
 Could you look after my bag for me for a few minutes?

put on (phr v)  
 run after (phr v)  
 switch off (phr v)  
 switch on (phr v)  
 take off (phr v)  
 throw away (phr v)  
 turn up (phr v)  
 de-stress (v)  
 fight (v) (TS)  
 prove (v) (TS)  
 reduce (v) (TS)  
 look one's best  
 roar with laughter  
 take sth seriously

1: anziehen  
 2: ein/auflegen  
 hinterherrennen  
 ausschalten  
 an/einschalten  
 ausziehen  
 wegwerfen  
 lauter drehen  
 entspannen  
 bekämpfen  
 beweisen  
 verringern  
 bestens aussehen  
 brüllen vor Lachen  
 etwas seriös nehmen

Sense 1: Put your coat on before you go outside.  
 Sense 2: He put on a CD and lay down on the sofa.  
 She tried running after the bus but it was too late.  
 Switch off all the lights before you go to bed.  
 The first thing I do when I get to work is switch on my computer.  
 He took his jacket off and put it on the back of his chair.  
 I never throw plastic bags away – they're so useful.  
 I can hardly hear the music. Could you turn it up?  
 What methods do you use to de-stress?  
 A healthy diet helps your body to fight illness.  
 Research has proved that laughter is good for you.  
 Laughter reduces stress.  
 It's important to look your best at a job interview.  
 When you roar with laughter, you laugh very loudly.  
 In India, the health benefits of laughter are taken very seriously.

## Unit 12

### May Day (p 70–71)

equal (adj)  
 peaceful (adj)  
 unequal (adj)  
 peacefully (adv)  
 strongly (adv)  
 action (n)  
 animal rights (n pl)  
 animal testing (n)  
 apple-pie (n)  
 cause (n)  
 cosmetic company (n) (TS)  
 cruelty (n)  
 demonstration (n)  
 demonstrator (n)  
 destruction (n)  
 education (n)

gleich  
 friedlich  
 ungleich  
 friedliebend  
 stark  
 die Aktion  
 das Recht der Tiere  
 der Tierversuch  
 der Apfelkuchen  
 das Ziel  
 Kosmetikhersteller  
 die Grausamkeit  
 die Demonstration  
 der Demonstrant  
 die Vernichtung  
 die Ausbildung

Do you believe in equal pay for men and women?  
 Demonstrations were peaceful in most places.  
 In some places, women still get unequal pay.  
 Most of the protesters demonstrated peacefully.  
 Do you feel strongly about animal testing?  
 Peaceful action is the opposite of violence.  
 Are you a supporter of animal rights?  
 Animal testing means using animals in scientific experiments.  
 One protester threw an apple-pie at the foreign minister.  
 What sort of causes do you support?  
 Cosmetic companies make beauty products and make-up.  
 Animal testing often involves cruelty to animals.  
 Have you ever taken part in a demonstration?  
 Thousands of demonstrators were on the streets.  
 Pollution is a form of destruction of the environment.  
 Your education is the things you study at school, college and university.

environment (n)  
fighting (n)  
financial aid (n) (TS)  
globalisation (n)  
government (n) (TS)  
information (n)  
leaflet (n) (TS)  
multinational (n)  
  
nuclear weapon (n)  
petition (n) (TS)  
pollution (n)  
protest march (n)  
protestor (n)  
shop window (n)  
student fees (n pl)  
  
supporter (n)  
system (n)  
veggie burger (n) (TS)  
break out (phr v)  
give out (phr v) (TS)  
hand out (phr v) (TS)  
take part (in) (phr v)  
ban (v)  
demand (v) (TS)  
demonstrate (v)  
earn (v) (TS)  
pollute (v)  
save (v)  
smash (v)  
be against sth  
dozens of  
get into debt (TS)  
be in favour of  
it's time for ... (TS)  
set fire to sth

die Umwelt  
der Kampf  
die finanzielle Unterstützung  
die Globalisierung  
die Regierung  
die information  
der Prospekt  
der multinationale Konzern  
(der Multi)  
die Atomwaffe  
die Bittschrift  
die Verunreinigung  
der Protestmarsch  
der Protestierende  
das Schaufenster  
Studiengebühren  
  
der Anhänger  
das System  
der vegetarische Hamburger  
ausbrechen  
herausgeben  
austeilen  
teilnehmen (an)  
verbieten  
fordern  
demonstrieren  
verdienen  
verschmutzen  
retten  
zerstören  
dagegen sein  
eine große Menge  
Schulden machen  
dafür sein  
es ist an der Zeit um...  
etwas anzünden

We should all work together to save the environment.  
Fighting is a form of violence.  
Financial aid is money that is given to help a person or organization.  
Globalisation is a process in which international companies become more powerful.  
Do you think that students should get financial aid from the government?  
Newspapers and TV give us information about things that are happening in the world.  
A leaflet is a small sheet of paper with information on it.  
A multinational is a very large international company.  
  
Nuclear weapons are things such as bombs that could be used in a nuclear war.  
A petition is a piece of paper that people sign to protest about something.  
Fish in our seas and rivers are dying because of pollution.  
Many people took part in protest marches today.  
Protestors were demonstrating about nuclear weapons.  
Shop windows were broken during the demonstration.  
Student fees are the amount of money that is spent on a student's college or university education.  
Are you an animal rights supporter?  
We want a fairer system that treats men and women equally.  
Veggie burgers are burgers that are suitable for vegetarians.  
Fighting broke out on the streets during the demonstration.  
Animal rights supporters were giving out leaflets to members of the public.  
They were handing out leaflets with information.  
How many people took part in the demonstration?  
Animal rights supporters think we should ban animal testing.  
Many young people are demanding financial aid from the government for their education.  
Many of the protestors were demonstrating about globalisation.  
Women should not earn less than men for doing the same job.  
Poisonous chemicals are polluting our rivers.  
What sort of things can we do to save the environment?  
A group of violent demonstrators smashed shop windows.  
Are you for or against animal testing?  
Dozens of protestors were arrested.  
Many students are getting into debt because student fees are so expensive.  
If you are in favour of a cause, you support it.  
The situation is unfair and it's time for it to change.  
Some demonstrators tried to set fire to a supermarket.

## Close up/Rebel Rebel/Image of a Rebel (p. 72–74)

|                         |                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| decorated (adj)         | geschmückt                 |
| disgusted (adj)         | angeekelt                  |
| inappropriate (adj)     | ungeeignet                 |
| rebellious (adj)        | rebellisch                 |
| revolutionary (adj)     | revolutionär               |
| unsuitable (adj)        | ungeeignet                 |
| bodyguard (n)           | die Leibwache              |
| crime (n)               | das Verbrechen             |
| exhibition (n)          | die Ausstellung            |
| icon (n)                | die Ikone                  |
| image (n)               | das image                  |
| kidnapper (n)           | der Kidnapper              |
| legend (n)              | die Legende                |
| memorial service (n)    | der Gedächtnisgottesdienst |
| platform (n)            | das Podium                 |
| ransom (n)              | das Lösegeld               |
| rebel (n)               | der Rebelle                |
| relationship (n)        | das Verhältnis             |
| revolutionary (n)       | der Revolutionär           |
| robbery (n)             | der Raub                   |
| trainer (n)             | der Dompteur               |
| run away (with) (phr v) | weglaufen (mit)            |
| take sth up (phr v)     | mit etwas anfangen         |
| attend (v)              | teilnehmen an              |
| charge (with) (v)       | beschuldigen               |
| colour (v)              | tönen                      |
| commit (v)              | begehen                    |
| dye (v)                 | färben                     |
| exhibit (v)             | ausstellen                 |
| kidnap (v)              | entführen                  |
| join (v)                | sich anschließen an        |
| pardon (v)              | Straferlass gewähren       |
| photograph (v)          | fotografieren              |
| pin (v)                 | anheften                   |

Millions of T-shirts are still decorated with Che Guevara's image today.

Macaulay Culkin was so disgusted with his parents' behaviour, he stopped accepting film roles.

"Inappropriate" means the same as unsuitable.

A rebellious person is someone who does not accept other people's authority.

A revolutionary political group rebels against the government.

An unsuitable relationship does not seem right for a particular person.

A bodyguard is someone whose job is to look after a famous person.

Robbery and murder are both types of crime.

Hundreds of people visited the art exhibition.

An icon is a famous person who people admire for a particular reason.

The image of Che Guevara is famous throughout the world.

Kidnappers keep other people as prisoners until they get money or other things that they want.

A legend is someone or something who is famous or admired for a long time.

A memorial service is a special church service for someone who has died.

A platform is a high place where people stand so that other people can see them.

The kidnappers will only release the prisoners if we pay a ransom.

A rebel is someone who does not accept other people's authority.

Princess Stephanie had relationships with two of her bodyguards.

Revolutionaries do not accept the authority of the government.

Patty Hearst took part in a bank robbery with five members of the SLA.

An elephant trainer works with elephants in a circus.

Princess Stephanie left home and ran away with an elephant trainer!

A lot of people take up smoking when they're teenagers.

Over 50,000 people attended the rock festival.

Police charged him with drink-driving.

Have you ever coloured your hair?

Patty Hearst committed a crime when she robbed the bank.

She's dyed her hair pink!

Several famous painters exhibit their work at the gallery.

Hearst was kidnapped on February 4, 1974.

She joined the SLA when her parents refused to pay the ransom.

If a criminal is pardoned for a crime, he or she is allowed to leave prison.

Che Guevara was photographed by Alberto Korda.

Posters were pinned all over her bedroom walls.

rebel (v)  
 release (v)  
 rename (v)  
 ring (v)  
 rob (v)  
 separate (v)  
 star (v)  
 tattoo (v)  
 tick (v)  
 break the law  
 have difficulty (with)  
 hold sb prisoner  
 leave home  
 step forward  
 environmentally friendly (adj)  
 green (adj)  
 organic (adj)  
 bin (n)  
 bottle bank (n)  
 inhabitant (n)  
 litter (n)  
 survey (n)

carry out (phr v)  
 pick up (phr v)  
 suggest (v)

rebellieren  
 freilassen  
 neu benennen  
 klingeln  
 berauben  
 trennen  
 die Hauptrolle haben  
 tätowieren  
 ticken  
 das Gesetz brechen  
 Schwierigkeiten haben (mit)  
 jemanden gefangen halten  
 das Elternhaus verlassen  
 hervortreten  
 umweltfreundlich  
 grün (politisch)  
 organisch  
 der Mülleimer  
 der Behälter  
 der Einwohner  
 der Abfall  
 die Erhebung, die Umfrage

etwas ausführen  
 aufheben  
 deuten auf

Teenagers sometimes rebel by starting to smoke.  
 She was pardoned by President Clinton and released from prison.  
 Patty Hearst was renamed Tania when she became a member of the SLA.  
 I could hear the phone ringing inside the house.  
 They were photographed robbing the Hibernia Bank in San Francisco.  
 They separated in 1995 and were divorced two years later.  
 Macaulay Culkin starred in the film Home Alone.  
 An image of Che Guevara is tattooed on Maradona's arm.  
 It was so quiet you could hear the clock ticking.  
 When someone commits a crime, they are breaking the law.  
 He's having difficulty with his homework.  
 The kidnappers held her prisoner for 57 days.  
 At the age of 18, she left home to go to university.  
 Korda took Che Guevara's photograph as he stepped forward to the edge of the platform.  
 Environmentally friendly products do not harm the environment.  
 "Green" is an informal word meaning "environmentally friendly".  
 Organic fruit and vegetables are grown without using chemicals.  
 Put that litter in the bin!  
 A bottle bank is a place where you put empty bottles so that the glass can be recycled.  
 The inhabitants of a town are the people who live there.  
 Litter is objects that are dropped on the ground such as papers and bottles.  
 A survey consists of a list of questions that you ask people to find out what their opinions and attitudes are.  
 The class decided to carry out a survey to find out how "green" people are.  
 Pick that litter up and put it in the bin!  
 The results of the survey suggest that people are not very green.



# Unit 13

## Dance/The clubbing capital of the world (p. 76–77)

|                           |  |   |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| end-of-season (adj)       | der Saisonschluss                          | End-of-season parties take place towards the end of the holiday period.                           |
| main (adj)                | wichtigst                                  | The two main towns in Ibiza are called Antonio and Ibiza town.                                    |
| open-air (adj)            | freilicht                                  | An open-air dance floor does not have a roof or walls.  |
| suspended (adj)           | aufgehängt                                 | At Privilege, a DJ is suspended in mid-air over the swimming pool!                                |
| top (adj)                 | Spitzen-                                   | The top DJs are the ones who are the best.  |
| uncomfortable (adj)       | unbequem                                   | “Do you like dancing?” “No, it makes me feel uncomfortable.”                                      |
| pretty (adv)              | ziemlich                                   | “Are you good at dancing?” “Yes, I’m pretty good.”  |
| twice (adv)               | zweimal                                    | We’ve been to Ibiza twice – in 1998 and 2000.   |
| arrival (n)               | die Ankunft                                | The arrival of Acid House made Ibiza famous for clubbing.   |
| clubber (n)               | der Besucher eines Nachtclubs              | Clubbers are people who love going to night clubs.  |
| DJ (n)                    | der Diskjockey                             | The DJ is the person who plays the dance music at clubs.  |
| hippy (n)                 | der Hippie                                 | Hippies started coming to Ibiza in the sixties.   |
| law (n)                   | das Gesetz                                 | Noise laws forced the owners to build walls and a roof.   |
| nightlife (n)             | das Nachtleben                             | Is there a good nightlife in the place where you live?  |
| owner (n)                 | der Besitzer                               | The restaurant owners decided to build a mini-disco.  |
| population (n)            | die Bevölkerung                            | The normal population of Ibiza is 80,000.   |
| move around (phr v)       | sich nach verschiedenen Richtungen bewegen | I need a lot of space to move around when I dance.  |
| force (v)                 | zwingen                                    | Noise laws forced the owners to build walls and a roof.   |
| follow in one’s footsteps | in die Fußstapfen von jemandem treten      | Bob Marley and Grace Jones performed there and many other stars have followed in their footsteps. |
| for all tastes            | für jeden Geschmack                        | DJs play dance music for all tastes – techno, garage, funk etc.                                   |
| a mix of                  | eine Mischung aus                          | The music at Amnesia is a mix of house, trance, rock and pop.                                     |
| more or less              | mehr oder weniger                          | I don’t move around much when I dance – I stay more or less in one place.                         |
| a night out               | einen Abend auswärts                       | Where would you rather spend a night out – a restaurant or a nightclub?                           |
| on stage                  | auf dem Podium                             | Many international stars performed on stage at the club.  |
| the sixties               | die sechziger Jahre                        | The sixties are the years between 1960 and 1969.  |
| the size of               | die Größe ein(-er, es)                     | Privilege is very big – it’s the size of a football pitch!  |

## My Ibiza (p. 78–80)

|                       |                      |  |
|-----------------------|----------------------|--|
| knackered (adj)       | hundemüde            | "Knackered" is a very informal word meaning "tired".   |
| laid back (adj) (TS)  | entspannen           | I love the lifestyle here – it's very laid back.   |
| loud (adj)            | laut                 | I can't hear a word you're saying – the music's too loud.                                    |
| resident (adj) (TS)   | angestellt           | A resident DJ is one who works permanently in one club.                                      |
| skint (adj)           | pleite               | Can you lend me some money? I'm skint.   |
| wonderful (adj) (TS)  | prächtig             | Ibiza used to be a wonderful place but the tourists have spoilt it.                          |
| originally (adv) (TS) | ursprünglich         | Saskia is from Holland originally but she's lived in Ibiza since 1997.                       |
| gentleman (n) (TS)    | der Gentleman        | Englishmen used to be gentlemen, but not any more.   |
| guy (n) (TS)          | der Kerl             | Saskia married a guy from Ibiza.   |
| land (n) (TS)         | das Grundstück       | His father gave us the land to build a house.  |
| lifestyle (n) (TS)    | die Lebensart        | "Why do you like the lifestyle in Ibiza?" "It's so laid back."                               |
| sunbathing (n) (TS)   | das Sonnenbaden      | I've been clubbing every night – I haven't had time for sunbathing.                          |
| tattoo (n) (TS)       | die Tätowierung      | Tattoos are designs on the skin made with a needle and ink.                                  |
| lend (v) (TS)         | (aus)leihen          | Could you lend me some money?  |
| reckon (v)            | denken               | I reckon this is the best holiday I've ever had.   |
| spoil (v) (TS)        | verderben            | Antonio thinks the tourists have spoilt Ibiza.   |
| How come?             | Wie ist das möglich? | "How come you haven't been sunbathing?" "I've been clubbing all night and sleeping all day." |
| not bad (TS)          | nicht schlecht       | "How are you feeling?" "Oh, not bad."  |
| to be honest (TS)     | ehrlich gesagt       | "How are you, Josh?" "To be honest, I'm completely knackered!"                               |

## Billy Elliot (p. 80)

|                   |                            |  |
|-------------------|----------------------------|--|
| fascinated (adj)  | fasziniert                 | Billy becomes fascinated by ballet.  |
| scared (adj)      | ängstlich                  | His father was angry and Billy was scared.   |
| instead (adv)     | stattdessen von            | His father wanted him to learn to box but Billy wanted to have ballet lessons instead.     |
| ballet (n)        | das Ballett                | Billy's father didn't want him to have ballet lessons.                                     |
| boxing (n)        | das Boxen                  | Boxing is a sport that involves fighting with your hands.                                  |
| extract (n)       | der Ausschnitt             | An extract is a small part taken from a story.   |
| miner (n)         | der Bergarbeiter           | Miners work under the ground digging coal.   |
| wrestling (n)     | das Ringen                 | Wrestling is a sport that involves trying to throw your opponent to the ground.            |
| turn into (phr v) | sich verändern zu          | Billy's father was worried that he would turn into another person because he liked ballet. |
| box (v)           | boxen                      | Billy's father wanted him to learn to box.   |
| face (v)          | jemandem ins Gesicht sehen | Billy turned to face his father.   |
| point (v)         | zeigen auf                 | He pointed at a chair and told me to sit down.   |
| stare (v)         | anstarren                  | They stared at each other angrily.   |
| all the while     | die ganze Zeit             | He stared at Billy all the while he was taking his coat off.                               |

back home  
in secret  
on strike  
out of the corner of one's eye  
turn red

zuhause  
insgeheim  
sich im Streik befinden  
aus dem Augenwinkel  
erröten

Back home, they started to argue.  
He started having ballet lessons in secret because he knew his father would be angry.  
Workers who are on strike refuse to work because they want more money or better conditions.  
Out of the corner of my eye, I could see him getting angry.  
His father was turning red with anger.

## Unit 14

### Phone Moans (p. 82)

disgusting (adj)  
old-fashioned (adj)  
private (adj)  
proper (adj)  
conversation (n)  
extension (n)  
mobile (n)  
operator (n)  
option (n)  
recorded message (n)  
get through (to sb) (phr v)  
breathe (v)  
scream (v)  
be against the law  
call me (old-fashioned/crazy etc)

down the phone  
get bored of doing sth  
for ages  
in the background  
in peace  
on hold  
return a call

ekelerregend  
altmodisch  
privat  
gut  
die Unterhaltung  
der Apparat  
das Handy  
der/die Telefonist(in)  
die Auswahlmöglichkeit  
der aufgenommene Bericht  
mit jemandem verbunden werden  
atmen  
kreischen  
gesetzeswidrig sein  
nenne mich (altmodisch/ verrückt  
u.s.w.)  
am Telefon  
etwas satthaben  
eine Ewigkeit  
im Hintergrund  
in aller Ruhe  
in die Warteschleife  
rückrufen

It's disgusting when people start eating or drinking during phone calls!  
Perhaps I'm old-fashioned, but I think mobile phones should be banned in public places.  
I don't want to listen to people's private phone calls.  
It's impossible to have a proper conversation with children screaming in the background.  
Do you enjoy having phone conversations?  
People who work for companies usually have their own extension number.  
A large percentage of the population now have their own mobile.  
I asked the operator to put me through to extension 3182.  
Often you have to listen to a recorded message with lots of options to choose from.  
I hate listening to recorded messages – they're long and boring!  
Why can I never get through to the person I want to talk to?  
The only thing I could hear was him breathing down the phone.  
It's impossible to talk when the baby's screaming.  
It should be against the law to take a mobile into a restaurant!  
Call me old-fashioned but I think mobile phones should be banned on trains.  
Speak quietly – there's no need to shout down the phone.  
When I phone a company, I often get bored of waiting to speak to the person I want to talk to.  
Sometimes you have to wait for ages to speak to someone.  
I could hear the sound of the TV in the background.  
I don't want to listen to other people's phone calls – I want to travel in peace.  
The operator put me on hold and I had to listen to some awful music!  
How long does it usually take you to return phone calls?

## Domestic Crisis/Close up (p83–84)

|                                  |                                |  |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| bare (adj)                       | leer                           | There's nothing in the fridge – it's completely bare.                        |
| untidy (adj)                     | unordentlich                   | Her desk was covered with papers and looked really untidy.                   |
| urgent (adj) (TS)                | dringend                       | Could you ask her to call me back as soon as possible? It's urgent.          |
| job reference (n)                | die Referenz                   | She agreed to write him a job reference, saying he was suitable for the job. |
| pet (n)                          | das Haustier                   | "Do you have any pets?" "Yes, I've got a cat."                               |
| call sb back (phr v) (TS)        | jemanden zurückrufen           | I'm busy at the moment. Can I call you back later?                           |
| drive over (phr v)               | hinfahren                      | I'm a bit worried about Mum – I'm going to drive over and see her.           |
| hang on (phr v) (TS)             | Bleiben Sie dran               | Could you hang on a minute, please? I'll see if I can find him.              |
| hold on (phr v) (TS)             | Bleiben Sie am Apparat         | Just hold on a minute. I'll see if I can find her.                           |
| pay sb back (phr v) (TS)         | jemandem zurückzahlen          | If you lend me the money, I'll pay you back at the end of the month.         |
| pick sb up (phr v)               | jemanden abholen               | We'll go in my car – I'll pick you up at 8 o'clock.                          |
| put sb/sth down (phr v) (TS)     | etwas hinstellen               | Put that down – it's fragile!  |
| run out of (phr v)               | nichts mehr haben              | We've run out of milk. Could you go and buy some?                            |
| turn sth down (phr v) (TS)       | etwas leiser drehen            | Turn that music down, please.  |
| annoy (v)                        | ärgern                         | Lorna's children are annoying her.   |
| baby-sit (v)                     | babysitten                     | Would you mind baby-sitting this evening?                                    |
| check (v)                        | kontrollieren                  | Would you like me to check that letter for you?                              |
| dial (v) (TS)                    | wählen                         | I'm sorry, I think I've dialled the wrong number.                            |
| hurt (v)                         | weh tun                        | "What's the matter?" "My back's hurting."                                    |
| a couple of (TS)                 | ein Paar                       | Could you baby-sit for a couple of hours this afternoon?                     |
| be a mess                        | ein Durcheinander sein         | I must tidy the house – it's a complete mess.                                |
| be expecting sb/sth (TS)         | jemanden/etwas erwarten        | We're expecting six guests for dinner tonight.                               |
| be out                           | weg sein                       | "I need to speak to Mum?" "I'm afraid she's out."                            |
| Can I ...?                       | Darf ich...?                   | Can I speak to Mr Jones?   |
| Could you ...?                   | Könnten Sie/ Könntest du... ?  | Could you tell him it's urgent?  |
| drive one mad                    | jemanden verrückt machen       | The kids are driving me mad!   |
| have a row (with)                | streiten mit                   | Do you often have rows with your partner?                                    |
| I don't believe it! (TS)         | Ich glaub's nicht              | I don't believe it! I dialled the wrong number.                              |
| I was wondering if you could ... | ich frage mich, ob du kannst   | I was wondering if you could come over and baby-sit.                         |
| Is it okay if ...?               | Ist es in Ordnung wenn...?     | Is it okay if I bring my boyfriend?  |
| It's a bad line (TS)             | Die Verbindung ist schlecht.   | I can't hear you. It's a bad line.   |
| I'll be right over (TS)          | Ich bin gleich da.             | "I'm frightened here on my own." "Don't worry, I'll be right over."          |
| My back's/leg's etc killing me   | Mein Rücken, Bein tut mir weh. | I can't do any housework – my back's killing me.                             |
| Shall I ...?                     | Soll ich...?                   | Shall I come and help you?   |
| The thing is ... (TS)            | Die Frage ist...               | The thing is, I need some shopping but the car's broken down.                |
| What's the matter? (TS)          | Was ist los?                   | "What's the matter?" "The children are driving me mad."                      |

Would you like me to ...?  
Would you mind if ...?

Möchten Sie dass...?  
Würde es Ihnen etwas  
ausmachen, wenn ...?

Would you like me to leave a message for him?  
Would you mind if I called you back later?

## Why I bought my child a gun/Who?What?Where (p. 86–88)

moody (adj)  
already (adv)  
brain tumour (n)  
cloakroom (n)  
emergency (n)  
gun (n)  
health (n)  
pellet (n)  
personal hygiene (n)  
texting (n)  
fire (v)  
park (v) (TS)  
pray (v)  
be worried sick (TS)  
every five minutes/three days etc  
right now  
say no to sth  
the latest thing  
until then  
Where on earth ...?

launisch  
bereits  
der Gehirntumor  
die Toilette  
der Notfall  
die Schusswaffe  
die Gesundheit  
das Kügelchen  
die Körperpflege  
Textberichte senden  
abfeuern  
parken  
hoffen, beten  
sehr beunruhigt sein  
alle fünf Minuten/drei Tage u.s.w.  
momentan  
etwas ablehnen  
die letzte Neuheit  
bis dahin  
Wo in Gottes Namen...?

Teenagers can be very moody – sometimes happy, sometimes sad.  
My son told me that all his friends had BB guns already.  
Research suggests that mobile phones may cause brain tumours.  
The cloakroom in a public place is where the toilets are.  
Mobile phones can be useful for emergencies.  
Do you think children should be allowed to have toy guns?  
Some parents are worried that mobile phones may be bad for their children's health.  
The gun fires plastic pellets.  
It's important to pay attention to personal hygiene by washing and having showers regularly.  
Texting is the activity of sending text messages using a mobile phone.  
The gun fires plastic pellets.  
I think we parked next to a white van.  
I pray that research will find that mobile phones are safe.  
Where've you been? I've been worried sick.  
Every five minutes my children ask me for the latest thing.  
I'm saying no to everything right now.  
I can't believe I've said no to mobile phones and yes to guns.  
According to my son, BB guns are the latest thing.  
I hope that research will prove that mobiles are safe but until then, I'm saying no.  
It's midnight. Where on earth have you been?

## Unit 15

### The waiting game (p. 88)

charming (adj) (TS)  
certainly (adv) (TS)  
fan (n) (TS)  
queue (n)  
sporting event (n)

charmant  
ja sicher  
der Fan  
die Schlange  
die Sportveranstaltung

That German girl's very nice – in fact she's absolutely charming.  
"May I ask you a few questions?" "Certainly."  
"I queued all night." "You must be a real tennis fan!"  
A queue is a long line of people who are waiting.  
Are you interested in big sporting events such as Wimbledon and the World Cup?

strawberry (n) (TS)  
umbrella (n) (TS)  
wait (n) (TS)  
come from (phr v)  
get in (phr v)  
all this way (TS)  
at the front of (TS)  
a day out (TS)  
for hours  
you never know (TS)

die Erdbeere  
der Regenschirm  
die Wartezeit  
hinein kommen  
hereinkommen  
die ganze Strecke  
im vorderen Teil von  
der Ausflug  
stundenlang  
man weiß ja nie

A strawberry is a small red fruit that is eaten a lot at Wimbledon.  
You'll need an umbrella – it's raining!  
We've queued for about seven hours so it's been a long wait.  
"Where do you come from?" "I come from Hanover in Germany."  
"Do you think you'll get in?" "I hope so."  
We live in Scotland so we're not giving up after coming all this way.  
We're at the front of the queue so we should get in.  
Coming to Wimbledon is a great day out.  
Stop looking at that girl. You've been looking at her for hours!  
I don't think we'll get in but you never know.

## Describing people (p. 89)

bushy (adj)  
elderly (adj)  
irritating (adj)  
noticeable (adj)  
pearly (adj)  
smart (adj)  
tanned (adj)  
row (n)  
show off (phr v)  
(She's/He's etc) good fun to  
be with  
in reality  
look the other way  
look one's best  
one's strong point  
be sure of oneself  
to match

buschig  
älter werden  
irritierend  
bemerkenswert  
perlenähnlich  
schick  
sonnengebräunt  
die Reihe  
gut zur Geltung bringen  
Er/Sie ist ein guter Gesellschafter  
  
tatsächlich  
wegschauen  
bestens aussehen  
jemand's starke Seite  
selbstsicher sein  
dazu passen

Bushy eyebrows are very thick with a lot of hairs.  
"Elderly" is a more polite word than "old" for describing someone.  
An irritating habit makes you feel annoyed.  
The most noticeable thing about her is her long black hair.  
Pearly teeth are white and shiny.  
Smart clothes are elegant or fashionable.  
Tanned skin is brown from the sun.  
She smiled, showing two rows of beautiful white teeth.  
The colour red shows off her white teeth well.  
I like being with him – he's good fun to be with.  
  
She looks sad, but in reality she's not unhappy.  
I wish you'd stop looking the other way when I'm talking to you.  
He's proud of his appearance and always likes to look his best.  
He doesn't wash very often – personal hygiene is not his strong point!  
She's very confident and sure of herself.  
She was wearing a red jacket and red lipstick to match.

## National Sport/The noble art of queuing (p. 90)

otherwise (adv)  
parking space (n)  
superstore (n)  
timetable (n)

ansonsten  
der Parkplatz  
der große Supermarkt  
der Fahrplan

Try to talk about the weather, otherwise you will end up listening to someone's life story.  
The car park was full – we couldn't find a parking space.  
A superstore is a very large type of supermarket.  
Only two topics of conversation are acceptable – the weather and the bus timetable.

topic (n)  
end up with (phr v)  
climb (v)  
be held  
be prepared for the worst  
break a record  
jump the queue  
keep one's place

das Thema  
aufhören mit  
besteigen  
abhalten  
auf das Schlimmste vorbereitet sein  
einen Rekord brechen  
sich vordrängeln  
bleiben, wo man is

A topic of conversation is the subject that you talk about.  
If you talk to a stranger, you may end up with them sitting next to you telling you their life story!  
Who was the first man to climb Mount Everest?  
The Olympic Games are held every four years.  
But if you decide not to follow the rules, be prepared for the worst.  
Lewis broke the world 100m record.  
Don't jump the queue, otherwise people will get angry.  
If you want to keep your place in a queue, don't leave a space in front of or behind you.

## Night Clubs (p. 92–93)

casual (adj)  
bouncer (n)  
dress code (n)  
trainers (n pl)  
let sb in (phr v)  
get lost!  
get rid of  
How ridiculous!  
on either side of  
the rules are the rules

informell  
der Rausschmeißer  
der Dresscode  
die Sportschuhe  
jemanden hereinlassen  
Scher dich weg!  
loswerden  
Das ist doch lächerlich!  
auf beiden Seiten von  
Regel ist Regel.

Casual clothes are suitable for informal occasions.  
The bouncers wanted to go home and were refusing to let people in.  
The dress code of a place is the way people who work or go there are supposed to dress.  
Trainers are shoes worn for doing sport.  
They refused to let him in because he was wearing trainers.  
No, you can't come in. Get lost!  
They were trying to get rid of everyone who wanted to get in.  
"You can't come in if you're wearing a suit." "How ridiculous!"  
A bouncer was standing on either side of the door.  
I'm sorry, we can't let you in if you're wearing jeans. The rules are the rules.

## Unit 16

### How not to die before you get old (p. 94)

brisk (adj)  
full (adj)  
low-calorie (adj)  
non-existent (adj)  
slim (adj)  
spectacular (adj)  
stress-free (adj)  
stress-resistant (adj)  
adviser (n)  
centenarian (n)

flink  
satt  
kalorienarm  
nicht vorhanden sein  
schlank  
aufsehenerregend  
ohne Stress  
stresstabil  
der Ratgeber  
der/die Hundertjährige(r)

A brisk walk is done with a lot of energy.  
When you've had enough to eat you feel full.  
A low-calorie diet does not contain many calories and is healthy.  
There are no timetables in Okinawa – they're non-existent.  
Eating a lot of fruit and vegetables helps you to stay slim.  
The sunsets are beautiful – spectacular, in fact.  
Would you like to have a stress-free lifestyle?  
If you have a stress-resistant personality, you do not feel stress.  
An adviser is someone who gives advice.  
A centenarian is someone who is 100 years old or more.

extended family (n)  
 frozen food (n)  
 gardening (n)  
 junk food (n)  
 old age (n)  
 serving (n)  
 sunset (n)  
 tinned food (n)  
 youth (n)  
 set (v)  
 in other words  
 lead (an active/healthy etc) life  
 take a walk

die zusammengesetzte Familie  
 das Tiefkühlprodukt  
 die Gartenarbeit  
 das Junk-Food  
 das hohe Alter  
 die Portion  
 der Sonnenuntergang  
 die Dosennahrung  
 der/die Jugendliche  
 untergehen  
 mit anderen Worten  
 ein aktives, gesundes Leben führen  
 einen Spaziergang machen

An extended family is a large family with a lot of family members.  
 Frozen food is stored at very low temperatures.  
 Gardening is the activity of growing flowers and plants in the garden.  
 Junk food such as burgers is not good for you.  
 Old age is the period of time after 65 or 70 when a person is old.  
 A serving of fruit or vegetables is enough for one person to eat.  
 In the evenings we used to sit on the beach and watch the sunsets.  
 Tinned food is kept in tins — it is not particularly good for you.  
 A youth is a young person.  
 The sun sets later in the summer.  
 They do things such as dancing, walking and gardening – in other words, things they enjoy.  
 A lot of old people in Okinawa lead active lives.  
 How often do you take a walk each day?

## Health Farms (p. 95–96)

no-smoking (adj) (TS)  
 starving (adj) (TS)  
 strictly (adv) (TS)  
 fitness (n)  
 hike (n)  
 instructor (n) (TS)  
 scenery (n) (TS)  
 supply (n) (TS)  
 come down (phr v) (TS)  
 book (v) (TS)  
 thank (v) (TS)  
 as soon as  
 be in trouble  
 go on a diet  
 lose weight (TS)  
 a new man (TS)

nicht rauchen  
 hungrig sein  
 absolut  
 die Kondition  
 die Wanderung  
 der Lehrer  
 die Naturschönheit  
 der Vorrat  
 hinuntersteigen  
 buchen  
 danken  
 so bald wie  
 sich in Schwierigkeiten befinden  
 Diät halten  
 abnehmen  
 neugeboren

Most cinemas are now strictly no-smoking.  
 We haven't eaten since 8 o'clock – we're starving!  
 This is a strictly no smoking area.  
 A lot of people go to health farms to improve their fitness.  
 A hike is a long walk.  
 The instructor will take you all for a four-mile hike.  
 They'll see some magnificent scenery during the hike.  
 The instructors carry a supply of fruit as a snack.  
 They climb to the top of a mountain and have a break before coming down again.  
 I'd like to book my husband a week at your health centre.  
 Do you think the woman's husband will thank her for his birthday present?  
 As soon as the lesson finishes I'm going home.  
 He'll be in trouble if he smokes; this is a no-smoking area.  
 She wanted to lose some weight so she went on a diet.  
 He's too fat and needs to lose some weight.  
 After a week at the health centre, he'll be a new man.



## Food Idioms (p. 98)

|                            |   |   |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| energetic (adj)            | energisch                                 | An energetic person has a lot of energy.  |
| naughty (adj)              | ungezogen                                 | The children are extremely naughty and difficult to control.                        |
| fall over (phr v)          | umfallen                                  | Hold onto the rail or you might fall over.  |
| go on about sth            | fortfahren mit etwas                      | "Can I have an ice cream?" "No, I've told you before. Now stop going on about it."  |
| a couch potato             | sehr viel fernsehen                       | Someone who stays at home a lot watching TV is a couch potato.                      |
| be friends with            | befreundet sein mit                       | I like staying at home so I could never be friends with someone too energetic.      |
| be full of beans           | tatkräftig sein                           | After a good night's sleep, she was full of beans.                                  |
| be packed in like sardines | wie Heringe in der Tonne<br>verpackt sein | There were over 10,000 people at the concert and they were packed in like sardines. |
| be one's cup of tea        | etwas für jemanden sein                   | Blond men aren't really my cup of tea.  |
| it's a piece of cake       | das ist ein Kinderspiel                   | "What was the exam like?" "It was a piece of cake."                                 |
| drive one nuts/crazy       | jemanden wahnsinnig machen                | Be quiet! You're driving me nuts!   |

## How to eat a banana (p. 99)

|                       |                                 |   |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| raw (adj)             | roh                             | Raw food has not been cooked.   |
| batter (n)            | der Teig                        | Batter is a mixture of butter, milk etc used for frying things.             |
| fresh fruit salad (n) | der frische Obstsalat           | A fresh fruit salad consists of different fruits cut up and mixed together. |
| milkshake (n)         | der Milchshake                  | A milkshake is a drink made of milk and fruit mixed together.               |
| oven (n)              | der Ofen                        | Baking bananas in the oven is an unusual way to eat them.                   |
| recipe (n)            | das Rezept                      | A recipe is a set of instructions for cooking food.                         |
| skin (n)              | die Schale                      | The skin of a banana is yellow.   |
| bake (v)              | backen                          | Baking bananas in the oven is an unusual way to eat them.                   |
| blend (v)             | mengen                          | If you blend two things together, you mix them.                             |
| boil (v)              | kochen                          | Boil the water before putting the vegetables in.                            |
| chop (v)              | schneiden                       | Chop the bananas into thick slices.   |
| collect (v)           | sammeln                         | Wayne has collected 104 different banana recipes.                           |
| fry (v)               | frittieren                      | Fry the banana slices in a little oil.                                      |
| grill (v)             | grillen                         | You grill bread to make toast.  |
| mix (v)               | mischen                         | Mix the flour and milk together.  |
| peel (v)              | pellern, schälen                | You peel a banana by taking the skin off it.                                |
| whisk (v)             | quirlen                         | When you whisk things together, you mix them very quickly.                  |
| cut/slice sth in half | etwas in zwei Hälften schneiden | Slice the bananas in half with ice-cream to make a banana split.            |

# Unit 17

## Close up (p. 101)

|                   |                                   |   |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| arachnophobic (n) | jemand, der Angst vor Spinnen hat | An arachnophobic is frightened of spiders.                        |
| bear (n)          | der Bär                           | Bears are large furry brown animals.                              |
| cheetah (n)       | der Gepard                        | Cheetahs run very fast.   |
| deer (n)          | der Hirsch                        | Deer tend to be very shy animals.                                 |
| dolphin (n)       | der Delphin                       | Swimming with dolphins can help people who are ill or depressed.  |
| elephant (n)      | der Elefant                       | Elephants are very large animals with grey skin.                  |
| horse (n)         | das Pferd                         | Have you ever ridden a horse?                                     |
| kangaroo (n)      | das Känguru                       | Kangaroos live in Australia.                                      |
| mosquito (n)      | die (Stech)Mücke                  | A mosquito bite can give you malaria.                             |
| ornithologist (n) | der Vogelkundler                  | Ornithologists study birds.                                       |
| pig (n)           | das Schwein                       | Pigs are farm animals.  |
| saddle (n)        | der Sattel                        | A saddle is a thing you put on a horse's back before you ride it. |
| spider (n)        | die Spinne                        | A lot of people hate spiders.                                     |
| sunburn (n)       | der Sonnenbrand                   | Avoid sunburn by using suntan lotion.                             |
| tail (n)          | der Schwanz                       | A cat has a tail, a spider does not.                              |
| tale (n)          | die Geschichte                    | Most children enjoy fairy tales.                                  |
| tortoise (n)      | die Landschildkröte               | Tortoises move very slowly.                                       |
| lift (v)          | hochheben                         | Don't lift anything too heavy – you might hurt your back.         |
| recognise (v)     | erkennen                          | You've changed so much, I hardly recognised you.                  |
| smell (v)         | riechen                           | I could smell cigarette smoke in the room.                        |
| treat (v)         | behandeln                         | A vet treats sick animals.  |

## Animal Tales (p. 102)

|                    |                       |   |
|--------------------|-----------------------|---|
| accidentally (adv) | unabsichtlich         | The cat accidentally deleted files worth \$100,000.                 |
| away (adv)         | weg                   | Robert travels a lot and is often away for long periods.            |
| forever (adv)      | für immer             | Dolphins changed Bill's life forever.                               |
| strangely (adv)    | eigenartig            | After they were separated, the goldfish started behaving strangely. |
| antidepressant (n) | das Beruhigungsmittel | Antidepressants are a form of medication for treating depression.   |
| chest (n)          | der Brustkorb         | The dolphin put his head on Bill's chest as he cried.               |
| file (n)           | die Datei             | Computer files are used for storing information.                    |
| goldfish (n)       | der Goldfisch         | The goldfish were swimming around the bowl.                         |
| keyboard (n)       | die Tastatur          | The cat walked across the keyboard and deleted some files.          |
| mynah bird (n)     | der Beo               | A mynah bird is a bird that can talk.                               |
| owner (n)          | der Besitzer          | Pets and their owners often love each other very much.              |

paw (n)  
 surface (n)  
 volcano (n)  
 key in (phr v)  
 look up (phr v)  
 turn round (phr v)  
 turn up (phr v)  
 walk off (phr v)  
 bang (v)  
 bleed (v)  
 call (v)  
 cry (v)  
 delete (v)  
 disappear (v)  
 erupt (v)  
 float (v)  
 heal (v)  
 own (v)  
 recover (v)  
 as you can imagine

be surrounded by  
 die of a broken heart  
 move house  
 stay still

die Pfote  
 die Oberfläche  
 der Vulkan  
 eingeben  
 aufsehen  
 umdrehen  
 auftauchen  
 fortgehen  
 stoßen  
 bluten  
 rufen  
 heulen  
 entfernen  
 verschwinden  
 ausbrechen  
 treiben  
 heilen  
 Inhaber sein von  
 genesen  
 wie du dir vorstellen kannst

umgeben sein von  
 aus Kummer sterben  
 umziehen  
 bewegungslos

The cat had walked across the carpet with dirty paws.  
 The goldfish was floating dead on the surface of the water.  
 A volcano is a mountain that can explode.  
 You need to key in a password to access these files.  
 We looked up and saw that we were surrounded by cows.  
 When he saw her, he turned round and left.  
 The dog disappeared, but turned up seven weeks later.  
 The cows walked off when they heard the modern music.  
 The fish was behaving strangely, banging against the side of the bowl.  
 The cat's paws were bleeding after walking so far.  
 A few hours before Robert arrived home, the bird started calling "Robbie".  
 He felt so sad that he started to cry.  
 Don't press that key – you'll delete some important files!  
 The dog disappeared and his owner couldn't find him.  
 His emotions erupted like a volcano.  
 The fish was floating dead on the surface of the water.  
 Do you agree that animals can heal people?  
 Do you own any pets?  
 After swimming with dolphins he fully recovered.  
 As you can imagine, the employers were very angry when they discovered that the cat had deleted the files.  
 We looked up and saw that we were surrounded by cows.  
 Do you think the goldfish died of a broken heart after they were separated?  
 When he moved house he left the cat behind.  
 The dolphin put his head on Bill's chest and stayed very still.

## Clever Dog/Special Friends (p. 103)

fluffy (adj) (TS)  
 hairy (adj) (TS)  
 loveable (adj) (TS)  
 tough (adj) (TS)  
 besides (adv) (TS)  
 bond (n)  
 companion (n) (TS)  
 counter (n)  
 purse (n)

flauschig  
 haarig  
 liebenswert  
 zäh  
 außerdem  
 das Band  
 der Kamerad  
 der Ladentisch  
 das Portemonnee

A fluffy animal has a lot of soft fur.  
 Something that is hairy is covered in hair.  
 Someone or something that is loveable is easy to love.  
 Someone who is tough is strong and not nervous or frightened.  
 I love being with Page – she's a good companion and besides, we have the same interests.  
 There's often a special bond between a pet and its owner.  
 A "companion" is a word meaning a "friend".  
 The dog walked behind the counter and the butcher opened the purse.  
 The butcher took the money out of the purse.

approach (v)  
 bark (v)  
 pack (v)  
 scratch (v)  
 tie (v)  
 frighten away (phr v) (TS)  
 look alike (phr v) (TS)  
 anything and everything (TS)  
 be good company (for sb) (TS)  
  
 be stuck in (TS)  
 turn up on one's doorstep

sich nähern  
 bellen  
 einpacken  
 kratzen  
 (fest)binden  
 abschrecken  
 einander ähnlich sehen  
 egal was, alles  
 eine gute Gesellschaft für (jemanden)  
 sein  
 festsitzen in  
 bei jemand an der Türe  
 erscheinen

The dog approached the house and scratched at the door.  
 Dogs bark when they are angry or excited.  
 The butcher packed the sausages and beefburgers and tied them around the dog's neck.  
 Cats often scratch furniture and wallpaper.  
 He tied the meat around the dog's neck.  
 My pet is hairy and black and frightens people away.  
 "Do you and your pet look alike?" "I hope not."  
 "What does your pet eat?" "Anything and everything."  
 Page is good company for me when my boyfriend is away.  
  
 I hate to see animals being stuck in zoos.  
 The dog turned up on the butcher's doorstep every Wednesday.

## Reptiles (p. 105)

better-looking (adj) (TS)  
 non-venomous (adj)  
 outgoing (adj) (TS)  
 sweet (adj)  
 cricket (n) (adj)  
 lead (n) (TS)  
 tip (n) (TS)  
 go ahead (phr v)  
 disapprove (of) (v)  
 object (to) (v)  
 be keen on  
 be the width of  
 go round and round  
 in the end  
 in a flash  
 in horror  
 to our surprise

hübscher  
 nicht giftig  
 extravertiert  
 lieb  
 die Grille  
 die (Hunde)Leine  
 die Spitze  
 einfach etwas machen  
 missbilligen  
 Bedenken (gegen etwas) haben  
 darauf versessen sein  
 den Umriss haben von  
 immer rund herum laufen  
 am Ende  
 im Bruchteil einer Sekunde  
 voll Grauen, Furcht  
 zu unserem Erstaunen

"Better-looking" means more attractive.  
 A non-venomous snake does not have a poisonous bite.  
 Angus is very outgoing and confident.  
 When snakes are small they look quite sweet.  
 Crickets are insects that live in hot climates and make a loud noise.  
 People use leads for taking their dogs for walks.  
 Iggy is over a metre long from the tip of its nose to the end of its tail.  
 Louis' stepfather went ahead and bought him a snake.  
 Do you disapprove of keeping wild animals as pets?  
 Some people objected to the snake so much they stopped coming to our house.  
 I'm not keen on the idea of having a snake in the house.  
 When the snake was small, it was the width of a pencil.  
 I don't like watching animals go round and round in cages.  
 In the end, his stepfather bought him a snake for his fifth birthday.  
 When Louis left the cage door open, the snake escaped in a flash.  
 A lot of people run away in horror when they see snakes.  
 To our surprise, King Jim turned up in the kitchen three months later.

# Unit 18

## Crop Circles

|                            |                     |  |
|----------------------------|---------------------|--|
| alien (adj)                | außerirdisch        | Some people believe the circles are landing sites for alien spacecraft.                        |
| flashing (adj)             | blitzartig          | People reported seeing bright flashing lights on the nights when crop circles appeared.        |
| spiral (adj)               | spiralförmig        | A spiral pattern curves round and round.   |
| alien (n)                  | der Außerirdische   | Do you believe the crop circles are caused by aliens?  |
| circle (n)                 | der Kreis           | A circle is a round shape.   |
| helicopter (n)             | der Hubschrauber    | People who are in trouble at sea are sometimes rescued by helicopter.                          |
| hoaxer (n)                 | der Betrüger        | A hoaxer is someone who pretends to have done something, often something strange or dangerous. |
| landing site (n)           | der Landeplatz      | A landing site is the place where an aeroplane or helicopter lands on the ground.              |
| rotor blade (n)            | das Rotorblatt      | Rotor blades are the long pieces of metal that turn around when a helicopter is flying.        |
| sight (n) (TS)             | der Anblick         | The crop circle was enormous – an amazing sight!   |
| spacecraft (n)             | das Raumfahrzeug    | Spacecraft are vehicles such as rockets that travel through space.                             |
| strange forces (n pl) (TS) | die Fremdeinwirkung | Ken believes the circles are created by strange forces such as aliens.                         |
| testing (n)                | testen              | Some people think that crop circles are caused by military weapons testing.                    |
| theory (n)                 | die Theorie         | Which of the crop circle theories do you think is most likely?                                 |
| wake up (phr v)            | wach werden         | When residents woke up, they saw a huge crop circle in the field.                              |
| blow (v)                   | blasen              | It's possible that strong winds may blow the crops into spiral patterns.                       |
| be the work of (TS)        | die Arbeit sein von | Do you think that crop circles are the work of aliens?   |
| keep secret                | geheim halten       | The circles may be caused by military tests that the army want to keep secret.                 |
| the cream of ...           | das Beste von       | The cream of the crop circle theories are the theories that are most likely to be true.        |
| the mother of ... (TS)     | die Mutter von      | Because the crop circle was so big, it was called "the mother of all circles".                 |
| the press (TS)             | die Presse          | "The press" is an expression referring to all newspapers or journalists.                       |

## Incredible but true (p. 108–109)

|                                |  |  |
|--------------------------------|--|--|
| helium-filled (adj)            | mit Helium gefüllt                     | A helium-filled balloon is filled with a gas called helium that is lighter than air.           |
| clairvoyant (n)                | der Hellseher                          | A clairvoyant is someone who can tell you what will happen in the future.                      |
| connecting flight (n)          | der Anschlussflug                      | A connecting flight is a flight on a different plane that takes you to your final destination. |
| flight (n)                     | der Flug                               | The flight from the UK to Australia takes about 24 hours.                                      |
| golden wedding anniversary (n) | die goldene Hochzeit                   | A golden wedding anniversary celebrates 50 years of marriage.                                  |
| guinea pig (n)                 | das Meerschweinchen                    | A guinea pig is a small animal, similar to a rabbit, that children keep as a pet.              |
| hometown (n)                   | der Geburtsort                         | Your hometown is the town where you were born or where you lived as a child.                   |
| labrador (n)                   | der Labradorhund                       | A Labrador is a type of dog with yellow or black fur.  |
| parenting skills (n pl)        | erzieherische/pädagogische Fähigkeiten | Parenting skills are the things you need to know and do to be a good parent.                   |

write back (phr v)  
 propose (to) (v)  
 release (v)  
 tap (v)  
 have a go  
 have sth in common  
 keep a promise  
 make an arrangement  
 make a mistake  
 make money  
 make a promise  
 take a course  
 take a photograph  
 take a risk

zurückschreiben  
 einen Heiratsantrag (machen)  
 loslassen  
 tippen  
 versuchen, etwas zu tun  
 etwas gemeinsam haben  
 das Versprechen halten  
 eine Verabredung treffen  
 einen Fehler machen  
 Geld verdienen  
 etwas versprechen  
 an einem Kurs teilnehmen  
 ein Foto machen  
 ein Risiko eingehen

If you get this message, please write back as soon as possible.  
 Ian proposed to Amy and they got married 3 months later.  
 Laura decided to release a balloon with her name and address attached.  
 He quickly tapped a text message into his mobile.  
 "I've never been scuba diving before." "Well, you should have a go."  
 They had a lot of things in common and became good friends.  
 You should always try to keep a promise.  
 We made an arrangement to meet on Thursday evening.  
 Everyone makes mistakes from time to time.  
 Professional sports players can make a lot of money.  
 Don't make promises you can't keep.  
 She decided to take a course in computer skills.  
 Would you mind taking a photograph of us?  
 When you start your own business, you're always taking a bit of a risk.

## Reincarnation (p. 109–110)

convinced (adj)  
 detailed (adj)  
 entitled (adj)  
 extraordinary (adj)  
 memory (n)  
 orphanage (n)  
 past life (n)  
 vision (n)  
 find out (phr v)  
 convince (v)  
 remind (of) (v)  
 give birth to

überzeugt  
 detailliert  
 mit dem Titel  
 außergewöhnlich  
 die Erinnerung  
 das Waisenhaus  
 das frühere Leben  
 die Vision  
 entdecken  
 überzeugen  
 sich erinnern (an)  
 jemandem das Leben schenken

Jenny was convinced that her dreams were based on real memories.  
 Her visions continued and became more detailed.  
 You can read the story of Jenny's experiences in a book entitled Yesterday's Children.  
 Jenny decided to write a book about her extraordinary experiences.  
 She became convinced that her dreams were based on real memories.  
 An orphanage is a place where children with no parents go to live.  
 Jenny remembered her past life in dreams.  
 She had visions of her past life in dreams.  
 She went to Ireland to find out more about her past life.  
 Her memories convinced Sonny that she had been his mother in a previous life.  
 She reminded him of the day when he caught a rabbit.  
 Mary Sutton died after giving birth to the last of eight children.

## Des and Lidia (p.110)

funeral (n) (TS)  
 ghost (n) (TS)  
 hood (n) (TS)  
 mind (n) (TS)  
 shadow (n) (TS)

die Beerdigung  
 der Geist  
 die Kapuze  
 die Erinnerung  
 der Schatten

My aunt helped my sister make arrangements for the funeral.  
 My mother's ghost often appears to different family members.  
 I was wearing a coat with a hood because it was snowing.  
 My mother's memory lives on in our minds.  
 The dog started barking when he saw my mother's shadow on the wall.

live on (phr v) (TS)  
be in touch with sb (TS)  
stay in touch (TS)  
a strong character (TS)

weiterleben  
in Verbindung stehen mit  
in Kontakt bleiben  
eine starke Persönlichkeit

Her memory will always live on in our minds.  
I hadn't been in touch with her since the holiday.  
We stayed in touch after that and she came to my wedding.  
We'll never forget her – she was such a strong character.

## We are not alone (p. 111)

eventually (adv)  
top secret (adj)  
disk (n)  
official (n)  
time machine (n)  
UFO (n)  
weather balloon (n)  
witness (n)  
cover up (phr v)  
fly away (phr v)  
crash (v)  
destroy (v)  
elect (v)  
investigate (v)  
land (v)  
spy (v)  
in detail

letztendlich  
topsecret  
die Scheibe, die Geheimhaltung  
der Amtsträger  
die Zeitmaschine  
die fliegende Untertasse  
der Pilotballon  
der Zeuge  
(heimlich) verschwinden lassen  
wegfliegen  
abstürzen  
vernichten  
wählen  
untersuchen  
landen  
spionieren  
detailliert

Eventually, the alien got back in the object and flew away.  
The documents were top secret and had been destroyed.  
The US Air Force claimed that a flying disk had crashed.  
Government officials were asked to investigate.  
If you could travel in a time machine, would you go backward or forward in time?  
UFO means "Unidentified Flying Object".  
A weather balloon is used for recording the weather.  
Witnesses told newspapers that they had seen the aliens.  
Do you think the government covered up the real story?  
The birds flew away when they heard the noise.  
At first the US Air Force said that a flying disk had crashed.  
Why do you think the documents were destroyed?  
If you had to elect someone to meet the alien leader, who would you choose?  
When officials tried to investigate, they found that the documents had been destroyed.  
The strange object landed and an alien got out.  
The radar balloon was used for spying on the USSR.  
Witnesses were able to describe the aliens in detail.

## Unit 19

### My first car (p. 112–113)

cute (adj)  
spacious (adj)  
sporty (adj)  
white-walled (adj)  
heavily (adv)  
air-conditioning (n)  
bonnet (n)

niedlich  
geräumig  
sportlich  
mit weißem Rand  
stark  
vollklimatisiert  
die Motorhaube

The Porsche was a lovely car – really cute.  
It's more comfortable travelling in a spacious car.  
Men often like sporty cars.  
White-walled tyres have a white band around the outside.  
It started to rain heavily and I couldn't see very clearly.  
Air-conditioning is important if you live in a hot climate.  
The car bonnet is usually at the front, where the engine is.

boot (n)  
driving licence (n)  
engine (n)  
interior (n)  
lawyer (n)  
love/hate relationship (n)

luggage (n)  
motorbike (n)  
power steering (n)  
steering wheel (n)  
sunroof (n)  
windscreen (n)  
windscreen wiper (n)  
fall off (phr v)  
block (v)  
park (v)  
another time

economical to run  
in the back

der Kofferraum  
der Führerschein  
der Motor  
die Innenausstattung  
der Anwalt  
das Hass-und Liebesverhältnis

das Gepäck  
das Motorrad  
die Servolenkung  
das Lenkrad  
das Schiebedach  
die Windschutzscheibe  
der Scheibenwischer  
herunterfallen  
beeinträchtigen  
parken  
ein anderes Mal

ökonomisch im Verbrauch  
hinten

The car has a spacious boot where you can put your luggage.  
You have to pass a test to get your driving licence.  
VW Beetles are unusual because the engine is in the back.  
I like large cars with spacious interiors.  
A lawyer advises people about legal issues and sometimes represents them in court.  
I had a love/hate relationship with the 2CV – I loved it when it worked and hated it when it broke down.  
Put all your luggage in the boot.  
She wasn't interested in the Porsche; she preferred motorbikes.  
It's much easier to park a car when you have power steering.  
Don't take your hands off the steering wheel.  
When it's hot you can open the sunroof.  
A stone hit the windscreen and smashed it.  
It started raining and I switched the windscreen wipers on.  
We had to stop the car when one of the windscreen wipers fell off!  
The bonnet blew up against the windscreen, blocking my view.  
Large cars can be difficult to park.  
Once, the bonnet blew up against the windscreen; another time, one of the windscreen wipers fell off!  
A car that is economical to run does not cost much to maintain.  
In a VW Beetle, the engine is in the back.

## For and against cars/Close up/Advice and suggestions (p. 114–115)

brand new (adj) (TS)  
considerate (adj)  
useful (adj)  
ages (n pl)  
city centre (n)  
delivery (n) (TS)  
haircut (n)  
language course (n) (TS)  
number one (n) (TS)  
contribute to (phr v)  
fall apart (phr v) (TS)  
shake (v) (TS)  
be sick of

nagelneu  
zuvorkommend  
nützlich  
eine Ewigkeit  
die Stadtmitte  
die Besorgung  
die Frisur  
der Sprachkurs  
die Nummer eins  
beitragen zu  
sich in großer Spannung befinden  
zittern  
etwas gründlich satt haben/sein

This week, we have a brand new number one.  
He's usually so kind and considerate, but when he's driving he becomes very aggressive.  
Cars cause pollution but they're very useful.  
Sorry I'm late – I had to wait ages for a bus.  
It's hard to find a place to park in many city centres.  
Dave uses his car at work for deliveries.  
Your new haircut makes you look much younger.  
You can get some great language courses on CD and play them on your car stereo.  
The number one is the best-selling record of the week.  
Cars contribute to the pollution of the environment.  
On the day of the test, I get so nervous I fall apart.  
She was so nervous that she started shaking.  
I'm sick of spending my time in traffic jams.



I don't think so  
you won't see time pass (TS)

meiner Meinung nach nicht  
die Zeit wird schnell verfliegen

"A car is useful." "I don't think so. Not in the city centre, anyway."  
You'll find it so interesting, you won't see time pass.

## A family holiday/24 hours from Tulsa (p. 116–117)

best-selling (adj)

ein Verkaufsschlager

A best-selling author is one who is very successful and has sold a lot of books.

bang (n)

der Knall

The bomb exploded with a bang.

convertible (n)

das Kabrio(lett)

A convertible is a car with a roof that you can take off.

male menopause (n)

die männliche Menopause

The male menopause is the period of a man's life when he is about 50 and starts to worry about getting old.

match (n)

das Streichholz

Matches are used for lighting fires or cigarettes.

pull in (phr v)

an den Straßenrand fahren

They pulled in to the side of the road and stopped for a rest.

alongside (prep)

neben

Cars kept pulling in alongside us with the driver gesticulating angrily.

gesticulate (v)

gestikulieren

The driver was gesticulating angrily.

resemble (v)

gleichen

They stuck matches into an apple so that it resembled a porcupine.

stick (v)

kleben

Someone had stuck chewing gum under the desk.

volunteer (v)

etwas aus eigenem Antrieb tun

She kept volunteering bits of information.

all day long

den ganzen Tag

All day long, cars kept coming up alongside us.

in an amusing/strange etc fashion

auf eine unterhaltsame/merkwürdige  
Art

The cars behind would suddenly change direction in an amusing fashion.

into the distance

in die Ferne

The drivers gesticulated angrily before moving off into the distance.

lose control

die Fassung verlieren

Suddenly she lost control and started shouting at them.

up front

vorne

The children sat in the back, with their parents up front.

## Unit 20

### Big Game Lottery (p. 118–119)

mentally handicapped (adj)

geistlich behindert

Mentally handicapped people have difficulty learning how to do things.

well-paid (adj)

gut bezahlt

He got a well-paid job when he left university.

caller (n) (TS)

der Anrufer

Several callers have phoned us already this morning.

children's home (n)

das Kinderheim

A children's home is a place where children who are ill or who have no family live.

cleaner (n)

die Putzkraft, die Reinigungsfrau

Eva works as a cleaner in a children's home.

financial adviser (n)

der finanzielle Ratgeber

A financial adviser tells people how to invest their money.

phone-in (n) (TS)

das Programm für Anrufer

A radio phone-in gives people the chance to phone up and give their opinions.

playroom (n)

das Spielzimmer

A playroom is a room where children's games and toys are kept.

pocket money (n)  
treat (n)  
give away (phr v)  
be fond of  
change one's mind  
do the lottery

das Taschengeld  
der Leckerbissen  
weggeben  
gern mögen  
die Meinung ändern  
in der Lotterie mitspielen

How much pocket money do your parents give you?  
A treat is something that is special and enjoyable.  
Eva wants to give away some of her money to the children's home.  
She is obviously very fond of the children.  
I don't think she'll give money to the children's home – I think she'll change her mind.  
We do the lottery every week and dream of winning a fortune.

## It's your lucky day/A lucky escape (p. 120–121)

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aboard (adv)  
badly (adv)  
alarm clock (n)  
headlight (n)  
stockbroker (n)  
take-off (n)  
web programming (n)  
pass on (phr v)  
crash (v)  
develop (v)  
get dressed  
get top marks  
in the mail  
it is feared (that)  
there's no point

an Bord  
schlecht  
der Wecker  
die Scheinwerfer  
der Börsenmakler  
der Start (Flugzeug)  
programmieren fürs Internet  
weiterleiten  
abstürzen  
entwickeln  
sich anziehen  
die besten Noten bekommen  
mit der Post/ in der Mail  
es wird befürchtet, (dass)  
es hat keinen Sinn

The plane crashed killing all 217 people aboard.  
The day started badly when I woke up late.  
I was woken up at 7 a.m. by the alarm clock.  
I'd forgotten to switch off the headlights and the car wouldn't start.  
A stockbroker makes money by buying and selling shares.  
The plane crashed just after take-off.  
Web programming involves designing pages for Internet web sites.  
Try to pass the message on to as many people as possible.  
The plane crashed just after take-off.  
When the film was developed, all the photos were black.  
How long does it take you to get dressed in the morning?  
If you get top marks in an exam, you do better than all the other students.  
You will receive good news in the mail if you pass the message on.  
It is feared that all 217 passengers were killed.  
There was no point going to the airport because the plane had already taken off.

# GRAMMAR REFERENCE

## QUESTIONS (Unit 1, p.8)

### Word order

Um im Englischen eine Frage zu formulieren, wird ein Hilfsverb vor das Subjekt gestellt. Das Präsens Simple wird verwendet, wenn man das Hilfsverb did benutzt. Bei dem Verb be stellt man am, is, was or were vor das Subjekt.

| question word | (auxiliary) verb | subject     |              |
|---------------|------------------|-------------|--------------|
| –             | Is               | your sister | married?     |
| –             | Does             | she         | love him?    |
| Where         | do               | they        | live?        |
| Why           | did              | she         | get married? |

### Subject questions

Wenn das Fragewort das Subjekt ist, verwendet man nicht do, does oder did. Eine Subjektfrage hat die gleiche Satzstellung wie in einem Aussagesatz.

subject      verb  
Who      created      A.L.I.C.E.?  
NOT ~~Who did create ...?~~

subject      verb  
Who      lives      here?  
NOT ~~Who does live ...?~~

## WHAT'S IT LIKE?; NOUNS AND QUANTITY (Unit 2, p.15)

### What's it like?

Mit dieser Frage wird das typische von Personen oder Sachen erfragt. Normalerweise beantwortet man dies mit einem Adjektiv oder Adjektivsatz.

'What's Madrid like?' 'It's big and exciting.'

'What are the people in your village like?' 'They're very friendly.'

### Countable nouns

Zählbare Hauptwörter beziehen sich auf Dinge, die man zählen kann. Man benutzt sie mit *an* oder *a* vorab eine Anzahl an. Man bildet normalerweise den Plural, durch Zufügen eines *-s*, *-es*, *-ies*.

a car – 500 cars  
a church – 3 churches  
a country – 12 countries

Hinweis: Manche zählbaren Hauptwörter haben unregelmäßige Pluralformen.

|                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| a child – two children | a person – two people |
| a foot – two feet      | a tooth – two teeth   |
| a man – two men        | a woman – two women   |
| a mouse – two mice     |                       |

### Uncountable nouns

Unzählbare Hauptwörter beziehen sich auf Anzahlen, die nicht gezählt werden können. Man verwendet nicht *an* und auch kein Zahlwort vor dem Satz.

advice    food    furniture    information    love  
music    rain    traffic    travel    weather    work

### Quantity

Hier stehen die Möglichkeiten, die es gibt, um über Mengenangaben zu reden, wenn man weder die Möglichkeit hat, eine genaue Anzahl zu nennen oder wenn man keine exakte Anzahl angeben kann.

Mit zählbaren Hauptwörtern: (only) a few (far) too many / How many ... ?

There were only a few people who saw them.

How many e-mails do you get every day?

Mit unzählbaren Hauptwörtern: (only) a little (far) too much / How much ... ?

There's a little wine left but no beer.

How much sleep do you get at night?

Mit zählbaren und unzählbaren Hauptwörtern: a lot of / lots of / not enough

There are a lot of problems with this plan.

There was lots of good food at the party.

He didn't give me enough information.

## PAST TENSE FORMS (Unit 3, p.19)

### Past simple

Die einfache Vergangenheit wird verwendet, um Ereignisse und Situationen in der Vergangenheit zu bestätigen. Man verwendet diese Form, wenn man angeben möchte, wann etwas geschehen ist oder wann eine Situation stattfand.

The last time I lost my keys was two weeks ago. They fell out of my pocket on the sofa.

I didn't realise so I looked everywhere. My son found them this morning.

Hinweis: Manche Verben haben unregelmäßige Vergangenheitsformen und man muss diese lernen.

## Past continuous

Die Verlaufsform der Vergangenheit wird fast immer als Kontrast zur einfachen Vergangenheit gebraucht. Sie können sie einsetzen, um etwas zu beschreiben, das bereits stattgefunden hatte, als die Hauptereignisse der Handlung passierten.

Well, I was working as a nurse, and David came into the hospital for an operation.

What were you both wearing when you saw one another for the first time?

## COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES (Unit 4, p.27)

Formen mit allen einsilbigen Adjektiven und einigen zweisilbigen Adjektiven:

- 1 Adjektive, die auf einen Konsonanten oder auf -e enden.

|       |              |              |
|-------|--------------|--------------|
| great | greater than | the greatest |
| nice  | nicer than   | the nicest   |

- 2 Adjektive, die auf einen einzelnen a-Vokal enden, wenn danach ein einzelner Konsonant folgt.

|     |             |             |
|-----|-------------|-------------|
| big | bigger than | the biggest |
| wet | wetter than | the wettest |

- 3 Adjektive, die enden mit y

|       |              |              |
|-------|--------------|--------------|
| happy | happier than | the happiest |
| sexy  | sexier than  | the sexiest  |

- 4 Formen, die unregelmäßig sind.

|      |              |              |
|------|--------------|--------------|
| good | better than  | the best     |
| bad  | worse than   | the worst    |
| far  | further than | the furthest |

Formen, mit Adjektiven, die zwei- oder mehrsilbig sind:

|             |                       |                      |
|-------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| famous      | more famous than      | the most famous      |
| interesting | more interesting than | the most interesting |

Formen, mit denen man Negationen bildet:

Man verwendet not as ... as.

Raúl is not as tall as Venus Williams.

Formen, mit denen man Vergleiche verändert:

Man verwendet a bit oder much

Venus Williams is a bit heavier than Michael Schumacher.

Shaquille O'Neal is much taller than Raúl.

## VERBS WITH TWO OBJECTS (Unit 6, p.35)

Manche Verben haben zwei Objekte: bring, buy, get, give, lend, make, send, show, take, teach, tell.

Mit diesen einsilbigen Verben gibt es zwei mögliche Satzbildungen.

1. Subjekt + Verb + direktes Objekt + ... + indirektes Objekt

My husband + bought + a gadget + for + me.

I + gave + a small torch + to + my husband.

Verben + for: buy, get, make.

Verben + to: bring, give, lend, send, show, take, teach, tell.

2. Subjekt + Verb + indirektes Objekt + direktes Objekt

My husband + bought + me + a gadget.

I + gave + my husband + a small torch.

Hinweis: Mit zwei- oder dreisilbigen Verben wie demonstrate, describe, explain oder suggest kann man nur Satzbildung 1 anwenden.

The teacher explained the exercise to us. NOT ~~The teacher explained us the exercise.~~

## ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY (Unit 6, p.36)

always, often, usually, normally, sometimes, occasionally, rarely, hardly ever, never

Die meist verwendeten Stellungen sind:

- Vor dem Hauptteil des Verbs  
I always tell them the same thing.  
Men don't usually want brightly coloured ties.
- Nach dem Verb be  
She's hardly ever on time.  
I'm normally on a diet.

## VERBS + -ING FORM (Unit 6, p.38)

Nach den folgenden Verben und Verbaussagen verwendet man gewöhnlich die -ing-Form: can't stand, don't mind, enjoy, hate, like, love, not bother, prefer, spend time, waste time.

I don't mind shopping.

I love listening to music.

I don't bother going into supermarkets anymore.

## PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE (Unit 7, p.43)

Das einfache Perfekt wird auf verschiedene Weise verwendet, aber in allen Fällen zeigt es einen Zusammenhang zwischen der Vergangenheit und der Gegenwart an. Die einfache Perfektform beschreibt eine Handlung, die in der Vergangenheit angefangen hat und die in der Gegenwart weitergeht. Zum Vergleich, wenn man die vollständige Handlung als eine abgeschlossene Handlung beschreibt, verwendet man das Imperfekt.

### 'Time' up to now



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

Hier stattfinden stehen Zeitangaben, die die Zeit beschreiben, die jetzt: today, this week, recently, never, over the years. Wenn diese Zeiten sich beziehen auf die Zeit bis zur Gegenwart, verwendet man gewöhnlich das einfache Perfekt.

My brother's never been to a pop concert.  
I haven't seen any good films recently.

### 'Finished' Time



*I did a lot of silly things when I was a child.*

Hier stehen Zeitangaben, die die abgeschlossene Zeit angeben: yesterday, last month, when I was a student, in 1990, a few minutes ago. Mit diesen Zeitangaben verwendet man immer das einfache Imperfekt.

She called you a few minutes ago.  
I didn't go to the beach last summer.

## FUTURE FORMS (Unit 8, p.50)

(be) going to und die Verlaufsform des Präsens sind normale Formen um über die Zukunft zu sprechen.

### (be) going to

Man verwendet diese Form um über Zukunftsabsichten zu sprechen (Dinge, die man beschlossen hat, in die Tat umzusetzen).

I'm going to carry on singing.  
I'm not going to forget my real friends.

### Present continuous

Man verwendet diese Form, wenn man über zukünftige Vereinbarungen spricht (Termine und organisierte Veranstaltungen).

Are you doing anything for lunch today?  
We're starting a European tour next week.

Hinweis: Man kann auch (be) going to verwenden, wenn man über zukünftige Vereinbarungen spricht.

## OBLIGATION AND PERMISSION (Unit 9, p.55)

### must & should

Man verwendet must wenn man einen Auftrag oder eine starke Verpflichtung ausspricht. Man verwendet should wenn man einen Ratschlag erteilt oder seine Meinung wiedergibt.

You must arrive on time for school. (= I order you to arrive on time.)  
You mustn't break The Rules. (= I order you not to break The Rules.)  
You should be honest about your feelings. (= I advise you to be honest about your feelings.)  
There shouldn't be different rules for men and women. (= I don't think it's a good idea if there are different rules for men and women.)

### Modal structures: obligation and permission

Die Tabelle gibt eine Aufzählung verschiedener Präsens- und Perfekt-Modalverben, die für Verpflichtungen und Zustimmungen benutzt werden.

Hinweis: must/mustn't hat keine Vergangenheitsform.

I had to wear a uniform.  
I couldn't invite my friend back to my house.  
We didn't have to have a bath every night.

|         | möglich      | nicht möglich          | notwendig             | nicht notwendig       |
|---------|--------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Präsens | You can do   | You mustn't (can't) do | You must (have to) do | You don't have to do  |
| Perfekt | You could do | You couldn't do        | You had to do         | You didn't have to do |

## IMPERATIVES (Unit 11, p.67)

Der Imperativ wird verwendet, wenn man jemanden beauftragt, etwas zu tun oder nicht zu tun: Auftrag, Ratschlag, Ermutigung u.s.w.

Come here. Be quiet! Don't be shy. Come on. Hurry up!

## PHRASAL VERBS (Unit 11, p.69)

Der Ausdruck 'Verbkonstruktionen' bezieht sich auf alle Multiwörter-Verben, die aus einem Verb oder aus einem Verb und Partikeln bestehen. Verbkonstruktionen kann man in drei Basisgruppen einteilen.

- Verb + Partikel  
Manche Verbkonstruktionen sind intransitiv und brauchen kein direktes Objekt.  
Sit down and enjoy it. When are you going to grow up.
- Verb + Objekte + Partikel (trennbare)  
Die größte Gruppe der Verbkonstruktionen sind transitiv. Wenn das direkte Objekt ein Hauptwort ist, kann man es vor oder hinter das Partikel stellen.  
Take off your shoes. Take your shoes off.

Wenn das direkte Objekt ein Pronomen ist, muss es Zwischen Verb und Partikel stehen.  
Switch it off, please. NOT Switch-off it

- 3 Verb + Partikel + Objekt (untrennbar)  
Bei dieser Verbkonstruktion stellt man das direkte Objekt - Hauptwort oder Pronomen – hinter das Partikel.  
She looks after her grandmother. I ran after it, but the bus didn't stop.

## DYNAMIC & STATIVE MEANINGS (Unit 12, p.72)

### Dynamic meanings: 'actions'

Die meisten Verben haben eine dynamische Bedeutung. Sie beschreiben Handlungen: etwas passiert. Man verwendet sie mit kontinuierlichen Formen, wenn man über Handlungen spricht, die noch andauern.  
People are chatting.

### Stative meanings: 'states'

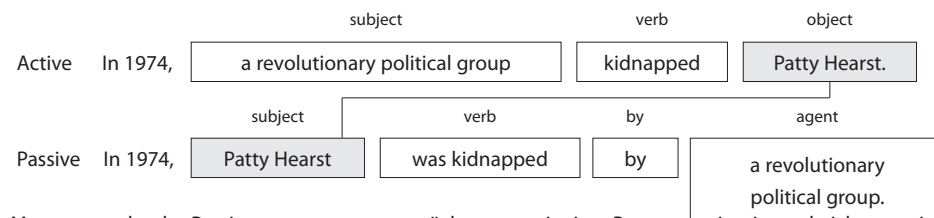
Manche Verben, die in Zusammenhang mit Kenntnis, Gefühl oder Besitz stehen, bezeichnen einen existierenden Zustand. Sie beschreiben ein Sein, kein Werden. Diese Verben kann man nicht mit kontinuierlichen Formen verwenden.  
I don't feel strongly about politics.

Hinweis: Manche Verben wie have, look, und think können beide Bedeutungen, einen Zustand oder eine Handlung beschreiben.

Rosie is looking for a new place to live. (look = dynamic meaning)  
Brian looks like his father. (look = stative meaning)

## PASSIVES (Unit 12, p.75)

In Passivsätzen wird das Objekt des aktiven Verbs Subjekt des passiven Verbs. Man nennt die Person oder die Sache, von der oder denen bzw. mit der die Handlung durchgeführt wird, aber notwendig ist es nicht.



Man verwendet das Passiv, wenn man sagen möchte, was mit einer Person passiert ist und nicht was eine Person tat.

Patty Hearst was renamed 'Tania'. Where was Che Guevara killed?  
Korda's photos were exhibited in Paris in Spring 2001.

## PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE & CONTINUOUS

(Unit 13, p.80)

### for & since

for + wird für Zeitperioden gebraucht und since + wird gebraucht um den Zeitpunkt zu beschreiben; es sind zwei Arten, das gleiche zu sagen.  
for a few days / for three years / for ages  
since Monday / since I left school / since 1997

### been

been ist das Partizip der Vergangenheit von go genauso wie von be.  
He hasn't been to the beach yet. (go)  
Have you been abroad this year? (go)  
I've been ill since last night. (be)  
How long have you been here? (be)

Hinweis: gone ist auch das Vergangenheitspartizip von go.

gone = go and not come back  
been = go and came back

### Present perfect simple & continuous

Man kann das Perfekt gebrauchen, wenn man angeben möchte, wie lange etwas andauert vom Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit bis zur Gegenwart. Bei Verben, die einen Zustand bezeichnen, verwendet man die einfache Form.

I've been a DJ for two years.  
She's known Tommy since they were at school.

Für Verben, die eine Handlung bedeuten, verwendet man die kontinuierliche Form.

I've been clubbing every night.  
My mother's been playing tennis since she was eight.

Hinweis: Man kann die einfache Form für sehr unveränderliche, permanente Situationen gebrauchen.

Vergleich:  
I've been living here since May. (Zeitlich)  
I've lived here all my life. (Permanent)

## OFFERS AND REQUESTS (Unit 14, p.84)

### Offers

Hierbei gibt es zwei allgemeine Arten, jemanden zu fragen, etwas für ihn tun zu können.

Shall I give you a lift?

Would you like me to help you?

### Requests

Es gibt viele Möglichkeiten, jemanden zu fragen, etwas für einen tun zu können. Allgemein gilt, je mehr Wörter man verwendet, je höflicher oder formeller es sich anhört.

I was wondering if you could ...?

Would you mind ...?

Could you ...?



höflicher / formell

direkter / formell

Hier sind einige Arten, wie man um Erlaubnis bittet- oder jemanden fragt, ob er einverstanden ist, wenn man etwas tut.

Can I use your phone, please?

Is it okay if I bring my friend?

## INDIRECT QUESTIONS (Unit 14, p.87)

Die Wortfolge bei indirekten Fragen ist anders als bei direkten Fragen. Das ist dasselbe wie in normalen Aussagen: Subjekt + Verb (+Objekt). Man braucht nicht die Hilfsverben do, does, did

| Frageform               | Subjekt                    | Verb       | Objekt       |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|------------|--------------|
| Do you think            | I                          | could have | a Zoomatron? |
| Do you know if          | the last bus               | has gone?  |              |
| Can you remember who    | your first English teacher | was?       |              |
| Could you tell me where | you                        | live?      |              |

## FUTURE FORMS (Unit 16, p.97)

### Future time clauses

Wenn man von der Zukunft redet, verwendet man im Hauptsatz die Futurform, aber man verwendet die einfache Präsensform, bei einem Nebensatz nach den Konjunktionen when, if, as soon as, before, after, usw.

Konjunktion

When

If

Nebensatz

he finishes the week

he has a cigarette here

Hauptsatz

he'll feel like a new man.

he'll be in big trouble.

Hinweis: Hauptsatz + Konjunktion + Nebensatz (...) ist eine alternative Reihenfolge.

### will for prediction

Man gebraucht will + Infinitiv, wenn man Zukunftsvorhersagen angibt. Man kann sie steigern oder abschwächen mit den folgenden Strukturen.

I'll definitely / I definitely won't go to England next summer.

My father will probably / My father probably won't retire when he's sixty-five.

I hope I'll / I hope I won't have more than two children.

I think I'll / I don't think I'll be rich and famous. NOT ~~I think I won't ...~~

## RELATIVE CLAUSES (Unit 17, p.101)

Ein Relativsatz gibt zusätzliche Information über eine Person oder eine Sache, die im Hauptsatz eingeführt wurde. Er folgt direkt nach der Person oder der Sache, die beschrieben wird.

A person who treats sick animals is called a vet.

I've got a car that isn't very easy to park.

Ein Relativsatz wird mit einem Relativpronomen eingeleitet: who für Personen und which für Sachen und that für Personen oder Sachen. Das Relativpronomen wird das Subjekt (oder das Objekt) im Relativsatz; man muss nicht extra she, him it, usw. gebrauchen.

An ornithologist is a person who studies birds. NOT ... ~~who he studies birds~~

A mosquito is an insect that you get malaria from. NOT ... ~~that you get malaria from it~~

## CONDITIONALS (Unit 17, p.104)

Man gebraucht einen Konditionalsatz, um eine gegenwärtige Situation, die unrealistisch oder unmöglich ist, zu beschreiben. Konditionalsätze bestehen aus zwei Sätzen, einem Nebensatz mit wenn und einem Hauptsatz.

### Nebensatz mit (If)

Um anzugeben, dass eine gegenwärtige Situation unrealistisch ist, gebraucht man die Vergangenheitsform.

Reale Situation

Zeit (jetzt) einfache Gegenwart

I am not an animal.

I live in an apartment.

Unrealistische Situation

Zeit (jetzt) Vergangenheit

If I was/were an animal, ...\*

If I lived in an igloo, ...

### Main clause

Hauptsatz Normalerweise verwendet man im Hauptsatz would + Infinitiv.

|                         |                             |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Nebensatz mit If        | Hauptsatz                   |
| If I had \$1 million,   | I'd travel round the world. |
| If I could fly a plane, | I'd sell my car.            |

\* Hinweis: If I/he/she/it were ... ist formaler als If I/he/she/it was.

### PAST PERFECT (Unit 18, p.110)

Man verwendet die Plusquamperfektform, wenn man über eine bestimmte Zeit in der Vergangenheit spricht und auf eine noch frühere Vergangenheit hinweisen möchte. Das Plusquamperfekt gibt an, dass ein Ereignis vor einem anderen Ereignis in der Vergangenheit stattgefunden hat.

***As her visions continued and became more detailed, Jenny realised that Mary had died in 1930.***



### USED TO (Unit 19, p.114)

Man kann used to + Infinitiv verwenden, wenn man über Geschehnisse spricht (sich wiederholende Handlungen der Vergangenheit) oder ein Zustand der Vergangenheit. Man beschreibt damit Dinge, die in der Vergangenheit wahr waren, es aber jetzt in der Gegenwart nicht mehr sind.

Every weekend we used to drive out of town.

We didn't use to worry about that sort of thing.

What sort of car did you use to have?

### OPINIONS, ADVICE & SUGGESTIONS (Unit 19, p.115)

Es gibt verschiedene Arten, Meinungen zu erfragen, einverstanden und nicht einverstanden zu sein.

Eine Meinung erfragen: What do you think of my new jacket?

Eine Meinung verkünden: I think it's great. I don't think it's very nice.

Einverstanden sein mit einer Meinung: Teilweise: That's true, but ... I see what you mean, but ...

Vollkommen: -I agree with you. You're right.

Nicht einverstanden sein mit einer Meinung: I don't think so. That's not true.

Es gibt verschiedene Arten, einen Rat zu erteilen oder einen Vorschlag zu machen.

Why don't you work at home. You could use public transport.

If I were you I'd learn a new language.