

Philip Kerr

# Straightforward

Pre-intermediate Companion

German Edition

  
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# Welcome to the *Straightforward* Pre-intermediate Companion!

What information does the *Straightforward* Pre-intermediate Companion give you?

- a word list of key words and phrases from each unit of *Straightforward* Pre-intermediate Student's Book
- pronunciation of the key words and phrases
- translations of the key words and phrases
- sample sentences showing the key words and phrases in context
- a summary of the Language Reference from *Straightforward* Pre-intermediate Student's Book

## Abbreviations used in the Companion

(v) verb	(pron) pronoun	(C) countable	(sb) somebody
(adj) adjective	(n pl) plural noun	(U) uncountable	(sth) something
(n) noun	(adv) adverb	(C/U) countable and uncountable	(sing) singular

## VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

/ɪ/	<b>big fish</b>	/bɪg fɪʃ/	/ɑː/	<b>calm start</b>	/kɑːm stɑːt/
/iː/	<b>green beans</b>	/ɡriːn biːnz/	/ɒ/	<b>hot spot</b>	/hɒt spɒt/
/ʊ/	<b>should look</b>	/ʃʊd lʊk/	/ɪə/	<b>ear</b>	/ɪə(r)/
/uː/	<b>blue moon</b>	/bluː muːn/	/eɪ/	<b>face</b>	/feɪs/
/e/	<b>ten eggs</b>	/ten eɡz/	/ʊə/	<b>pure</b>	/pjʊə(r)/
/ə/	<b>about mother</b>	/əbaʊt mʌðə(r)/	/ɔɪ/	<b>boy</b>	/bɔɪ/
/ɜː/	<b>learn words</b>	/lɜːn wɜːdɜːz/	/əʊ/	<b>nose</b>	/nəʊz/
/ɔː/	<b>short talk</b>	/ʃɔːt tɔːk/	/eə/	<b>hair</b>	/heə(r)/
/æ/	<b>fat cat</b>	/fæt kæt/	/aɪ/	<b>eye</b>	/aɪ/
/ʌ/	<b>must come</b>	/mʌst kʌm/	/aʊ/	<b>mouth</b>	/maʊθ/

## CONSONANTS

/p/	<b>pen</b>	/pen/	/s/	<b>snake</b>	/sneɪk/
/b/	<b>bad</b>	/bæd/	/z/	<b>noise</b>	/nɔɪz/
/t/	<b>tea</b>	/tiː/	/ʃ/	<b>shop</b>	/ʃɒp/
/d/	<b>dog</b>	/dɒɡ/	/ʒ/	<b>measure</b>	/meʒə(r)/
/tʃ/	<b>church</b>	/tʃɜːtʃ/	/m/	<b>make</b>	/meɪk/
/dʒ/	<b>jazz</b>	/dʒæz/	/n/	<b>nine</b>	/naɪn/
/k/	<b>cost</b>	/kɒst/	/ɪŋ/	<b>sing</b>	/sɪŋ/
/g/	<b>girl</b>	/ɡɜːl/	/h/	<b>house</b>	/haʊs/
/f/	<b>far</b>	/fɑː(r)/	/l/	<b>leg</b>	/leg/
/v/	<b>voice</b>	/vɔɪs/	/r/	<b>red</b>	/red/
/θ/	<b>thin</b>	/θɪn/	/w/	<b>wet</b>	/wet/
/ð/	<b>then</b>	/ðen/	/j/	<b>yes</b>	/jes/

# Unit 1

## Family

aunt (n) C	/a:nt/	Tante	Your <b>aunt</b> is your mother's or your father's sister.
cousin (n) C	/kʌz(ə)n/	Vetter; Cousin(e)	Your <b>cousin</b> is your aunt's or your uncle's child.
daughter (n) C	/dɔ:tə/	Tochter	Your <b>daughter</b> is your female child.
grandfather (n) C	/grænfɑ:ðə/	Großvater	Your <b>grandfather</b> is your mother's or father's father.
grandmother (n) C	/grænmʌðə/	Großmutter	Your <b>grandmother</b> is your mother's or father's mother.
husband (n) C	/hʌzbənd/	Ehemann; -gatte	A woman's <b>husband</b> is the man she is married to.
mother-in-law (n) C	/mʌðə(r)ɪnlɔ:/	Schwiegermutter	Your <b>mother-in-law</b> is your husband's or wife's mother.
nephew (n) C	/nefju:/	Neffe	Your <b>nephew</b> is your brother's or sister's son.
niece (n) C	/ni:s/	Nichte	Your <b>niece</b> is your brother's or sister's daughter.
pet (n) C	/pet/	Haustier	A <b>pet</b> is an animal that lives with the family.
son (n) C	/sʌn/	Sohn	Your <b>son</b> is your male child.
son-in-law (n) C	/sʌnɪnlɔ:/	Schwiegersohn	Your <b>son-in-law</b> is the husband of your daughter.
uncle (n) C	/ʌŋkl/	Onkel	Your <b>uncle</b> is the the brother of one of your parents or the husband of your aunt.
wife (n) C	/waɪf/	Ehefrau; -gattin	A man's <b>wife</b> is the woman he is married to.

## Friendship

best friend	/best 'frend/	beste(r) Freund(in)	Your <b>best friend</b> is your closest friend.
get on (well) with (sb)	/get 'ɒn wɪð/	mit jmd gut auskommen	If you <b>get on well with somebody</b> , you like that person and are friendly to them.
have a lot in common with (sb)	/hæv ə lot ɪn 'kɒmən wɪð/	viel miteinander gemein haben	David is one of my oldest friends and we <b>have a lot in common</b> .
keep in touch with (sb)	/ki:p ɪn 'tʌtʃ wɪð/	in Verbindung bleiben mit jmd	We <b>keep in touch</b> by phone and email.
neighbour (n) C	/neɪbə/	Nachbar(in)	A <b>neighbour</b> is a person who lives very near you.

## Other words & phrases

accommodation (n) U	/əkəmə'deɪʃn/	Unterkunft	Students working at the Regent Hotel get free <b>accommodation</b> .
accountant (n) C	/ə'kaʊntənt/	Buchhalter	Gemma's father was an <b>accountant</b> .
advert(isement) (n) C	/əd'vɜ:tɪsmənt/	Anzeige	I'm calling about your <b>advertisement</b> in the newspaper.

attractive (adj)	/ə'træktɪv/	attraktiv	The British like <b>attractive</b> Australian pop singers.
background (n) C	/'bækgraʊnd/	Hintergrund	We come from similar <b>backgrounds</b> and we have a lot in common.
best-selling (adj)	/'best'selɪŋ/	erfolgreich	Alan Titchmarsh is a <b>best-selling</b> writer and a famous TV face.
blonde (adj)	/'blɒnd/	blond	Helga was Nicholas' girlfriend – that's her with the <b>blonde</b> hair.
bucket (n) C	/'bʌkɪt/	Eimer	She washes the clothes in a <b>bucket</b> .
circus (n) C	/'sɜ:kəs/	Zirkus	The Boehmers are a <b>circus</b> family.
clothes (n pl)	/'kləʊðz/	Wäsche; Kleidung	She washes the <b>clothes</b> in a bucket.
colleague (n) C	/'kɒli:ɡ/	Kollege(in)	A <b>colleague</b> is a person you work with.
college (n) C/U	/'kɒlɪdʒ/	Hochschule	David and I were at <b>college</b> together.
concert (n) C	/'kɒnsət/	Konzert	My interests are cinema, <b>concerts</b> and pubs.
contact (v)	/'kɒntækt/	kontaktieren	You can <b>contact</b> me by phone or email.
corn (n) U	/'kɔ:n/	Mais	Gemma cooks simple dinners of <b>corn</b> and vegetables.
couple (n) C	/'kʌpl/	Paar	The <b>couple</b> got married in 2003.
doll (n) C	/'dɒl/	Puppe	Jane is six and likes playing with her Barbie <b>dolls</b> .
dress (n) C	/'dres/	Kleid	Look at that lovely flowery <b>dress</b> !
electricity (n) U	/'lek'trɪsəti/	Strom; Elektrizität	There is no <b>electricity</b> in Gemma's and Lesikar's home.
email (n) C	/'i:meɪl/	E-mail	Christine promises to reply to all <b>emails</b> .
enquiry (n) C	/'ɪn'kwɪəri/	Auskunft	For general <b>enquiries</b> , press 1 followed by hash.
experience (n) U	/'ɪk'spɪəriəns/	Erfahrung	No <b>experience</b> is necessary to work at the Regent Hotel.
expert (n) C	/'ekspɜ:t/	Experte	Alan Titchmarsh is a gardening <b>expert</b> on BBC TV.
famous (adj)	/'feɪməs/	berühmt	Make a list of five <b>famous</b> people from your country.
fan (n) C	/'fæn/	Fan	Chelsea is an excellent place for Kylie Minogue <b>fans</b> to go.
farmhouse (n) C	/'fɑ:mhaʊs/	Bauernhaus	He lives in an eighteenth-century <b>farmhouse</b> in a small village.
fashionable (adj)	/'fæʃnəbl/	vornehm	Chelsea is a very <b>fashionable</b> part of London.
find out (v)	/'faɪnd 'aʊt/	sich informieren	People visit Friends Reunited to <b>find out</b> about old friends.
fit (adj)	/'fɪt/	fit; in Form	I'm going to Kung Fu classes to get <b>fit</b> .
flat (n) C	/'flæt/	Wohnung	David and Gavin live in a <b>flat</b> near London Bridge.
flowery (adj)	/'flaʊəri/	geblümt	Look at that lovely <b>flowery</b> dress!
gardening (n) U	/'gɑ:dnɪŋ/	Gartenarbeit	The British are very interested in <b>gardening</b> .
guitar (n) C	/'ɡɪtɑ:/	Gitarre	Nicholas is the boy with the <b>guitar</b> and the pink shirt.
hobby (n) C	/'hɒbi/	Hobby	Sally is too busy with her job to have time for <b>hobbies</b> .
housework (n) U	/'haʊswɜ:k/	Hausarbeit	She is always busy with her job and the <b>housework</b> .
include (v)	/'ɪn'klu:d/	einschließen	Her neighbours <b>include</b> pop stars Madonna and Bob Geldof.
juggling (n) U	/'dʒʌɡlɪŋ/	Jonglieren	The Boehmers are a circus family and the children do different kinds of <b>juggling</b> .

laugh (v)	/lɑ:f/	lachen	Why are you <b>laughing</b> ?
library (n) C	/ˈlaɪbrəri/	Bibliothek	Gemma's mother worked in a <b>library</b> .
lovely (adj)	/ˈlʌvli/	wunderschön	"I look terrible." "No, you don't. You look <b>lovely</b> ."
member (n) C	/ˈmembə/	Mitglied	Friends Reunited has seven million <b>members</b> .
message (n) C	/ˈmesɪdʒ/	Nachricht	Please leave your <b>message</b> after the tone.
motor home (n) C	/ˈməʊtə hæʊm/	Wohnmobil	Judy and Larry have a 10-metre-long <b>motor home</b> .
perform (v)	/pəˈfɔ:m/	auftreten	The Boehmers now <b>perform</b> all over America.
pink (adj)	/pɪŋk/	rosa; rosafarben	Who's the boy with the guitar and the lovely <b>pink</b> shirt?
poll (n) C	/pəʊl/	Meinungsumfrage	The winner of the opinion <b>poll</b> was Alan Titchmarsh.
pop singer (n) C	/pɒp sɪŋə/	Schlagersänger(in)	Kylie Minogue is an Australian <b>pop singer</b> .
popular (adj)	/ˈpɒpjʊlə/	beliebt; populär	Friends Reunited is one of the most <b>popular</b> websites in Britain.
practise (v)	/ˈpræktɪs/	üben	You can <b>practise</b> your languages at conversation classes.
press (v)	/pres/	drücken	<b>Press</b> the star button to listen to the menu.
primary school (n) C	/ˈpraɪməri sku:l/	Grundschule	There is a small <b>primary school</b> in the village.
prime minister (n) C	/praɪm ˈmɪnɪstə/	Premierminister(in)	The <b>prime minister</b> of Britain lives in Downing Street.
private (adj)	/ˈpraɪvət/	privat	Experienced teacher offers <b>private</b> English lessons.
pub (n) C	/pʌb/	Kneipe; Lokal	My interests are cinema, concerts and <b>pubs</b> .
recent (adj)	/ˈri:snt/	vor kurzem durchgeführt	The surprise winner of the <b>recent</b> opinion poll was Alan Titchmarsh.
recruitment agency (n) C	/rɪkru:tmənt eɪdʒənsi/	Arbeitsvermittlungsgesellschaft	The name of the <b>Recruitment Agency</b> is Sayers.
secretary (n) C	/ˈsekɹətəri/	Sekretär(in)	Sally is a part-time <b>secretary</b> .
shirt (n) C	/ʃɜ:t/	Hemd	Who's the boy with the lovely pink <b>shirt</b> ?
show (n) C	/ʃəʊ/	Vorstellung	The first <b>show</b> was at a theme park in Iowa.
soap opera (n) C	/səʊp ɒpərə/	Seifenoper	The family enjoys comedy programmes and <b>soap operas</b> .
staff (n) U	/stɑ:f/	Mitarbeiter(innen)	We are urgently looking for temporary <b>staff</b> .
surprise (n) C/U	/səˈpraɪz/	Überraschung	The <b>surprise</b> winner of the poll was Alan Titchmarsh.
temporary (adj)	/temp(ə)rəri/	als Aushilfe; Teilzeit-; befristet	Call now if you're looking for <b>temporary</b> work.
theme park (n) C	/θi:m pɑ:k/	auf ein bestimmtes Thema ausgerichteter Freizeitpark	The first show was at a <b>theme park</b> in Iowa.
tone (n) C	/təʊn/	Signalton	Please leave your name and number after the <b>tone</b> .
traditional (adj)	/trəˈdɪʃn(ə)l/	traditionell	On Sundays they always have <b>traditional</b> roast beef or roast lamb.
typical (adj)	/ˈtɪpɪkl/	typisch	The Joneses are a <b>typical</b> English family.
university (n) C/U	/ju:nɪˈvɜ:səti/	Universität	What did Christine study at Leeds <b>University</b> ?
urgently (adv)	/ˈɜ:dʒəntli/	dringend	We are <b>urgently</b> looking for temporary staff.
vegetable (n)	/ˈvedʒtəbl/	Gemüse	Gemma cooks simple dinners of corn and <b>vegetables</b> .

village (n) C	/ˈvɪlɪdʒ/	Dorf	He lives in a small <b>village</b> in the south of England.
voicemail (n) U	/ˈvɔɪsmel/	Voicemail; Anrufbeantworter	You have reached the <b>voicemail</b> of Kate Woods.
vote (n) C/(v)	/vəʊt/	Stimme	The prime minister got only 3% of the <b>votes</b> in the poll. (n) 29% of people <b>voted</b> for Alan Titchmarsh. (v)
website (n) C	/ˈwebsaɪt/	wählen	Friends Reunited is one of the most popular <b>websites</b> in Britain.
wedding (n) C	/ˈwedɪŋ/	Website	The couple's <b>wedding</b> was in 2003.
winner (n) C	/ˈwɪnə/	Hochzeit	The <b>winner</b> of the poll was Alan Titchmarsh.
wonder (v)	/ˈwʌndə/	Gewinner(in)	I <b>wonder</b> where they all are now.
		sich fragen	

## Unit 2

### Adjectives with prepositions

afraid of	/əˈfreɪd əv/	Angst haben vor	I was <b>afraid of</b> the older children.
bored with	/bɔːd wɪð/	langweilig finden	Are you <b>bored with</b> school?
fond of	/fɒnd əv/	mögen	I was really <b>fond of</b> Mr Miller, the biology teacher.
good at	/gʊd ət/	etwas gut können	I was <b>terrible at</b> most subjects, but I was good at art.
interested in	/ɪntrəstɪd ɪn/	sich interessieren für	He was really <b>interested in</b> us as people.
keen on	/kiːn ɒn/	etwas mit Begeisterung tun	I was <b>keen on</b> sports and swimming.
terrible at	/terəbl ət/	etwas furchtbar schlecht tun	I was <b>terrible at</b> most subjects, but I was good at art.
worried about	/wʌrɪd əbaʊt/	sich um etwas Sorgen machen	I was <b>worried about</b> my grades.

### Education

cafeteria (n) C	/kæfəˈtɪəriə/	Cafeteria	The school has its own <b>cafeteria</b> .
certificate (n) C	/sɜːtɪfɪkət/	Zeugnis	There is no leaving <b>certificate</b> in England.
compulsory (adj)	/kəmˈpʌlsəri/	verpflichtend; Pflicht	English and maths are <b>compulsory</b> until the age of 16.
computer (n) C	/kəmˈpjʊ:tə/	Computer	I'm interested in <b>computers</b> and the internet.
course (n) C	/kɔːs/	Kurs; Studiengang	How long does the <b>course</b> last?
desk (n) C	/desk/	Schreibtisch	The teacher sat down at her <b>desk</b> .
education system (n) C	/edʒʊˈkeɪʃn sɪstəm/	Bildungssystem	Ireland has one of the best <b>education systems</b> in the world.
examination (exam) (n) C	/ɪgzæmɪˈneɪʃn/ (ɪgˈzæm)/	Prüfung	Did you do well in your <b>exams</b> ?
experienced (adj)	/ɪkˈspɪəriənst/	erfahren	<b>Experienced</b> teachers provide top-quality tuition.
fail (an exam) (v)	/feɪl (ən ɪgˈzæm)/	durchfallen	I took my exams and <b>failed</b> most of them.



fee (n) C	/fi:/	Gebühr	How much are the course <b>fees</b> ?
get a place (at university)	/get ə 'pleɪs (ət ju:nɪ'vɜ:səti)/	einen Studienplatz bekommen	I <b>got a place at</b> Cambridge University.
grade (n) C	/greɪd/	Note	I always got good <b>grades</b> at school.
headmaster (n) C	/hed'mɑ:stə/	Schuldirektor; -leiter	The <b>headmaster</b> was standing at the door of the class.
headmistress (n) C	/hed'mɪstrəs/	Schuldirektorin; -leiterin	A <b>headmistress</b> is a female teacher who is in charge of a school.
headteacher (n) C	/hed'ti:tʃə/	Schuldirektor(in); -leiter(in)	A <b>headteacher</b> is a teacher who is in charge of a school.
homework (n) U	/həʊmwɜ:k/	Hausaufgaben	At school I never did my <b>homework</b> .
language laboratory (n) C	/læŋgwɪdʒ ləbɔrət(ə)ri/	Sprachlabor	The school has a <b>language laboratory</b> and a library.
leaving age (n) C	/li:vɪŋ eɪdʒ/	Abgangsalter	The minimum <b>leaving age</b> is sixteen.
leaving certificate (n) C	/li:vɪŋ sə'tɪfɪkət/	Abgangszeugnis	At the end of secondary school students take the <b>leaving certificate</b> .
lesson (n) C	/lesən/	Unterrichtsstunde	I never missed my <b>lessons</b> .
location (n) C	/ləʊkeɪʃn/	Lage; Standort	The school has a central <b>location</b> near the Opera House.
mixed sex (adj)	/mɪkst seks/	gemischt; für Mädchen und Jungen	A <b>mixed sex</b> school is for boys and girls.
multi-media centre (n) C	/mʌlti 'mi:diə sentə/	Multimediazentrum	The school has a <b>multi-media centre</b> with 20 PCs.
native speaker (n) C	/neɪtv 'spi:kə/	Muttersprachler(in)	All our teachers are <b>native</b> French <b>speakers</b> .
pass (an exam) (v)	/pɑ:s (ən ɪg'zæm)/	bestehen	Did you <b>pass your exam</b> ?
private school (n) C	/praɪvət sku:l/	Privatschule	There are <b>private schools</b> and state schools in the English education system.
(corporal) punishment (n) U	/(kɔ:prəl) 'pʌnɪʃmənt/	Prügelstrafe	The government banned <b>corporal punishment</b> .
pupil (n) C	/pju:pl/	Schüler(in)	They had a special class for difficult <b>pupils</b> .
qualification (n) C	/kwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃn/	Qualifikation	You need to have the right <b>qualifications</b> .
registration form (n) C	/redʒɪ'streɪʃn fɔ:m/	Anmeldeformular	Here's the <b>registration form</b> for the course.
result (n) C	/rɪzʌlt/	Ergebnis	Students get their exam <b>results</b> in the summer holidays.
single sex (adj)	/sɪŋgl seks/	für Mädchen ODER Jungen	A <b>single-sex</b> school is for either boys only or girls only.
social programme/activity (n) C	/səʊʃl prəʊgræm/æktivəti/	Sozialprogramm	The school has an exciting <b>social programme</b> .
state school (n) C	/steɪt sku:l/	öffentliche Schule	In the English education system there are <b>state schools</b> and private schools.
subject (n) C	/sʌbdʒɪkt/	Fach	What was your favourite <b>subject</b> at school?
term (n) C	/tɜ:m/	Semester; Trimester	Students do their exams at the end of <b>term</b> .
timetable (n) C	/taɪmteɪbl/	Stundenplan	We provide top-quality tuition with flexible <b>timetables</b> .
tuition (n) U	/tʃu:'ɪʃn/	Unterricht	We provide top-quality <b>tuition</b> with flexible timetables.
university (n) C	/ju:nɪ'vɜ:səti/	Universität	After I left school I went to <b>university</b> .

## School subjects

art (n) U	/ɑ:t/	Kunst	I was terrible at most subjects but I was good at <b>art</b> .
biology (n) U	/baɪ'ɒlədʒi/	Biologie	Mr Miller was our <b>biology</b> teacher.
Greek (n) U	/gri:k/	Griechisch	All the students studied Latin and <b>Greek</b> .
history (n) U	/hɪstri/	Geschichte	Compulsory subjects include maths and <b>history</b> .
Irish (n) U	/aɪrɪʃ/	Irisch	Students in the Republic of Ireland must study <b>Irish</b> .
Latin (n) U	/lætɪn/	Latein	All the students studied <b>Latin</b> and Greek.
mathematics (maths) (n) U	/mæθə'mætrɪks/ (/mæθs/)	Mathematik	English and <b>maths</b> are compulsory until the age of sixteen.
music (n) U	/mju:zɪk/	Musik	I liked rock <b>music</b> when I was a teenager.
religion (n) U	/rɪ'lɪdʒ(ə)n/	Religion	Latin, Greek and <b>religion</b> were the important subjects in the past.
science (n) U	/saɪəns/	Naturwissenschaft	I was interested in <b>science</b> and technology.
technology (n) U	/tek'nɒlədʒi/	Technologie	I was interested in science and <b>technology</b> .

## Other words & phrases

accent (n) C	/æksənt/	Akzent; Aussprache	My French <b>accent</b> isn't very good.
actually (adv)	/æktʃʊəli/	eigentlich	I'm probably a beginner, <b>actually</b> .
anyway (adv)	/əniweɪ/	jedenfalls	Everybody, well all the girls <b>anyway</b> , loved him.
artist (n) C	/ɑ:tɪst/	Künstler(in); Maler(in)	Pierce Brosnan wanted to be an <b>artist</b> .
as usual	/əz 'ju:ʒʊəl/	wie gewöhnlich	Before the exam I told the students all the rules, <b>as usual</b> .
(fall) asleep (adj)	/(fɔ:l) ə'sli:p/	einschlafen	It was hot and I <b>fell asleep</b> at the desk.
ban (v)	/bæn/	verbieten	The government <b>banned</b> corporal punishment in 1982.
behaviour (n) U	/brɪ'heɪvjə/	Verhalten	Some of our students have <b>behaviour</b> problems.
borrow (v)	/bɒrəʊ/	sich ausleihen	A library is a place to <b>borrow</b> books.
brilliant (adj)	/brɪljənt/	großartig	Music classes with the new teacher were <b>brilliant</b> .
care (about sb) (v)	/keə/	sich kümmern um	He really <b>cared about</b> his students, you know.
club (n) C	/klʌb/	Klub; Verein	French <b>club</b> is on Friday evenings.
choose (v)	/tʃu:z/	wählen	In addition, they must <b>choose</b> two or three extra subjects.
(multinational) company (n) C	/(mʌltɪnæʃnəl) 'kʌmp(ə)ni/	multinationaler Konzern	My father works for a <b>multinational company</b> .
competition (n) C	/kɒmpə'tɪʃn/	Wettbewerb	We won first prize in a <b>competition</b> .
complicated (adj)	/kɒmplɪkeɪtɪd/	kompliziert	Ireland has one of the most <b>complicated</b> education systems in the world.
embarrass (v)	/ɪm'bærəs/	in Verlegenheit bringen	How can children <b>embarrass</b> their parents?
enjoy (v)	/ɪn'dʒɔɪ/	etwas gerne tun	Did you <b>enjoy</b> your school days?

exciting (adj)	/ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/	aufregend	The school has an <b>exciting</b> social programme.
fancy dress costume/party (n) C	/fænsi 'dres kɒstjʊm/pɑ:ti/	Kostümfest	A <b>fancy dress party</b> is one where people dress up as different characters.
flexible (adj)	/fleksəbl/	flexibel	We provide top-quality tuition with <b>flexible</b> timetables.
flight (n) C	/flaɪt/	Flug	The price includes <b>flights</b> and accommodation.
fun (adj)	/fʌn/	Spaß machen	The music lessons were such <b>fun</b> that I didn't want to leave school.
funny (adj)	/fʌni/	lustig	His father told <b>funny</b> stories to Frank.
government (n) C	/gʌvnmənt/	Regierung	The <b>government</b> banned corporal punishment in 1982.
great (adj)	/greɪt/	großartig	"Did you like it?" "Yes, it was <b>great</b> ."
in addition	/ɪn ə'dɪʃn/	außerdem	<b>In addition</b> , they must choose two or three extra subjects.
in charge (of)	/ɪn 'tʃɑ:dʒ (əv)/	verantwortlich für; Aufsicht führen	I was <b>in charge of</b> the exams that day.
(all) inclusive (adj)	/ɔ:lɪn'klʊ:sɪv/	alles inbegriffen	We won a two-week, <b>all inclusive</b> (flight, accommodation, school fees) trip to Sydney.
minimum (adj)/(n)	/mɪnɪməm/	minimal	The <b>minimum</b> leaving age in England is 16.
miss (a lesson) (v)	/mɪs (ə 'lesn)/	verpassen	I never <b>missed lessons</b> at school.
mobile phone (n) C	/məʊbaɪl 'fəʊn/	Handy	No <b>mobile phones</b> are allowed in exams.
of course (adv)	/əv 'kɔ:s/	selbstverständlich	"Can you help me with my bag?" "Yes, <b>of course</b> ."
organize (v)	/ɔ:gənaɪz/	organisieren	The head teacher <b>organized</b> a party for all the new teachers.
painter (n) C	/peɪntə/	Maler(in)	I loved art at school and I'm a <b>painter</b> now.
provide (v)	/prə'vaɪd/	geben; sorgen für	Our teachers <b>provide</b> top-quality tuition.
row (n) C	/rəʊ/	Reihe	I walked up and down between the <b>rows</b> of desks.
rule (n) C	/ru:l/	Regel	I told the students all the <b>rules</b> – no talking and so on.
shopping bag (n) C	/ʃɒpɪŋ bæɡ/	Einkaufstasche	A woman with a big <b>shopping bag</b> was standing in front of us.
stupid (adj)	/stju:pɪd/	dumm; blöd	The teachers said I was <b>stupid</b> but it wasn't true.
sympathetic (adj)	/sɪmpə'tetɪk/	verständnisvoll	He was <b>sympathetic</b> when I explained that I was feeling ill.
ultra-modern (adj)	/ʌltrə 'mɒd(ə)n/	ultramodern	The school has an <b>ultra-modern</b> multi-media centre.
witch (n) C	/wɪtʃ/	Hexe	I thought it was a Hallowe'en party so I decided to wear a <b>witch's</b> costume.
worry (about sb/sth) (v)	/wʌri/	sich Sorgen machen um	I'm <b>worried about</b> my grades.

# Unit 3

## House & home

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(be) away from home	/('bi:) əweɪ frəm 'həʊm/	außer Haus; weg von zu Hause	Because of my work I'm often <b>away from home</b> .
get home	/get 'həʊm/	zu Hause ankommen	When I <b>got home</b> there was cigarette smoke in my room.
home town	/'həʊm 'taʊn/	Heimatstadt	Many Scots went to live abroad and gave their names to their <b>home towns</b> .
homework (n) U	/'həʊmwɜ:k/	Hausaufgaben	I have to do my <b>homework</b> .
housewife (n) C	/'haʊswaɪf/	Hausfrau	A <b>housewife</b> is a woman who does not work outside the home.
housework (n) U	/'haʊswɜ:k/	Hausarbeit	It's my turn to do the <b>housework</b> .
leave home	/li:v 'həʊm/	von zu Hause weggehen	Many young people <b>leave home</b> when they're 18.

## Towns

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accommodation (n) U	/ə'kɒmə'deɪʃn/	Unterkunft; Wohnkosten	<b>Accommodation</b> is cheap here in Verdun.
art gallery (n) C	/'ɑ:t gæləri/	Kunstgalerie	The <b>art gallery</b> is opposite the library.
bar (n) C	/'bɑ:/	Bar	There are a lot of good <b>bars</b> in Old Montreal.
bridge (n) C	/'brɪdʒ/	Brücke	Cross the <b>bridge</b> to get to the football stadium.
bus station (n) C	/'bʌs steɪʃn/	Busbahnhof	There is a metro station not far from the <b>bus station</b> .
castle (n) C	/'kɑ:sl/	Schloss	The <b>castle</b> is not far from the bridge.
cathedral (n) C	/'kæθi:drəl/	Kathedrale	The <b>cathedral</b> is near the train station.
church (n) C	/'tʃɜ:tʃ/	Kirche	The <b>church</b> is near a street called Gallowgate.
cinema (n) C	/'sɪnəmə/	Kino	In Old Montreal there's an IMAX <b>cinema</b> .
crime (n) C/U	/'kraɪm/	Verbrechen	There is not much <b>crime</b> in Outremont.
culture (n) U	/'kʌltʃə/	Kultur	Melbourne got high grades for entertainments and <b>culture</b> .
flat (n) C	/'flæt/	Wohnung	There aren't enough cheap <b>flats</b> in Old Montreal.
industrial (adj)	/'ɪn'dʌstriəl/	Industrie-	Newcastle was a 19 <sup>th</sup> century <b>industrial</b> centre.
library (n) C	/'laɪbrəri/	Bibliothek	The <b>library</b> is opposite the art gallery.
metro (n) C	/'metrəʊ/	U-Bahn	There is a <b>metro</b> station not far from the stadium.
museum (n) C	/'mju:zi:əm/	Museum	There are some excellent <b>museums</b> in Old Montreal.
nightclub (n) C	/'naɪtklʌb/	Nachtclub	At what age is it legal to go to a <b>nightclub</b> ?
nightlife (n) U	/'naɪtlaɪf/	Nachtleben	There isn't enough <b>nightlife</b> for us in Verdun.
park (n) C	/'pɑ:k/	Park	Outremont has the most beautiful <b>park</b> and the biggest houses.

opera house (n) C	/ɒp(ə)rə haʊs/	Opernhaus	The <b>opera house</b> is near the cathedral.
pollution (n) U	/pə'lju:ʃn/	Verschmutzung	<b>Pollution</b> is caused by chemicals that damage air, water and land.
public transport (n) U	/pʌblɪk 'trænspɔ:t/	öffentliche Verkehrsmittel	<b>Public transport</b> is excellent in Verdun.
restaurant (n) C	/rest(ə)rɒnt/	Restaurant	The best <b>restaurants</b> in town are in Outremont.
shopping centre (n) C	/ʃɒpɪŋ sentə/	Einkaufszentrum	The <b>shopping centre</b> is near Eldon Square.
stadium (n) C	/steɪdiəm/	Stadion	There is a metro station not far from the <b>stadium</b> .
studio (n) C	/stju:diəʊ/	Studio	A <b>studio</b> is a room where music, films or TV shows are recorded.
theatre (n) C	/θiətə/	Theater	Is there a <b>theatre</b> in your town/city?
traffic (n) U	/træfɪk/	Verkehr	There are too many tourists and too much <b>traffic</b> in Old Montreal.
tram (n) C	/træm/	Straßenbahn	A <b>tram</b> is a vehicle that travels along tracks in the middle of a street.
train station (n) C	/treɪn steɪʃn/	Bahnhof	Where is the <b>train station</b> in Newcastle?

## Other words & phrases

abroad (adv)	/ə'brɔ:d/	ins Ausland	Many Scots went to live <b>abroad</b> in the nineteenth century.
area (n) C	/eəriə/	Gegend	We go to the <b>area</b> near the university for nightlife.
banker (n) C	/bæŋkə/	Bankier; Bankfachmann	There are Scottish <b>bankers</b> and Scottish businessmen everywhere you look.
cash (n) U	/kæʃ/	Bargeld	<b>Cash</b> is money in the form of notes and coins.
century (n) C	/sentʃəri/	Jahrhundert	Many Scots went to live abroad in the nineteenth <b>century</b> .
chat (v)	/tʃæt/	chatten	I often <b>chat</b> with James and David on the website.
cheap (adj)	/tʃi:p/	billig	There aren't enough <b>cheap</b> flats in Old Montreal.
clan (n) C	/klæn/	Clan	" <b>Clan</b> " is the Scottish word for family.
coal (n) U	/kəʊl/	Kohle	Newcastle was an industrial centre for ships and <b>coal</b> .
community (n) C	/kə'mju:nəti/	Gemeinde; Bevölkerungsgruppe	Most places in California have a Spanish-speaking <b>community</b> .
conference (n) C	/kɒnf(ə)rəns/	Konferenz	There was a <b>conference</b> of whisky producers here in Lexington.
countryside (n) U	/kʌntrisaɪd/	Landschaft	Newcastle is surrounded by beautiful <b>countryside</b> .
dirty (adj)	/dɜ:ti/	schmutzig	The kitchen's a bit <b>dirty</b> .
discourage (v)	/dɪs'kʌrɪdʒ/	entmutigen	If you <b>discourage</b> someone, you make them feel less confident or hopeful.
drive (sb) mad (v)	/draɪv 'mæd/	jmd verrückt/wahnsinnig machen	If something <b>drives you mad</b> , it makes you angry.
encourage (v)	/ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ/	ermutigen	If something <b>encourages</b> you, it makes you feel more confident or hopeful.
flatmate (n) C	/flætmeɪt/	Mitbewohner(in)	Make a list of rules for the flat with your <b>flatmates</b> .
flag (n) C	/flæg/	Fahne	The <b>flag</b> of the United Kingdom is called the Union Flag.
grim (adj)	/grɪm/	grauenhaft	If something is <b>grim</b> , it is bad.

guest (n) C	/gest/	Gast	There isn't any space in the house when we have <b>guests</b> .
immigrant (n) C	/ɪmɪgrənt/	Einwanderer	Some of the first <b>immigrants</b> to America were Dutch.
independence (n) U	/ɪndɪ'pendəns/	Unabhängigkeit	I get no <b>independence</b> living at home with mum and dad.
normal (adj)	/nɔ:ml/	normal	"Strange" means not <b>normal</b> .
online (adj/adv)	/ɒn'laɪn/	online	Something that is <b>online</b> is connected to or available through a computer or a computer network. (adj)
			I'm waiting for a tartan scarf that I ordered <b>online</b> . (adv)
ordinary (adj)	/ɔ:dn(ə)ri/	gewöhnlich	Something that is strange is not normal or <b>ordinary</b> .
origin (n) C	/ɔrɪdʒɪn/	Herkunft	There are more than 30 million people of Scottish <b>origin</b> around the world.
outdoor (adj)	/aʊtdɔ:/	im Freien	Old Montreal is a good place for <b>outdoor</b> sport.
owner (n) C	/əʊnə/	Eigentümer	K. Inamoto is a Japanese restaurant <b>owner</b> in Outremont.
passenger (n) C	/pæsnɪdʒə/	Passagier	Many of the <b>passengers</b> on the <i>Titanic</i> were leaving for a new life in America.
peace (n) U	/pi:s/	Ruhe; Frieden	I get no <b>peace</b> and I can't do any work..
picnic (n) C	/pɪknɪk/	Picknick	You can have <b>picnics</b> in the park.
producer (n) C	/prə'dju:sə/	Hersteller; Produzent	I went to a conference of whisky <b>producers</b> in Lexington.
programme (n) C	/prəʊgræm/	Programm	I counted 245 names on the conference <b>programme</b> .
put (sb) off (v)	/pʊt 'ɒf/	jmd von etwas abbringen	If you <b>put someone off</b> something, you discourage them from doing it.
reunion (n) C	/ri:'ju:niən/	Familientreffen	Next summer there is a <b>reunion</b> of Hamiltons in Edinburgh Castle.
rollerblading (n) U	/rəʊləbleɪdɪŋ/	Inline-Skaten	You can go <b>rollerblading</b> in the park in summer.
scarf (n) C	/skɑ:f/	Schal	I am waiting for the tartan <b>scarf</b> I ordered online.
settle down (v)	/setl 'daʊn/	sich niederlassen: sesshaft werden	Many Scots <b>settled down</b> and had families in the countries where they went to live.
skating (n) U	/sketɪŋ/	Schlittschuhlaufen	You can go ice- <b>skating</b> in the winter.
sofa (n) C	/səʊfə/	Sofa	We only have a <b>sofa</b> in the living room.
space (n) U	/speɪs/	Platz; Raum	There isn't any <b>space</b> in the house when we have guests.
strange (adj)	/streɪndʒ/	seltsam	" <b>Strange</b> " means not normal or ordinary.
tartan (adj/n)	/tɑ:tn/	mit buntem Karomuster Familien-Tartan	I'm waiting for a <b>tartan</b> scarf that I ordered online. (adj) The Hamilton brothers told me about the Hamilton clan and the Hamilton <b>tartan</b> . (n)
tourist (n) C	/tʊərɪst/	Tourist	There are too many <b>tourists</b> in Old Montreal.
twin (n) C	/twɪn/	Zwilling	We've got fourteen-year-old <b>twins</b> sleeping in the room with me and my brothers.
whisky (n) U	/wɪski/	Whisky	There was a conference of <b>whisky</b> producers in Lexington.

# Unit 4

## Weddings

bouquet (n) C	/bu:'keɪ/	Blumenstrauß	The bride throws a <b>bouquet</b> of flowers in the air.
bride (n) C	/braɪd/	Braut	The <b>bride</b> wears a long white dress.
bridesmaid (n) C	/braɪdzmɛɪd/	Brautjungfer	Young girls called <b>bridesmaids</b> follow the bride into church.
ceremony (n) C	/sɛrə'məni/	Zeremonie; Trauung	After the <b>ceremony</b> the couple and their guests go to the reception.
champagne (n) U	/ʃæmp'eɪn/	Champagner; Sekt	They drink <b>champagne</b> and eat wedding cake at the reception.
church (n) C	/tʃɜ:tʃ/	Kirche	The wedding ceremony often takes place in a <b>church</b> .
groom (n) C	/gru:m/	Bräutigam	The <b>groom</b> arrives at the wedding before the bride.
guest (n) C	/gest/	Gast	After the ceremony the couple and their <b>guests</b> go to the reception.
honeymoon (n) C	/hʌnimu:n/	Flitterwochen	The married couple often leave the party early to go on their <b>honeymoon</b> .
marriage (n) C/U	/mæri:dʒ/	Ehe	Is <b>marriage</b> changing in your country?
priest (n) C	/pri:st/	Geistliche(r)	The <b>priest</b> is the person who marries a bride and groom in church.
reception (n) C	/rɪ'sɛpʃn/	Empfang	At the <b>reception</b> the couple and their guests drink champagne and eat cake.
registry office (n) C	/redʒɪstri 'ɒfɪs/	Standesamt	The ceremony usually takes place in a church or <b>registry office</b> .
ring (n) C	/rɪŋ/	Ring	A woman wears her wedding <b>ring</b> on the third finger of her left hand.
speech (n) C	/spi:tʃ/	Rede	At the wedding meal the best friend of the groom makes a <b>speech</b> .
wedding cake (n) C/U	/wedɪŋ keɪk/	Hochzeitstorte	The bride and groom cut the <b>wedding cake</b> together.

## Relationships

ask (sb) out	/ɑ:sk 'aʊt/	jmd einladen	He <b>asked her out</b> and they went on a date to the cinema.
be crazy about (sb)	/bi 'kreɪzi əbaʊt/	verrückt nach jmd sein	He was <b>crazy about her</b> and she was in love with him too.
have an argument about (sth)	/hæv ən 'ɑ:gjʊmənt əbaʊt/	sich über etwas streiten	They <b>had a big argument about</b> something and then they split up.
have (sth) in common	/hæv ɪn 'kɒmən/	mit jmd etwas gemein haben	They seem to <b>have a lot in common</b> and they get on really well.
go out with (sb)	/gəʊ 'aʊt wɪð/	ausgehen mit	Kathleen's <b>going out with</b> a journalist.
get married to (sb)	/get 'mæri:d tu:/	heiraten	They're going out together but she doesn't want to <b>get married to him</b> .
be in love with (sb)	/bi: ɪn 'lʌv wɪð/	in jmd verliebt sein	He was crazy about her and she <b>was in love with him</b> too.
split up	/splɪt 'ʌp/	sich trennen	They had a big argument and <b>split up</b> .
go (out) on a date	/gəʊ (aʊt) ɒn ə 'deɪt/	ein Rendezvous haben	They <b>went on a date</b> to the cinema.
fall in love with (sb)	/fɔ:l ɪn 'lʌv wɪð/	sich in jmd verlieben	They <b>fell in love</b> very quickly.

partner (n) C	/pɑ:tənə/	Partner; Lebensgefährt(e)in	Friends say I have a full life and ask why I want a new <b>partner</b> .
divorce (n) C	/di'vɔ:s/	Scheidung	The number of <b>divorces</b> is increasing all the time.
divorced (adj)	/di'vɔ:st/	sich scheiden lassen	Many people get <b>divorced</b> nowadays.

## Other words & phrases

active (adj)	/æktiv/	aktiv; rege	Lynn is a very <b>active</b> and outgoing person.
agency (n) C	/eidʒ(ə)nsi/	Agentur	America's biggest internet dating <b>agency</b> has more than 6 million members.
arrange (v)	/ə'reɪndʒ/	vereinbaren	Joe and Kathleen finally <b>arrange</b> to meet.
average (adj)	/ævrɪdʒ/	durchschnittlich	The <b>average</b> UK wedding costs £13,000.
believe in sth (v)	/br'i:lv ɪn/	an etwas glauben	My perfect partner is happy with life and <b>believes in</b> himself.
bookstore (n) C	/bʊkstɔ:/	Buchhandlung	Joe opens a huge <b>bookstore</b> near Kathleen's shop.
boss (n) C	/bɒs/	Chef	Joe is the <b>boss</b> of a really big bookshop in New York.
business (n) C/U	/bɪznəs/	Geschäfte Geschäftsführung	Kathleen's <b>business</b> goes badly and the bookshop has to close. (C) Kathleen and Joe have an argument about <b>business</b> . (U)
carry on (v)	/kæri 'ɒn/	weitergehen	The relationship <b>carries on</b> like that for a bit until she starts to fall in love with him.
cigar (n) C	/sɪgɑ:/	Zigarre	Pete likes fine wines and Havana <b>cigars</b> .
cold (n) C	/kəʊld/	Erkältung	She's ill – she's got a <b>cold</b> .
conclusion (n) C	/kən'klu:ʒn/	Schlussfolgerung	The <b>conclusion</b> seems clear: marriage is very much alive and well.
cover (n) C	/kʌvə/	Umschlag	On the <b>cover</b> of every magazine someone is getting married.
dead (adj)	/ded/	tot	Do you think marriage is <b>dead</b> ?
disadvantage (n) C	/dɪsəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/	Nachteil	What are the <b>disadvantages</b> of internet dating?
friendly (adj)	/frendli/	freundlich	My perfect partner is open in his relationships – warm and <b>friendly</b> .
generation (n) C	/dʒenə'reɪʃn/	Generation	Do you agree that marriage belongs to an older <b>generation</b> ?
intelligent (adj)	/ɪn'telɪdʒ(ə)nt/	intelligent	Pete's perfect partner is <b>intelligent</b> , attractive and fun.
jacket (n) C	/dʒækɪt/	Jacke; Jackett	A <b>jacket</b> is a short coat that covers the upper part of the body.
journalist (n) C	/dʒɜ:nəlɪst/	Journalist	Kathleen is going out with a <b>journalist</b> .
kid (n) C	/kɪd/	Kind	I put the <b>kids</b> to bed and then read or watch TV.
kiss (v)	/kɪs/	(sich) küssen	Joe and Kathleen <b>kiss</b> when they are in the park.
magazine (n) C	/mægə'zi:n/	Zeitschrift	Stories of divorce and marriage sell <b>magazines</b> .
matter (v)	/mætə/	umwichtig sein	It doesn't <b>matter</b> if you are single or married – the prison of marriage belongs to an older generation.



newsagent (n) C	/ˈnjuːzeɪdʒ(ə)nt/	Zeitungshändler	Go to any <b>newsagent</b> and look at the magazines on sale.
on my/her own	/ɒn maɪ/hɜː(r) əʊn/	allein	Lynn doesn't want to be <b>on her own</b> for the rest of her life.
outgoing (adj)	/aʊtˈɡəʊɪŋ/	kontaktfreudig	I'm a very active and <b>outgoing</b> person.
perfect (adj)	/pɜːfɪkt/	perfekt; ideal	My <b>perfect</b> partner has the same interests as me.
personality (n) C	/pɜːsə'næləti/	Persönlichkeit	Lynn has an active and outgoing <b>personality</b> .
prefer (v)	/prɪ'fɜː/	vorziehen	My perfect partner is independent and sometimes <b>prefers</b> to do things on his own.
princess (n) C	/prɪn'ses/	Prinzessin	We can see the <b>princess</b> now – she's wearing a beautiful white dress.
prison (n) C	/prɪzn/	Gefängnis	Do you agree that the <b>prison</b> of marriage belongs to an older generation?
professor (n) C	/prə'fesə/	Professor(in)	Sue doesn't agree with her <b>professor</b> about marriage.
promise (v)	/prɒmɪs/	versprechen	I'm telling you the truth – I <b>promise</b> .
referee (n) C	/refə'riː/	Schiedsrichter	The <b>referee</b> is holding up a red card.
romantic (adj)	/rəʊ'mæntɪk/	romantisch	Jay wants a partner who is kind and <b>romantic</b> .
secret (adj)/(n) C	/sɪ'krət/	geheim Geheimnisse	Something that is <b>secret</b> cannot easily be explained or is difficult to understand. (adj)
share (v)	/ʃeə/	teilen; gemeinsam erleben	Lynn doesn't want a partner who has any <b>secrets</b> . (n)
single mother (n) C	/sɪŋgl 'mʌðə/	alleinstehende Mutter	I would like to find someone to <b>share</b> those special moments.
smile (n) C/(v)	/smaɪl/	Lächeln lächeln	Lynn is a <b>single mother</b> with two young girls.
			It doesn't matter if you are single or married, she said with a <b>smile</b> of victory. (n)
			When someone <b>smiles</b> , they raise the corners of their mouth because they are happy or pleased. (v)
unusual (adj)	/ʌn'juːʒʊəl/	ungewöhnlich	Have you ever been to a wedding? Did anything interesting or <b>unusual</b> happen?
vegetarian (adj)/(n) C	/vedʒə'teəriən/	vegetarisch Vegetarier	<b>Vegetarian</b> food is intended for vegetarians. (adj)
vice versa (adv)	/vaɪs 'vɜːsə/	umgekehrt	Jay would like to meet a <b>vegetarian</b> who doesn't smoke.
victory (n) C	/vɪkt(ə)ri/	Sieg	Kathleen doesn't know who Joe is and <b>vice versa</b> .
			It doesn't matter if you are single or married, she said with a smile of <b>victory</b> .
yoga (n) U	/jəʊgə/	Yoga	I often prefer to stay at home and read or do <b>yoga</b> .

# Unit 5

## Compound nouns

backpack (n) C	/ˈbækpæk/	Rucksack	A <b>backpack</b> is a bag that you carry on your bag when you are walking long distances.
boyfriend (n) C	/ˈbɔɪfrend/	Freund	A <b>boyfriend</b> is a man or boy that you are having a romantic or sexual relationship with.
cable car (n) C	/keɪbl kɑː/	Drahtseilbahn	The new <b>cable car</b> is going to bring 400 tourists every hour.
camping-gas stove (n) C	/kæmpɪŋ ˈgæs stəʊv/	Campinggaskocher	A <b>camping-gas stove</b> is a piece of equipment that you use for cooking when you are camping.
credit card (n) C	/kredit kɑːd/	Kreditkarte	A <b>credit card</b> is a small plastic card that you buy things with and pay for them later.
dinner party (n) C	/ˈdɪnə ˈpɑːti/	Diner; Abendgesellschaft	A <b>dinner party</b> is a social event in which you invite people to your house for an evening meal.
first-aid kit (n) C	/ˈfɜːst ˈeɪd kɪt/	Erste-Hilfe-Ausrüstung	A <b>first-aid kit</b> is a small box that contains things to treat someone who is ill or injured.
flashlight (n) C	/flæʃlaɪt/	Taschenlampe	A <b>flashlight</b> is a small electric light that you hold in your hand.
guide book (n) C	/gaɪd bʊk/	Reiseführer	A <b>guide book</b> is a book for tourists that contains information about a place.
insect spray (n) U	/ɪnsekt spreɪ/	Insektenspray	<b>Insect spray</b> is a liquid product in a container that you use to kill insects.
mobile phone (n) C	/məʊbaɪl ˈfəʊn/	Handy	Passengers are not allowed to use their <b>mobile phones</b> during the flight.
penknife (n) C	/ˈpennaɪf/	Taschenmesser	A <b>penknife</b> is a small knife with one or more blades that fold into the handle.
sleeping bag (n) C	/ˈsliːpɪŋ bæɡ/	Schlafsack	A <b>sleeping bag</b> is a warm bag that you sleep in, especially when camping.
sunglasses (n pl)	/ˈsʌŋɡləsɪz/	Sonnenbrille	<b>Sunglasses</b> are dark glasses that you wear when it is sunny.
tea bag (n) C	/tiː bæɡ/	Teebeutel	There are old <b>tea bags</b> and water bottles everywhere on the Inca Trail.
tour guide (n) C	/tʊə gaɪd/	Reiseleiter(in)	Ana Redondo is a <b>tour guide</b> and activist who wants to save Machu Picchu.
T-shirt (n) C	/tiː ʃɜːt/	T-Shirt	A <b>T-shirt</b> is a soft shirt with short sleeves and no collar.
video camera (n) C	/ˈvɪdɪəʊ kæmərə/	Videokamera	A <b>video camera</b> is a piece of equipment used for recording something onto videotape.
water bottle (n) C	/ˈwɔːtə bɒtl/	Wasserflasche	There are old tea bags and <b>water bottles</b> everywhere on the Inca Trail.

## Air travel

board (v)	/bɔ:d/	einsteigen	Your plane is <b>boarding</b> at 12.30.
boarding card (n) C	/bɔ:diŋ kɑ:d/	Bordkarte	Show your <b>boarding card</b> at the departure gate.
book (v)	/bʊk/	buchen	<b>Book</b> your flight and get your ticket.
check in (v)	/tʃek 'ɪn/	einchecken	Do you have any bags to <b>check in</b> ?
check-in (n) U	/tʃekɪn/	Check-in; Abfertigung	Go to the <b>check-in</b> and check in your luggage.
departure (n) C	/dɪ'pɑ:tʃə/	Abflug	Mike leaves from <b>Departure</b> Gate 41.
duty-free (adj)	/dʒu:ti 'fri:/	zollfrei	We bought some gifts in the <b>duty-free</b> shop.
fasten (v)	/fɑ:sən/	zumachen; schließen	<b>Fasten</b> your seat belt before take-off.
flight (n) C	/flaɪt/	Flug	Have a nice <b>flight</b> !
gate (n) C	/geɪt/	Flugsteig	Go to Departure <b>Gate</b> 41.
hall (n) C	/hɔ:l/	Halle	The duty-free shop is in the departure <b>hall</b> .
hand luggage (n) U	/hænd lʌgɪdʒ/	Handgepäck	Put your <b>hand luggage</b> in the overhead locker.
land (v)	/lænd/	landen	The plane is going to <b>land</b> in about 20 minutes.
locker (n) C	/lɒkə/	Schließfach	Put your luggage in the overhead <b>locker</b> .
luggage (n) U	/lʌgɪdʒ/	Gepäck	You must check in all your <b>luggage</b> .
overhead (adj)	/əʊvə'hed/	ober; über dem Kopf	Put your luggage in the <b>overhead</b> locker.
pack (v)	/pæk/	packen	Have you <b>packed</b> your bags?
passport (n) C	/pɑ:spɔ:t/	Reisepass	You must have your <b>passport</b> and ticket ready to show.
passport control (n) U	/pɑ:spɔ:t kəntrəʊl/	Passkontrolle	Show your ticket and passport at <b>passport control</b> .
seat (n) C	/si:t/	Sitzplatz	Get on the plane and find your <b>seat</b> .
seat belt (n) C	/si:t belt/	Sicherheitsgurt	Fasten your <b>seat belt</b> .
security (n) U	/sɪkjʊərəti/	Sicherheitskontrolle	All passengers must go through <b>security</b> .
security guard (n) C	/sɪkjʊərəti gɑ:d/	Sicherheitsbeamter(in)	<b>Security guards</b> check the contents of people's luggage.
take-off (n) C/U	/teɪkɒf/	Start	Fasten your seat belt and wait for <b>take-off</b> .
terminal (n) C	/tɜ:mɪn(ə)l/	Terminal	Heathrow Airport has four <b>terminals</b> .
ticket (n) C	/tɪkɪt/	Ticket; Flugschein	Show your <b>ticket</b> and passport at passport control.

## Hotels

air conditioning (n) U	/eə kəndɪʃnɪŋ/	Klimaanlage	It's very hot here, but all the rooms have <b>air conditioning</b> .
central heating (n) U	/sentrəl 'hi:tɪŋ/	Zentralheizung	<b>Central heating</b> is a system for heating a house or building through a system of pipes.
connection (n) C	/kə'nekʃn/	Verbindung	It's important that there's an Internet <b>connection</b> in the room.

countryside (n) U	/ˈkʌntrisaɪd/	Landschaft; Land
facility (n) C	/fəˈsɪləti/	Einrichtung
gym (n) C	/dʒɪm/	Fitnessraum
lift (n) C	/lɪft/	Fahrrstuhl; Lift
location (n) C	/ləʊˈkeɪʃn/	Lage; Standort
minibar (n) C	/ˈmɪnɪbɑː/	Minibar
room service (n) U	/ruːm sɜːvɪs/	Zimmerservice
satellite (n) C	/ˈsætələɪt/	Satellit
sauna (n) C	/ˈsəʊnə/	Sauna
shower (n) C	/ˈʃaʊə/	Dusche
single (adj)	/ˈsɪŋɡl/	Einzel-
twin (adj)	/twɪn/	zwei Einzel-

**Countryside** is the area outside towns and cities with farms and fields.  
 The hotel has excellent **facilities** with a fantastic gym and sauna.  
 The hotel has a fantastic **gym** and sauna.  
 Unfortunately the **lift** didn't work and our room was on the sixth floor.  
 It has an incredible **location** near the cable car station.  
 There's no water in the **minibar**.  
 We telephoned **room service** and had breakfast in bed.  
 Every room has **satellite** TV.  
 The hotel has a fantastic gym and **sauna**.  
 We asked for a room with a **shower** and toilet.  
 Have you got a **single** room for two nights?  
 We wanted a double room but they only had one with **twin** beds.

## Verb patterns

be interested in + verb + <i>-ing</i>	/bi: 'ɪntrəstɪd ɪn/	an etwas interessiert sein; sich für etwas interessieren	I'm <b>interested in learning</b> more about the yeti.
hope to + <i>infinitive</i>	/həʊp tə/	hoffen ... zu	I <b>hope to find</b> the yeti.
intend to + <i>infinitive</i>	/ɪntend tə/	vorhaben ... zu	I <b>intend to take</b> some Turkish lessons.
look forward to + verb + <i>-ing</i>	/lʊk 'fɔ:wəd tə/	sich darauf freuen ... zu	I'm <b>looking forward to swimming</b> with the dolphins.
plan to + <i>infinitive</i>	/plæn tə/	vorhaben ... zu	I <b>plan to spend</b> two weeks in the jungle.
want to + <i>infinitive</i>	/wɒnt tə/	wollen	I <b>want to visit</b> the old temples.
would like to + <i>infinitive</i>	/wʊd 'laɪk tə/	möchten	I <b>would like to</b> read more about Alexander.

## Other words & phrases

activist (n) C	/ˈæktɪvɪst/	Aktivist(in)	Ana is an <b>activist</b> belonging to an organization that wants to save Machu Picchu.
afterwards (adv)	/ɑ:ftəwədz/	nachher	We're going to see a film and get something to eat <b>afterwards</b> .
ancient (adj)	/ˈeɪnʃ(ə)nt/	uralt	Discover the <b>ancient</b> Peruvian cities.
attendant (n) C	/ə'tendənt/	Begleiter(in)	Flight <b>attendants</b> must help passengers.
beach (n) C	/bi:tʃ/	Strand	The Rio Hotel in Las Vegas has an Ipanema <b>beach</b> .
beauty (n) U	/ˈbju:ti/	Schönheit	Experience the <b>beauty</b> of the seas of Borneo.
bell (n) C	/bel/	Klingel	We rang the <b>bell</b> and waited.
brehtaking (adj)	/ˈbreθteɪkɪŋ/	atemberaubend	The views are absolutely <b>brehtaking</b> .

build (v)	/bɪld/	bauen; errichten	A hotel company wants to <b>build</b> a cable car to the top of Machu Picchu.
calm (adj)	/kɑ:m/	ruhig	Stay <b>calm</b> and put your hands in the air for me, please.
capital (n) C	/ˈkæpɪtl/	Hauptstadt	Las Vegas is the hotel <b>capital</b> of the world.
casino (n) C	/kə'si:nəʊ/	Casino	Las Vegas is famous for its <b>casinos</b> .
cleanliness (n) U	/ˈklenlɪnəs/	Sauberkeit	The King Edward Hotel was voted the worst in Britain for service, <b>cleanliness</b> and facilities.
climb (v)	/klaɪm/	hochklettern; besteigen	At the Venetian Hotel you can <b>climb</b> the Eiffel Tower.
cloud (n) C	/klaʊd/	Wolke	See the world from above the <b>clouds</b> in a Russian MiG-25 jet.
comb (n) C/(v)	/kəʊm/	Kamm	I'm afraid you can't take that <b>comb</b> on the plane, sir. (n)
		kämmen	When you <b>comb</b> your hair, you make it tidy with a comb. (v)
comfortable (adj)	/ˈkʌmfətəbl/	bequem	The bed looked clean and <b>comfortable</b> .
crowded (adj)	/ˈkraʊdɪd/	überfüllt	The Inca Trail is <b>crowded</b> and dirty.
depend (v)	/dɪˈpend/	darauf ankommen	"Are you working at the weekend?" "I don't know. It <b>depends</b> ."
destination (n) C	/ˌdestɪˈneɪʃn/	Reiseziel	Machu Picchu is one of the most popular tourist <b>destinations</b> in the world.
discover (v)	/dɪˈskʌvə/	entdecken	An American explorer <b>discovered</b> the ruins of the city.
distillery (n) C	/dɪˈstɪləri/	Destillieranlage	A <b>distillery</b> is a place where whisky is made.
dive (n) C/(v)	/daɪv/	Tauchfahrt	Enjoy an unforgettable <b>dive</b> to the wreck of the Titanic. (n)
		Fallschirmspringen	I hope to do some sky <b>diving</b> . (v)
dolphin (n) C	/ˈdɒlfɪn/	Delfin	Swim with the <b>dolphins</b> of the Bahamas.
exhibition (n) C	/ˌeksɪˈbɪʃn/	Ausstellung	I want to have an <b>exhibition</b> of the photos when I get back.
explore (v)	/ɪkˈsplɔ:/	erforschen; entdecken	<b>Explore</b> the villages and temples of Mongolia and northern China.
extraordinary (adj)	/ɪkˈstrɔ:dnri/	außergewöhnlich	Machu Picchu is one of the most <b>extraordinary</b> places in the world.
extremely (adv)	/ɪkˈstri:mli/	äußerst	Machu Picchu is <b>extremely</b> popular with tourists.
fast food (n)	/fɑ:st ˈfu:d/	Fastfood	The company is going to build a tourist centre with souvenir shops, <b>fast food</b> restaurants etc.
festival (n) C	/ˈfestɪvl/	Fest; Festival	Experience the magic of the Hungry Ghost <b>Festival</b> in Malaysia.
fix (v)	/fɪks/	richten; in Ordnung bringen	I'll ask my husband to <b>fix</b> the shower.
ghost (n) C	/ɡəʊst/	Gespenst	Explore the islands in the company of Shojo <b>ghosts</b> .
give up (v)	/ɡɪv ˈʌp/	aufgeben	We finally decided to <b>give up</b> and look for another hotel.
hang on (v)	/hæŋ ˈɒn/	warten	My ticket's here somewhere. <b>Hang on</b> . Ah, here it is.
historic (adj)	/hɪˈstɔ:rɪk/	historisch	Follow the path of Alexander the Great through the <b>historic</b> cities of Turkey.
horrible (adj)	/ˈhɒrəbl/	furchtbar	Our room smells of cigarettes. It's <b>horrible</b> .
hunt (n) C/(v)	/hʌnt/	Jagd	Go on a Yeti <b>Hunt</b> in the Himalayas. (n)
		jagen	If you <b>hunt</b> someone or something, you try to find them. (v)
ice (n) U	/aɪs/	Eis	You can go on a visit by submarine to a wreck under the Arctic <b>ice</b> .
incredible (adj)	/ɪnˈkredəbl/	unglaublich	Route 66 is an <b>incredible</b> journey from Chicago to Los Angeles by motorbike.

journey (n) C	/dʒɜːni/	Reise
jungle (n) C/U	/dʒʌŋɡl/	Dschungel; Urwald
kayak (n) C	/kaɪæk/	Kajak
key (n) C	/kiː/	Schlüssel
local (adj)	/ləʊkl/	ortsansässig
lock (v)	/lɒk/	abschließen
luxury (n) U	/lʌkʃəri/	Luxus
magic (n) U	/mædʒɪk/	Zauber
map (n) C	/mæp/	Karte
metal (n) C/U	/metl/	Metall
mind (v)	/maɪnd/	achten auf
minister (n) C	/mɪnɪstə/	Minister
monster (n) C	/mɒnstə/	Ungeheuer
motorbike (n) C	/məʊtəbaɪk/	Motorrad
nervous (adj)	/nɜːvəs/	nervös
object (n) C	/ɒbdʒɪkt/	Gegenstand
organization (n) C	/ɔːgənəɪzɪʃn/	Organisation
path (n) C	/pɑːθ/	Pfad
receipt (n) C	/rɪˈsiːt/	Quittung
rubbish (n) U	/rʌbɪʃ/	Müll; Abfälle
ruins (n pl)	/ruːnz/	Ruinen
save (v)	/seɪv/	retten
search (v)	/sɜːtʃ/	suchen
shout (v)	/ʃaʊt/	rufen
sign (n) C	/saɪn/	Schild
sky diving (n) U	/skaɪ daɪvɪŋ/	Fallschirmspringen
smell (n) C/(v)	/smel/	Geruch riechen
souvenir (n) C	/suːvəˈnɪə/	Souvenir
spider (n) C	/spaɪdə/	Spinne
spokesman (n) C	/spəʊksmən/	Sprecher
stairs (n pl)	/steəz/	Treppe
submarine (n) C	/sʌbməriːn/	U-Boot

What is the most frightening **journey** you have been on?  
 For centuries Machu Picchu was lost in the **jungle**.  
 A **kayak** is a small canoe that you move with a single paddle.  
 We gave our **key** to the woman at reception.  
 More tourists means more jobs for the **local** people.  
 The front door is **locked** at eleven o'clock.  
**Luxury** is a situation in which you are comfortable and have the best, most expensive things.  
 Experience the **magic** of the Hungry Ghost Festival.  
 “Can you tell me the way?” “Yes, I’ll give you a **map**.”  
 Can you put **metal** objects in the box, please?  
 Whoops, oh **mind** the coffee!  
 Tomorrow we are meeting government **ministers**.  
 I would really like to see the Loch Ness **monster**.  
 Route 66 is a journey from Chicago to Los Angeles by **motorbike**.  
 I get very **nervous** in planes.  
 Put metal **objects** in the box, please.  
 Ana’s **organization** is trying to stop the cable car.  
 The Inca Trail is a centuries-old **path** of 43 kilometres.  
 Can I have a **receipt**, please?  
 Tourists leave their **rubbish** on the Inca Trail.  
 An American explorer discovered the **ruins** of the city.  
 She belongs to an organization that wants to **save** Machu Picchu.  
 We are **searching** for the Worst Hotel in Britain.  
 “Who do you think you are!” he **shouted**.  
 A big **sign** in the front window said “Vacancies”.  
 Go **sky diving** in the Grand Canyon.  
 A **smell** is the pleasant or unpleasant quality of something that you notice when you breathe through your nose.  
 The room **smells** of cigarettes. It’s horrible.  
 The company wants to build a tourist centre with **souvenir** shops.  
 There’s a **spider** in the bath!  
 “The cable car is good news for Machu Picchu,” said a company **spokesman**.  
 The lift’s not working but the **stairs** are through that door.  
 “Arctic Ice” is a visit by **submarine** to a wreck under the Arctic ice.

temple (n) C	/ˈtempəl/	Tempel
throw (v)	/θrəʊ/	werfen
trail (n) C	/treɪl/	Weg; Pfad
treasure (n) C/U	/ˈtreʒə/	Schatz
vacancy (n) C	/ˈveɪkənsi/	freies Zimmer
valley (n) C	/ˈvæli/	Tal
view (n) C	/vjuː/	Aussicht
volcano (n) C	/ˈvɒlˌkeɪnəʊ/	Vulkan
wall (n) C	/wɔːl/	Mauer
waterfall (n) C	/ˈwɔːtəfɔːl/	Wasserfall
welcome (v)	/ˈwelkəm/	willkommen heißen
wreck (n) C	/rek/	Wrack
yacht (n) C	/jɒt/	Jacht

Explore the villages and **temples** of Mongolia and northern China.  
 When you **throw** something, you use your hand to send an object through the air.  
 The Inca **Trail** is crowded and dirty.  
 Visit the Mayan **Treasures** in the rain forest of Mexico.  
 Fortunately there were **vacancies** at the Grand Hotel.  
 There is a beautiful river **valley** below the city ruins.  
 The mountain **views** are absolutely breathtaking.  
 I intend to take a lot of photos of the **volcanoes** on Reunion Island.  
 My wife is looking forward to seeing the Great **Wall**.  
 The Rio Hotel has four swimming pools and **waterfalls**.  
**Welcome** to *The Holiday Programme*.  
 Visit a **wreck** under the Arctic ice by submarine.  
 A **yacht** is a large, expensive boat used for sailing.

## Unit 6

### Food

bacon (n) U	/ˈbeɪkən/	Speck; Bacon
beer (n) C/U	/bɪə/	Bier
breakfast (n) C	/ˈbreɪkfəst/	Frühstück
cake (n) C/U	/keɪk/	Kuchen
caviar (n) U	/ˈkæviɑː/	Kaviar
chicken (n) C/U	/ˈtʃɪkɪn/	Hähnchen
chip (n) C	/tʃɪp/	Pommes frites
chocolate (n) C/U	/ˈtʃɒklət/	Schokolade
coffee (n) C/U	/ˈkɒfi/	Kaffee
cookbook (n) C	/ˈkʊkbʊk/	Kochbuch
cookie (n) C	/ˈkʊki/	Keks
crisp (n) C	/ˈkrɪsp/	Kartoffelchips
diet (n) C	/ˈdaɪət/	Ernährung; Nahrung
donut/doughnut (n) C	/ˈdəʊnʌt/	Donut; Krapfen; Berliner
egg (n) C	/eg/	Ei

For breakfast he had **bacon** and eggs.  
 Juice is healthier for you than **beer**.  
 Elvis had **breakfast** at five o'clock in the afternoon.  
 He ate chocolate and **cakes** all day and every day.  
 Where does the best **caviar** in the world come from?  
 The **chicken** burgers at The Alabama Chicken are really good.  
 I often have steak and **chips** for dinner.  
 Elvis once ate 250g of **chocolate** when he was going to the White House.  
**Coffee** is probably the world's favourite drink.  
 A **cookbook** contains recipes.  
 Elvis' last meal was four scoops of ice cream with six chocolate **cookies**.  
 A packet of **crisps**, please.  
 Having a healthy **diet** is very important.  
 Elvis once ate twelve **donuts** in a taxi.  
 He had bacon or sausage and **eggs** for breakfast.

(French) fries (n pl)	/ˈfrentʃ fraɪz/	Pommes frites	He ate hamburgers and <b>fries</b> every day.
fruit (n) U	/fru:t/	Obst	You should eat lots of <b>fruit</b> and vegetables.
ham (n) U	/hæm/	Schinken	Bologna is famous for its Parma <b>ham</b> .
hamburger (n) C	/hæmbɜ:ɡə/	Hamburger	I sometimes have a quick <b>hamburger</b> and chips for dinner.
hot dog (n) C	/hɒt dɒɡ/	Hotdog	The longest <b>hot dog</b> in the world was made in Chicago.
ice cream (n) C	/aɪs ˈkri:m/	Eis(krem)	Elvis liked <b>ice cream</b> very much.
junk food (n) C/U	/dʒʌŋk fu:d/	Junkfood	He ate a lot of <b>junk food</b> like hamburgers and hot dogs.
lemon (n) C	/lemən/	Zitrone	A <b>lemon</b> is a yellow fruit with a sour taste.
meal (n) C	/mi:l/	Essen; Mahlzeit	What is a good <b>meal</b> without a coffee at the end of it?
mineral water (n) U	/mɪn(ə)rəl wɔ:tə/	Mineralwasser	A bottle of sparkling <b>mineral water</b> , please.
noodles (n pl)	/nu:dlz/	Nudeln	<b>Noodles</b> are long thin pieces of pasta.
pasta (n) U	/pæstə/	Pasta	It's easy to cook <b>pasta</b> .
peanut butter (n) U	/pi:nʌt ˈbʌtə/	Erdnussbutter	<b>Peanut butter</b> is a soft food made of peanuts that you put on bread.
pizza (n) C/U	/pi:tʃə/	Pizza	<b>Pizzas</b> are cheaper than steak and chips.
potato (n) C	/pəˈteɪtəʊ/	Kartoffel	A <b>potato</b> is a common hard, round vegetable with a brown, red or yellow skin.
recipe (n) C	/resəpi/	Rezept	I like traditional cooking <b>recipes</b> .
rice (n) U	/raɪs/	Reis	<b>Rice</b> is a food consisting of small white or brown grains.
salad (n) C/U	/sæləd/	Salat	A <b>salad</b> contains a mixture of raw vegetables such as lettuce, tomatoes and cucumbers.
salt (n) U	/sɔ:lt/	Salz	Bolognese sauce contains a lot of <b>salt</b> and sugar.
sauce (n) C/U	/sɔ:s/	Soße	Bolognese <b>sauce</b> contains a lot of salt and sugar.
sausage (n) C	/sɔ:sɪdʒ/	Wurst	For breakfast he had bacon and eggs or <b>sausage</b> and eggs.
snack (n) C	/snæk/	Snack; Imbiss	Elvis had a fridge in his bedroom for his favourite <b>snacks</b> .
sorbet (n) U	/sɔ:beɪ/	Sorbet; Halbgefrorenes	A <b>sorbet</b> is a sweet food made from fruit juice, ice and sugar.
steak (n) C/U	/steɪk/	Steak	Pizzas are cheaper than <b>steak</b> and chips.
strawberry (n) C	/ˈstrɔ:b(ə)ri/	Erdbeere	Do you prefer vanilla or <b>strawberry</b> ice cream?
sugar (n) U	/ˈʃʊɡə/	Zucker	Do you take <b>sugar</b> with your coffee?
tomato (n) C	/təˈmɑ:təʊ/	Tomate	Bolognese is a sauce made with <b>tomatoes</b> and meat, onions and herbs.
yoghurt/yogurt (n) C/U	/ˈjɒɡət/	Joghurt	It's good to eat fruit and <b>yoghurt</b> for breakfast.



## Eating out

bill (n) C	/bɪl/	Rechnung	Excuse me, could we have the <b>bill</b> please?
course (n) C	/kɔ:s/	Gericht; Gang	The first <b>course</b> of a meal is called a starter.
dessert (n) C/U	/dɪ'zɜ:t/	Nachtsch	The last course of a meal is called a <b>dessert</b> .
main course (n) C	/meɪn kɔ:s/	Hauptgericht	The <b>main course</b> comes between the starter and the dessert.
service charge (n) C	/sɜ:vɪʃ tʃɑ:dʒ/	Bedienung(sgeld)	The <b>service charge</b> is the money you pay for your waiter or waitress.
set menu (n) C	/set 'menju:/	Tageskarte	A <b>set menu</b> is a fixed choice of two or three courses.
starter (n) C	/stɑ:tə/	Vorspeise	A <b>starter</b> is the first course of a meal.
VAT (n) U	/vi: eɪ 'ti:/; /væt/	MWSt	<b>VAT</b> is a tax on goods and services.
waiter (n) C	/weɪtə/	Kellner; Ober	A <b>waiter</b> is a man who takes your order in a restaurant.
waitress (n) C	/weɪtrəs/	Kellnerin; Fräulein	A <b>waitress</b> is a woman who takes your order in a restaurant.

## Other words & phrases

addict (n) C	/ædɪkt/	Süchtige(r)	Coffee <b>addicts</b> are people who can do nothing until their second or third cup of coffee.
alcohol (n) U	/ælkəhɒl/	Alkohol	It's a strong beer that contains a lot of <b>alcohol</b> .
annual (adj)	/ænjuəl/	jährlich	It's our French class's <b>annual</b> meal tonight.
army (n) C	/ɑ:mi/	Armee	Elvis ate normal <b>army</b> meals when he was doing his military service.
artificial (adj)	/ɑ:trɪfɪʃl/	künstlich	A lot of food nowadays contain <b>artificial</b> flavours.
ashtray (n) C	/æʃtreɪ/	Aschenbecher	Excuse me, have you got an <b>ashtray</b> ?
authentic (adj)	/ɔ:θentɪk/	authentisch; echt	The Ristorante Palio is more <b>authentic</b> than other Italian restaurants in town.
bean (n) C	/bi:n/	Bohne	There are more than 100 different varieties of coffee <b>bean</b> .
bedroom (n) C	/bedru:m/	Schlafzimmer	He had a fridge in his <b>bedroom</b> for his favourite snacks.
boring (adj)	/bɔ:ɪŋ/	langweilig	School dinners are usually quite <b>boring</b> .
box (n) C	/bɒks/	Kästchen	Choose an adjective from the <b>box</b> to complete the sentence.
busy (adj)	/bɪzi/	belebt; viel los	Burger Paradise is always very <b>busy</b> .
chapter (n) C	/tʃæptə/	Kapitel	The food in the first two or three <b>chapters</b> is quite normal.
chemical (n) C	/kemɪkl/	Chemikalie	Food nowadays contains a lot of <b>chemicals</b> .
costume (n) C	/kɒstju:m/	Kostüm; Tracht	Traditional <b>costume</b> is clothes that are typical of a particular place.
count (v)	/kaʊnt/	zählen	Beethoven always <b>counted</b> 60 beans for each cup of coffee.
customer (n) C	/kʌstəmə/	Kunde(in)	Starbucks serves coffee to more than 11 million <b>customers</b> every week.
delicious (adj)	/dɪ'lɪʃəs/	lecker	"Did you enjoy the meal?" "Yes, it was <b>delicious</b> ."

dish (n) C	/dɪʃ/	Gericht	Tagliatelle al Ragu is an Italian <b>dish</b> .
draw (v)	/drɔː/	zeichnen	Artists in California <b>draw</b> designs in your coffee.
droppings (n pl)	/ˈdrɒpɪŋz/	Kot	Kopi Luwak is a type of coffee made from an Indonesian cat's <b>droppings</b> .
drug (n) C	/drʌɡ/	Droge	People who cannot stop taking a <b>drug</b> are addicts.
face (n) C	/feɪs/	Gesicht	He's not exactly good-looking but he has an interesting <b>face</b> .
fascinating (adj)	/ˈfæsɪneɪtɪŋ/	faszinierend	Elvis' story is a sad one, but it's <b>fascinating</b> too.
flavour (n) C	/ˈfleɪvə/	Geschmack	Bolognese sauce contains a lot of artificial <b>flavours</b> .
fresh (adj)	/freʃ/	frisch (gemacht)	<b>Fresh</b> sauce is healthier than sauce in bottles.
fridge (n) C	/frɪdʒ/	Kühlschrank	He had a <b>fridge</b> in his bedroom for his favourite snacks.
healthy (adj)	/helθi/	gesund	We eat quite <b>healthy</b> food – lots of fruit and vegetables.
heart (n) C	/hɑːt/	Herz	Artists draw leaves, <b>hearts</b> and other designs in your coffee.
ingredients (n) C	/ɪnˈɡriːdiənt/	Zutaten	Bolognese sauce from supermarkets is made from many different <b>ingredients</b> .
kill (v)	/kɪl/	töten	Food and drugs made him feel good but <b>killed</b> him in the end.
laboratory (n) C	/ləˈbɒr(ə)tri/	Labor	Bolognese sauce is made by strange men in strange <b>laboratories</b> .
leaf (n) C	/liːf/	Blatt	Artists draw <b>leaves</b> and hearts in your coffee.
lifestyle (n) C	/ˈlaɪfstɑɪl/	Lebensstil; - weise	A healthy diet is an important part of a healthy <b>lifestyle</b> .
lively (adj)	/ˈlaɪvli/	lebhaft; lebendig	A <b>lively</b> place is one in which there are a lot of things to do.
market (n) C	/ˈmɑːkɪt/	Markt	Looking at the food on sale at the <b>market</b> is making my mouth water.
marvellous (adj)	/ˈmɑːvələs/	wunderbar	“There’s a romantic table for two by the window.” “That sounds <b>marvellous</b> .”
measure (v)	/ˈmeɪʒə/	messen	How long did the world’s longest hot dog <b>measure</b> ?
microwave (n) C/(v)	/ˈmaɪkrəweɪv/	Mikrowelle im Mikrowellenherd zubereiten	It’s so easy to take something out of the freezer and put it in the <b>microwave</b> . (n) I don’t like the idea of <b>microwaving</b> food. (v)
military service (n) U	mɪlɪt(ə)ri ˈsɜːvɪs/	Militärdienst	Elvis ate normal army meals when he was doing his <b>military service</b> .
movement (n) C	/ˈmuːvmənt/	Bewegung	“Slow food” is a <b>movement</b> that started in Italy.
occasion (n) C	/əˈkeɪʒn/	Anlass; Gelegenheit	La Vie en Rose is an ideal restaurant for that special <b>occasion</b> .
order (v)	/ɔːdə/	bestellen	On one occasion Elvis <b>ordered</b> five ice creams for breakfast.
plant (n) C	/plɑːnt/	Pflanze	The fruit of the coffee <b>plant</b> is called a bean.
presenter (n) C	/ˈprezəntə/	Moderator(in)	The radio <b>presenter</b> is in Bologna.
preservative (n) C	/ˈprezəːvətɪv/	Konservierungsmittel	The sauce contains lots of chemicals and <b>preservatives</b> .
progress (n) U	/ˈprɒʊɡres/	Fortschritt	<b>Progress</b> is the process of developing or improving.
scoop (n) C	/skuːp/	Kugel	His last meal before he died was four <b>scoops</b> of ice cream and six chocolate cookies.
serve (v)	/sɜːv/	servieren	Fashionable US coffee bars now <b>serve</b> “coffee art”.
service (n) U	/ˈsɜːvɪs/	Service; Bedienung	The <b>service</b> in the restaurant was slower than usual.

shopping list (n) C	/ˈʃɒpɪŋ lɪst/	Einkaufsliste	Tick the items on the <b>shopping list</b> that you can see in the picture.
silly (adj)	/ˈsɪli/	ich Dussel	Oh, I'm sorry sir, <b>silly</b> me!
sparkling (adj)	/ˈspɑːklɪŋ/	sprudelnd; mit Kohlensäure	A bottle of <b>sparkling</b> mineral water, please.
special (adj)	/ˈspeʃl/	besondere(r,s)	La Vie en Rose is ideal for that <b>special</b> occasion.
speciality (n) C	/ˌspeʃiˈæləti/	Spezialität	Spaghetti Bolognese is a <b>speciality</b> of the south of Italy.
supermarket (n) C	/ˈsuːpəməːkɪt/	Supermarkt	Bolognese sauce from <b>supermarkets</b> is made from many different ingredients.
taste (n)/(v)	/teɪst/	Geschmack	The Jamaican Blue Mountain bean is said to have the best <b>taste</b> . (n)
		schmecken	You can't really <b>taste</b> anything if you eat fast. (v)
taxi (n) C	/ˈtæksi/	Taxi	Elvis once ate 12 donuts in a <b>taxi</b> .
weak (adj)	/wiːk/	schwach	Do you like your coffee strong or <b>weak</b> ?
weigh (v)	/weɪ/	wiegen	How much did the heaviest tomato in the world <b>weigh</b> ?

## Unit 7

### Work

boss (n) C	/bɒs/	Chef(in)	My <b>boss</b> never listens to my ideas.
application form (n) C	/ˌæplɪˈkeɪʃn fɔːm/	Bewerbungsformular	He gave me <b>application forms</b> for six jobs.
apply for (v)	/əˈplai fɔː/	sich bewerben um	If I don't <b>apply for</b> the jobs, I lose my benefits.
be fired (from a job)	/biː ˈfaɪəd (frəm ə dʒɒb)/	gefeuert werden	She <b>was fired from her job</b> .
career (n) C	/kəˈrɪə/	Karriere	What did you do before you began your <b>career</b> as an actor?
CV (curriculum vitae) (n) C	/siː ˈviː/	Lebenslauf	Send your <b>CV</b> to <a href="mailto:davinasayers@srt.net">davinasayers@srt.net</a> .
diploma (n) C	/dɪˈplɒmə/	Diplom	He has a <b>diploma</b> in Marketing and Sales.
do (sth) for a living	/dʊː fɔː ə ˈlɪvɪŋ/	arbeiten (um seinen Lebensunterhalt zu verdienen)	“What do you <b>do for a living</b> ?” “I’m a waitress.”
earn (v)	/ɜːn/	Ausbildung	For a time Tom Cruise <b>earned</b> a living in a New York restaurant.
education (n) U	/edʒuˈkeɪʃn/		Send us a CV with information about your <b>education</b> , qualifications and experience.
in charge (of sth/sb)	/ɪn ˈtʃɑːdʒ/	verantwortlich für	She was <b>in charge of</b> the coffee machine.
interview (n) C	/ɪntəˈvjuː/	Interview	Tomorrow I've got <b>interviews</b> for four different jobs.
job (n) C	/dʒɒb/	Stelle; Job	She's unemployed and looking for a <b>job</b> .
office (n) C	/ˈɒfɪs/	Büro	I've got a new job and no one talks to me in the <b>office</b> .
pay rise (n) C	/peɪ raɪz/	Lohnerhöhung	She got a small <b>pay rise</b> .
professional (adj)	/prəˈfeʃnəl/	beruflich; Berufs-	Your CV should include details of your <b>professional</b> experience.

(be/get) promoted	/prə'məʊtɪd/	befördert werden	Two years later she <b>got promoted</b> to senior assistant.
promotion (n) C/U	/prə'məʊʃn/	Beförderung	I'm applying for a <b>promotion</b> at work.
qualification (n) C	/kwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃn/	Qualifikationen	What <b>qualifications</b> have you got?
recruitment (n) U	/rɪ'kru:tmənt/	Arbeitsvermittlung	SRT is a <b>recruitment</b> agency.
referee (n) C	/refə'ri:/	Referenz	Include the names of two <b>referees</b> on your CV.
responsible (for sth) (adj)	/rɪ'spɒnsəbl/	zuständig; verantwortlich	He was <b>responsible for</b> cleaning the tables.
retired (adj)	/rɪ'taɪəd/	pensioniert	She became an assistant in a home for <b>retired</b> people.
salary (n) C	/sæləri/	Gehalt	The job is interesting and the <b>salary</b> is good.
temporary (adj)	/temp(ə)rəri/	als Aushilfe; befristet	Students often get <b>temporary</b> summer jobs.
training (n) U	/treɪnɪŋ/	Lehrgang	It's a good idea to go on a <b>training</b> course.
well-paid (adj)	/wel'peɪd/	gut bezahlt	Everyone wants a <b>well-paid</b> job.

## Jobs

accountant (n) C	/ə'kaʊntənt/	Buchhalter(in)	An <b>accountant</b> is someone whose job is to prepare financial records.
chauffeur (n) C	/ʃəʊ'fɜ:/	Chauffeur	A <b>chauffeur</b> is someone whose job is to drive a rich and important person around.
computer programmer (n) C	/kəm'pjʊ:tə 'prəʊgræmə/	Programmierer(in)	A <b>computer programmer</b> is someone who writes computer programmes.
dentist (n) C	/dentɪst/	Zahnarzt; -ärztin	A <b>dentist</b> is someone whose job is to treat people's teeth.
doctor (n) C	/dɒktə/	Arzt; Ärztin	A <b>doctor</b> is someone whose job is to treat people who are ill.
engineer (n) C	/endʒɪ'nɪə/	Ingenieur(in)	An <b>engineer</b> is someone whose job is to repair machines or electrical equipment.
journalist (n) C	/dʒɜ:nəlɪst/	Journalist(in)	A <b>journalist</b> is someone whose job is to report the news for a newspaper or TV.
lawyer (n) C	/lɔ:jə/	Anwalt/Anwältin	A <b>lawyer</b> is someone whose job is to provide people with legal advice and services.
manager (n) C	/mænɪdʒə/	Manager(in)	A <b>manager</b> is someone whose job is to control and organize the work of a business or organization.
nurse (n) C	/nɜ:s/	Krankenpfleger(in)	A <b>nurse</b> is someone who is trained to look after people who are ill.
police officer (n) C	/pə'lɪs 'ɒfɪsə/	Polizist(in)	A <b>police officer</b> is someone who tries to catch criminals and checks that people obey the law.
sales assistant (n) C	/seɪlz ə'sɪstənt/	Verkäufer(in)	A <b>sales assistant</b> is someone whose job is to help customers and sell things in a shop.
social worker (n) C	/səʊʃl wɜ:kə/	Sozialarbeiter(in)	A <b>social worker</b> is someone who is trained to give help and advice to people with social problems.

teacher (n) C	/ˈti:tʃə/	Lehrer(in)	A <b>teacher</b> is someone whose job is to teach.
train driver (n) C	/ˈtreɪn draɪvə/	Zugführer(in)	A <b>train driver</b> is someone whose job is to drive a train.
waiter (n) C	/ˈweɪtə/	Kellner; Ober	A <b>waiter</b> is a man who serves people in a restaurant.
waitress (n) C	/ˈweɪtrəs/	Kellnerin; Fräulein	A <b>waitress</b> is a woman who serves people in a restaurant.

## Personality

ambition (n) C/U	/æmˈbɪʃn/	Ehrgeiz	Leos have great <b>ambition</b> .
ambitious (adj)	/æmˈbɪʃəs/	ehrgeizig	Aquarians are quite <b>ambitious</b> but they make good friends.
emotion (n) C/U	/ɪˈməʊʃn/	Gefühl; Emotion	Aquarians do not usually show their <b>emotions</b> .
emotional (adj)	/ɪˈməʊʃn(ə)l/	emotional; gefühlsbetont	Virgos often live for their work and are not very <b>emotional</b> .
honest (adj)	/ˈɒnɪst/	ehrlich	Sagittarians are usually <b>honest</b> and straightforward.
imagination (n) U	/ɪmædʒɪˈneɪʃn/	Fantasie	Geminis have lots of <b>imagination</b> and ideas but they get bored quickly.
imaginative (adj)	/ɪmædʒɪnətɪv/	fantasievoll; einfallsreich	Pisceans are intelligent and <b>imaginative</b> .
independence (n) U	/ɪndɪˈpendəns/	Unabhängigkeit; Selbstständigkeit	Geminis work better on their own and their <b>independence</b> is important to them.
independent (adj)	/ɪndɪˈpendənt/	selbstständig	Capricorns are natural managers who are <b>independent</b> and strong.
(well) organized (adj)	/ˈ(wel) ˈɔ:gənaraɪzd/	gut organisiert	Arians are excellent managers who are very <b>well organized</b> .
patience (n) U	/ˈpeɪʃns/	Geduld	Librans are a happy balance of <b>patience</b> and speed.
patient (adj)	/ˈpeɪʃnt/	geduldig	Sagittarians are <b>patient</b> and kind with other people.
sensitive (adj)	/ˈsensətɪv/	sensibel	Capricorns are more <b>sensitive</b> than they seem and are good listeners.
sensitivity (n) U	/ˈsensətɪvətɪ/	Empfindsamkeit	They seem calm and organized but Cancers have a secret <b>sensitivity</b> .
skill (n) C/U	/skɪl/	Fähigkeit	They have good people <b>skills</b> but find it difficult to make important decisions.
skilled (adj)	/skɪld/	geschickt	Capricorns are naturally <b>skilled</b> managers who are independent and strong.

## Other words & phrases

ability (n) C/U	/əˈbɪləti/	Fähigkeit	Scorpios main strength is their <b>ability</b> to change.
adviser (n) C	/ədˈvaɪzə/	Berater(in)	Speak to one of our experienced career <b>advisers</b> about the right job for you.
angry (adj)	/æŋɡri/	böse; verärgert	My boss was <b>angry</b> with me because I was late for work.
appearance (n) U	/əˈpiərəns/	Äußeres; Aussehen	Improve your <b>appearance</b> and buy a smart suit.
assistant (n) C	/əˈsɪst(ə)nt/	Assistent(in)	Pat went on a training course to become an <b>assistant</b> in a home for retired people.
astrology (n) U	/əˈstrɒlədʒi/	Astrologie	Like it or not, <b>astrology</b> is important.
balance (n) U	/ˈbæləns/	Harmonie	Librans are a happy <b>balance</b> of many opposites.

basic (adj)	/beɪsɪk/	Grund-	A course in <b>basic</b> computer skills is a good idea.
billionaire (n) C	/bɪljə'neə/	Milliardär(in)	Millionaires don't use astrology. <b>Billionaires</b> do.
by chance	/baɪ 'tʃɑːns/	zufällig; per Zufall	<b>By chance</b> Pat met another woman who had the same name as her.
cash (v)	/kæʃ/	einlösen	I went to the post office to <b>cash</b> my benefit cheque.
celebrity (n) C	/sə'lebrəti/	berühmte Persönlichkeit	The last <b>celebrity</b> Valerio drove in his car was Madonna.
cheque (n) C	/tʃek/	Scheck	Finally my unemployment benefit <b>cheque</b> arrived.
contain (v)	/kən'teɪn/	enthalten	Somebody will probably look at your date of birth for the astrological information it <b>contains</b> .
crazy (adj)	/kreɪzi/	verrückt	If I don't apply for the jobs, I lose my benefit. It's <b>crazy</b> !
cute (adj)	/kju:t/	niedlich	Brad and Jennifer were, you know, kind of <b>cute</b> .
dot (n) C	/dot/	Punkt	The punctuation mark (.) in an email or website address is pronounced " <b>dot</b> ".
downtown (adj)/(adv)	/daʊntaʊn/	in der Innenstadt	I'm working for an ice cream shop in <b>downtown</b> Manhattan. (adj) If something exists or happens <b>downtown</b> , it exists or happens near the centre of a city. (adv)
earring (n) C	/ɪərɪŋ/	Ohrring	Are all those <b>earrings</b> really necessary?
gas (n) C/U	/gæs/	Gas	I got two bills in the post – <b>gas</b> and electricity.
haircut (n) C	/heəkʌt/	die Haare schneiden lassen	Have a <b>haircut</b> before your interview.
horoscope (n) C	/hɒrə'skəʊp/	Horoskop	How often do you read your <b>horoscope</b> ?
hyphen (n) C	/haɪfn/	Bindestrich	The sign (-) that you see in some email and website addresses is called a <b>hyphen</b> .
loads of	/ləʊdz ɒv/	jede Menge	Tom Cruise has made <b>loads of</b> famous films.
marketing (n) U	/mɑːkɪtɪŋ/	Marketing	She has a diploma in <b>marketing</b> and sales.
mile (n) C	/maɪl/	Meile	I walked five <b>miles</b> in the cold and rain and I didn't get the job.
millionaire (n) C	/mɪljə'neə/	Millionär(in)	<b>Millionaires</b> don't use astrology. Billionaires do.
movies (n pl)	/muːvɪz/	Film(industrie)	Tom Cruise was thinking of a career in the church before finding work in the <b>movies</b> .
natural (adj)	/nætʃ(ə)rəl/	natürlich	With their <b>natural</b> intelligence, Scorpios understand situations quickly.
naturally (adv)	/nætʃ(ə)rəli/	natürlich	Capricorns are <b>naturally</b> skilled managers who are independent and strong.
philosophy (n) U	/fɪ'lɒsəfi/	Philosophie	"Does Ruby have an MA in <b>philosophy</b> ?" "No, she doesn't."
post office (n) C	/pəʊst ɒfɪs/	Postamt	I went to the <b>post office</b> to cash my benefit cheque.
recently (adv)	/riːsntli/	neulich; vor kurzem	We had Tom Cruise and his girlfriend in the shop <b>recently</b> .
sales (n pl)	/seɪlz/	Verkauf; Vertrieb	She has a diploma in marketing and <b>sales</b> .
situation (n) C	/sɪtʃu'eɪʃn/	Situation	Police officers have to deal with dangerous <b>situations</b> .
slash (n) C	/slæʃ/	Schrägstrich	The sign (/) that you see in website addresses is called a <b>slash</b> .
smart (adj)	/smɑ:t/	schick	Improve your appearance and buy a <b>smart</b> suit.

star (n) C	/sta:/	(Film)star	Many film <b>stars</b> had very different jobs before starting their acting careers.
star sign (n) C	/sta: sam/	Sternzeichen	What <b>star sign</b> are you?
strength (n) U	/streŋθ/	Stärke; Fähigkeit	Their main <b>strength</b> is their ability to change.
stressed (adj)	/strest/	gestresst	I've got too much work and I'm feeling really <b>stressed</b> .
successful (adj)	/sək'sesfl/	erfolgreich	Someone who is ambitious wants to be <b>successful</b> .
suit (n) C	/su:t/	Anzug	Improve your appearance and buy a smart <b>suit</b> .
team (n) C	/ti:m/	Mannschaft	Geminis work better on their own than in a <b>team</b> .
tidy (up) (v)	/taɪdi (ʌp)/	aufräumen	You have a million things to do: check your email, <b>tidy up</b> your desk.
traveller (n) C	/træv(ə)lə/	Reisende(r)	Some people think horoscopes can tell you whether a person is a good
good traveller (n)		jund der das Reisen gut verträgt	<b>traveller</b> .
tutor (n) C	/tju:tə/	Tutor	One of my referees is a college <b>tutor</b> .
unemployed (adj)	/ʌnɪm'plɔɪd/	arbeitslos	She was <b>unemployed</b> and looking for a job.
unemployment benefit (n) U	/ʌnɪm'plɔɪmənt benɪfɪt/	Arbeitslosengeld	The salaries are low – more or less the same as my <b>unemployment benefit</b> .
waste (v)	/weɪst/	verschwenden	For many people, a horoscope is a good way to <b>waste</b> five minutes.
worried (adj)	/wʌrɪd/	beunruhigt	When things don't go well, Sagittarians can get <b>worried</b> .

## Unit 8

### Compound nouns with numbers

Bei Zusammensetzungen mit Zahlen bleibt das mittlere Substantiv im Singular.

20-million <b>dollar</b> cheque	/twenti ,mɪljən dɒlə 'tʃek/	Ein Scheck über 20 Millionen A South African businessman wrote a <b>20-million dollar cheque</b> to become a space tourist.
thirteen- <b>part</b> show	/θɜ:ti:n ,pɑ:t 'ʃəʊ/	eine Show, die aus dreizehn They hope to film the <b>thirteen-part show</b> at different science museums around Europe.
eight- <b>day</b> trip	/eɪt ,deɪ 'trɪp/	eine Reise, die acht Tage dauert The winner of the show will blast off for an <b>eight-day trip</b> to the stars.

### Computer actions

arrow (n) C	/ærəʊ/	Pfeil	Click on the “Programmes” <b>arrow</b> and find “Tools”.
attach (v)	/ə'tætʃ/	anhängen; als Anlage	<b>Attach</b> your document to the message.
	/bʌtn/	beifügen	
button (n) C	/klɪk/	Knopf; Schaltfläche	Click on that <b>button</b> .
click (n) C/(v)		Klick	Do a double <b>click</b> on that button. (n)
		(an)klicken	<b>Click</b> on the email icon. (v)

connect (v)	/kə'nekt/	eine Verbindung herstellen	You need to <b>connect</b> to the Internet before you send an email.
copy (v)	/kɒpi/	kopieren	<b>Copy</b> the picture into your document.
cursor (n) C	/kɜ:sə/	Cursor	The <b>cursor</b> is the small flashing line on a computer screen that you can move.
delete (v)	/dɪ'li:t/	löschen	If you make a mistake you can always <b>delete</b> it.
disk (n) C	/disk/	Diskette	Use a <b>disk</b> or CD to save your work.
document (n) C	/dɒkjʊmənt/	Dokument	Find the <b>document</b> you want and attach it to the email.
download (n) C/(v)	/daʊn'ləʊd/	heruntergeladene Datei; Download	A <b>download</b> is a file that you have moved to your computer from another computer system. (n)
		herunterladen; downloaden	Business students can log onto the site and <b>download</b> essays. (v)
edit (v)	/edit/	bearbeiten	When you <b>edit</b> a document, you make changes to it.
format (n) U/(v)	/fɔ:mæt/	Format	The <b>format</b> of a document is its design and appearance. (n)
		formatieren	When you <b>format</b> a document, you arrange the design and appearance of the text. (v)
highlight (v)	/haɪlaɪt/	markieren	<b>Highlight</b> the word that you want to change.
icon (n) C	/aɪkɒn/	Icon	Click the spell check <b>icon</b> .
insert (v)	/ɪn'sɜ:t/	einlegen	If you <b>insert</b> a disk into your computer, you put it into the computer.
log off (v)	/lɒg 'ɒf/	(sich) ausloggen	Save your work before you <b>log off</b> .
log on (v)	/lɒg 'ɒn/	(sich) einloggen	Business students <b>log on</b> to the site and download essays.
message (n) C	/mesɪdʒ/	Nachricht	Click on "Send" to send your <b>message</b> .
paste (v)	/peɪst/	einfügen	When you <b>paste</b> something you move it from one part of a computer screen to another.
print (v)	/prɪnt/	drucken	When you <b>print</b> a document, you make a copy on paper using a printer.
programme (n) C/(v)	/prɒ'græm/	Programm	Use the spell check <b>programme</b> to check for mistakes. (n)
		programmieren	If you <b>programme</b> a computer, you give it a series of instructions. (v)
replace (v)	/rɪ'pleɪs/	ersetzen	If you <b>replace</b> one word with another word, you get rid of the first word and use the second one instead.
save (v)	/seɪv/	speichern	Remember to <b>save</b> your work.
screen (n) C	/skri:n/	Bildschirm	The "Start" button is at the bottom of the <b>screen</b> .
select (v)	/sɪ'lekt/	wählen	<b>Select</b> "Language Settings" and find "English".
site (n) C	/saɪt/	Website	They find the essay they need on the <b>site</b> and download it.
software (n) U	/sɒftweə/	Software	I have found <b>software</b> that can translate the essays into different languages.
synonym (n) C	/sɪnənɪm/	Synonym	A <b>synonym</b> is a word that has a similar meaning to another word.
table (n) C	/teɪbl/	Tabelle	A <b>table</b> is arranged in rows and columns and contains information or figures.
thesaurus (n) C	/θɪ'sɔ:rəs/	Thesaurus	A <b>thesaurus</b> is a dictionary containing lists of words that have similar



tool (n) C	/tu:l/	Tools; Werkzeug; Zubehör	meanings.
type (v)	/taɪp/	eingeben; eintippen	Click on the “Programmes” arrow and find “ <b>Tools</b> ”.
undo (v)	/ʌn'du:/	rückgängig machen	<b>Type</b> the address of the person you are writing to.
			If you <b>undo</b> something that you have typed, you tell the computer to ignore that thing.

## Adjectives with infinitives

dangerous	/deɪndʒərəs/	gefährlich	Be careful – it’s very <b>dangerous</b> .
difficult	/dɪfɪklt/	schwierig	It’s <b>difficult</b> to get a good job without qualifications.
easy	/i:zi/	leicht	The website is <b>easy</b> to use.
healthy	/helθi/	gesund	It’s <b>healthy</b> to eat fruit and vegetables.
illegal	/rɪli:gl/	illegal	It’s <b>illegal</b> to sell cigarettes to people under 16.
impossible	/ɪm'pɒsəbl/	unmöglich	A hundred years ago scientists said that space travel was <b>impossible</b> .
legal	/li:gl/	legal	Is it <b>legal</b> to help students with their homework?
possible	/pɒsəbl/	möglich	Where is it <b>possible</b> to buy English books?
safe	/seɪf/	sicher	Will our world become <b>safer</b> or more dangerous?
unhealthy	/ʌn'helθi/	ungesund	It’s <b>unhealthy</b> to drink too much.
unusual	/ʌn'ju:ʒʊəl/	ungewöhnlich	It’s <b>unusual</b> to see tourists in our town.
usual	/ju:ʒʊəl/	normal	It’s <b>usual</b> for people to eat late in the evening.

## Other words & phrases

advanced (adj)	/əd'vɑ:nst/	fortgeschritten; weiterentwickelt	American military technology is becoming more <b>advanced</b> .
airport (n) C	/eəpɔ:t/	Flughafen	I said goodbye to my boyfriend at the <b>airport</b> .
alien (n) C/(adj)	/eɪliən/	Außerirdisches Wesen außerirdisch	In the film <i>Independence Day</i> , <b>aliens</b> come to Earth. (n) <b>Alien</b> activities or influences relate to a planet other than Earth. (adj)
automatic (adj)	/ɔ:tə'mætɪk/	automatisch	There have been new developments in <b>automatic</b> translation machines.
blast off (v)	/blɑ:st 'ɒf/	abheben; starten	The winner will <b>blast off</b> for an eight-day trip to the stars.
brilliant (adj)	/brɪljənt/	großartig	“You can log off now.” “ <b>Brilliant</b> . Thanks.”
businessman (n) C	/'bɪznəsmæn/	Geschäftsmann	A South African <b>businessman</b> became the world’s second space tourist.
consortium (n) C	/kən'sɔ:tiəm/	Konsortium	A European television <b>consortium</b> , Eurorbit, has announced plans for a new game show.
contestant (n) C	/kən'testənt/	Kandidat(in); Teilnehmer(in)	The show will have <b>contestants</b> from all the countries in the European Union.
cure (n) C	/kjʊə/	Heilmittel	We’ve got a <b>cure</b> for lots of diseases now.

development (n) C	/dɪ'veləpmənt/	Entwicklung	There have been new <b>developments</b> in automatic translation machines.
disease (n) C	/dɪ'zi:z/	Krankheit	We've got a cure for lots of <b>diseases</b> now.
earth (n) (sing)	/ɜ:θ/	Erde	In Independence Day aliens come to <b>Earth</b> .
elderly (n)	/eldəli/	ältere(r, s)	If we all live longer, how will we pay for care of the <b>elderly</b> ?
energy (n) U	/enədʒi/	Energie	At the moment most of our <b>energy</b> comes from oil.
equipment (n) U	/ɪ'kwɪpmənt/	Geräte; Ausrüstung	Satellites in space carry many different kinds of <b>equipment</b> .
essay (n) C	/eseɪ/	Essay; Aufsatz	Students can log on to the site and download <b>essays</b> .
exploration (n) U	/eksplə'reɪʃn/	Forschung	We will maybe stop spending money on space <b>exploration</b> .
fact (n) C	/fækt/	Fakt; Angabe	Are the <b>facts</b> in the box the same or different in your country?
fiction (n) U	/fɪkʃn/	Fiktion	Star wars: fact or <b>fiction</b> ?
film (v)	/fɪlm/	verfilmen	Where will the game show be <b>filmed</b> ?
finances (n pl)	/fɪnænsɪz/	Finanzen	Who will look after the <b>finances</b> of the company?
foreign (adj)	/fɔrɪn/	Fremd-	Learning a <b>foreign</b> language may soon be a thing of the past.
freaky (adj)	/fri:ki/	irre; verrückt	Buy one of those <b>freaky</b> green hands and put it on your desk at work.
frightening (adj)	/fraɪtnɪŋ/	beängstigend	The future for the smaller countries of the world is extremely <b>frightening</b> .
game show (n) C	/geɪm ʃəʊ/	Gameshow	The new <b>game show</b> will probably be called <i>Star Quest</i> .
grow (v)	/grəʊ/	anbauen	What will happen to ordinary plants and animals if we <b>grow</b> GM food on our farms?
hill (n) C	/hɪl/	Berg; Hügel	She lives in a house in the Hollywood <b>Hills</b> .
increase (v)	/ɪn'kri:s/	zunehmen	Internet use will <b>increase</b> .
invention (n) C	/ɪn'venʃn/	Erfindung	The <b>invention</b> of something is the process of designing or making it for the first time.
invisible (adj)	/ɪn'vɪsəbl/	unsichtbar	With our special <b>invisible</b> ink you can write secret messages.
knowledge (n) U	/nɒlɪdʒ/	Wissen	The show will test the contestants' general <b>knowledge</b> .
laser (n) C	/leɪzə/	Laser	American military scientists are developing new <b>laser</b> technology.
lend (v)	/lend/	leihen	Ash's father doesn't want to <b>lend</b> him the money now.
litre (n) C	/li:tə/	Liter	A <b>litre</b> is a unit for measuring an amount of liquid, equivalent to 1,000 millilitres.
luck (n) U	/lʌk/	Glück	I wish you good <b>luck</b> .
machine (n) C	/məʃi:n/	Maschine	There have been new developments in automatic translation <b>machines</b> .
medicine (n) U	/medsn/	Medizin	New kinds of <b>medicine</b> will make us all live longer.
military (adj)	/mɪlɪt(ə)ri/	Militär-	<b>Military</b> engineers will probably develop more powerful lasers.
modelling (n) U	/mɒdlɪŋ/	Modell-	A <b>modelling</b> agency has offered a job in Japan to a 16-year-old British school student.
moon (n) C	/mu:n/	Monday	Neil Armstrong was the first man on the <b>moon</b> .
museum (n) C	/mju:'zi:əm/	Museum	The show will be filmed at different science <b>museums</b> around Europe.

offer (v)	/ɒfə/	anbieten	Do other websites <b>offer</b> a similar service?
oil (n) U	/ɔɪl/	Öl	Most of our energy comes from <b>oil</b> .
permission (n) U	/pə'mɪʃn/	Erlaubnis	Will scientists at NASA refuse <b>permission</b> for the winner to visit the space station?
planet (n) C	/plænɪt/	Planet	Scientists might find life on other <b>planets</b> .
prisoner (n) C	/ˈprɪznə/	(Straf)gefangene(r); Häftling	Soon there won't be enough room for all our <b>prisoners</b> .
product (n) C	/ˈprɒdʌkt/	Produkt; Erzeugnis	A <b>product</b> is something that is made or grown so that it can be sold.
quest (n) C	/kwɛst/	Suche	The new show will probably be called <i>Star <b>Quest</b></i> .
refuse (v)	/rɪ'fju:z/	sich weigern	Ash's father has <b>refused</b> to help him.
risky (adj)	/rɪski/	riskant	If he leaves university now, it will be too <b>risky</b> .
rocket (n) C	/rɒkɪt/	Rakete	A <b>rocket</b> is a vehicle shaped like a tube that travels in space.
satellite (n) C	/sætələɪt/	Satellit	Laser guns on military <b>satellites</b> will be unstoppable.
science fiction (n) U	/saɪəns 'fɪkʃn/	Science-Fiction	<i>Star Wars</i> is a <b>science fiction</b> film.
scientist (n) C	/saɪəntɪst/	Wissenschaftler(in)	<b>Scientists</b> might find life on other planets.
similar (adj)	/sɪmɪlə/	ähnlich	Do other websites offer a <b>similar</b> service?
society (n) U	/sə'saɪəti/	Gesellschaft	If everyone lives longer, how will this change our <b>society</b> ?
source (n) C	/sɔ:s/	Quelle	The conference by Doctor Judith Amos is about new energy <b>sources</b> .
space (n) U	/speɪs/	Weltraum	Satellites in <b>space</b> carry different kinds of equipment.
space ship (n) C	/speɪs ʃɪp/	Raumschiff	The winner will take his or her seat in a <b>space ship</b> some time next year.
space station (n) C	/speɪs steɪʃn/	Raumstation	It's possible the winner won't be able to visit the <b>space station</b> .
suggest (v)	/sə'dʒest/	andeuten	The "Super String" theory <b>suggests</b> that scientists might be wrong.
survey (n) C	/sɜ:veɪ/	Umfrage	Choose one of the questions for a class <b>survey</b> .
talk (n) C	/tɔ:k/	Referat; Vortrag	This <b>talk</b> will explore how internet use will increase.
text (n) C	/tekst/	Text	Choose the correct verb form to complete the <b>text</b> .
theory (n) C	/θɪəri/	Theorie	The "Super String" <b>theory</b> is an exciting new <b>theory</b> of time travel.
thirsty (adj)	/θɜ:sti/	durstig	Feeling <b>thirsty</b> ? Well, here's your own personal water machine.
title (n) C	/taɪtl/	Titel	The <b>title</b> of Duncan Hague's talk is "Prisons in space".
translation (n) C/U	/trænzleɪʃn/	Übersetzung	The talk will look at developments in automatic <b>translation</b> machines.
trip (n) C	/trɪp/	Reise; Ausflug	Scientists were unhappy with Dennis Tito's <b>trip</b> to the space station.
ultraviolet (adj)	/ʌltrə'vaɪələt/	ultraviolett	<b>Ultraviolet</b> light means you can read messages written with invisible ink.
unstoppable (adj)	/ʌn'stɒpəbl/	unaufhaltsam	Laser guns on military satellites will be <b>unstoppable</b> .
war (n) C	/wɔ:/	Krieg	The title of Stella May Roche's talk is " <b>War on War</b> ".
wind (n) U	/wɪnd/	Wind	The sun, the <b>wind</b> and the sea might soon become our main sources of energy.

# Unit 9

## -ing & -ed adjectives

annoyed	/ə'noɪd/	verärgert	Do you ever get <b>annoyed</b> with your best friend?
annoying	/ə'noɪŋ/	ärgerlich	It was extremely <b>annoying</b> that you came home singing!
bored	/bɔ:d/	gelangweilt	What do you do when you are <b>bored</b> ?
boring	/'bɔ:ɪŋ/	langweilig	Sometimes I feel the town where I live is the most <b>boring</b> place in the world.
depressed	/dɪ'prest/	deprimiert	That music makes me feel <b>depressed</b> .
depressing	/dɪ'presɪŋ/	deprimierend	Isn't it a bit <b>depressing</b> going to listen to a requiem?
disappointed	/dɪsə'pɔɪntɪd/	enttäuscht	If you haven't got tickets for the concert, you'll be <b>disappointed</b> .
disappointing	/dɪsə'pɔɪntɪŋ/	enttäuschend	Where was your most <b>disappointing</b> holiday?
excited	/ɪk'saɪtɪd/	aufgeregt	I've got tickets for the Robbie Williams concert. I'm so <b>excited</b> .
exciting	/ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/	aufregend	Dance Crazy is an <b>exciting</b> afternoon of international dance.
fascinated	/fæsɪneɪtɪd/	fasziniert	I'll be <b>fascinated</b> to see her new boyfriend.
fascinating	/fæsɪneɪtɪŋ/	faszinierend	There's a <b>fascinating</b> afternoon of dance at Canary Wharf.
frightened	/fraɪtnd/	erschrocken	When was the last time you felt really <b>frightened</b> ?
frightening	/fraɪtɪŋ/	erschreckend	I find horror movies quite <b>frightening</b> .
relaxed	/rɪ'læksɪd/	entspannt	I usually feel <b>relaxed</b> when I'm on holiday.
relaxing	/rɪ'læksɪŋ/	entspannend	I find that kind of music really <b>relaxing</b> .
surprised	/sə'praɪzd/	überrascht	I was <b>surprised</b> . Celine Dion is usually so good.
surprising	/sə'praɪzɪŋ/	überraschend	People can be very <b>surprising</b> at times.
tired	/taɪəd/	müde; ermüdet	At what time in the evening do you usually get <b>tired</b> ?
tiring	/taɪɪŋ/	ermüdend	Going out every night can be very <b>tiring</b> .

## TV programmes

chat show (n) C	/tʃæt ʃəʊ/	Chatshow; Talkshow	<i>Bill Zucker Presents</i> is a <b>chat show</b> .
current affairs programme (n) C	/kʌrənt ə'feəz prəʊgræm/	aktuelle Sendung; Sendung mit aktuellen Nachrichten	<i>Newsbrief</i> is a <b>current affairs programme</b> .
documentary (n) C	/dɒkjʊ'mentri/	Dokumentarsendung	<i>Horizon</i> is a <b>documentary</b> .
game show (n) C	/geɪm ʃəʊ/	Gameshow	<i>The Wheel of Fortune</i> is a <b>game show</b> .
sitcom (n) C	/sɪtkɒm/	Sitcom; Situationskomödie	<i>Friends</i> is a <b>sitcom</b> .
soap opera (n) C	/səʊp ɒpərə/	Seifenoper	<i>EastEnders</i> is a <b>soap opera</b> .
sports programme (n) C	/spɔ:ts prəʊgræm/	Sportsendung	<i>Match of the Day</i> is a <b>sports programme</b> .

## Films

acting (n) U	/ˈæktɪŋ/	Rolle; schauspielerische Leistung	Madonna won a top award for <b>acting</b> in the Razzies.
actor (n) C	/ˈæktə/	Schauspieler	Ronald Reagan was a movie <b>actor</b> .
actress (n) C	/ˈæktɹəs/	Schauspielerin	Worst <b>Actress</b> of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century was won by Madonna.
direct (v)	/daɪ'rekt/; /dɪ'rekt/	Regie führen	<i>Titanic</i> was written and <b>directed</b> by James Cameron.
director (n) C	/daɪ'rektə/	Regisseur	The <b>director</b> used 300,000 extras.
extra (n) C	/ɛkstrə/	Komparse(in)	300,000 <b>extras</b> were used by the director.
role (n) C	/rəʊl/	Rolle	Nicole Kidman plays the <b>role</b> of the cabaret singer.
setting (n) C	/setɪŋ/	Ton; Filmmusik	The <b>setting</b> of the film is a huge cruise ship called <i>Titanic</i> .
soundtrack (n) C	/saʊndtræk/	Spezialeffects; Bild- und Toneffekte	The <b>soundtrack</b> of a film is the music that is used for it.
special effects (n pl)	/speʃl ɪ'fɛkts/		The <b>special effects</b> are the unusual images or sounds in a film that are created artificially.
star (v)	/stɑː/	in den Hauptrollen zeigen	The film <b>stars</b> Kate Winslet and Leonardo DiCaprio.

## Other words & phrases

agent (n) C	/eɪdʒənt/	Agent(in)	The <b>agent</b> is the person or thing that does an action.
album (n) C	/ˈælbəm/	Album	The winner gets a contract to make an <b>album</b> .
announce (v)	/ə'naʊns/	bekannt geben	The winners are <b>announced</b> at the end of the show.
arena (n) C	/ə'ri:nə/	Arena	The Robbie Williams concert takes place at the Wembley <b>Arena</b> .
attack (v)	/ə'tæk/	überfallen	The TV studios were <b>attacked</b> last night.
attend (v)	/ə'tend/	anwesend sein; beiwohnen	The first ceremony was <b>attended</b> by 250 people.
available (adj)	/ə'veɪləbl/	frei; zu haben	I'll see what seats we've got <b>available</b> .
award (n) C	/ə'wɔ:d/	Auszeichnung	The Academy <b>Awards</b> became Oscars.
bedtime (n) U	/bedtaɪm/	Schlafenszeit	Midnight is a little after my <b>bedtime</b> .
boat (n) C	/bəʊt/	Boot	Don't panic and try to get to a <b>boat</b> quickly.
booking fee (n) C	/'bʊkɪŋ fiː/	Buchungsgebühr	Is there a <b>booking fee</b> when you buy tickets on the internet?
building (n) C	/'bɪldɪŋ/	Gebäude	Do you enjoy visiting historic <b>buildings</b> ?
cabaret (n) C/U	/kæbə'reɪ/	Kabarett	Who plays the role of the <b>cabaret</b> singer?
cable TV (n) U	/keɪbl tiː 'viː/	Kabel-TV	The ceremony is shown on <b>cable TV</b> channels.
circle (n) C	/sɜːkl/	erster oder zweiter Rang	Where do you want to sit – in the <b>circle</b> or the stalls?
civilization (n) C/U	/sɪvələ'zeɪʃn/	die zivilisierte Welt	<i>Big Brother</i> was described as an insult to human rights and <b>civilization</b> .

classical music (n) U	/klæsɪkl 'mju:zɪk/	klassische Musik	For lovers of <b>classical music</b> there is an evening with Cecilia Bartoli.
conduct (v)	/kən'dʌkt/	dirigieren	Verdi's masterpiece is <b>conducted</b> by Patrick Davin.
contract (n) C	/kɒntrækt/	Vertrag	The winner gets a <b>contract</b> to make an album.
cost (v)	/kɒst/	kosten	Many reality TV programmes <b>cost</b> nothing to make.
cruise (n) C	/kru:z/	Kreuzfahrt	The <i>Titanic</i> is a great <b>cruise</b> ship.
dance (v)	/dɑ:ns/	tanzen	Contestants learn to sing and <b>dance</b> .
designer (n) C	/dɪ'zaɪnə/	Designer; Modeschöpfer(in)	Stella McCartney is a British <b>designer</b> .
detail (n) C	/di'teɪl/	Personalien	Could I take your <b>details</b> , please?
dream (n) C/(v)	/dri:m/	Traum	For TV producers reality TV is a <b>dream</b> come true. (n)
		träumen	If you <b>dream</b> about something, you hope very much to have it.
election (n) C	/ɪ'lekʃn/	Wahl	The 1981 presidential <b>election</b> was won by Ronald Reagan.
entertainment (n) U	/entə'teɪnmənt/	Unterhaltung	What kinds of <b>entertainment</b> are available in your town?
entrance (n) C	/entrəns/	Eingang	The Kodak Theatre has a red-carpeted <b>entrance</b> .
episode (n) C	/epɪsəʊd/	Folge	More laughs in tonight's <b>episode</b> of <i>Friends</i> .
event (n) C	/ɪ'vent/	Ereignis	What kind of <b>events</b> do you like going to?
expedition (n) C	/ekspe'dɪʃn/	Expedition	The first reality TV show in the word was called <b>Expedition Robinson</b> .
fame (n) U	/feɪm/	Ruhm	<b>Fame</b> – the Musical is on at the Aldwych Theatre.
fantastic (adj)	/fæn'tæstɪk/	fantastisch	<i>Big Brother</i> was a <b>fantastic</b> success.
gorgeous (adj)	/gɔ:dʒəs/	großartig	Do you agree that Robbie Williams is <b>gorgeous</b> ?
human rights (n pl)	/hju:mən 'raɪts/	Menschenrechte	<i>Big Brother</i> was described as an insult to <b>human rights</b> and civilization.
iceberg (n) C	/aɪsbɜ:g/	Eisberg	The <i>Titanic</i> hit an <b>iceberg</b> and sank in 1912.
idol (n) C	/aɪdl/	Idol	<i>Loft Story</i> and <i>Pop Idol</i> are the names of reality TV shows.
impressionist (n) C	/ɪm'preʃnɪst/	Impressionist	Camille Pissarro was a French <b>impressionist</b> .
in-depth (adj)	/ɪn'dept̪/	eingehend; gründlich	<i>Newsbrief</i> gives an <b>in-depth</b> look at what is happening in the world.
insult (n)	/ɪnsʌlt/	Beleidigung	<i>Big Brother</i> was described as an <b>insult</b> to human rights and civilization.
invent (v)	/ɪn'vent/	erfinden	The Lumière Brothers <b>invented</b> an early form of cinema.
investor (n) C	/ɪn'vestə/	Investor; Kapitalanleger	For <b>investors</b> and businessmen the Oscars is big business.
jackpot (n) C	/dʒækpɒt/	Jackpot; Hauptgewinn	The winner takes the <b>jackpot</b> prize of \$500,000.
kangaroo (n) C	/kæŋgə'ru:/	Känguruh	On <i>Horizon</i> there is a film about the life of an urban <b>kangaroo</b> .
knitting (n) U	/nɪtɪŋ/	Stricken	"Some of these people are so bad," said Wilson, "they should take up <b>knitting</b> ."
legend (n) C	/ledʒ(ə)nd	Legende	Al Pacino is a Hollywood <b>legend</b> .
limousine (n) C	/lɪmə'zi:n/	Limousine	The <b>limousines</b> arrive at the red-carpeted entrance to the theatre.
line-up (n) C	/laɪn ʌp/	Aufstellung	There's the usual <b>line-up</b> of the regular DJs.
loft (n) C	/lɒft/	Dachboden	<i>Loft Story</i> and <i>Pop Idol</i> are the names of reality TV shows.
masterpiece (n) C	/mɑ:stə'pi:s/	Meisterwerk	Verdi's <b>masterpiece</b> is conducted by Patrick Davin.

matinee (n) C	/mə'ti:ni:/	Matinee	Would you like the <b>matinee</b> or the evening performance?
musical (n) C	/mju:zɪkl/	Musical	Fame – the <b>Musical</b> is on at the Aldwych Theatre.
old-fashioned (adj)	/əʊld 'fæʃənd/	altmodisch	I think his music is <b>old-fashioned</b> and boring.
painting (n) C/U	/peɪntɪŋ/	Gemälde	I went to an exhibition of <b>paintings</b> at the National Gallery last week.
panic (n) U/(v)	/pænik/	Panik	I don't want to be responsible for a <b>panic</b> . (n)
		Keine Panik, bitte.	Please don't <b>panic</b> . (v)
paparazzi (n pl)	/pæpə'rætsi/	Paparazzi; aufdringliche Pressefotografen	The stars are photographed by <b>paparazzi</b> .
performance (n) C	/pə'fɔ:məns/	Vorstellung	Would you like the matinee or evening <b>performance</b> ?
pronounce (v)	/prə'naʊns/	aussprechen	How do you <b>pronounce</b> this word?
publish (v)	/pʌblɪʃ/	veröffentlichen	The winners' names are <b>published</b> by the newspapers.
raspberry (n) C	/ræz'bɛəri/	wörtl. Himbeere; etwa „Zitrone“	The <b>Raspberry</b> awards are given to actors and directors for being really bad.
reality (n) U	/ri:'æləti/	Realität; Reality-TV	<b>Reality</b> TV has become big business.
record (n) C	/rekɔ:d/	Schallplatte	The winner makes a <b>record</b> .
report (v)	/rɪ'pɔ:t/	berichten	CNN <b>reports</b> the winners of the awards.
requiem (n) C	/rekwiəm/	Requiem	Isn't it a bit depressing going to listen to a <b>requiem</b> ?
ridiculous (adj)	/rɪ'dɪkjʊləs/	lächerlich	Who will wear the most <b>ridiculous</b> dress at this year's Oscars?
series (n) C	/sɪəri:z/	Serie; Sendereihe	The first <b>series</b> of <i>Big Brother</i> was filmed in Holland.
session (n) C	/seʃn/	Treffen; Musikstunde	At The Sound Barrier on Oxford Street there's a Brazilian tech-funk <b>session</b> .
sold out (adj)	/səʊld 'aʊt/	ausverkauft	I'm sorry, sir, we're <b>sold out</b> .
spy (n) C	/spaɪ/	Spion(in)	The James Bond books were written by a British <b>spy</b> , Ian Fleming.
stalls (n pl)	/stɔ:lz/	Parkett	We've got seats in the <b>stalls</b> for Saturday.
statue (n) C	/stætʃu:/	Statue	A librarian said that the <b>statue</b> awards looked like her Uncle Oscar.
stay tuned	/steɪ 'tju:nd/	eingeschaltet bleiben	<b>Stay tuned</b> for this year's Oscars ceremony.
survivor (n) C	/sə'vaɪvə/	Überlebende(r)	In the UK, <i>Big Brother</i> is more popular than <b>Survivor</b> .
talented (adj)	/tæləntɪd/	talentiert; begabt	The gorgeous, <b>talented</b> and wonderful Robbie Williams is at the Wembley Arena for three nights.
TV channel (n) C	/ti: 'vi: tʃænl/	TV-Sender	The ceremony is shown on cable <b>TV channels</b> .
unmissable (adj)	/ʌn'mɪsəbl/	etwas was man sich nicht entgehen lassen sollte	The Oscars ceremony is good fun and <b>unmissable</b> television.
urban (adj)	/ɜ:bən/	in der Stadt lebend	The documentary is about the life of an <b>urban</b> kangaroo.
video tape (n) C	/vɪdɪ:əʊ teɪp/	Videoband	They apply to take part in the programme by sending <b>video tapes</b> to the producers.
viewer (n) C	/vju:ə/	Zuschauer(in)	The <b>viewers</b> vote for their favourite programme.

weekly (adj)	/wi:kli/	wöchentlich	Now for our <b>weekly</b> look at what's on.
wharf (n) C	/wɔ:f/	Kai	There's a fascinating afternoon of dance at Canary <b>Wharf</b> .

## Unit 10

### Animals

cat (n) C	/kæt/	Katze	He loved animals, especially <b>cats</b> .
dog (n) C	/dɒg/	Hund	She never travels without her <b>dogs</b> .
goldfish (n) C	/gəʊldfɪʃ/	Goldfisch	A <b>goldfish</b> is a small orange fish, often kept as a pet.
hamster (n) C	/hæmstə/	Hamster	A <b>hamster</b> is a very small furry animal, kept as a pet.
lizard (n) C	/lɪzəd/	Eidechse	Some Americans have strange pets (for example pigs and <b>lizards</b> ).
monkey (n) C	/mʌŋki/	Affe	A <b>monkey</b> is an animal with a long tail that climbs trees and uses its hands like people do.
parrot (n) C	/pærət/	Papagei	A <b>parrot</b> is a brightly coloured tropical bird, often kept as a pet.
pig (n) C	/pɪg/	Schwein	Some Americans have strange pets (for example <b>pigs</b> and lizards).
rabbit (n) C	/ræbɪt/	Kaninchen	A <b>rabbit</b> is a small animal with long ears and soft fur, often kept as a pet.
rat (n) C	/ræt/	Ratte	A <b>rat</b> is an animal like a large mouse with a long tail.

### Collocations with *get*

get divorced	/get dɪ'vɔ:st/	sich scheiden lassen	<b>Getting divorced</b> is very stressful.
get fired	/get 'faɪəd/	gefeuert werden	He <b>got fired</b> because he was always late.
get ill	/get 'ɪl/	krank werden	She <b>got very ill</b> and took two months off work.
get into (financial) difficulties	/get ɪntu: (fɑ:nænʃl) 'dɪfɪkltɪz/	in finanzielle Schwierigkeiten geraten	They <b>got into financial difficulties</b> and closed the company.
get into trouble	/get ɪntu: 'trʌbl/	Ärger bekommen	They <b>got into trouble</b> with the police.
get married	/get 'mæɪɪd/	heiraten	They <b>got married</b> in a beautiful church.
get promoted	/get prə'məʊtɪd/	befördert werden	She <b>got promoted</b> because her work was so good.

### Sport

aerobics (n) U	/eə'reʊbɪks/	Aerobic	<b>Aerobics</b> is physical exercise done while listening to music.
champion (n) C	/tʃæmpɪən/	Meister(in)	Australia has a large number of world <b>champions</b> in different sports.



cricket (n) U	/ˈkrɪkɪt/	Cricket	Australians enjoy watching international <b>cricket</b> matches.
cycling (n) U	/ˈsaɪklɪŋ/	Radfahren	<b>Cycling</b> is the sport of riding a bicycle.
final (n) C	/ˈfɑːnəl/	Finale	The Grand <b>Final</b> of Australian Rules Football is an important event in the sporting calendar.
golf (n) U	/ɡɒlf/	Golf	<b>Golf</b> is a popular sport in Australia.
horse racing (n) U	/ˈhɔːs reɪsɪŋ/	Pferderennen	The Melbourne Cup is a <b>horse racing</b> event.
marathon (n) C	/ˈmæɪrəθ(ə)n/	Marathonlauf	Would you like to run a <b>marathon</b> ?
motor racing (n) U	/ˈməʊtə reɪsɪŋ/	Rennsport	The Australian Grand Prix is a <b>motor racing</b> event.
race (n) C	/reɪs/	Wettlauf	She ran the <b>race</b> in 2 hours 10 minutes.
running (n) U	/ˈrʌnɪŋ/	Laufen	<b>Running</b> is the activity of running as a sport.
soccer (n) U	/ˈsɒkə/	Soccer; Fußball	Have you ever been to an international <b>soccer</b> match?
squash (n) U	/ˈskwɒʃ/	Squash	<b>Squash</b> is a sport in which two players hit a ball against a wall.
swimming (n) U	/ˈswɪmɪŋ/	Schwimmen	<b>Swimming</b> helps you to get fit.
tennis (n) U	/ˈtenɪs/	Tennis	<b>Tennis</b> is a game in which two or four players use a racket to hit a ball over a net.
weight training (n) U	/ˈweɪt treɪnɪŋ/	Gewichtheben; Fitnesstraining mit Gewichten	<b>Weight training</b> is exercise that involves lifting weights in a gym.
yoga (n) U	/ˈjəʊɡə/	Yoga	<b>Yoga</b> is an activity that involves doing physical and breathing exercises to make you relax.

## Body & health

adrenaline (n) U	/əˈdrenəlɪn/	Adrenalin	When you feel under stress your body produces <b>adrenaline</b> .
antibiotic (n) C	/ˌæntɪˈbɪəˈtɪk/	Antibiotikum	You don't need <b>antibiotics</b> – just lots of rest.
appointment (n) C	/əˈpɔɪntmənt/	Termin	I'll make an <b>appointment</b> with the receptionist.
aspirin (n) C/U	/ˈæspɪrɪn/	Aspirin	You should take some <b>aspirin</b> for the pain.
back (n) C	/bæk/	Rücken	It hurts everywhere – my <b>back</b> , my chest, my neck.
blood pressure (n) U	/ˈblʌd preʃə/	Blutdruck	Your <b>blood pressure</b> goes up when you're stressed.
brain (n) C	/breɪn/	Gehirn	Stress can lead to the loss of <b>brain</b> cells.
breast cancer (n) U	/ˈbreɪst kænsə/	Brustkrebs	They raised two million pounds for a <b>breast cancer</b> clinic.
breathe (v)	/briːð/	atmen	Do you sometimes find it difficult to <b>breathe</b> ?
cell (n) C	/sel/	Zelle	Stress can lead to loss of brain <b>cells</b> .
check-up (n) C	/ˈtʃekʌp/	Untersuchung	He's going into hospital for a <b>check-up</b> on his heart.
chest (n)	/tʃest/	Brust	It's my <b>chest</b> doctor. It's been really painful.
cold (n) C	/kəʊld/	Erkältung	She's got a <b>cold</b> and a cough.

cough (n) C/(v)	/kɒf/	Husten	She's got a cold and a <b>cough</b> . (n)
diagnosis (n) C	/daɪəg'nəʊsɪs/	husten	When you <b>cough</b> you force air up through your throat with a sudden noise. (v)
ear (n) C	/ɪə/	Diagnose	The doctor's <b>diagnosis</b> was that Mike was suffering from stress.
examine (v)	/ɪg'zæmɪn/	Ohr	Your <b>ears</b> are the two parts at the side of your head that you hear with.
exhausted (adj)	/ɪg'zɔːstɪd/	untersuchen	The vet <b>examined</b> the dog.
eye (n) C	/aɪ/	erschöpft	Both runners are completely <b>exhausted</b> .
flu (n) U	/fluː/	Auge	My <b>eyes</b> hurt, here behind my <b>eyes</b> .
hangover (n) C	/hæŋəʊvə/	Grippe	<b>Flu</b> can be serious.
headache (n) C	/hedɛɪk/	Kater	What is the best cure for a <b>hangover</b> ?
heart attack (n) C	/hɑːt ətæk/	Kopfschmerzen	I've got a bad <b>headache</b> .
heart rate (n) U	/hɑːt reɪt/	Herzattacke	He suffered a <b>heart attack</b> earlier this year.
hormone (n) C	/hɔːməʊn/	Herzfrequenz	Your <b>heart rate</b> goes up when you're stressed.
		Hormon	When you're under stress your body produces the <b>hormones</b> adrenaline and cortisol.
hurt (v)	/hɜːt/	wehtun	"Where does it <b>hurt</b> ?" "My stomach."
illness (n) C	/ɪlnəs/	Krankheit	Stress can cause <b>illnesses</b> .
mouth (n) C	/maʊθ/	Mund	Put this in your <b>mouth</b> . I want to see if you've got a temperature.
multiple sclerosis (n) U	/mʌltɪpl sklə'rəʊsɪs/	Multipleklerose	They raised more than four million pounds for a <b>multiple sclerosis</b> research centre.
muscle (n) C	/mʌsl/	Muskel	I think you've pulled a <b>muscle</b> .
neck (n) C	/nek/	Nacken	I've got pains in my chest and <b>neck</b> .
nose (n) C	/nəʊz/	Nase	Your <b>nose</b> is the part of your face that you smell with.
operation (n) C	/ɒpə'reɪʃn/	Operation	I feel nervous – this is the first <b>operation</b> I've had.
oxygen (n) U	/ɒksɪdʒ(ə)n/	Sauerstoff	When your body needs more <b>oxygen</b> your heart rate goes up.
pain (n) C	/peɪn/	Schmerz	He's got <b>pains</b> in his stomach.
painful (adj)	/peɪnfl/	schmerzhaft	My neck's very <b>painful</b> .
paracetamol (n) C/U	/pærə'sɪ:təməʊl/	Paracetamol (Schmerztablette)	Take some <b>paracetamol</b> for the pain.
prescription (n) C	/prɪ'skrɪpʃn/	Rezept	I'll give you a <b>prescription</b> for antibiotics.
skin (n) U	/skɪn/	Haut	Stress can cause <b>skin</b> problems.
specialist (n) C	/speʃəlist/	Facharzt/-ärztin	She's seen different <b>specialists</b> since the illness started.
stomach ache (n) C/U	/stʌmək eɪk/	Magenschmerzen	I've had a <b>stomach ache</b> for a few days.
suffer (from sth) (v)	/sʌfə/	leiden unter	A lot of people <b>suffer from</b> stress.
symptom (n) C	/sɪmptəm/	Symptom	What are the <b>symptoms</b> of flu?
temperature (n) C/U	/temprɪtʃə/	Temperatur	Stuart's <b>temperature</b> is 39°.
throat (n) C	/θrəʊt/	Hals	My <b>throat</b> hurts.

treatment (n) U	/tri:tmənt/	Behandlungsart	What is the best <b>treatment</b> for a hangover?
vitamin (n) C	/vɪtəˈmɪn/	Vitamin	Fruit and vegetables contain <b>Vitamin C</b> .
weight (n) U	/weɪt/	Gewicht	She's lost a lot of <b>weight</b> recently.
X-ray (n) C	/ˈeks reɪ/	Röntgenaufnahme	What did the <b>X-ray</b> of my head show?

## Other words & phrases

achievement (n) C	/əˈtʃi:vmənt/	Leistung; Erfolg	The most astonishing thing about this <b>achievement</b> is that he suffered a heart attack earlier this year.
affect (v)	/əˈfekt/	befallen; sich auswirken auf	Stress can <b>affect</b> us all.
arrival (n) C/U	/əˈraɪvl/	Ankunft; Eintreffen	The big event for the spectators was the <b>arrival</b> on the line of Ranulph Fiennes and Mike Stroud.
beauty therapist (n) C	/ˈbju:ti θerəpɪst/	Schönheitstherapeut(in)	Being a <b>beauty therapist</b> is not a stressful job.
bronze (n) U	/brɒnz/	Bronze	Christopher Cheboiboch took the <b>bronze</b> .
brush (v)	/brʌʃ/	bürsten	Asking a friend to <b>brush</b> your hair is one way of dealing with stress.
calendar (n) C	/ˈkælɪndə/	Kalender	What are the most important events in the sporting <b>calendar</b> in Australia?
canoe (n) C/(v)	/kəˈnu:ɪ/	Kanu	A <b>canoe</b> is a long narrow boat that you push through the water with a paddle. (n)
cause (v)	/kɔ:z/	paddeln; Kanu fahren	They <b>canoed</b> up the Amazon. (v)
celebrate (v)	/ˈseləbreɪt/	verursachen	Getting divorced can <b>cause</b> stress.
continent (n) C	/kɒntɪnənt/	feiern	There's a party tonight to <b>celebrate</b> the end of the race.
contribute (v)	/kənˈtrɪbjʊt/	Kontinent	They ran seven marathons in seven different <b>continents</b> .
crazy about (sth) (adj)	/ˈkreɪzi əbaʊt/	beitragen	Stress can <b>contribute</b> to illnesses.
cry (v)	/kraɪ/	verrückt nach	Americans are <b>crazy about</b> animals.
deep (adj)	/di:p/	weinen	How often do you <b>cry</b> ?
desert (n) C/U	/ˈdezət/	tief	The marathon began in the <b>deep</b> south of South America.
farm (n) C	/fɑ:m/	Wüste	The lost city of Ubar is in the <b>desert</b> of Oman.
gardener (n) C	/ˈgɑ:dnə/	Bauernhof	Pigs are <b>farm</b> animals.
gross national product (GNP) (n) U	/grɒs næʃn(ə)l 'prɒdʌkt/; /dʒɪ: en 'pɪ:/	Gärtner(in)	Being a <b>gardener</b> is not a stressful job.
hockey (n) U	/ˈhɒki/	Bruttosozialprodukt	The <b>GNP</b> of a medium-sized South American country is roughly \$30 billion.
memory (n) C	/ˈmem(ə)ri/	Hockey	If Wayne doesn't sleep he doesn't play good <b>hockey</b> .
official (adj)	/əˈfɪʃl/	Gedächtnis	I've got a problem with my <b>memory</b> .
		offiziell	Fiennes and Stroud crossed the line with an <b>official</b> time of 5 hours 25 minutes and 46 seconds.

over-work (n) U	/əʊvə'wɜ:k/	Arbeitsüberlastung	The most common cause of stress is <b>over-work</b> .
point (n) C	/pɔɪnt/	Punkt	The article in the newspaper proves my <b>point</b> .
prove (v)	/pru:v/	beweisen	The article in the newspaper <b>proves</b> my point.
raise (v)	/reɪz/	auftreiben	They <b>raised</b> millions of pounds for the British Heart Foundation.
scale (n) U	/skeɪl/	Skala	At the top of the <b>scale</b> of stress are police officers and teachers.
spectator (n) C	/spek'teɪtə/	Zuschauer(in)	Seeing Fiennes and Stroud was the big event for the <b>spectators</b> .
stopover (n) C	/stɒpəʊvə/	Zwischenstation	They completed a marathon at each <b>stopover</b> .
stress (n) U	/stres/	Stress	Do you ever suffer from <b>stress</b> ?
stressful (adj)	/stresfl/	stressig; anstrengend	Police officers and teachers have <b>stressful</b> jobs.
stuff (n) U	/stʌf/	Zeug	Cher wanted Dr Attas to come to the airport to look after her dog. Crazy <b>stuff</b> , huh?
up to date (adj)	/ʌp tə 'deɪt/	auf den neuesten Stand	Sunil Gupta will bring us <b>up to date</b> with the news from New York.
vet (n) C	/vet/	Tierarzt, -ärztin	A <b>vet</b> visited the house and examined the dog
veterinary practice (n) U	/vet(ə)nri præk'tɪs/	Tierarztpraxis	Dr Attas runs a <b>veterinary practice</b> called CityPets.

## Unit 11

### Personal possessions

car (n) C	/kɑ:/	Auto	I needed a <b>car</b> to get to work.
CD player (n) C	/si: 'di: pleɪə/	CD-Spieler	A <b>CD player</b> is a piece of equipment used for playing CDs.
computer (n) C	/kəm'pjʊ:tə/	Computer	I'm looking for a <b>computer</b> – a little one that you can put in your pocket.
credit card (n) C	/kredit kɑ:d/	Kreditkarte	“How would you like to pay?” “By <b>credit card</b> .”
lipstick (n) C/U	/lɪpstɪk/	Lippenstift	<b>Lipstick</b> is a coloured substance that women put on their lips.
motorbike (n) C	/məʊtəbaɪk/	Motorrad	A <b>motorbike</b> is a vehicle with two wheels and an engine that looks like a large heavy bicycle.
MP3 player (n) C	/em pi: 'θri: pleɪə/	MP3-Player	An <b>MP3 player</b> is a piece of equipment used for playing music stored on computer files.
pen (n) C	/pen/	Stift	A <b>pen</b> is an object used for writing with ink.
phone (n) C	/fəʊn/	Handy	You mustn't use your mobile <b>phone</b> in a plane.
sunglasses (n pl)	/sʌŋglɑ:sɪz/	Sonnenbrille	<b>Sunglasses</b> are dark glasses that you wear when it is sunny.
TV (n) C	/ti: 'vi:/	TV; Fernseher	A <b>TV</b> is a piece of equipment used for watching programmes.
watch (n) C	/wɒtʃ/	Armbanduhr	A <b>watch</b> is a small clock that you wear on your wrist.

## Clothes

boot (n) C	/bu:t/	Stiefel	<b>Boots</b> are a type of shoe that cover your foot and part of your leg.
cardigan (n) C	/kɑ:dɪgən/	Strickjacke	A <b>cardigan</b> is a jacket made from wool that you fasten with buttons or a zip.
changing room (n) C	/tʃeɪndʒɪŋ ru:m/	Anprobe; Umkleidekabine	“Can I try this on?” “Yes, the <b>changing room</b> is over there.”
dress (n) C	/dres/	Kleid	That black <b>dress</b> you tried on really suited you.
fit (v)	/fɪt/	passen	The red dress doesn’t <b>fit</b> me.
flip flops (n pl)	/flɪp flops/	Gummilatschen	Philip Dale went to work wearing casual shorts and <b>flip flops</b> .
go with (v)	/gəʊ wɪð/	passen zu	Your tie doesn’t <b>go with</b> your shirt.
gown (n) C	/gaʊn/	Robe; Talar	Students at Oxford must wear black <b>gowns</b> when they take their exams.
jacket (n) C	/dʒækɪt/	Jacke; Jackett	The boys had to wear a grey <b>jacket</b> and tie to work.
jeans (n pl)	/dʒi:nz/	Jeans	I really like your <b>jeans</b> . Where did you get them?
jersey (n) C	/dʒɜ:zi/	Pullover	A <b>jersey</b> is a warm piece of clothing that covers your upper body and arms.
scarf (n) C	/skɑ:f/	Schal	A <b>scarf</b> is a piece of material that you wear round your neck to keep warm.
shirt (n) C	/ʃɜ:t/	Hemd	Your tie doesn’t go with your <b>shirt</b> .
shorts (n pl)	/ʃɔ:ts/	Shorts; kurze Hose	<b>Shorts</b> and flip flops are not formal enough for work.
skirt (n) C	/skɜ:t/	Rock	In most state schools children don’t have to choose their own trousers or <b>skirt</b> .
sock (n) C	/sɒk/	Socke	<b>Socks</b> are the soft pieces of clothing that you wear on your feet inside your shoes.
suit (n) C	/su:t/	Anzug	He needs a new <b>suit</b> to wear for his interview.
suit (v)	/su:t/	jmd gut stehen	What colour <b>suits</b> you best?
sweatshirt (n) C	/swetʃɜ:t/	Sweatshirt	In most state schools children have to wear a school <b>sweatshirt</b> .
tie (n) C	/taɪ/	Krawatte	Your <b>tie</b> doesn’t go with your shirt.
top (n) C	/tɒp/	Top	Maybe I’ll just get a <b>top</b> that goes with my black skirt.
trainers (n pl)	/treɪnəz/	Turnschuhe	We couldn’t wear <b>trainers</b> – we had to wear black shoes.
trousers (n pl)	/traʊzəz/	Hose	Why do men have to wear <b>trousers</b> and ties?
try on (v)	/traɪ ˈɒn/	anprobieren	Can I <b>try</b> this top <b>on</b> ?
T-shirt (n) C	/ti: ʃɜ:t/	T-Shirt	A <b>T-shirt</b> is a soft shirt that usually has short sleeves and no collar.
underwear (n) U	/ʌndəweə/	Unterwäsche	<b>Underwear</b> is clothing that you wear next to your skin under your other clothes.

## Other words & phrases

antique (n) C	/ænti:k/	Antiquität	Portobello Road has a lot of interesting <b>antique</b> shops.
awful (adj)	/ɔ:fl/	schrecklich	Oh, God, it’s that <b>awful</b> man!
bargain (n) C	/bɑ:gɪn/	Sonderangebot; Schnäppchen	Done some shopping, I see. Any <b>bargains</b> ?

bloke (n) C	/bləʊk/	Kerl; Typ	There I was with some really gorgeous <b>bloke</b> and the last train home was really early.
branch (n) C	/brɑːntʃ/	Zweigstelle	A new <b>branch</b> of Home Comforts opens this week.
candle (n) C	/kændl/	Kerze	Mum gave me money to buy wax to make <b>candles</b> .
case (n) C	/keɪs/	Fall	The <b>case</b> will continue in court.
casual (adj)	/kæʒuəl/	leger	The company thinks that Mr Dale's clothes are too <b>casual</b> .
chain (n) C	/tʃeɪn/	Kette	Home Comforts is an international <b>chain</b> of home and furniture shops.
client (n) C	/klaɪənt/	Klient(in)	Mr Dale doesn't have to meet <b>clients</b> .
department store (n) C	/dɪ'pɑːtmənt stɔː/	Kaufhaus	There are lots of large <b>department stores</b> on Oxford Street.
discrimination (n) U	/dɪskrɪmɪ'neɪʃn/	Diskriminierung	The important question here is the question of sexual <b>discrimination</b> .
electronic (adj)	/elek'trɒnɪk/	elektronisch	You can buy hi-fis, TVs and other <b>electronic</b> equipment on Tottenham Court Rd.
employee (n) C	/em'plɔɪ'i/	Belegschaft; Mitarbeiter(in); Arbeitnehmer(in)	<b>Employees</b> must wear suitable clothes in the workplace.
enormous (adj)	/ɪ'nɔːməs/	riesig	There are three <b>enormous</b> bookshops on Charing Cross Road.
formal (adj)	/fɔːml/	formell; feierlich	Shorts and flip flops are not <b>formal</b> enough.
furniture (n) U	/fɜːnɪtʃə/	Möbel	They sell everything from designer <b>furniture</b> to silver jewellery.
garage (n) C	/gærɪdʒ/	Autowerkstatt	I went to a <b>garage</b> to look at the new cars.
gold (n) U	/gəʊld/	Gold	You've got some really nice <b>gold</b> jewellery.
hurry (v)	/hʌrɪ/	eilen; sich beeilen	If you <b>hurry</b> somewhere, you go there quickly.
image (n) C	/ɪmɪdʒ/	Image	The company must think about its <b>image</b> .
impress (v)	/ɪm'pres/	imponieren	He bought a new car to <b>impress</b> his girlfriend.
incense (n) U	/ɪnsens/	Weihrauch	In the first store we only sold <b>incense</b> and candles.
instead (of) (adv)	/ɪn'sted (əv)/	(an)statt	<b>Instead of</b> the usual "Good morning" from his boss, Mr Dale was told to go home and change.
investment (n) C	/ɪn'vestmənt/	Investment; Anlage	The American Express card was the best <b>investment</b> we ever made.
jewellery (n) U	/dʒuːəlrɪ/	Schmuck	We sell everything from designer furniture to silver <b>jewellery</b> .
joke (n) C	/dʒəʊk/	Witz	She told me <b>jokes</b> and stories so I didn't get bored.
judge (v)	/dʒʌdʒ/	beurteilen	Do you think you can <b>judge</b> a person's personality by their clothes?
medium (adj)	/miːdiəm/	medium	"What size are you?" " <b>Medium.</b> "
mega-store (n) C	/megəstɔː/	Mega-Laden	There are two <b>mega-stores</b> for CDs, DVDs and games on Oxford Street.
mum (n) C	/mʌm/	Mutti	<b>Mum</b> gave me money to buy wax to make candles.
overtime (n) U	/əʊvətaɪm/	Überstunden	I worked <b>overtime</b> to earn more money.
professionalism (n) U	/prə'feʃnəlɪz(ə)m/	Professionalismus	Employees must wear suitable clothes. It's a question of <b>professionalism</b> .
recommend (v)	/rekə'mend/	empfehlen	Are there any shops that you don't <b>recommend</b> ?

roof (n) C	/ru:f/	Dach
sell out (v)	/sel 'aʊt/	ausverkauft sein
seriously (adv)	/sɪəriəsli/	ernst
sexy (adj)	/seksi/	sexy
shape (n) C	/ʃeɪp/	Form
sign (v)	/saɪn/	unterschreiben
silver (n) U	/sɪlvə/	Silber
size (n) C	/saɪz/	Größe
spokeswoman (n) C	/spəʊkswʊmən/	Sprecherin
stall (n) C	/stɔ:l/	Stand
store (n) C	/stɔ:/	Laden
suitable (adj)	/su:təbl/	passend; geeignet
uniform (n) C	/ju:nɪfɔ:m/	Uniform
wax (n) U	/wæks/	Wachs
wheel (n) C	/wi:l/	Rad

A **roof** is the top outer part of a building.  
 The candles **sold out** in twenty minutes.  
 We want our clients to take us **seriously**.  
 The car had very **sexy** sports wheels.  
 I made candles of all different **shapes** and sizes.  
 He **signed** the contract right there in the restaurant.  
**Silver** or gold would look really good with that skirt.  
 “What **size** are you?” “Medium.”  
 “This is work, not a holiday on the beach,” said a company **spokeswoman**.  
 My mother sold vegetarian food from a **stall** at Camden Market.  
 The new **store** is in London’s Camden High Street.  
 Employees must wear **suitable** clothes.  
 Do children in your country have to wear a **uniform** to school?  
 Mum gave me money to buy **wax** to make more candles.  
 The car had very sexy sports **wheels**.

## Unit 12

### Phrasal verbs

call (sth) off	/kɔ:l 'ɒf/	absagen	Unfortunately the concert was <b>called off</b> .
carry on (+ verb + <i>-ing</i> )	/kæri 'ɒn/	weiterhin so machen	Are you going to <b>carry on seeing</b> him?
give (sth) up	/gɪv 'ʌp/	aufgeben	He decided to <b>give up</b> smoking.
pick (sb) up	/pɪk 'ʌp/	abholen	James came to <b>pick us up</b> at our guest house.
put (sth) off	/pʊt 'ɒf/	verschieben	The meeting was <b>put off</b> until next week.
sort (sth) out	/sɔ:t 'aʊt/	in Ordnung bringen	She needs to <b>sort out</b> her money problems.
take off	/teɪk 'ɒf/	starten	The plane <b>took off</b> one hour late.

### Festivals

band (n) C	/bænd/	Band; Kapelle	All the <b>bands</b> in the carnival meet before the parades.
carnival (n) C	/kɑ:nɪvl/	Karneval	Venice has a <b>carnival</b> that is famous for its beautiful masks.
costume (n) C	/kɒstjʊm/	Kostüm	We changed into our <b>costumes</b> .

display (n) C	/dɪ'spleɪ/	Schau	A fireworks <b>display</b> is a special show of fireworks to entertain people.
fireworks (n pl)	/faɪəwɜ:kz/	Feuerwerk; Feuerwerkskörper	<b>Fireworks</b> are objects that explode with coloured lights and noise when you light them.
float (n) C	/fləʊt/	Festwagen	There was a huge <b>float</b> with a steel band in the procession.
mask (n) C	/mɑ:sk/	Maske	The carnival in Venice is famous for its beautiful <b>masks</b> .
parade (n) C	/pə'reɪd/	Umzug; Parade	We went downstairs to join the <b>parade</b> .
procession (n) C	/prə'seɪʃn/	Umzug	By the time we went downstairs the <b>procession</b> was a lot bigger.
(loud) speaker (n) C	/(ləʊd) 'spi:kə/	Lautsprecher	One of the floats was covered in <b>speakers</b> .

## Countries & languages

Arabic	/æərəbɪk/	Arabisch	<b>Arabic</b> comes after Russian in the list of the most widely spoken languages.
Brazil	/brə'zɪl/	Brasilien	The Rio de Janeiro Carnival is in <b>Brazil</b> .
China	/tʃaɪnə/	China	Marco Polo's family called off their plan to travel to <b>China</b> by sea.
Chinese	/tʃaɪ'ni:z/	Chinesisch	The most widely spoken language in the world is Mandarin <b>Chinese</b> .
France	/frɑ:ns/	Frankreich	In 1996 Steve raced in the 24-hour Classic at Le Mans in <b>France</b> .
French	/frentʃ/	Französisch	At number eight in the list is <b>French</b> with about 130 million speakers.
German	/dʒɜ:mən/	Deutsch	<b>German</b> is the language spoken in Germany.
Greece	/gri:s/	Griechenland	Athens is the capital of <b>Greece</b> .
Greek	/gri:k/	Griechisch	<b>Greek</b> is the language spoken in Greece.
Hungarian	/hʌŋ'geəriən/	Ungarisch	<b>Hungarian</b> is the language spoken in Hungary.
Hungary	/hʌŋgəri/	Ungarn	Hungarian is the language spoken in <b>Hungary</b> .
Italian	/ɪ'tæliən/	Italienisch	<b>Italian</b> is the language spoken in Italy.
Italy	/ɪtəli/	Italien	Italian is the language spoken in <b>Italy</b> .
Japan	/dʒə'pæn/	Japan	Tokyo is the capital of <b>Japan</b> .
Japanese	/dʒæpə'ni:z/	Japanisch	<b>Japanese</b> is the language spoken in Japan.
Latin	/læɪn/	Latein	English has become the <b>Latin</b> of the modern world.
Poland	/pəʊlənd/	Polen	Warsaw is the capital of <b>Poland</b> .
Polish	/pəʊlɪʃ/	Polnisch	<b>Polish</b> is the language spoken in Poland.
Portuguese	/pɔ:tʃu'gi:z/	Portugiesisch	Number seven on the list is <b>Portuguese</b> with about 200 million speakers.
Russia	/rʌʃə/	Russland	Moscow is the capital of <b>Russia</b> .
Russian	/rʌʃn/	Russisch	<b>Russian</b> is the language spoken in Russia.
Saudi Arabia	/saʊdi ə'reɪbiə/	Saudi-Arabien	Riyadh is the capital of <b>Saudi Arabia</b> .
Spain	/speɪn/	Spanien	Madrid is the capital of <b>Spain</b> .
Spanish	/spæɪnɪʃ/	Spanisch	After English, the next language on our list is <b>Spanish</b> .



Turkey	/tɜ:ki/	Türkei	Istanbul is the capital of <b>Turkey</b> .
Turkish	/tɜ:kiʃ/	Türkisch	<b>Turkish</b> is the language spoken in Turkey.

## Global issues

clone (n) C/(v)	/kləʊn/	Klon klonen	A <b>clone</b> is an exact copy of an animal or plant created in a laboratory. (n) Scientists <b>clone</b> 12 sheep. (v)
crime (n) C/U	/kraɪm/	Verbrechen	Police need more money to fight online <b>crime</b> .
environment (n) C/U	/ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/	Umwelt	The <b>environment</b> is the natural world, including land, water and air.
genetic engineering (n) U	/dʒənetɪk ɛndʒə'nɪərɪŋ/	Gentechnik	<b>Genetic engineering</b> is the solution to the world's food problems.
genetically modified (adj)	/dʒənetɪkli 'mɒdɪfaɪd/	genetisch modifiziert	I never eat food that is <b>genetically modified</b> .
global warming (n) U	/gləʊbl 'wɔ:ɪmɪŋ/	Erderwärmung	We shouldn't worry too much about <b>global warming</b> .
health (n) U	/helθ/	Gesundheit	Oxfam trains <b>health</b> workers and sets up schools.
homeless (adj)	/həʊmləs/	obdachlos	Would you like to give some money for Christmas presents for <b>homeless</b> children?
minimum wage (n) C	/mɪnɪmə 'weɪdʒ/	Mindestlohn	The government should increase the <b>minimum wage</b> .
nature conservation (n) C	/neɪtʃə kɒnsə'veɪʃn/	Naturschutz	<b>Nature conservation</b> is the process of protecting the environment, including animals, plants etc.
organic food (n) C	/ɔ:'gænɪk fu:ɪd/	Biokost; Biolebensmittel	Do you think <b>organic food</b> is a waste of money?
poverty (n) U	/pɒvəti/	Armut	There's always a strong connection between <b>poverty</b> and crime.
protester (n) C	/prə'testə/	Protestler(in)	The newspaper showed pictures of <b>protesters</b> in the trees.
rainforest (n) C/U	/reɪnfɔ:ɪst/	Regenwald	Brazil opens <b>rainforest</b> reserve.

## Other words & phrases

academic (adj)	/ækə'demɪk/	akademisch	English is the main language of business, <b>academic</b> conferences and tourism.
adventurer (n) C	/əd'ventʃ(ə)rə/	Abenteurer	Steve Fossett is an American <b>adventurer</b> .
aeroplane (n) C	/eə'rəpleɪn/	Flugzeug	He holds the Round the World record for small <b>aeroplanes</b> .
attempt (n) C	/ə'tempt/	Versuch	He had a few problems and almost called the <b>attempt</b> off.
balloon (n) C	/bə'lʊ:n/	Ballon	On another occasion, there was a small fire in the <b>balloon</b> .
ballooning (n) U	/bə'lʊ:nɪŋ/	Ballonsport	Steve now plans to give up <b>ballooning</b> .
charity (n) C/U	/tʃærəti/	Wohltätigkeitsorganisation	Oxfam International is one of the world's biggest <b>charities</b> .
climatologist (n) C	/klaɪmə'tɒlədʒɪst/	Klimatologe(in)	A <b>climatologist</b> is a technical term for a weather scientist.
coast (n) C	/kəʊst/	Küste	Hungary is a country that has no sea <b>coast</b> .

collect (v)	/kə'lekt/	sammeln	He travelled through the Amazon jungle and <b>collected</b> plants.
compare (v)	/kəm'peə/	vergleichen	<b>Compared</b> to Steve's earlier attempts, these were only small problems.
delay (v)	/dɪ'leɪ/	aufschieben	He had to <b>delay</b> his departure because of a problem with the wind.
dialect (n) C	/daɪə'lekt/	Dialekt	Different <b>dialects</b> and accents depend on geographical area and social class.
dirt (n) U	/dɜ:t/	Schmutz	People cover themselves with <b>dirt</b> , mud and oil at the carnival.
emergency (n) C	/ɪ'mɜ:dʒ(ə)n.si/	Notfall	Oxfam responds to <b>emergencies</b> .
epic (adj)	/epɪk/	lang und abenteuerlich	Steve was able to carry on with his <b>epic</b> journey.
field (n) C	/fi:ld/	Feld	Protesters destroyed <b>fields</b> .
flood (n) C	/flʌd/	Überschwemmung	Oxfam provides food and shelter for people who have lost their homes in <b>floods</b> .
forest (n) C	/fɒrɪst/	Wald	There have been <b>forest</b> fires in Southern France.
fortunate (adj)	/fɔ:tʃənət/	Glück haben	Not everyone is as <b>fortunate</b> as myself.
generous (adj)	/dʒenərəs/	großzügig	"Is one pound enough?" "Well, it's not exactly <b>generous</b> ."
geographical (adj)	/dʒɪ:ə'græfɪkl/	geographisch	Accents depend on the <b>geographical</b> area where people live.
glider (n) C	/glɑɪdə/	Segelflugzeug	His next project is to fly a <b>glider</b> to the edge of space.
gliding (n) U	/glɑɪdɪŋ/	Segelflug	Steve's latest interest is <b>gliding</b> .
guest house (n) C	/gest haʊs/	Gasthof	They stayed in a <b>guest house</b> near the town centre.
guide (n) C	/gaɪd/	Reiseleiter(in)	The tour <b>guide</b> took them around the walls of the old city.
handsome (adj)	/hæns(ə)m/	gutaussehend	Who is that <b>handsome</b> young man standing over there?
helicopter (n) C	/helɪkɒptə/	Hubschrauber	A <b>helicopter</b> is an aircraft with large metal blades on top that spin.
helium (n) U	/hi:liəm/	Helium	Steve finally got out of his <b>helium</b> -filled balloon at Lake Yamma Yamma.
horse (n) C	/hɔ:s/	Pferd	He travelled on <b>horse</b> and on foot along the Niger River.
hostel (n) C	/hɒstl/	Asyl; Herberge	New <b>hostels</b> will be built for homeless men.
hurricane (n) C	/hʌrɪkeɪn/	Orkan; Hurrikan	Oxfam provides food and shelter for people who have lost their homes in <b>hurricanes</b> .
middle-class (adj)	/mɪdl'klɑ:s/	des Mittelstands	<b>Middle-class</b> accents are usually closer to Standard English.
mud (n) U	/mʌd/	Schlamm	People cover themselves with dirt, <b>mud</b> and oil at the carnival.
native speaker (n) C	/neɪtɪv 'spi:kə/	Muttersprachler(in)	Most English around the world is spoken and written by non- <b>native speakers</b> .
newsreader (n) C	/nju:zrɪ:də/	Nachrichtensprecher(in)	TV <b>newsreaders</b> use Standard English.
ocean (n) C	/əʊʃn/	Ozean	In 1492 Columbus first sailed across the Atlantic <b>Ocean</b> .
onion (n) C	/ʌnɪən/	Zwiebel	Do you like cheese and <b>onion</b> flavour crisps?
opera (n) C/U	/ɒp(ə)rə/	Oper	The summer festival in Verona is for people who like <b>opera</b> .
politician (n) C	/pɒlɪtɪʃn/	Politiker(in)	<b>Politicians</b> try to find solutions to the world's problems.
property (n) U	/prɒpəti/	Eigentum; Besitz	English is no longer the <b>property</b> of the British, Americans or Australians.
respond (v)	/rɪs'pɒnd/	antworten; reagieren	Oxfam is a charity that <b>responds</b> to emergencies.

rhinoceros (n) C	/raɪ'nɒs(ə)rəs/	Nashorn	Who will save the Javan <b>rhinoceros</b> ?
sail (v)	/seɪl/	segeln	How long does it take to <b>sail</b> across the lake?
sailing (n) U	/seɪlɪŋ/	Segeln	Steve holds eight world records for speed <b>sailing</b> .
soca (n) U	/sɒkə/	Soca	<b>Soca</b> is a kind of music which is played at carnival time.
social class (n) C	/səʊl 'kla:s/	Gesellschaftsschicht	Accents depend on <b>social class</b> and geographical area.
solo (adj)/(adv)	/səʊləʊ/	im Alleingang	A <b>solo</b> attempt to do something is done by one person alone. (adj)
		solo; allein	Steve became the first person to fly <b>solo</b> round the world. (adv)
solution (n) C	/sə'lu:ʃn/	Lösung	Do you agree that genetic engineering is the <b>solution</b> to the world's food problems?
solve (v)	/sɒlv/	lösen	There are many mysteries that have never been <b>solved</b> .
speed sailing	/spi:d ,seɪlɪŋ/	Hochgeschwindigkeitssegeln	He holds eight world records for <b>speed</b> sailing.
steel (n) U	/sti:l 'bænd/	Steelband	We were behind a huge float with a <b>steel</b> band.
suffering (n) C/U	/sʌfərɪŋ/	Leid; Leiden	Oxfam's aim is to find lasting solutions to poverty and <b>suffering</b> .
virus (n) C	/vaɪrəs/	Virus	A computer <b>virus</b> shut down government websites.
wage (n) C	/weɪdʒ/	Lohn	The European Parliament is to vote on the minimum <b>wage</b> .
wealthy (adj)	/welθi/	reich	A <b>wealthy</b> Californian may not understand a working-class New Yorker.
working-class (adj)	/wɜ:kɪŋ'kla:s/	aus der Arbeiterklasse	A wealthy Californian may not understand a <b>working-class</b> New Yorker.

# Language reference 1

## Yes /No questions

### Fragen mit *to be*

Wir bilden Fragen mit dem Verb *to be*, indem wir das Verb vor das Subjekt setzen.

Verb	Subjekt	
Is	he	French?
Are	you	married?

Wir können auf solche Fragen mit Kurzantworten reagieren..

Is he French? **Yes, he is.**  
Are they married? **No, they aren't.**

### Einfaches Präsens (*present simple*) von *to be*

Am	I	married?
Is	he/she/it	
Are	you/we/they	

### Einfache Vergangenheit (*past simple*) von *to be*

Was	I	at school yesterday?
	he/she/it	
Were	you/we/they	

### Kurzantworten

Yes, No,	I	am/was. 'm not/wasn't.
	he/she/it	is/was. isn't/wasn't.
	you/we/they	are/were. aren't/weren't.

### Fragen mit *present simple* und *past simple*

Wir bilden Fragen im *present simple* und im *past simple* mit einem Hilfsverb (*do/does/did*) und dem Infinitiv ohne *to*.

Wir setzen *do/does/did* vor das Subjekt und das Infinitiv nach dem Subjekt des Satzes.

Hilfsverb	Subjekt	Infinitiv	
Do	you	like	pop music?
Does	she	live	in London?
Did	she	enjoy	the party?

Wir können auf diese Fragen mit Kurzantworten reagieren.

Do you like pop music? **Yes, I do.**  
Does she live in London? **No, she doesn't.**

### Einfaches Präsens (*present simple*)

Do	I	like	pop music?
Does	he/she/it		
Do	you/we/they		

### Einfache Vergangenheit (*past simple*)

Did	I	go	to the cinema last night?
	he/she/it		
	you/we/they		

### Kurzantworten

Yes, No,	I	do/did. don't/didn't.
	he/she/it	does/did. doesn't/didn't.
	you/we/they	do/did. don't/didn't.

### Fragen mit anderen Verbformen

Alle anderen Verbformen (zum Beispiel *present continuous*, *can*, *will*) haben bereits ein Hilfsverb und ein Hauptverb. Hier setzen wir das Hilfsverb vor das Subjekt und das Hauptverb nach dem Subjekt des Satzes.

Hilfsverb	Subjekt	Hauptverb
Are	you	listening?
Can	we	start?
Will	she	phone?

Auf diese Fragen können wir mit Kurzantworten reagieren.

Are you listening? **Yes, I am.**  
Can we start? **No, we can't.**  
Will she phone? **No, she won't.**

### Wh- questions

Wir können auch Fragewörter vor das Verb setzen. Die am häufigsten gebrauchten Fragewörter sind:

**What** is her daughter's name?  
**Who** was your first boyfriend?  
**When** did they arrive?

# Language reference 1

Wir können auch *how* und *what* mit anderen Wörtern kombinieren, um den Anfang einer Frage zu bilden.

*How* + Adjektive (*far, old, popular, tall*)  
 Adverbien (*often, well, etc*)  
*much* (*much money, much time*)  
*many* (*many children, many cousins*)

**How old** is Sarah?  
**How often** do you travel by train?  
**How many** CDs does he have?

*What* + Substantiv (Farbe, Zeit, etc)  
 kind of/sort of/type of

**What colour** is their car?  
**What time** is it?  
**What kind** of pizza do you like?

# Language reference 2

## Past simple

Wir verwenden das *past simple*, um über bereits vergangene Handlungen oder Zustände zu sprechen. Diese Handlungen oder Zustände sind zu Ende gegangen und bereits abgeschlossen.

*I left school in 1999. Then I went to University.*  
*I liked rock music when I was a teenager.*

Zusammen mit dem *past simple* verwenden wir oft einen Ausdruck der Zeit, zum Beispiel: *yesterday, last week, in 2003.*

*I saw John yesterday.*  
*We lived in Brussels in 2003.*

Positive und negative Aussagesätze				
I	found didn't find	a job.		
He/She/It				
You/We/They				
Fragen				
When	did	I	find	a job?
		he/she/it		
		you/we/they		
Kurzantworten				
Did you find a job?		Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.		

Bei regelmäßigen Verben fügen wir normalerweise in positiven Aussagesätzen *-ed* zum Infinitiv hinzu.

Es gibt aber Ausnahmen. Diese lassen sich in drei Gruppen einteilen.

- Wenn das Verb mit *-e* endet, fügen wir *-d* hinzu.  
*like → liked*                      *love → loved*
- Wenn das Verb mit *-y* nach einem Konsonanten endet, ändert sich das *-y* in *-ied*.  
*study → studied*                      *try → tried*
- Bei einigen Verben, die mit einem Konsonanten enden, verdoppeln wir den Konsonanten.  
*plan → planned*                      *stop → stopped*  
 Andere Verben in dieser Gruppe sind: *admit, chat, control, drop, nod, occur, refer, regret, rob, transfer* und *trap*.

Viele der am häufigsten gebrauchten Verben haben unregelmäßige Vergangenheitsformen.

*eat → ate*                      *go → went*                      *leave → left*

# Language reference 2

## Used to

Wir verwenden *used to*, um über vergangene Zustände und Handlungen zu sprechen, die sich mehrfach wiederholt oder länger gedauert haben.

*My family **used to live** in Rome.*

*We **used to go out** for a meal every Saturday.*

Wir können immer das *past simple* statt *used to* verwenden, aber wir können *used to* nicht verwenden, wenn die Handlung nur einmal stattfand.

*We **used to live** in Rome. = We **lived** in Rome.*

*My family **moved** back to London in 1995.*

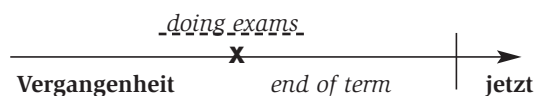
Nicht ~~*My family **used to move** back to London in 1995.*~~

Positive und negative Aussagesätze				
I	used to didn't use to	like walk to	school.	
He/She/It				
You/We/They				
Fragen				
Did	I	use to	like walk to	school?
	He/she/it			
	You/we/they			
Kurzantworten				
Did you use to like school?		Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.		

## Past continuous

Wir verwenden das *past continuous*, um Handlungen und Ereignisse in der Vergangenheit zu beschreiben, die zu dem Zeitpunkt noch angedauert haben. Wir verwenden das *past continuous* sehr oft, um den Hintergrund zu einer Geschichte zu beschreiben.

*It was the end of term and the students **were doing** their exams.*



Wir verwenden das *past simple* und das *past continuous* sehr oft zusammen in einem Satz. Wir verwenden das *past simple* für einmalige Handlungen, die die andauernden Handlungen im *past continuous* unterbrechen,

*I **was walking** into class when my phone **rang**.*

Ich ging gerade ins Klassenzimmer, als mein Telefon klingelte.  
(Zunächst ging ich ins Klassenzimmer, dann klingelte mein Telefon.)

Normalerweise haben Zustandsverben (*stative verbs*) keine Verlaufsform. Auf Seite 53 finden Sie eine Liste der am häufigsten gebrauchten Zustandsverben.

*She **knew** that he was happy.*

Nicht ~~*She **was knowing** he was happy.*~~

Positive und negative Aussagesätze				
I	was	talking	on the phone.	
He/She/It	wasn't			
You/We/They	were weren't			
Fragen				
When	was	I	talking	on the phone?
	were	he/she/it you/we/they		
Kurzantworten				
Were you talking?		Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.		
Were they working?		Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.		

Wir bilden das *past continuous* mit *was/were* + Infinitiv + *-ing*.

Wenn das Infinitiv mit einem Konsonanten + *-e* endet, entfällt das *-e*.

*live* → *living*

Bei einigen Verben, die mit einem Konsonanten enden, verdoppeln wir den Konsonanten.

S. oben unter *past tense* die Verben in Gruppe 3 .

# Language reference 3

## Countable & uncountable nouns

### Zählbare Substantive

Die meisten Substantive im Englischen sind zählbar. Wir können sie zählen. Sie haben sowohl eine Singular- als auch eine Pluralform. Zum Beispiel:

*It's a new house.*

*He's got two houses in London.*

Eine kleine Gruppe zählbarer Substantive hat unregelmäßige Pluralformen.

*child/children man/men woman/women  
foot/feet tooth/teeth mouse/mice.*

### Unzählbare Substantive

Manche Substantive sind unzählbar. Wir können sie nicht zählen. Sie haben nur eine Singularform. Zum Beispiel: wir können nicht *two homeworks* im Englischen sagen. *Homework* existiert nur in der Einzahl, hat nur eine Singularform.

*I want to do my homework.*

Einige Substantive sind zählbar und unzählbar zugleich. Die unzählbare Form bezieht sich auf den Begriff im Allgemeinen, die zählbare Form auf ein bestimmtes Beispiel.

*Crime is a problem in many cities.*

(Unzählbar: das Verbrechen im Allgemeinen)

*Sherlock Holmes solved hundreds of crimes.*

(Zählbar: bestimmte Verbrechen im Einzelnen)

## Determiners

### Some & any

Wir verwenden *some* und *any*, um eine unbestimmte Menge von etwas zu beschreiben. Wir können *some* und *any* mit zählbaren und mit unzählbaren Substantiven verwenden.

Normalerweise verwenden wir *some* in positiven Aussagesätzen.

*I've got some biscuits.* (zählbar)

*He's going to buy some milk.* (unzählbar)

Normalerweise verwenden wir *any* in negativen Aussagesätzen und in Fragen.

*Mark doesn't like any vegetables.* (zählbar)

*I haven't got any money.* (unzählbar)

*Have you got any apples?* (zählbar)

*Do you have any advice for me?* (unzählbar)

## No

Wir verwenden *no* mit zählbaren und mit unzählbaren Substantiven.

Ein positives Verb + *no* hat die gleiche Bedeutung wie ein negatives Verb + *any*.

*There are no biscuits.* = *There aren't any biscuits.* (zählbar)

*I have no time.* = *I don't have any time.* (unzählbar)

## Mengenangaben (quantifiers)

Wir verwenden folgende Wörter (quantifiers) vor einem Substantiv, um die Menge zu beschreiben.

Mit Pluralformen	Mit zählbaren/unzählbaren Substantiven
<i>too many</i>	<i>too much</i>
<i>a lot of</i>	<i>a lot of</i>
<i>many</i>	<i>not much</i>
<i>not many</i>	<i>a little</i>
<i>a few</i>	<i>not enough</i>
<i>not enough</i>	

*There are too many tourists in this town.*

*I know a few good restaurants near here.*

*We do not have much time.*

Normalerweise verwenden wir *much* nicht in positiven Aussagesätzen. Stattdessen verwenden wir *a lot of*.

*There's a lot of work to do.*

Nicht ~~*There's much work.*~~

## Some, many & most

Wir können *some*, *many* und *most* mit oder ohne *of* verwenden.

<i>Not many</i>	<i>of</i>	<i>my friends</i>	<i>live at home.</i>
<i>Some</i>		<i>the students</i>	
<i>Many</i>	<i>them</i>		
<i>Most</i>	<i>students</i>		

*Some of my friends are working.*

*Most of the people I know are very interesting.*

*Many people spend their holidays abroad.*

*Most days, I do some homework.*

# Language reference 4

## Present simple

Wir verwenden das *present simple*, um über Gewohnheiten zu sprechen und über Dinge, die wahr sind oder im Allgemeinen/immer den Tatsachen entsprechen.

*I buy a newspaper every day. Mark comes from Australia.*

Wir können das *present simple* auch verwenden, um eine Geschichte informell zu erzählen.

Zum Beispiel: eine persönliche Geschichte oder die Geschichte eines Films.

*She doesn't know his real name, but they seem to have a lot in common and they get on really well.*

Positive und negative Aussagesätze			
I	work don't work	in a bank.	
He/She/It	works doesn't work		
You/We/They	work don't work		
Fragen			
Where	do	I	work?
	does	he/she/it	
	do	you/we/they	
Kurzantworten			
Do you work in a bank?	Yes, I do. / No, I don't.		
Does she live at home?	Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.		

Das *present simple* mit *I/you/we/they* hat die gleiche Form wie das Infinitiv. Normalerweise fügen wir in der dritten Person singular (*he, she* und *it*) -s zum Verb hinzu.

- Wir fügen *-es* bei Verben, die mit *-o, -s, -sh, -ch, -x* enden, hinzu.  
*she watches he goes it finishes*
- Wir ändern *-y* in *-ies* bei Verben, die mit *-y* enden.  
*she studies he carries it flies*

### Frequency adverbs & phrases

Wir können bestimmte Ausdrücke zusammen mit dem *present simple* verwenden, um sagen zu können, wie oft etwas geschieht.

Normalerweise setzen wir einzelne Wörter (*never, rarely, sometimes, often, usually, generally, always*) vor das Hauptverb des Satzes.

*He always wakes up late.  
Do you usually get up early?*

Beim Verb *to be* setzen wir diese Wörter nach dem Verb.

*She is always tired.  
They were never late.*

Ausdrücke wie *once a week, twice a month, every year* können wir an den Anfang oder ans Ende eines Satzes setzen.

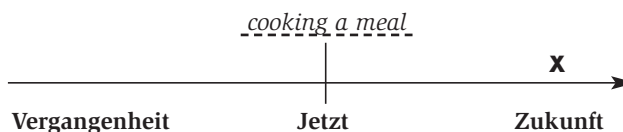
*He studies twice a week.*

*Twice a week, he goes to English classes.*

## Present continuous

Wir verwenden das *present continuous*, um über Dinge zu sprechen, die in diesem Augenblick oder ungefähr jetzt stattfinden.

*What are you doing? I'm cooking a meal.  
My husband's working very hard at the moment.*



Positive und negative Aussagesätze			
I	'm 'm not	eating.	
He/She/It	's isn't		
You/We/They	're aren't		
Fragen			
What	am	I	eating?
	is	he/she/it	
	are	you/we/they	
Kurzantworten			
Are you going to the party?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.		
Are they going to the party?	Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.		

Wir bilden das *present continuous* mit *is/are + Infinitiv + -ing*.

Es gibt einige Ausnahmen in der Schreibweise. S. die Anmerkungen zum *past continuous* auf Seite 50.

S. Seite 54, um mehr über das *present continuous* zu erfahren.



# Language reference 4

## Stative verbs

Normalerweise haben *stative verbs* keine Verlaufsform. Einige der am häufigsten gebrauchten *stative verbs* sind:

agree appear believe belong cost dislike fit  
forget hate know like love matter mean need  
own prefer remember seem understand want

Yes, I **agree** with you. Nicht ~~I'm agreeing with you.~~  
I **understand** Italian. Nicht ~~I'm understanding Italian.~~

## Prepositions of time

**in** + | Monat (**in** January)  
| Jahr (**in** 2004)  
| Jahreszeit (**in** the summer)  
| Zeiträume (**in** the 1990s,  
| **in** the 20th century,  
| **in** the holidays,  
| the morning, the afternoon, the evening

**on** + | Tag(e) (**on** Monday, **on** Mondays, **on** my birthday,  
| **on** Christmas Day)  
| Datum (**on** 7th June, **on** Friday 13th)  
| Monday morning, Tuesday evening

Wir verwenden *on Mondays* (plural), um über Montage im Allgemeinen zu sprechen – etwas, was wir jeden Montag tun.

Wir verwenden *on Monday* (singular), um entweder über Montage im Allgemeinen oder aber auch über einen bestimmten Montag zu sprechen.

**On Mondays/Monday**, I usually go out with my best friend.  
**On Monday**, I'm seeing the doctor.

**at** + | Zeit (**at** 3 o'clock, **at** dinner time)  
| night  
| the weekend  
| Feiertage (**at** Easter, **at** Christmas)

Wir können die Zeitangabe weniger präzise bestimmen, indem wir ein Adverb zwischen *at* und die Zeitangabe setzen.

**at** | **about, almost, around,**  
| **just after, just before** two o'clock  
| **nearly**

# Language reference 5

## Going to

Wir verwenden *going to* + Infinitiv, um über Pläne und Absichten für die Zukunft zu sprechen. Die Handlung wurde bereits im voraus bestimmt, bevor sich der Sprecher äußert.

*We're going to save money to buy a flat.*  
*I'm going to buy a present for Amanda. It's her birthday.*

Positive und negative Aussagesätze				
I	'm		going to	phone him tonight.
	'm not			
He/She/It	's			
	isn't			
You/We/They	're			
	aren't			
Fragen				
When	am	I	going to	phone him tonight?
	is	he/she/it		
	are	you/we/they		
Kurzantworten				
Are you going to phone?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.			
Is she going to phone?	Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.			

Wenn wir über Pläne mit dem Verb *go* sprechen, ist es üblich, das Infinitiv *to go* wegzulassen.

*I'm going to the cinema this evening.*  
 Nicht ~~*I'm going to go to the cinema this evening.*~~

## Present continuous for future

Um über Pläne für die Zukunft zu sprechen, können wir auch das *present continuous* verwenden. In vielen Fällen können wir entweder das *present continuous* oder *going to* verwenden, ohne die Bedeutung oder den Sinn zu verändern. Wenn wir aber betonen wollen, dass der Plan wirklich feststeht, verwenden wir das *present continuous*.

*The teachers are going to ask for more money.*  
 (Das ist ihr Plan.)  
*We're meeting the managers at ten on Monday.*  
 (Der Plan steht schon fest und ist in unseren Kalendern notiert.)

S. Seite 52, um mehr über das *present continuous* zu erfahren.

## Will + Infinitive

Wir verwenden *will* + Infinitiv, wenn wir in dem Moment, wo wir auch sprechen, eine spontane Entscheidung treffen.

*Don't worry. I'll ask my husband to fix the window this afternoon.*  
 (Sie beschließt das jetzt.)

Manchmal verwenden wir *will*, um ein Angebot zu machen.

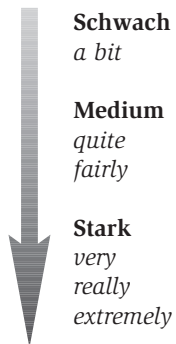
*If you like, I'll take you in my car.*

Positive und negative Aussagesätze			
I	'll		phone.
He/She/It	won't		
You/We/They			
Fragen			
When	will	I	phone?
		he/she/it	
		you/we/they	
Kurzantworten			
Will you phone?	Yes, I will. / No, I won't.		

# Language reference 6

## Modifiers

Mit einem sogenannten Bestimmungswort (Englisch *modifier*) können wir ein Adjektiv „modifizieren“, d.h. stärker oder schwächer machen. Zum Beispiel: *quite, very*.



*I feel **a bit** sad.*

*We usually eat **quite** healthy food.*

*It's an **extremely** expensive restaurant.*

## Comparatives & superlatives

Wir verwenden die Komparativform eines Adjektivs, um zwei Dinge oder Personen miteinander zu vergleichen. Wir verwenden das Wort *than*, um die zwei Dinge zu verbinden.

*Fresh sauce is **healthier than** sauce in bottles.*

*This computer is **faster than** the old one.*

Wir verwenden die Superlativform eines Adjektivs, um mehrere Dinge oder Personen miteinander zu vergleichen. Wir verwenden sehr oft das Wort *in* nach einem Superlativ.

*He is **the richest** man **in** England.*

*They serve **the best** hamburgers **in** our town.*

Bei kurzen Adjektiven (einsilbig) fügen wir *-er/-est* hinzu.

strong	stronger	the strongest
weak	weaker	the weakest

Wenn das Adjektiv mit *-e* endet, fügen wir *-r/-st* hinzu.

large	larger	the largest
nice	nicer	the nicest

Wenn das Adjektiv mit einem *-y* nach einem Konsonanten endet, wird das *-y* zu *-ier/-iest*.

busy	busier	the busiest
easy	easier	the easiest

Wenn ein einsilbiges Adjektiv mit einem Konsonanten nach einem Vokal endet, verdoppeln wir den Konsonanten.

big	bigger	the biggest
hot	hotter	the hottest

Bei längeren Adjektiven verwenden wir *more/the most*.

modern	<b>more</b> modern	<b>the most</b> modern
traditional	<b>more</b> traditional	<b>the most</b> traditional

Einige Adjektive haben unregelmäßige Komparativ- und Superlativformen.

good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
far	further	the furthest

Wir bilden negative Vergleiche mit *less/the least*.

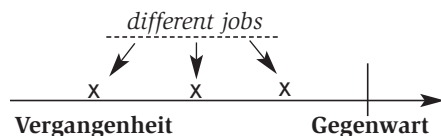
strong	less strong	the least strong
busy	less busy	the least busy
modern	less modern	the least modern

# Language reference 7

## Present perfect simple 1

Wir verwenden das *present perfect simple*, um über allgemeine oder persönliche Erfahrungen zu sprechen.

*I have had many different jobs.*



Beim *present perfect simple* machen wir normalerweise keine spezifische Zeitangabe. Alles, was wir wissen, ist, dass die Handlung (oder die Handlungen) vor dem jetzigen Zeitpunkt passiert ist (oder sind).

*I have visited many countries.* (= in meinem Leben)

Wenn wir einen spezifischen Zeitpunkt oder -raum nennen wollen, müssen wir das *past simple* verwenden.

*I worked as a waitress last summer.*

Das *past perfect simple* bilden wir mit *have/has + past participle* (Vergangenheitspartizip).

Positive und negative Aussagesätze			
I	've haven't	worked abroad.	
He/She/It	's hasn't		
You/We/They	've haven't		
Fragen			
Where	have	I	worked abroad?
	has	he/she/it	
	have	you/we/they	
Kurzantworten			
Have you worked abroad?	Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.		
Has he worked abroad?	Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.		

Wenn wir jemanden nach seinem/ihrem bisherigen Leben (bis heute) fragen wollen, verwenden wir das Wort *ever*

*Have you ever worked in a restaurant?*  
(= irgendwann in Ihrem Leben?)

## Already & yet

Wir können das *present perfect simple* auch mit den Wörtern *already* und *yet* verwenden.

Wir verwenden *already* in positiven Sätzen und setzen es vor das Partizip. Wir verwenden *already* bei bereits ausgeführten Handlungen, die vor dem jetzigen Zeitpunkt oder früher als erwartet stattgefunden haben.

*I've already found a job.*  
*She's already finished her studies.*

Wir verwenden *yet* in Fragen und negativen Sätzen und setzen es ans Ende des Satzes. Wir verwenden *yet*, um zu fragen, ob eine Handlung ausgeführt worden ist oder um zu sagen, dass eine Handlung noch nicht ausgeführt worden ist. Wir verwenden es, wenn wir denken, dass die Handlung bald stattfinden wird.

*Have you read your horoscope yet?*  
*I haven't checked the mailbox yet.*

S. Seite 59, um mehr über das *present perfect simple* zu erfahren.

# Language reference 8

## Predictions

### Modale Hilfsverben (modal verbs) (*may, might & will*)

Wir verwenden *will* + Infinitiv, um über Dinge zu sprechen, die ganz bestimmt in der Zukunft passieren werden.

*Most people will live in cities, not in the country.*

*I will never be famous.*

*We won't win the match next weekend.*

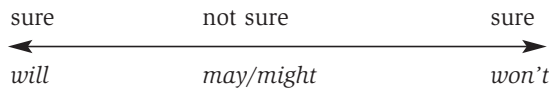
Wir können den Satz auch mit *I think/don't think/hope/expect* beginnen.

*I think (that) they will get married.*

Wir verwenden *may/might* + Infinitiv, wenn wir nicht sicher sind, ob etwas in der Zukunft passieren wird.

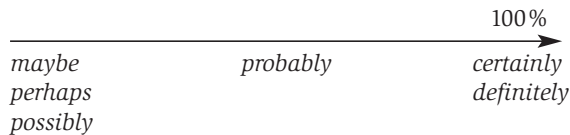
*Scientists may find a cure for cancer.*

*I might go to New Zealand for my holidays.*



### Adverbien (adverbs) (*maybe, probably, certainly, etc*)

Wir können Adverbien wie *perhaps* und *probably* verwenden, um unseren Voraussagen mehr oder weniger Sicherheit zu verleihen.



Normalerweise setzen wir *maybe* und *perhaps* an den Anfang des Satzes.

*Perhaps you'll pass all your exams and become a doctor.*

Wir setzen *possibly, probably, certainly* und *definitely* nach *will* in positiven Sätzen und vor *won't* in negativen Sätzen.

*I will probably pass my exams.*

*The winner certainly won't need to work again.*

## Present tense in future time clauses

Alle Sätze haben einen Hauptsatz (*main clause*). Wir verwenden *will* + Infinitiv, um in einem Hauptsatz über die Zukunft zu sprechen.

Manchmal brauchen wir aber auch einen Nebensatz, um Information über den Zeitpunkt einer Handlung geben zu können. Diese Nebensätze können mit *if, when, after* und *before* anfangen. Wenn wir in solchen Nebensätzen über die Zukunft sprechen möchten, verwenden wir das Präsens.

Wir verwenden kein *will* in diesen Nebensätzen.

Nebensatz	Hauptsatz
When he has a business plan, After he improves the site, If his idea doesn't work,	his parents will think again. people will pay for the service. what will happen to him?

Normalerweise trennen wir die beiden Sätze mit einem Komma.

Wir können den Nebensatz auch nach dem Hauptsatz setzen.

In diesem Fall, brauchen wir kein Komma.

*What will happen to him if his idea doesn't work?*

# Language reference 9

## Passive

In einem normalen Satz mit aktivem Verb, setzen wir die handelnde(n) Person(en) vor das Verb.

### Person Verb

*The viewers vote for their favourite programme.*

Manchmal aber:

- 1 kennen wir die handelnde Person nicht.
- 2 ist die handelnde Person unwichtig oder irrelevant.
- 3 ist die handelnde Person offensichtlich.

In solchen Fällen verwenden wir oft das Passiv.

*The TV studios **were attacked** last night.*

*A famous TV star **is invited** on the show.*

*He **was arrested** for driving too fast.*

Wir bilden das Passiv mit *to be* + Vergangenheitspartizip.

### Einfaches Präsens (present simple)

Positive und negative Aussagesätze			
I	'm	'm not	photographed all the time.
He/She/It	's	isn't	
You/We/They	're	aren't	
Fragen			
Why	am	I	photographed all the time?
	is	he/she/it	
	are	you/we/they	

### Einfache Vergangenheit (past simple)

Positive und negative Aussagesätze			
I	was		invited to the party.
He/She/It	wasn't		
You/We/They	were	weren't	
Fragen			
Why	was	I	invited to the party?
		he/she/it	
	were	you/we/they	

In einem Passivsatz lassen wir die handelnde Person (das Agens) oft weg.  
*The winners **are announced** at the end of the show.*

Manchmal aber möchten oder müssen wir die handelnde Person nennen. Dabei verwenden wir das Wort *by*.

*The final episode of Big Brother was watched **by 15 million people**.*

*The Olympics were started **by the Greeks**.*

# Language reference 10

## Present perfect simple 2

Wir verwenden das *present perfect simple*, um eine bestehende Verbindung zwischen Gegenwart und Vergangenheit zu zeigen

Wir verwenden das *present perfect simple* für Situationen, die ihren Ursprung in der Vergangenheit hatten und in der Gegenwart noch existieren. Diese Situationen oder Zustände dauern noch an. Sie sind noch nicht abgeschlossen.

*How long **have** you **had** your dog?  
I've **had** it for many years.*

Für vollständig abgeschlossene Handlungen und Zustände verwenden wir das *past simple*.

Zum Beispiel:

*Present perfect simple*

*She's **had** a dog for many years (und hat ihn jetzt noch).*

*Past simple*

*She **had** a dog for many years (hat ihn aber jetzt nicht mehr).*

Wir verwenden das *present perfect simple* auch, um über abgeschlossene Zustände zu sprechen, die sich aber in einem Zeitraum ereigneten, der noch nicht abgeschlossen ist.

Die Zeitangaben, die wir machen, (zum Beispiel *this week, in the last twelve months*) haben immer eine Verbindung zur Gegenwart.

*I've been ill twice **this year**.  
How often have you been ill **this year**?  
(this year ist noch nicht zu Ende)*

Wir verwenden das *past simple* dagegen, um über abgeschlossene Handlungen und Zustände zu sprechen, die sich in einem Zeitraum ereigneten, der auch bereits abgeschlossen ist.

*I was ill three times **last year**.  
(last year ist vorbei)*

Die Zeitangaben, die wir hier machen, (zum Beispiel *last Friday, two years ago*) haben keine Verbindung zur Gegenwart.

### Zeitausdrücke (time phrases)

Die folgenden Zeitausdrücke beziehen sich auf die Gegenwart. Sie werden oft zusammen mit dem *present perfect simple* verwendet.

*today  
**this** week/month/year  
**in** the last week/the last year/my life*

Die folgenden Zeitausdrücke dagegen beziehen sich nicht auf die Gegenwart. Sie werden mit dem *present perfect simple* normalerweise nicht verwendet..

*in 1992  
**last** week/year  
yesterday  
one week/two days **ago***

Mit einigen Zeitausdrücken hängt die Verbindung zur Gegenwart vom Zeitpunkt des Sprechens ab. *This morning* z.B. hätte eine Verbindung zur Gegenwart, wenn wir eine Uhrzeit noch vor Mittag haben. Es hätte keine Verbindung zur Gegenwart, wenn es bereits Nachmittag geworden ist.

*I've read three reports **this morning**.  
(spoken at 11.00 am)  
I **read** three reports **this morning**.  
(spoken at 3.00 pm)*

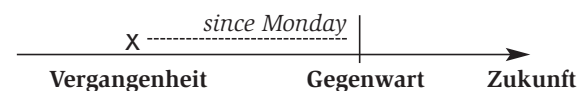
Wir verwenden das Wort *for*, um über Zeiträume zu sprechen.

*I've lived here **for** three years.  
He studied **for** ten minutes.*



Wir verwenden *since*, um über den Anfangszeitpunkt einer Handlung oder eines Zustands zu sprechen. Wir verwenden *since* niemals mit dem *past simple*.

*She's been ill **since** Monday.  
I haven't spoken to them **since** we had an argument.*



### Been & gone

Das Verb *go* hat zwei Vergangenheitspartizipien (*past participles*): *been* und *gone*. Wir verwenden *gone*, um zu zeigen, dass jemand irgendwohin gegangen ist.

*A → B  
X*  
*He has **gone** to Singapore.*

Wir verwenden *been*, um zu zeigen, dass jemand irgendwohin gegangen und auch zurückgekehrt ist.

*A ← B  
X*  
*He has **been** to Singapore.*

S. Seite 56, um mehr über das *present perfect simple* zu erfahren.

# Language reference 11

## Infinitive of purpose

Wir verwenden das Infinitiv mit *to*, um zu erklären, warum wir etwas tun. Es erklärt den Grund oder den Zweck unserer Handlungen. Wir können auch *in order to* + Infinitiv verwenden.

*He went to the bank **to get** some cash.*

*He went to the bank **in order to get** some cash.*

## Modals of obligation

Nach einem modalen Hilfsverb folgt ein Infinitiv ohne *to*. Die Form bleibt bei allen Personen gleich.

### Gegenwart

Wir verwenden *must*, *mustn't* und *have to*, um über Regeln und Notwendigkeiten zu sprechen.

*Students **must** return books to the library.*

*You **mustn't** use your mobile phone in a plane.*

*You **have to** park here. That street is closed.*

Wir verwenden *don't have to*, um zu sagen, dass etwas nicht notwendig ist. (Es ist aber möglich oder erlaubt.)

*Children at this school **don't have to** wear a uniform.*

Wir verwenden *have to*, um nach Regeln oder Notwendigkeiten zu fragen.

*Do I **have to** wear a suit at the wedding?*

Wir verwenden *can*, um zu sagen, dass etwas möglich oder erlaubt ist.

*Children over the age of ten **can** use the swimming pool.*

Wir verwenden *can't*, um zu sagen, dass etwas nicht möglich oder nicht erlaubt ist.

*You **can't** park your car outside the school.*

### Vergangenheit

Um über die Vergangenheit zu sprechen, verwenden wir *must* nicht. Stattdessen verwenden wir *had to*.

Wir verwenden *had to*, um über Regeln und Dinge zu sprechen, die notwendig waren.

*She **had to** start work at 6.00 am every morning.*

Wir verwenden *didn't have to*, um zu sagen, dass etwas nicht notwendig war. (Es war aber möglich oder erlaubt.)

*I **didn't have to** wear a uniform at school.*

Wir verwenden *did* + Subjekt + *have to*, um nach Regeln und Notwendigkeiten zu fragen.

***Did you have to** do any homework when you were a child?*

Wir verwenden *could*, um zu sagen, dass etwas möglich oder erlaubt war.

*I **could** stay out until ten o'clock when I was sixteen.*

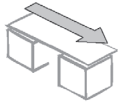
Wir verwenden *couldn't*, um zu sagen, dass etwas nicht möglich oder nicht erlaubt war.

*She **couldn't** go to college because she failed her exams.*

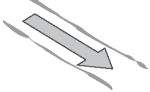


## Language reference 12

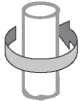
### Prepositions of movement



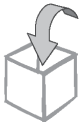
How long does it take to sail **across** the lake?



They walked **along** the street until they found the restaurant.



The tour guide took them **around** the walls of the old city and back to their starting-point.



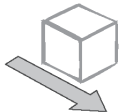
The family got **into** the car.



She took her lipstick **out of** her handbag.



We are now flying **over** London.



He drove **past** my house but he didn't stop.



It took a long time to go **through** passport control.

### Relative clauses

Um zwei Sätze miteinander zu verbinden, können wir ein Relativpronomen (*relative pronoun: who, that, which*) verwenden.

*We often go to a restaurant. It serves Chinese food.*

*We often go to a restaurant **that** serves Chinese food.*

Wir verwenden *who* für Personen, *which* für Gegenstände, und *that* für beide. Das Relativpronomen übernimmt die Rolle von *he, she, it* oder *they*.

*Yesterday, I met someone **who** went to my old school.*

*Cheddar is a kind of cheese **which** is very popular in England.*

Die o.a. Sätze sind Beispiele von *defining relative clauses*. Ein *defining relative clause* definiert oder identifiziert den Gegenstand oder die Person, über den oder über die wir sprechen.

In einem *defining relative clause* wird kein Komma vor dem Relativpronomen verwendet.

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