

# inspiration 2

Elementary  
Companion

German Edition



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## Welcome to the *inspiration* Companion 2

What information does the *inspiration* Companion 2 give you?

- a summary of key words and phrases from each unit of *inspiration* 2 Student's Book
- pronunciation of the key words and phrases
- translations of the key words and phrases
- sample sentences showing the words and phrases in context
- a translation of the Grammar Summary from *inspiration* 2 Student's Book
- alphabetical index
- listening activities to practice key words and phrases
- Macmillan English Dictionary 'Star rating'

### Abbreviations used in the Companion

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

### VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

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

### CONSONANTS

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



# Unit 1

## This is YTV (pp. 6–7)

American (adj)	/ə'merɪkən/
answer (n)★★★	/ˈɑːnsə/
Australia (n)	/ɒs'treɪliə/
boy (n)★★★	/bɔɪ/
Brazil (n)	/brə'zɪl/
call (= telephone) (v)★★★	/kɔ:l/
call (= name someone/ something) (v)	/kɔ:l/
competition (n)★★★	/kəmpe'tɪʃən/
English (adj)	/ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ/
friend (n)★★★	/frend/
from (prep)★★★	/frɒm/
holiday (n)★★★	/ˈhɒlɪdeɪ/
Poland (n)	/ˈpɒlənd/
population (n)★★★	/pɒpjʊ'leɪʃən/
presenter (n)	/pri'zentə/
prize (n)★★	/praɪz/
river (n)★★★	/ˈrɪvə/
for short	/fə 'ʃɔ:t/
Spain (n)	/speɪn/
Spanish (adj)	/ˈspæɪnɪʃ/
Swiss (adj)	/swɪs/
Switzerland (n)	/ˈswɪtsələnd/
week (n)★★★	/wi:k/
win (v)★★★	/wɪn/
winner (n)★★	/ˈwɪnə/

amerikanisch; Amerikaner(in)
Antwort
Australien
Junge
Brasilien
anrufen
nennen
Wettbewerb;
Preisausschreiben
englisch; Engländer(in)
Freund(in)
wo...her?; aus
Urlaub
Polen
Bevölkerung
Moderator(in)
Preis
Fluss
kurz; einfach
Spanien
spanisch; Spanier(in)
Schweizer(in)
die Schweiz
Woche
gewinnen
Gewinner

Ben is **American** – he's from New York.

Call us with your **answer** today!

Melbourne is a big city in **Australia**.

These are the winners – four girls and four **boys**.

Pedro is from Rio de Janeiro in **Brazil**.

**Call** us on 0800 444 796 if you live in the UK.

Tomasz's friends **call** him Tomek for short.

Eight people won the holiday **competition**.

Carol is from York and she's **English**.

What do Tomasz's **friends** call him?

"Where is Pedro **from**?" "He's **from** Brazil."

The prize is a **holiday** in London.

Tomasz is from Warsaw in **Poland**.

What is the **population** of Greater London?

The YTV **presenter** is called Paula.

The **prize** for the winners is a holiday in London.

London's **river** is called the Thames.

My name is Tomasz but my friends call me Tomek **for short**.

Hi! I'm Laura and I'm from **Spain**.

Laura's **Spanish** – she's from Barcelona.

Hi! My name's Gabi and I'm **Swiss**.

Gabi is from **Switzerland**.

There are seven days in a **week**.

**Win** a week in London!

The photo shows the eight **winners** of the holiday competition.

## 1 Do you really speak Chinese? (pp. 8–9)

aerobics (n)	/əə'reubɪks/
bed (n)★★★	/bed/
bird (n)★★★	/bɜ:d/
breakfast (n)★★	/'brekfəst/
chat (v)★★	/tʃæt/
cinema (n)★★	/'sɪnəmə/
computer (n)★★★	/'kəm'pjʊ:tə/
correct (adj)★★★	/'kɔ'rekt/
different (adj)★★★	/'dɪfrənt/
drink (v)★★★	/'drɪŋk/
eat (v)★★★	/i:t/
evening (n)★★★	/'i:vnɪŋ/
every (adj)★★★	/'evri/
film (n)★★★	/'fɪlm/
fish (n)★★★	/'fɪʃ/
football (n)★★	/'fʊtbɔ:l/
good (adj)★★★	/'gʊd/
How about ...?	/'haʊ əbaʊt/
know (v)★★★	/'nəʊ/
joke (n)★	/'dʒəʊk/
language (n)★★★	/'læŋgwɪdʒ/
late (adv)★★★	/'leɪt/
like (v)★★★	/'laɪk/
look (at) (v)★★★	/'lʊk (ət)/
love (v)★★★	/'lʌv/
the movies	/'ðə 'mu:vɪz/
of course (not)★★★	/'ɒv 'kɔ:s (nɒt)/
online (adv)	/'ɒnlaɪn/
phone (v)★★★	/'fəʊn/
pigeon (n)	/'pɪdʒɪn/
play (v)★★★	/'pleɪ/

Aerobic
Bett
Vogel
Frühstück
chatten
Kino
Computer
korrekt
anders
trinken
essen
Abend
jeder, -e, -es
(Spiel)film
Fisch
Fußball
gut
Wie ist es mit ...?
kennen
Witz
Sprache
spät
mögen
anschauen; ansehen
lieben
Kino
natürlich nicht
online
telefonieren mit
Taube
spielen

Carol does **aerobics** every Tuesday.  
 What time do you go to **bed**?  
 The **birds** in Trafalgar Square are pigeons.  
 English people often drink tea for **breakfast**.  
 Jack **chats** to people online.  
 Sally goes to the **cinema** every Saturday.  
 Do you like playing on **computers**?  
 You get one point for a **correct** answer.  
 I don't play on my computer. I chat to people online – that's **different**.  
 Do you **drink** a lot of tea?  
 Do you like **eating** fish and chips?  
 She goes swimming on Friday **evening**.  
 Sally goes to the movies **every** Saturday.  
 I often go to the cinema to see **films**.  
**Fish** and chips is a popular British meal.  
 I play **football** on Friday and Saturday.  
 Do you know any **good** jokes?  
 "What things do you like? **How about** computers?" "No, I don't like computers."  
 Do you **know** any good jokes?  
 Carol doesn't really speak Chinese – it's just a **joke**.  
 Carol speaks three **languages** – English, Italian and French.  
 I often go to bed **late**.  
 Carol doesn't **like** pigeons at all.  
**Look** at those birds!  
 Sally **loves** the pigeons in Trafalgar Square.  
 "How often do you go to **the movies**?" "Once a week."  
 "Do you really speak Chinese?" "**Of course** not!"  
 You can chat to people **online** on a computer.  
 She often **phones** her friends.  
 Carol, Sally and Jack are looking at the **pigeons**.  
 Carol never **plays** on computers.

point (n)★★★ /pɔɪnt/  
 sea monster (n) /ˈsiː mɒnstə/

ship (n)★★★ /ʃɪp/  
 speak (v)★★★ /spiːk/  
 spell (v)★ /spel/  
 swimming (n) /ˈswɪmɪŋ/  
 tea (n)★★★ /tiː/  
 teach (v)★★★ /tiːtʃ/  
 thing (n)★★★ /θɪŋ/  
 watch (v)★★★ /wɒtʃ/

Punkt  
 Meeresungeheuer;  
 Seemonster  
 Schiff  
 sprechen  
 schreiben; buchstabieren  
 Schwimmen  
 Tee  
 unterrichten  
 Sache  
 fernsehen

Correct answer! One **point**!  
 Jack tells a joke about **sea monsters**.

A **ship** is a large boat that travels across the sea.  
 How many languages do you **speak**?  
 How do you **spell** 'aerobics'?  
 She goes **swimming** every Friday evening.  
**Tea** is a very popular drink in Britain.  
 Carol's mum **teaches** aerobics.  
 What sort of **things** do you like?  
 Ben **watches** TV every evening.

## 2 You're standing on my foot! (pp. 10–11)

badge (n) /bædʒ/  
 bag (n)★★★ /bæg/  
 behind (prep)★★★ /brɪhaɪnd/  
 busker (n) /ˈbʌskə/  
 camera (n)★★★ /ˈkæmrə/  
 everyone (pron)★★★ /ˈevriwʌn/  
 fleece (n) /fliːs/  
 flower (n)★★★ /ˈflaʊə/  
 girl (n)★★★ /gɜːl/  
 group (n)★★★ /gruːp/  
 guitar (n)★★★ /gɪˈtɑː/  
 happen (v)★★ /ˈhæpən/  
 hat (n)★★ /hæt/  
 help (v)★★★ /help/  
 hold hands /həʊld ˈhændz/  
 jacket (n)★★ /dʒækɪt/  
 jeans (n pl)★★ /dʒiːnz/  
 Let me see. /let miː ˈsiː/  
 listen (to) (v)★★★ /lɪsən (tə)/  
 man (pl men) (n) /mæn/ (/men/)

Abzeichen; Button  
 Tasche  
 hinter  
 Straßenmusikant  
 Kamera  
 alle  
 Fleecejacke; Flausch  
 Blume  
 Mädchen  
 Gruppe  
 Gitarre  
 geschehen  
 Hut  
 helfen  
 Händchen halten  
 Jacke; Jackett  
 Jeans  
 Lass mich sehen.  
 zuhören  
 Mann

Greg, the tour guide, is wearing a YTV **badge**.  
 The tall man is putting his hand inside the girl's **bag**.  
 Who's standing **behind** the girl in red?  
 You can see a photo of a **busker** playing a guitar in Covent Garden.  
 Gabi is helping Pedro with his **camera**.  
 The tour guide tells **everyone** about Covent Garden.  
 Ben is wearing an orange **fleece**.  
 Can you see the pink and white **flowers** in the photo?  
 Four of the winners of the holiday competition are **girls**.  
 The YTV **group** are sightseeing in Covent Garden.  
 The man playing the **guitar** is a busker.  
 What's **happening**? I can't see a thing.  
 A tall man is standing behind the girl in the red **hat**.  
 Gabi's **helping** him with his camera.  
 "Are Pedro and Gabi **holding hands**?" "No, they're not."  
 The busker is wearing a black **jacket**.  
 How many people in the photo are wearing **jeans**?  
 You're standing in front of me. **Let me see**.  
 Ben isn't **listening** to Greg. He's watching the tall man.  
 The tall **man** is putting his hand in the girl's bag.

map (n)★★★	/mæp/
mean (v)★★★	/mi:n/
next to★★★	/ˈneks tə/
pullover (n)	/ˈpʊləʊvə/
purse (n)★	/pɜ:s/
put (v)★★★	/pʊt/
Quick! (interj)	/kwɪk/
run (v)★★★	/rʌn/
see (v)★★★	/si:/
shirt (n)★★★	/ʃɜ:t/
shoe (n)★★★	/ʃu:/
sightseeing (n)	/ˈsaɪtsi:ɪŋ/
stand (v)★★★	/stænd/
steal (v)★★	/sti:l/
stop (v)★★★	/stɒp/
sweatshirt (n)	/ˈswetʃɜ:t/
take (v)★★★	/teɪk/
take photographs	/teɪk ˈfəʊtəˌɡra:fz/
talk (about) (v)★★★	/tɔ:k (əˈbaʊt)/
tell (v)★★★	/tel/
top (n)★★★	/tɒp/
tour guide (n)	/ˈtuə gaɪd/
trainer (n)	/ˈtreɪnə/
trousers (n pl)★★	/ˈtraʊzəz/
T-shirt (n)	/ˈti:ʃɜ:t/
umbrella (n)	/ʌmˈbrelə/
visit (v)★★★	/ˈvɪzɪt/
watch (v)★★★	/wɒtʃ/
wear (v)★★★	/weə/

### 3 What's the producer's job? (pp. 12–13)

actor (n)★★★	/ˈæktə/
bangle (n)	/ˈbæŋɡəl/

Karte
meinen
neben
Pullover
Geldbörse; Portemonnaie
stecken
Schnell!
laufen
sehen
Hemd
Schuh
Besichtigungen; Stadtrundfahrt
stehen
stehlen
aufhalten
Sweatshirt
nehmen
Fotos machen
reden, sprechen von
erzählen
Top
Reiseleiter
Sportschuhe; Turnschuhe
Hose
T-Shirt
Regenschirm
besuchen
beobachten
tragen

Schauspieler
Armreif

Laura and Tomek are looking at a **map**.  
 "What's that man doing?" "Who do you **mean**?"  
 Laura is standing **next to** the tour guide.  
 Jack is wearing a blue **pullover**.  
 I think he's taking her **purse**.  
 He's **putting** his hand in her bag.  
**Quick!** Let's stop him.  
 Stop him! He's **running** this way.  
 I can't **see** a thing. What's happening?  
 Tomek is wearing an orange and white **shirt**.  
 Ben and Carol are wearing brown **shoes**.  
 Do you like **sightseeing**?  
 Ow! You're **standing** on my foot!  
 Stop him! He's **stealing** her purse.  
 Let's **stop** him!  
 Who is wearing the green **sweatshirt**?  
 The tall man is **taking** her purse.  
 You use a camera to **take photographs**.  
 I'm **talking** about the tall man standing behind the girl in red.  
 Greg is **telling** everyone about Covent Garden.  
 Laura is wearing an orange **top**.  
 "Who's Greg?" "He's the **tour guide**."  
 How many people are wearing **trainers**?  
 Ben, Greg and Laura are wearing beige **trousers**.  
 Gabi is wearing a pink **T-shirt**.  
 Jack is the only person with an **umbrella**.  
 Tomek is **visiting** London for the first time.  
 Jack and Sally are **watching** the busker.  
 The busker is **wearing** a black jacket.

An **actor** plays a part in a film.  
 Carol is wearing **bangles** on her left arm.

boss (n)★★	/bɒs/
briefcase (n)	/'bri:fkets/
cameraman (n)	/'kæmrəmæn/
car crash (n)	/'kɑ: kræʃ/
in charge of★★★	/ɪn 'tʃɑ:dʒ əv/
coffee (n)★★★	/'kɒfi/
coffee break (n)	/'kɒfi breɪk/
come (v)★★★	/kʌm/
dangerous (adj)★★★	/'deɪndʒərəs/
director (n)★★★	/dɪ'rektə, daɪ'rektə/
Excuse me.★★	/ɪk'skju:z mi:/
expensive (adj)★★★	/'ɪk'spensɪv/
fight (n)★★★	/faɪt/
glasses (n pl)★★★	/'glɑ:sɪz/
great (adj)★★★	/greɪt/
have a great time	/hæv ə greɪt 'taɪm/
Hey! (interj)★	/heɪ/
hope (v)★★★	/həʊp/
job (n)★★★	/dʒɒb/
left (adj)★★★	/left/
lights (n pl)★★★	/'laɪts/
magazine (n)★★	/'mæɡə'zi:n/
make a film	/meɪk ə 'fɪlm/
make sure that	/meɪk ʃʊə ðæt/
meet (v)★★★	/mi:t/
notebook (n)	/'nəʊtbʊk/
pickpocket (n)	/'pɪkpɒkɪt/
play (a part/role) (v)★★★	/'pleɪ (ə pɑ:t rəʊl)/
pocket (n)★★	/'pɒkɪt/
problem (n)★★★	/'prɒbləm/
producer (n)★	/'prɒ'dju:sə/
You're right.	'raɪt/

Boss; Vorgesetzte(r)	
Aktentasche	
Kameramann	
Autounfall	
verantwortlich für	
Kaffee	
Kaffeepause	
kommen	
gefährlich	
Regisseur	
Verzeihung; Entschuldigung	
teuer	
Kampf	
Brille	
großartig; toll	
eine tolle Zeit haben	
He!	
hoffen	
Job; Aufgabe	
linker, -e, -es	
Beleuchtung; Scheinwerfer	
Zeitschrift; Magazin	
einen Film machen, drehen	
darauf achten dass	
kennen lernen	
Notizbuch	
Taschendieb	
spielen	
Tasche	
Problem	
Produzent	
Du hast Recht.	

Greg's **boss** is called Kate Dixon.  
 There are two cups of coffee on the **briefcase**.  
 The **cameraman** shoots the film.  
 Stuntmen and stuntwomen do things like **car crashes** and fights.  
 I'm **in charge of** the film and I make sure it's good.  
 Greg is drinking Kate's **coffee**!  
 I'll tell you what we're doing during the actors' **coffee break**.  
**Come** and meet my boss!  
 Stuntmen and stuntwomen do **dangerous** things like fights and car crashes.  
 The **director** tells the actors what to do.  
**Excuse me**, what are 'pickpockets'?  
 The producer makes sure that the film isn't too **expensive**.  
 Stuntmen and stuntwomen do things like car crashes and **fights**.  
 Kate Dixon, the YTV producer, is wearing **glasses**.  
 I hope you're having a **great** time here in London.  
 I hope you're all **having a great time** in London.  
**Hey**, Greg, you're drinking my coffee!  
 I **hope** you're having a great time in London.  
 "What's the producer's **job**?" "The producer is in charge of the film."  
 Jack's holding an umbrella in his **left** hand.  
 Kate is standing just in front of the **lights**.  
 "Is it Jack's **magazine**?" "No, it's Carol's."  
 We're **making a film** about tourists in London.  
 Her job is to **make sure that** the film is good.  
 Come and **meet** my boss, everyone!  
 Greg is holding a **notebook** in his hand.  
**Pickpockets** steal things from people's bags and pockets.  
 Actors **play** the different parts.  
 A pickpocket stole a purse from my **pocket**.  
 Pickpockets are a **problem** for tourists.  
 Kate is a **producer** for YTV.  
**You're right**, it's your coffee – it's got sugar in it!

scarf (n)	/skɑ:f/	Schal
scriptwriter (n)	/ˈskriptraɪtə/	Drehbuchautor
shoot (a film) (v)★★★	/ʃu:t ə film/	einen Film drehen
skirt (n)★★	/skɜ:t/	Rock
stuntman/stuntwoman (n)	/ˈstʌntmæn/ /ˈstʌntwʊmən/	Stuntman, Stuntgirl
sugar (n)★★	/ˈʃʊɡə/	Zucker
sunglasses (n pl)	/ˈsʌŋɡlə:sɪz/	Sonnenbrille
tourist (n)★★	/ˈtuərɪst/	Tourist
watch (n)★★	/wɒtʃ/	Armbanduhr
write (v)★★★	/raɪt/	schreiben

#### 4 Integrated skills: Personal profiles (pp. 14–15)

again (adv)★★★	/əˈgeɪn/	wieder
angry (adj)★★★	/ˈæŋɡri/	böse; zornig
baseball cap (n)	/ˈbeɪsbɔ:l kæp/	Baseballmütze; -kappchen
before (prep)★★★	/bɪˈfɔ:/	vor
book (n)★★★	/bʊk/	Buch
boyfriend (n)★	/ˈbɔɪfrend/	Freund
clothes (n pl)★★★	/ˈkləʊðz/	Kleidung
colour (n)★★★	/ˈkʌlə/	Farbe
cycle (v)	/ˈsaɪkəl/	Rad fahren
It depends.★★★	/ɪt dɪˈpendz/	Es kommt darauf an.
dictionary (n)	/ˈdɪkʃnəri/	Wörterbuch
difficult (adj)★★★	/ˈdɪfɪkəl/	schwierig
dog (n)★★★	/dɒɡ/	Hund
easy (adj)★★★	/iːzi/	leicht; einfach
favourite (adj)★★	/ˈfeɪvərət/	Liebblings-
finally (adv)★★★	/ˈfəməli/	schließlich; zum Schluss
find out (phr v)	/faɪnd ˈaʊt/	herausfinden
girlfriend (n)★	/ˈɡɜ:lfrɛnd/	Freundin
guess (v)★★	/ɡes/	raten

Greg is the only person wearing a **scarf**.  
The **scriptwriter** writes the film.  
The cameraman **shoots** the film.  
Kate is wearing a grey **skirt**.  
The **stuntmen** and **stuntwomen** do dangerous things in a film.  
This is your coffee – it's got **sugar** in it!  
The woman in the blue denim jacket is wearing **sunglasses**.  
We're making a film about **tourists** in London.  
Tomek is wearing a **watch** on his right hand.  
"Who **writes** the film?" "The scriptwriter."

He's looking forward to seeing his girlfriend **again**.  
People who don't listen make me **angry**.  
Ben is wearing a blue **baseball cap**.  
He cycles five kilometres **before** breakfast.  
I'm reading an English **book** called *L.A. winners*.  
Does Gabi have a **boyfriend**?  
His favourite **clothes** are shorts and his baseball cap.  
Her favourite **colour** is pink.  
Tomek **cycles** five kilometres before breakfast.  
"What are your favourite clothes?" "**It depends**."  
If you don't understand a word, use a **dictionary**.  
That's a **difficult** question.  
Ben relaxes by playing with his **dog**.  
"What's your favourite colour?" "That's **easy**. Pink."  
What are Ben's **favourite** clothes?  
**Finally**, Ben watches TV for half an hour every evening.  
**Find out** what Gabi is like by reading about her.  
Tomek has a **girlfriend**.  
Can you **guess** what the word means?

half an hour	/ˌhɑːf ən 'aʊə/
happy (adj)★★★	/ˈhæpi/
at home	/ət 'həʊm/
important (adj)★★★	/ɪmˈpɔːtənt/
learn (v)★★★	/lɜːn/
live (v)★★★	/lɪv/
look forward to (phr v)	/lʊk 'fɔːwəd tə/
miss (v)★★★	/mɪs/
mistake (n)★★	/mɪ'steɪk/
nothing (pron)★★★	/ˈnʌθɪŋ/
at the moment	/ət ðə 'məʊmənt/
park (n)★★	/pɑːk/
play (the guitar/ piano etc)★★★	/pleɪ (ðə ɡɪ'tɑː / pi'ænəʊ)/
read (v)★★★	/riːd/
relax (v)★★	/rɪ'læks/
short (adj)★★★	/ʃɔːt/
shorts (n pl)	/ʃɔːts/
someone (pron)★★★	/ˈsʌmwʌn/
special (adj)★★★	/ˈspeʃəl/
summer (n)★★★	/ˈsʌmə/
stay (v)★★★	/steɪ/
sunshine (n)	/ˈsʌnʃaɪn/
teacher (n)★★★	/ˈtiːtʃə/
think (v)★★★	/θɪŋk/
truth (n)★★★	/truːθ/
try (v)★★★	/traɪ/
word (n)★★★	/wɜːd/

### Inspiration Extra! (pp. 16–17)

All right.	/ɔːl 'raɪt/
birthday (n)★★	/ˈbɜːθdeɪ/
buy (v)★★★	/baɪ/
continue (v)★★★	/kən'tɪnjuː/

eine halbe Stunde  
glücklich  
zu Hause  
wichtig  
lernen  
wohnen; leben  
sich freuen auf  
vermissen  
Fehler  
nichts  
im Augenblick  
Park  
spielen

lesen  
sich entspannen  
kurz  
kurze Hose; Shorts  
jemand  
besonders  
Sommer  
wohnen  
Sonnenschein  
Lehrer(in)  
(nach)denken  
Wahrheit  
versuchen  
Wort

Na schön.  
Geburtstag  
kaufen  
.... weiter

He watches TV for **half an hour** every evening.  
Sunshine and blue sky make me **happy**.  
Ben lives **at home** with his parents and sister.  
Is there someone who is very **important** to you?  
I'm **learning** English at the moment.  
"Where do you **live**?" "In Zurich, in Switzerland."  
Tomek is **looking forward to** seeing his girlfriend again.  
I **miss** my friends now I'm in London.  
There are six **mistakes** in Ben's profile.  
"What makes Ben angry?" "**Nothing**."  
**At the moment** I'm staying in London.  
Ben plays with his dog DJ in the **park**.  
Tomek **plays** the guitar.

What are you **reading** at the moment?  
He **relaxes** by playing with his dog.  
Gabi wears **short** skirts in the summer.  
Ben likes wearing **shorts**.  
She tries to help **someone** every day.  
"Is there something **special** you do every day?" "I try to help someone."  
What do you like wearing in **summer**?  
She's **staying** at the Royal Hotel.  
**Sunshine** makes Gabi happy.  
Ask your **teacher** for help.  
That's a difficult question. Let me **think**.  
People who don't tell the **truth** make Tomek angry.  
Gabi **tries** to help someone every day.  
Gabi's favourite English **word** is "Sorry".

"I haven't got a ticket." "**All right**. Then please leave the train."  
When's your **birthday**?  
"I never **buy** a ticket." "Why not?"  
The passenger **continues** reading.

dinner (n)★★★	/ˈdɪnə/
food (n)★★★	/fu:d/
Goodbye!★★★	/gʊdˈbaɪ/
leave (v)★★★	/li:v/
move (v)★★★	/mu:v/
Pardon?	/ˈpɑ:dən/
passenger★★	/ˈpæsɪndʒə/
TV programme (n)	/ti: ˈvi: prəʊgræm/
seat (n)★★★	/si:t/
sell (v)★★★	/sel/
sir (form of address)	/sɜ:/
sit (v)★★★	/sɪt/
station (n)★★★	/ˈsteɪʃən/
ticket (n)★★★	/ˈtɪkɪt/
train (n)★★★	/treɪn/
waiter (n)	/ˈweɪtə/
want (v)★★★	/wɒnt/
website (n)	/ˈwebsaɪt/

## Culture: Welcome to London (pp. 18–19)

also (adv)★★★	/ˈɔ:lsəʊ/
aquarium (n)	/əˈkweəriəm/
bell (n)★★	/bel/
big (adj)★★★	/bɪg/
big wheel (n)	/bɪg ˈwi:l/
boat (n)★★★	/bəʊt/
canal (n)	/kəˈnæl/
capsule (n)	/ˈkæpsju:l/
careful (adj)★★★	/ˈkeəfəl/
cathedral (n)	/kəˈθi:drəl/
centre (n)★★★	/ˈsentə/

Abendessen
Essen
Auf Wiedersehen!
verlassen
sich bewegen
Bitte?
Fahrgast
TV-Sendung
(Sitz)platz
verkaufen
mein Herr
sitzen
Haltestelle
Fahrkarte
Zug
Kellner; Ober
wollen
Internet-Adresse

auch
Aquarium
Glocke
groß
Riesenrad
Boot
Kanal
Kapsel; Kabine
vorsichtig
Kathedrale
Zentrum

Does the passenger want seats for **dinner**?  
 His favourite **food** is fish and chips.  
 This is my station. **Goodbye**!  
 Please **leave** the train.  
 I can't leave the train – it's **moving**!  
 "What's your name?" "Tomek." "**Pardon**?" "Tomek."  
 The **passenger** is sitting on a train reading a newspaper.  
 My favourite **TV programme** is Star Academy.  
 Do you want **seats** for dinner?  
 I'm not **selling** tickets. I want to see your ticket!  
 I'm not selling tickets, **sir**!  
 He is **sitting** on the train.  
 Please leave the train at the next **station**.  
 You buy a **ticket** when you travel by train.  
 The ticket inspector tells him to leave the **train**.  
 The **waiter** says, "Seats for dinner?"  
 He doesn't **want** to buy a ticket.  
 Our **website** address is: [www.macmillanenglish.com](http://www.macmillanenglish.com).

There are shops in Covent Garden and **also** cafés and restaurants.  
 An **aquarium** is a place where you can see unusual fish.  
 Big Ben is the name of a **bell** in the clock tower of the Houses of Parliament.  
 Covent Garden was once London's **biggest** flower, fruit and vegetable market.  
 The **big wheel** in the centre of London is called the London Eye.  
 Take a sightseeing **boat** along Regent's Canal.  
 The **canal** goes past Regent's Park and London Zoo.  
 The London Eye has 32 **capsules** which carry 25 passengers each.  
 Be **careful**! There are lots of pickpockets here.  
 St Paul's is the fifth **cathedral** on the site.  
 Which famous tourist attraction is in the exact **centre** of London?



Christmas Day (n)	/ˈkrɪsməs ˈdeɪ/
church (n)★★★	/tʃɜːtʃ/
city (n)★★★	/ˈsɪti/
climb (v)★★★	/klaɪm/
clock (n)★★★	/klɒk/
clock tower (n)	/ˈklɒk taʊə/
column (n)★★	/ˈkɒləm/
double-decker bus (n)	/ˌdʌbl dekeɪ ˈbʌs/
equal to★★★	/iːkwəl tə/
exact (adj)★	/ɪɡˈzækt/
exactly (adv)★★★	/ɪɡˈzæktli/
exciting (adj)★★	/ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ/
face to face	/feɪs tə ˈfeɪs/
famous (adj)★★★	/ˈfeɪməs/
film character (n)	/ˈfɪlm kærɪktə/
film star (n)	/ˈfɪlm stɑː/
fire (n)★★★	/ˈfaɪə/
fruit (n)★★★	/fru:t/
fun (n)★★	/fʌn/
high (adj)★★★	/haɪ/
history (n)★★★	/ˈhɪstəri/
in fact	/ɪn ˈfækt/
interesting (adj)★★★	/ˈɪntrəstɪŋ/
king (n)★★★	/kɪŋ/
look down	/lʊk ˈdaʊn/
look out	/lʊk ˈaʊt/
lots of★★★	/ˈlɒts əv/
market (n)★★	/ˈmɑːkɪt/
miss (v)★★★	/mɪs/
model (n)★★★	/ˈmɒdl/
monument (n)	/ˈmɒnjumənt/

erster Weihnachtstag	
Kirche	
City; Stadt	
hinaufsteigen	
Uhr	
Uhr(en)turm	
Säule	
Doppeldecker	
gleich	
genau	
genau	
aufregend	
hautnah; Auge in Auge	
berühmt	
Filmfigur	
Filmstar	
Brand; Feuer	
Obst	
Spaß	
hoch	
Geschichte	
in Wirklichkeit	
interessant	
König	
hinunterschauen	
hinausschauen	
viele; eine Menge	
Markt	
verpassen	
Figur	
Denkmal	

Madame Tussaud's is open every day of the year except **Christmas Day**.  
 St Paul's Cathedral is the most famous **church** in London.  
 You can look out over the **city** from the top of The Monument.  
**Climb** to the top of the 300-year-old monument for a fabulous view of London.  
 Big Ben is actually the name of a bell not a **clock**.  
 Big Ben is in the **clock tower** of the Houses of Parliament.  
 The Monument is a 61.5-metre tall **column**.  
 London is famous for its red **double-decker buses**.  
 The aquarium uses salt **equal to** the weight of nine double-decker buses.  
 "Where is the London Eye?" "In the **exact** centre of London."  
 The Monument is **exactly** 61.5 metres tall.  
 You can buy lots of **exciting** things at Camden Market.  
 Meet sharks **face to face** at the London Aquarium!  
 There are lots of models of **famous** people at Madame Tussaud's.  
 You can see models of **film** stars and **characters**.  
 Who's your favourite **film star**?  
 The **fire** started in 1666.  
 Covent Garden was once a **fruit** and vegetable market.  
 The London Eye is new and it's **fun**.  
 How **high** is the tower of the Houses of Parliament?  
 You can sit in the back of a taxi and "travel" through London's **history** in five minutes.  
**In fact**, Big Ben is really the name of one of the clock's bells.  
 People who like fish find the London Aquarium very **interesting**.  
 You can see models of **kings** and queens in Madame Tussaud's.  
**Look down** on London as you ride on the London Eye.  
**Look out** over London from the top of The Monument.  
**Lots of** tourists visit London each year.  
 Camden **Market** sells all sorts of things including clothes and records.  
 Don't **miss** the Chamber of Horrors!  
 Madame Tussaud's has lots of **models** of famous people.  
 Visit London's famous **monuments** and tourist attractions.

museum (n)★★★	/mju:'ziəm/
new (adj)★★★	/nju:/
open (adj)★★★	/əʊpən/
own (adj)★★★	/əʊn/
past (prep)★★★	/pɑ:st/
place (n)★★★	/pleɪs/
popular (adj)★★★	/ˈpɒpjələ/
queen (n)★★★	/kwi:n/
real (adj)★★★	/ri:l/
rebuild (v)	/ri:'bɪld/
record (n)★★★	/ˈrekɔ:d/
ride (n)★	/raɪd/
ride (v)★★	/raɪd/
salt (n)★	/sɒlt/
seawater (n)	/ˈsi:wɔ:tə/
shark (n)	/ʃɑ:k/
shopping (n)★★	/ˈʃɒpɪŋ/
site (n)★★★	/saɪt/
sky (n)★★★	/skaɪ/
slow (adj)★★★	/sləʊ/
start (v)★★★	/stɑ:t/
stone (n)★★★	/stəʊn/
street theatre (n)	/ˈstri:t θiətə/
tall (adj)★★★	/tɔ:l/
tour (n)★★	/tuə/
tourist attraction (n)	/ˈtʊərɪst əˈtrækʃən/
travel (v)★★★	/ˈtrævəl/
unusual (adj)★★	/ʌnˈju:ʒuəl/
vegetable (n)★★★	/ˈvedʒtəbəl/
view (n)★★★	/vju:/
weigh (v)★★	/weɪ/
weight (n)★★★	/weɪt/

Museum
neu
offen; auf
eigen
an ... vorbei
Ort
beliebt
Königin
echt
wiederaufbauen
Schallplatte
Reise
fahren
Salz
Meereswasser
Hai(fisch)
Einkaufen; Shopping
Stelle
Himmel
langsam
ausbrechen; beginnen
Stein
Straßentheater
hoch
Rundreise
Touristenattraktion
fahren
ungewöhnlich
Gemüse
Ausblick
wiegen
Gewicht

The British **Museum** is the most visited tourist attraction in the city.  
 One of London's **newest** tourist attractions is the London Eye.  
 The aquarium is **open** from 10am–6pm.  
 It makes its **own** seawater.  
 The sightseeing boat goes **past** Regent's Park.  
 An aquarium is a **place** where you can see unusual fish.  
 The British Museum is London's second most **popular** tourist attraction.  
 You can see models of kings and **queens** in Madame Tussaud's.  
 Sit in the back of a **real** black taxi and travel through London's history.  
 St Paul's Cathedral was **rebuilt** after the Great Fire of London.  
 You can buy great **records** at Camden Market.  
 Sit in the back of a taxi and have a time **ride** through London.  
 Lots of people **ride** on the London Eye each year.  
 The aquarium uses **salt** to make its own seawater.  
**Seawater** contains lots of salt.  
**Sharks** are very dangerous animals that live in the sea.  
 Camden Market and Covent Garden are great places for **shopping**.  
 The London Eye is built on a **site** in the exact centre of London.  
 Visit The Monument and the London Eye and see London from the **sky**!  
 It's the **slowest** big wheel in the world.  
 "When did the Great Fire of London **start**?" "In 1666."  
 The Monument is 61.5 metres tall and made of **stone**.  
 You can usually see buskers and **street theatre** in Covent Garden.  
 The column is exactly 61.5 metres **tall**.  
 Take a sightseeing **tour** along Regent's Canal.  
 On p. 18 you can read about nine **tourist attractions** in London.  
**Travel** on a double-decker bus in London!  
 There are some very **unusual** fish at the London Aquarium.  
 Covent Garden was once a fruit and **vegetable** market.  
 You can get good **views** of London from The London Eye and The Monument.  
 Big Ben is the name of one of the clock's bells and **weighs** over 13 tonnes.  
 The aquarium uses salt equal to the **weight** of nine double-decker buses.

whisper (v)★	/ˈwɪspə/
world (n)★★★	/wɜ:ld/
zoo (n)	/zu:/

flüstern
Welt
Zoo

In the Whispering Gallery you can hear people **whisper** 30 metres away.  
London is one of the most interesting cities in the **world**.  
A **zoo** is a place where people go to see unusual animals.

## Unit 2

### 1 Europe's best street party (pp. 20–21)

all-night (adj)	/ɔ:l 'naɪt/
amazing (adj)★	/ə'meɪzɪŋ/
ball (n)★★★	/bɔ:l/
band (n)★★★	/bænd/
carnival (n)	/ˈkɑ:nɪvəl/
celebrate (v)★★	/ˈseləbreɪt/
choose (v)★★★	/tʃu:z/
cold (adj)★★★	/kəʊld/
colourful (adj)	/ˈkʌləfəl/
cosmopolitan (adj)	/kɒzməˈpɒlɪtən/

costume (n)	/ˈkɒstfju:m/
country (n)★★★	/ˈkʌntri/
dancer (n)	/ˈdɑ:nsə/
drummer (n)	/ˈdrʌmə/
dry (adj)★★★	/draɪ/
at the end of	/ət ði: 'end əv/
exotic (adj)	/ɪg'zɒtɪk/
festival (n)	/ˈfestɪvəl/
follow (v)★★★	/ˈfɒləʊ/
foreign (adj)★★★	/ˈfɔ:rɪn/
full of★★★	/ˈfʊl əv/
giant (adj)	/ˈdʒaɪənt/
How long?	/haʊ 'lɒŋ/

durch die ganze Nacht
erstaunlich
Ball
Band; Kapelle
Karneval
feiern
wählen
kalt
farbenprächtig
kosmopolitisch

Kostüm
Land
Tänzer(in)
Trommler; Schlagzeuger
trocken
(am) Ende
exotisch
Fest(spiel)
folgen
ausländisch
voller
riesig
Wie lange?

**All-night** dances take place with loud music.  
The bands at Notting Hill carnival wear **amazing** colourful costumes.  
The carnival **balls** in Rio are enormous dances with loud music.  
**Bands** parade through the streets playing loud music.  
The **carnival** in Rio is longer than the Notting Hill carnival.  
In Brazil people **celebrate** carnival in February or March.  
Judges **choose** the best dancers.  
In winter the weather is often very **cold**.  
People in the parades wear amazing **colourful** costumes.  
At carnival time Notting Hill becomes **cosmopolitan**, with visitors from all over the world.  
The dancers in Rio wear amazing **costumes**.  
Do you have carnivals in your **country**?  
**Dancers** wear the most amazing costumes.  
Some parades have 600 to 800 **drummers**.  
The climate here is **dry**, with very little rain.  
Over a million people go to the carnival **at the end of** August.  
You can buy **exotic** food from all over the world.  
A carnival is a type of **festival**.  
People dance and **follow** the bands.  
About 300,000 **foreign** visitors go to Rio every year.  
The streets are **full of** people at carnival time.  
The **giant** samba stadium holds 90,000 people.  
"**How long** does the carnival last?" "Two days."

How many?	/haʊ 'meni/
hungry (adj)★	/'hʌŋɡri/
including (prep)★★★	/ɪŋ'kluːdɪŋ/
judge (n)★★	/dʒʌdʒ/
kind★★★	/kaɪnd/
large (adj)★★★	/lɑːdʒ/
last (v)★★★	/lɑːst/
long (adj)★★★	/lɒŋ/
loud (adj)★★	/laʊd/
money (n)★★★	/'mʌni/
nice (adj)★★★	/naɪs/
noisy (adj)★	/'nɔɪzi/
non-stop (adj)	/'nɒn stɒp/
old (adj)★★★	/əʊld/
parade (n)	/'pə'reɪd/
parade (v)	/'pə'reɪd/
quiet (adj)★★★	/'kwaɪət/
reggae (n)	/'regeɪ/
region (n)★★★	/'riːdʒən/
say (v)★★★	/seɪ/
show (n)★★★	/'ʃəʊ/
size (n)★★★	/saɪz/
small (adj)★★★	/'smɔːl/
smart (adj)★	/'smɑːt/
sound system (n)	/'saʊnd sɪstəm/
spectacular (adj)	/'spektækjələ/
stage (n)★★★	/'steɪdʒ/
stall (n)	/'stɔːl/
street (n)★★★	/'stri:t/
street party (n)	/'stri:t paːti/
warm (adj)★★★	/'wɔːm/
weather (n)★★★	/'weðə/

Wie viele?	
hungrig	
einschließlich	
Preisrichter	
Art	
groß	
dauern	
lang	
laut	
Geld	
nett	
laut(stark)	
non-stop; pausenlos	
alt	
Parade; Umzug	
vorbeimarschieren	
ruhig	
Reggae	
Region; Gebiet	
sagen	
Show	
Größe	
klein	
schick; fein	
Tonanlage; Audio-System	
spektakulär; atemberaubend	
Bühne	
Stand	
Straße	
Straßenfest	
warm	
Wetter	

"**How many** bands are there at Notting Hill?" "More than fifty."  
 When you get **hungry** you can buy exotic food from stalls.  
 Millions of people go to Rio **including** 300,000 foreign visitors.  
**Judges** choose the best dancers.  
 What **kind** of music do they play?  
 It's the **largest** carnival in Europe.  
 "How long does the Notting Hill carnival **last**?" "Two days."  
 The Rio carnival is quite **long** – it lasts four days.  
 People dance to **loud** music.  
 You need a lot of **money** because hotels and taxis cost four times as much as usual.  
 The people here are **nice** and friendly.  
 Notting Hill is usually quiet but at carnival time it's very **noisy**.  
**Non-stop** loud music plays through the night.  
 Is Granada the **oldest** city in Spain?  
 Some **parades** have thousands of dancers.  
 More than fifty bands **parade** through the streets.  
 'Quiet' means the opposite of 'loud' or 'noisy'.  
**Reggae** music comes from the Caribbean.  
 Every **region** in Brazil has its own festival.  
 The people of Rio **say** their carnival is the best.  
 People call Notting Hill carnival 'The Greatest **Show** on Earth'.  
 Madrid is the biggest city in Spain in **size**.  
 The carnival in Notting Hill is **smaller** than the one in Rio.  
 Notting Hill is a **smart**, expensive part of London.  
**Sound systems** play reggae and other kinds of music.  
 It's the biggest, most **spectacular** carnival in the world!  
 There are three **stages** where bands play.  
**Stalls** sell exotic food from all over the world.  
 Parades in the **streets** last ten to twelve hours.  
 People call Notting Hill carnival Europe's best **street party**!  
 Most people prefer **warm**, dry weather.  
 In summer the **weather** is nice and warm.

wet (adj)★★★ /wet/  
 well-known (adj) /'wel nəʊn/

## 2 We should stay together (pp. 22–3)

address (n)★★★ /ə'dres/  
 agree (with) (v)★★★ /ə'gri: (wɪð)/  
 answer (v)★★★ /'ɑ:nsə/  
 arrive (v)★★★ /ə'raɪv/  
 ask (v)★★★ /ɑ:sk/  
 bank (n)★★★ /bæŋk/  
 behind (prep)★★★ /bɪ'haɪnd/  
 between (prep)★★★ /bɪ'twi:n/  
 book (v)★ /bʊk/  
 bookshop (n) /'bʊkʃɒp/  
 bread (n)★★★ /bred/  
 Bye! (interj)★ /baɪ/  
 carry (v)★★★ /'kæri/  
 change some money /tʃeɪndʒ sʌm 'mʌni/  
 cheek (n)★★ /tʃi:k/  
 chemist's (n) /'kemists/  
 children (n pl)★★★ /tʃɪldrən/  
 come back (phr v) /kʌm 'bæk/  
 crowd (n)★★★ /kraʊd/  
 cup (of coffee/tea) (n)★★★ /kʌp əv 'kɒfi/'ti/  
 direction (n)★★★ /dɪ'rekʃən, daɪ'rekʃən/  
 early (adv)★★★ /'ɜ:li/  
 eat (v)★★★ /i:t/  
 everything (pron)★★★ /'evriθɪŋ/  
 find (v)★★★ /faɪnd/  
 flight (n)★★★ /flaɪt/  
 flower shop (n) /'flaʊə ʃɒp/  
 in front of (prep) /ɪn 'frʌnt əv/  
 get (v)★★★ /get/

nass; feucht  
 (sehr) bekannt

Adresse; Anschrift  
 der gleichen Meinung sein  
 rangehen  
 da sein; ankommen  
 bitten  
 Bank  
 hinter  
 zwischen  
 buchen  
 Buchhandlung  
 Brot  
 Tschüss  
 mit sich tragen  
 Geld wechseln  
 Wange; Backe  
 Apotheke(r)  
 Kinder  
 zurückkommen  
 (Menschen)menge  
 Tasse  
 Richtung  
 früh(zeitig)  
 essen  
 alles  
 finden  
 Flug  
 Blumenladen  
 vor  
 bekommen

It's raining – everything's **wet**!  
 Rio is **well-known** for its carnival.

"What's your **address**?" "6 Radley Avenue, Chester."  
 Carol doesn't **agree** with Greg.  
 What do you say when you **answer** the telephone?  
 What time should we **arrive**?  
 Greg **asks** the others to meet him in half an hour.  
 I want to change some money. Where's the **bank**?  
 Sally is standing **behind** Ben.  
 Gabi is standing **between** Tomek and Laura.  
 I want to **book** a flight to Frankfurt.  
 Is there a **bookshop** where I can buy some magazines?  
 Don't forget to buy **bread** at the supermarket.  
 See you later. **Bye**!  
 Don't **carry** lots of money.  
 You can **change some money** at the bank or the travel agency.  
 In Britain it's less common for people to kiss each other on the **cheek**.  
 You can buy medicine at a **chemist's**.  
 It's important to look after **children**.  
 Carol, Ben, **come back**!  
 Walk in the same direction as the **crowd**.  
 "How much is a **cup** of coffee?" "80p."  
 Everyone was walking in the same **direction**.  
 We arrived at their house **early**.  
 Don't start **eating** first when you're a guest at someone's house.  
 Try to eat **everything** on your plate.  
 You can **find** all kinds of newspapers and magazines at the newsagent's.  
 You can book **flights** at a travel agency.  
 The **flower shop** is selling some beautiful flowers.  
 You shouldn't jump **in front of** a band.  
 "Where can I **get** a magazine?" "At the newsagent's."

go away (phr v) /gəʊ ə'weɪ/  
 guest (n)★★ /gest/  
 haircut (n) /'heəkʌt/

hairdresser's (n) /'heədresəz/  
 immediately (adv)★★★ /ɪ'mi:diətli/  
 inside (prep)★★★ /ɪn'saɪd/  
 jewellery (n)★★ /'dʒuəlri/  
 jump (v)★★★ /dʒʌmp/  
 kiss (v)★ /kɪs/  
 look after (phr v) /lʊk 'ɑ:ftə/  
 lost (adj)★ /lɒst/  
 magazine (n)★★ /mæɡə'zi:n/  
 meal (n)★★★ /mi:l/  
 medicine (n)★★ /'medsən/

near (prep)★★★ /nɪə/  
 newsagent's (n) /'nju:zeɪdʒənts/  
 next to (prep)★★★ /'neks tə/  
 on your own /ɒn jɔ: 'əʊn/  
 once (adv)★★★ /wʌns/  
 open (v)★★★ /əʊpən/  
 opposite (prep)★ /ɒpəzɪt/  
 outside (prep)★★★ /aʊt'saɪd/  
 over (prep)★★★ /əʊvə/  
 plate (n)★★★ /pleɪt/  
 police station (n) /pə'li:s steɪʃən/  
 post office (n) /'pəʊst ɒfɪs/  
 present (n)★★★ /'prezənt/  
 questionnaire (n) /'kwɛstʃə'neə/  
 the rest (of you) (n)★★★ /ðə 'rest (əv ju:)/  
 safe (adj)★★★ /seɪf/

weggehen  
 Gast  
 Haarschnitt; Friseur; Haare  
 schneiden lassen  
 Friseur  
 sofort  
 innerhalb; in ... drin  
 Schmuck  
 springen  
 küssen  
 aufpassen auf  
 verloren  
 Zeitschrift; Magazin  
 Essen  
 Medizin; Medikament;  
 Arzneimittel  
 neben; in der Nähe von  
 Zeitungshändler  
 neben  
 allein  
 einmal  
 öffnen; aufmachen  
 gegenüber  
 draußen vor  
 über  
 Teller  
 Polizeiwache  
 Postamt  
 Geschenk  
 Fragebogen  
 die anderen  
 sicher; ungefährlich

Don't **go away** like that!  
 How many **guests** came to the party?  
 If you need a **haircut** go to the hairdresser's.

I'm going to the **hairdresser's** for a haircut.  
 Come here **immediately**!  
 There are flowers outside the flower shop and **inside** it there are even more.  
 Bangles are a type of **jewellery**.  
 Don't **jump** in front of a band – follow it.  
 Do people **kiss** each other on the cheek to say 'hello' in your country?  
 It's Greg's job to **look after** everyone.  
 It's easy to get **lost** during a big carnival.  
 Do you prefer reading books or **magazines**?  
 We're going to their house for a **meal**.  
 I'm going to the chemist's to buy some **medicine**.

Tomek is standing **near** Greg.  
 The **newsagent's** sells lots of different newspapers.  
 Carol, Pedro and Jack are dancing **next to** the band.  
 You shouldn't go off **on your own**. It isn't safe.  
 Do you kiss your friends on the cheek **once** or twice?  
 Can I **open** my present?  
 The YTV stage is **opposite** the cinema.  
**Outside** the flower shop are lots of flowers.  
 The travel agency is **over** the café.  
 There's too much food on my **plate**.  
 If you get lost you can go to the **police station** and ask for directions.  
 You can buy stamps at the **post office**.  
 "Here's a **present** for you." "Thank you."  
 There are five questions in the YTV **questionnaire**.  
 Listen to me, **the rest** of you.  
 It isn't **safe** to go off on your own.

same (adj)★★★	/seɪm/
shake hands	/ʃeɪk 'hændz/
should (v)★★★	/ʃʊd/
sign (n)★★★	/saɪn/
stamp (n)★★	/stæmp/
supermarket (n)★	/ˈsu:pəma:kit/
thank you★★★	/ˈθæŋk ju:/
together (adv)★★★	/tə'geðə/
travel agency (n)	/ˈtrævəl eɪdʒənsi/
twice (adv)★★★	/twɑ:z/
under (prep)★★★	/ˈʌndə/
wait (for) (v)★★★	/weɪt (tə)/
walk (v)★★★	/wɔ:k/

### 3 I love going to festivals (pp. 24–5)

bad at★★★	/ˈbæd æt/
bossy (adj)	/ˈbɒsi/
dance (v)★★★	/dɑ:ns/
enjoy (v)★★★	/ɪn'dʒɔɪ/
fantastic (adj)	/fæn'tæstɪk/
good at★★★	/ˈɡʊd æt/
hate (v)★★★	/heɪt/
heavy metal (n)	/hevi 'metəl/
house (n)★★★	/haʊs/
interested (in) (adj)★★★	/ɪntrəstɪd (ɪn)/
jazz (n)	/dʒæz/
lose (v)★★★	/lu:z/
love (v)★★★	/lʌv/
notice (v)★★★	/nəʊtɪs/
pop (n)★	/pɒp/
punk (n)	/pʌŋk/
rap (n)	/ræp/

gleich  
die Hände schütteln  
sollten  
Schild  
Briefmarke  
Supermarkt  
Danke schön  
zusammen  
Reisebüro  
zweimal  
unter  
warten  
zu Fuß gehen

schlecht in  
kommandiert gerne rum  
tanzen  
gerne machen; einem Spaß  
machen  
fantastisch  
gut können  
hassen  
Heavymetal  
House  
sich interessieren für  
Jazz  
verlieren  
lieben; etwas sehr gerne tun  
bemerken  
Pop(musik)  
Punk  
Rap

You should all walk in the **same** direction.  
When you meet someone's parents in Britain you should **shake hands**.  
You **should** tell me where you're going. I'm looking after you.  
On the **sign** it says: 'Don't walk on the grass.'  
I need a **stamp** for this postcard.  
Let's buy some bread at the **supermarket**.  
"Here's a present for you." "**Thank you**."  
It's easy to get lost here – let's stay **together**.  
If you want to book a flight go to the **travel agency**.  
Do you kiss your friends on the cheek once or **twice**?  
It's raining. Stand **under** my umbrella.  
Please **wait** for ten minutes.  
Let's **walk** to the station.

We're not brilliant at English but we're not **bad at it**.  
Carol thinks Greg is **bossy**.  
What type of music do you like **dancing** to?  
What kind of things do you **enjoy** doing?  
This is a **fantastic** carnival!  
Ben tells Carol she is really **good at** dancing.  
Some people **hate** large crowds.  
**Heavy metal** is a kind of very loud rock music.  
**House** is a type of popular fast dance music.  
Paula is **interested** in talking to the competition winners.  
Which do you prefer – **jazz** or rap?  
Try not to **lose** anything.  
They **love** going to festivals.  
People don't **notice** you in a crowd.  
I prefer **pop** to classical.  
**Punk** is a kind of loud, fast rock music.  
Eminem is a famous **rap** artist.



rock (n)★★★	/rɒk/
rude (to) (adj)★	/ruːd (tə)/
soul (n)★	/səʊl/
can't stand	/kɑːnt 'stænd/
stupid (adj)★★	/'stjuːpɪd/
techno (n)	/'teknəʊ/
use (v)★★★	/juːz/
world (n)★★★	/wɜːld/

Rock
grob; unhöflich
Soul
nicht aushalten können
blöd
Techno
benutzen; mit.... umgehen
aus aller Welt; international

My hobbies are computer games and listening to **rock**.  
 "You were **rude** to Greg." "Well, he's bossy."  
 Which famous **soul** singers do you know?  
 Carol **can't stand** waiting a long time for people.  
 I feel **stupid** dancing on my own.  
**Techno** music uses electronic instruments and synthesizers.  
 He's teaching his mum how to **use** a computer.  
 The shop sells a lot of **world** music – from Africa, South America, Europe and Asia.

#### 4 Integrated Skills: Celebrations (pp. 26–7)

arrival (n)★★	/ə'raɪvəl/
beach (n)★★	/bi:tʃ/
bring (v)★★★	/brɪŋ/
burn (v)★★★	/bɜːn/
candle (n)	/kændəl/
celebration (n)★★★	/seleɪ'breɪʃən/
champagne (n)	/ʃæm'peɪn/
dragon (n)	/'dræɡən/
drink (v)★★★	/drɪŋk/
envelope (n)★★★	/'envələʊp/
fireworks (n pl)	/'faɪəwɜːks/

Ankunft
Strand
bringen
verbrennen
Kerze
Feier(lichkeiten)
Champagner; Sekt
Drache
trinken
Kuvert; Briefumschlag
Feuerwerk

game (n)★★★	/geɪm/
good luck	/ɡʊd 'lʌk/
grape (n)	/greɪp/
greetings card (n)	/'griːtɪŋz kɑːd/
house (n)★★★	/haʊs/

Spiel
Glück
Traube
Grußkarte
Haus

lentils (n pl)	/'lentəlz/
light (v)★★	/laɪt/
lion (n)	/'laɪən/

Linse
anzünden
Löwe

Italy celebrates the **arrival** of the New Year with fireworks.  
 They go down to the **beach** at midnight and jump over the waves.  
 People in Brazil think that white clothes **bring** good luck.  
 Some people write their wishes in a letter and then **burn** it.  
 If it's too dark, light a **candle**.  
 New Year **celebrations** last 15 days in China.  
 People often drink **champagne** to celebrate something.  
 There are **dragon** parades for the Chinese New Year.  
 Everyone **drinks** sake, a type of rice wine.  
 Children in Japan get red **envelopes** with money inside.  
 Many European countries celebrate the New Year with **fireworks**.  
 In Thailand people play **games** with water.  
 Do you think that wearing white clothes brings **good luck**?  
 When they hear the bells they eat a **grape**.  
 A lot of people send **greetings cards** at New Year.  
 People who want to travel in the New Year carry a suitcase round the **house**!  
**Lentils** are a type of small round bean, often eaten in soup.  
 Some people **light** candles to celebrate the New Year.  
 A **lion** is a very big wild animal that we call 'King of the Jungle'.



make a wish	/meɪk ə 'wɪʃ/
member (n)★★★	/'membə/
noodles (n pl)	/'nuːdəlz/
New Year	/'njuː 'jiə/
New Year's Eve	/'njuː jiəz 'iːv/
party (n)★★★	/'pɑːti/
rice (n)★	/raɪs/
ring (v)★★★	/rɪŋ/
send (v)★★★	/send/
soup (n)★	/suːp/
start (n)★★★	/stɑːt/
suitcase (n)	/'suːtkeɪs/
throw (v)★★★	/θrəʊ/
tradition (n)★★★	/trə'dɪʃən/
traditional (adj)★★★	/trə'dɪʃnəl/
underwear (n)	/'ʌndəweə/
water (n)★★★	/'wɔːtə/
wave (n)★★	/weɪv/
window (n)★★★	/'wɪndəʊ/
wine (n)★★★	/'waɪn/

### Inspiration Extra! (pp. 28–9)

anything (pron)★★★	/'eniθɪŋ/
cost (v)★★★	/kɒst/
get up (phr v)	/get 'ʌp/
homework (n)★	/'həʊmwɜːk/
perform (v)★★★	/pə'fɔːm/
poem (n)★	/'pəʊɪm/

sich etwas wünschen  
Mitglied  
Nudeln  
Neujahr

Silvester  
Party; Feier  
Reis  
läuten  
schicken; senden  
Suppe  
Anfang

Koffer  
werfen  
Tradition

traditionell  
Unterwäsche  
Wasser  
Welle  
Fenster  
Wein

etwas  
kosten  
aufstehen  
Hausaufgaben  
auftreten; spielen  
Gedicht

A lot of people **make wishes** at the New Year.  
Each family **member** gets a candle.  
On 31st December the Japanese eat special **noodles**.  
The article is about how people celebrate **New Year** in different parts of the world.  
How do you celebrate **New Year's Eve** in your country?  
There are always lots of **parties** at New Year.  
Sake is a type of wine made from **rice**.  
The bells **ring** 108 times.  
A lot of people **send** greetings cards.  
The Japanese drink sake and eat a special kind of **soup**.  
The **start** of the Chinese New Year is in January or February.  
You put your clothes in a **suitcase** when you are travelling.  
People **throw** flowers into the sea and make wishes.  
One **tradition** in Italy is to put a candle in the window for each member of the family.  
The **traditional** Japanese rice wine is called sake.  
In Venezuela people wear yellow **underwear** for good luck!  
On 'Song Klarn Day' in Thailand people throw **water** over each other!  
They jump over the **waves** in the sea seven times.  
They put a candle in the **window** for each family member.  
Sake is a kind of **wine** made from rice.

Is there **anything** you'd like to ask?  
How much do the tickets **cost**?  
He usually **gets up** early – at 7.00.  
I hate doing **homework**!  
Who is **performing** at the concert?  
Do you enjoy writing **poems**?

## Review Units 1–2 (pp. 30–31)

bonfire (n)	/ˈbɒnfʌɪə/	großes (Lager)feuer	People celebrate Guy Fawkes' Night on 5th November with <b>bonfires</b> and fireworks.
carriage (n)	/ˈkærɪdʒ/	Kutsche	The Queen rides in an open <b>carriage</b> to see 'The Trooping of the Colour'.
central (adj)★★★	/ˈsentrəl/	zentral; im ... Zentrum	Buckingham Palace is in <b>central</b> London.
Christmas tree (n)	/ˈkrɪsməs triː/	Weihnachtsbaum	At Christmas there is a huge <b>Christmas tree</b> in Trafalgar Square.
Easter (n)	/ˈiːstə/	Ostern	Every year there is a parade at <b>Easter</b> in Battersea Park.
enough (adj)★★★	/ɪˈnʌf/	genug	Make sure you've got <b>enough</b> money for a taxi.
failure (n)★★★	/ˈfeɪljə/	Versagen	People celebrate Guy Fawkes' <b>failure</b> to kill the king.
forget (v)★★★	/fəˈɡet/	vergessen	Don't <b>forget</b> to check the times of the last trains and buses.
Hindu (adj)	/ˈhɪnduː/	Hindu-	Diwali is the <b>Hindu</b> festival of lights.
Hindu (n)	/ˈhɪnduː/	Hindu	Diwali is celebrated by <b>Hindus</b> .
lift (n)★	/lɪft/	Mitfahrgelegenheit	Never accept a <b>lift</b> from a stranger.
mobile (phone) (n)	/ˈməʊbaɪl (fəʊn)/	Handy	Always carry a <b>mobile</b> or a phone card.
phone card (n)	/ˈfəʊn kɑːd/	Telefonkarte	You can use a public phone if you have a <b>phone card</b> .
show (v)★★★	/ʃəʊ/	zeigen	The Notting Hill carnival <b>shows</b> that London is very cosmopolitan.
sing (v)★★★	/sɪŋ/	singen	A busker plays music and often <b>sings</b> in the street.
stranger (n)★	/ˈstreɪndʒə/	Fremde(r); Unbekannte(r)	Don't accept lifts from <b>strangers</b> or get into a stranger's car.

## Unit 3

### 1 The fire started at a baker's (pp. 32–3)

after (prep)★★★	/ɑːftə/	nach	<b>After</b> many weeks of hot weather everything was very dry.
asleep (adj)★★	/əˈslɪːp/	eingeschlafen; sich schlafen gelegt	People were <b>asleep</b> when the Great Fire started.
baker's (n)	/ˈbeɪkəz/	Bäckerei	The fire started at a <b>baker's</b> near London Bridge.
ball-point pen (n)	/ˈbɔːl pɔɪnt 'pen/	Kugelschreiber	In English we also call a <b>ball-point pen</b> a 'biro', after the name of the man who invented it.
become (v)★★★	/bɪˈkʌm/	werden	London <b>became</b> the most important town in Britain.
be born (v)	/biː 'bɔːn/	geboren sein/werden	I <b>was born</b> in 1990.
brandy (n)	/ˈbrændi/	Weinbrand	<b>Brandy</b> is a strong alcoholic drink.

bridge (n)★★	/brɪdʒ/	Brücke
build (v)★★★	/bɪld/	bauen
building (n)★★★	/ˈbɪldɪŋ/	Gebäude
bury (v)★	/ˈberi/	begraben
butter (n)★★	/ˈbʌtə/	Butter
by (prep)★★★	/baɪ/	bis
century (n)★★★	/ˈsentʃəri/	Jahrhundert
cheese (n)★★	/tʃiːz/	Käse
close (adj)★★★	/kləʊs/	nah
cross (v)★★★	/krɒs/	überqueren
describe (v)★★★	/dɪsˈkraɪb/	beschreiben
design (v)★★★	/dɪˈzaɪn/	entwerfen
destroy (v)★★★	/dɪsˈtrɔɪ/	zerstören
diary (n)★★	/ˈdaɪəri/	Tagebuch
die (v)★★★	/daɪ/	sterben
escape (v)★★	/ɪsˈkeɪp/	flüchten
event (n)★★★	/ɪˈvent/	Ereignisse
eye (n)★★★	/aɪ/	Auge
field (n)★★★	/fi:ld/	Feld
on fire	/ɒn ˈfaɪə/	brennen
flame (n)★	/fleɪm/	Flamme
for (prep)★★★	/fɔː/	...lang
hot (adj)★★★	/hɒt/	heiß
in (prep)★★★	/ɪn/	im Jahre
inflammable (adj)	/ɪnˈflæməbəl/	entzündbar; feuergefährlich
invent (v)★★	/ɪnˈvent/	erfinden
luckily (adv)	/ˈlʌkɪli/	glücklicherweise
marry (v)★★	/ˈmæri/	heiraten
nightclothes (n pl)	/ˈnaɪtkləʊðz/	Nachthemd; Nachtwäsche
oil (n)★★★	/ɔɪl/	Öl

The Millennium **Bridge** is the newest bridge over the Thames.  
They **built** a town called Londinium – it's now called London.  
The Great Fire destroyed many **buildings**.  
He didn't want the fire to destroy his cheese and wine so he **buried** them in his garden!  
I usually have bread and **butter** for breakfast.  
**By** the evening of Wednesday, 5th September, there weren't many buildings left.  
The Romans came to Britain in the first **century** AD.  
We had a simple meal of **cheese** and bread.  
At 4 am on Monday the fire was much **closer**.  
Luckily the fire didn't **cross** the river.  
Pepys **described** many important events in his diary.  
A man called Laszlo Biró **designed** the first ball-point pen.  
In 1666 the Great Fire of London **destroyed** most of the city.  
Samuel Pepys is the author of a famous **diary**.  
Luckily only four people **died** in the fire.  
Most people **escaped** to the fields outside the city.  
His diary describes many important **events** and is very interesting.  
He stopped writing when his **eyes** became too bad.  
A **field** is an area of land in the countryside where animals eat or where food grows.  
Houses were **on fire** at the end of London Bridge.  
The **flames** quickly reached tall buildings full of inflammable things.  
The fire burnt **for** four days.  
Everything was very dry after many weeks of **hot** weather.  
Was Pepys born **in** 1633?  
Something that is **inflammable** burns very easily.  
Who **invented** the Walkman?  
**Luckily** the fire didn't cross the river.  
What year did they **marry**?  
Pepys and his wife left their home in their **nightclothes**.  
**Oil** is a black or brown liquid that burns easily.

on (prep)★★★	/ɒn/
pack (v)★	/pæk/
phone call (n)	/ˈfəʊn kɔ:l/
print (v)★★	/prɪnt/
rain (n)★★★	/reɪn/
reach (v)★★★	/ri:tʃ/
return (v)★★★	/rɪˈtɜ:n/
smoke (n)★★	/sməʊk/
space (n)★★★	/speɪs/
study (v)★★★	/ˈstʌdi/
then (adv)★★★	/ðen/

Walkman (n)	/ˈwɔ:kmən/
wind (n)★★★	/wɪnd/
wine (n)★★★	/waɪn/

## 2 Did you have fun? (pp. 34–5)

architect (n)	/ˈɑ:kitekt/
between (prep)★★★	/brɪtwi:n/
brilliant (adj)★	/ˈbrɪljənt/
burn down (phr v)	/bɜ:n ˈdaʊn/
come down (phr v)	/kʌm ˈdaʊn/
complete (adj)★★★	/kəmˈpli:t/
exhausted (adj)	/ɪgˈzɔ:stɪd/
exhibition (n)★★	/eksɪˈbɪʃən/
fact (n)★★★	/fækt/
have fun	/hæv ˈfʌn/
guys (form of address) (n pl)★★	/gaɪz/
hurt (v)★★★	/hɜ:t/
ice cream (n)	/aɪs kri:m/
later (adv)★★★	/leɪtə/
lazy (adj)★	/leɪzi/
lunch (n)★★★	/lʌntʃ/

an
packen
(telefonischer) Anruf
drucken
Regen
erreichen
zurückkehren
Rauch
Weltraum
studieren
zu dem Zeitpunkt

Walkman
Wind
Wein

Architekt
zwischen
brillant; großartig
niederbrennen
herunterkommen
vollständig
erschöpft
Ausstellung
Tatsache; Fakt
Spaß haben
Leute
wehtun
Eis(krem)
später
faul
Mittagessen

The Great Fire started **on** Sunday 2nd September, 1666.  
 When he saw the fire Pepys went home and started to **pack**.  
 Who made the first **phone call**?  
 William Caxton **printed** the first book in English.  
 There had been no **rain** and everything was very dry.  
 The fire **reached** tall buildings full of inflammable things.  
 Pepys **returned** later in the day to bury cheese and wine in his garden!  
 The sky was full of flames and **smoke**.  
 Yuri Gagarin was the first person to travel in **space**.  
 Which university did he **study** at?  
 He saw houses on fire on Sunday morning but the fire wasn't near his house **then**.  
 She's listening to a CD on her **Walkman**.  
 The **wind** carried the flames to the River Thames.  
 I prefer red **wine** to white wine.

**Architects** design buildings.  
 What did the group do **between** 10.45 and 11.45?  
 We went to the Globe Theatre – it was **brilliant**!  
 St Paul's Cathedral **burnt down** in 1666 during the fire.  
 We were exhausted when we **came down**!  
 In what year was the cathedral **complete**?  
**Exhausted** means 'very tired'.  
 They saw a great **exhibition** about the theatre in Shakespeare's time.  
 At the top of the page are some interesting **facts** about London.  
 Did you **have fun** this morning?  
 Hi **guys**! Did you have fun this morning?  
 Ow! My feet **hurt**!  
 Most people like eating **ice cream**.  
 He received the full payment 35 years **later**!  
 Was Carol too **lazy** to climb the Monument?  
 Let's have a picnic **lunch**!

Ow! (interj)	/aʊ/
payment (n)★★★	/ˈpeɪmənt/
performance (n)★★★	/pəˈfɔːməns/
picnic lunch (n)	/ˈpɪknɪk ˈlʌntʃ/
present (adj)★★★	/ˈprezənt/
receive (v)★★★	/rɪˈsiːv/
record shop (n)	/ˈrekɔːd ʃɒp/
spend (time) (v)★★★	/spend (ˈtaɪm)/
stand (v)★★★	/stænd/
step (n)★★★	/step/
surf the Internet	/sɜːf ðiː ˈɪntənət/
thatched roof (n)	/θætʃt ˈruːf/
the top (of) (n)★★★	/ðə ˈtɒp (əv)/
thirsty (adj)★	/θɜːsti/
tired (adj)★★★	/taɪəd/
not ... until (prep)★★★	/ənˈtɪl/
work (n)★★★	/wɜːk/

### 3 What was he doing? (pp. 36–7)

at first	/ət ˈfɜːst/
bicycle (n)	/ˈbaɪsɪkəl/
big wheel (n)	/bɪɡ ˈwiːl/
bus (n)★★★	/bʌs/
car (n)★★★	/kɑː/
cruise (n)	/kruːz/
cry (v)★★★	/kraɪ/
emergency number (n)	/ɪˈmɜːdʒənsi ˌnʌmbə/
fall (v)★★★	/fɔːl/
feel (v)★★★	/fiːl/
funny (adj)★★★	/ˈfʌni/
helicopter (n)	/ˈhelɪkɒptə/

Aua!
Bezahlung
Vorstellung
Picknick zu Mittag
jetzig
erhalten
Schallplattengeschäft
verbringen
stehen
Stufe
im Internet surfen
Reetdach
oben
durstig
müde
erst
Arbeit

zunächst
Fahrrad
Riesenrad
Bus
Auto
Bootsfahrt
weinen
Notdienst
fallen
sich fühlen
komisch
Hubschrauber

**Ow!** My feet hurt!  
He only received the second half of the **payment** 35 years later!  
The first **performance** at the new Globe was on 21st August, 1996.  
They have a **picnic lunch** in the park.  
The **present** cathedral was designed by Sir Christopher Wren.  
Wren didn't **receive** the second half of the payment for his work until the cathedral was complete.  
I bought some CDs at a **record shop**.  
We **spent** an hour at St Paul's.  
The Monument to the Great Fire **stands** near London Bridge.  
You must climb 311 **steps** to reach the top!  
Do you enjoy **surfing the Internet**?  
The Globe Theatre is the first building in London with a **thatched roof** since the Great Fire!  
There is a spectacular view from **the top** of the monument.  
I'm **thirsty** – I need a drink!  
We climbed 311 steps and now we're very **tired**.  
He didn't receive the second half of the payment **until** 1710.  
Building **work** started in 1675.

**At first** the sun was shining.  
Can you ride a **bicycle**?  
The London Eye is the slowest **big wheel** in the world.  
Lots of people were waiting for the **bus**.  
Can you drive a **car**?  
The group go for a **cruise** on the River Thames.  
"Was Ben **crying**?" "No, he was laughing."  
He called the **emergency number** on his mobile phone.  
Ben **fell** into the river!  
Ben was **feeling** all right.  
Laura took a photo of Ben because he looked **funny**!  
A police **helicopter** was flying in the sky.

hit (v)★★★	/hɪt/
I've no idea.	/aɪv, nəʊ aɪ'dɪə/
laugh (v)★★★	/lɑ:f/
lifebelt (n)	/laɪfbelt/
overboard (adv)	/əʊvə'bɔ:d/
pass (v)★★★	/pɑ:s/
plane (n)★★★	/pleɪn/
point (v)★★★	/pɔɪnt/
pull (v)★★★	/pʊl/
rain (v)★	/reɪn/
rescue (v)★	/ˈreskjʊz/
rock (n)★★★	/rɒk/
rocket (n)	/ˈrɒkɪt/
sail (v)★★	/seɪl/
shine (v)★	/ʃaɪn/
shiver (v)	/ˈʃɪvə/
smile (v)★★★	/smaɪl/
spaceship (n)	/ˈspeɪsfɪp/
speedboat (n)	/ˈspi:dbəʊt/
storm (n)★★	/stɔ:m/
suddenly (adv)★★★	/ˈsʌdnli/
take a picture (of)	/teɪk ə ˈpɪktʃə (əv)/
terrific (adj)	/təˈrɪfɪk/
Thank goodness! (interj)	/θæŋk ˈɡʊdnəs/
whale (n)	/weɪl/
What on earth ...?	/wɒt ɒn ˈɜ:θ/
whistle (v)	/ˈwɪsəl/

#### 4 Integrated Skills: Biography (pp. 38–9)

acting company (n)	/ˈæktɪŋ ˌkʌmpəni/
beautiful (adj)★★★	/ˈbju:tɪfəl/
bestseller (n)	/bestˈselə/

gegen .....fahren	
Ich habe keine Ahnung.	
lachen	
Rettungsring	
über Bord	
an ....vorbeigehen	
Flugzeug	
auf etwas zeigen	
ziehen	
regnen	
retten	
Fels	
Rakete	
segeln	
scheinen	
zittern	
lächeln	
Raumschiff	
Schnellboot	
Sturm	
plötzlich	
ein Foto machen	
sagenhaft; klasse	
Gott sei Dank!	
Wal	
Was in Gottes Namen...; ...	
bloß ...?	
pfeifen	

Schauspielgesellschaft	
schön	
Bestseller	

The boat **hit** a rock.  
 "What was he doing?" "I've no idea."  
 He was shivering but he was **laughing**.  
 Greg threw Ben a **lifebelt** and pulled him out of the water.  
 Suddenly Ben fell **overboard** into the river.  
 We were **passing** the London Eye and suddenly Ben fell into the river!  
 It takes 7 hours from London to New York by **plane**.  
 Greg **pointed** at the London Eye.  
 He **pulled** Ben out of the river.  
 "Was it **raining**?" "No, the sun was shining."  
 Ben tried to **rescue** his cap and fell into the river.  
 The boat hit a **rock** in a storm.  
 When did the first **rocket** land on the moon?  
 Lee was **sailing** with a friend off the coast of Africa.  
 The sun was **shining**.  
 He was **shivering** with cold.  
 Tomek and Gabi **smiled** at Laura.  
 A **spaceship** is a form of air transport.  
 A **speedboat** rescued them.  
**Storms** are dangerous when you are sailing.  
**Suddenly** he fell into the river!  
 Let me **take a picture** of you. Say 'cheese'!  
 The London Eye looks **terrific**! I'd love to go for a ride.  
 "Greg pulled him out of the water!" "**Thank goodness**!"  
**Whales** are large mammals that live in the sea.  
**What on earth** was he doing?  
 He walked past **whistling** happily.

He joined an **acting company** and was soon writing plays.  
 He wrote many **beautiful** poems.  
 His books are still **bestsellers**.

career (n)★★	/kəˈrɪə/
coast (n)★★	/kəʊst/
collect (v)★★★	/kəˈlekt/
death (n)★★★	/deθ/
decide (v)★★★	/dɪˈsaɪd/
extremely (adv)★★★	/ɪkˈstriːmli/
factory (n)★★★	/ˈfæktri/
fame (n)	/feɪm/
finally (adv)★★★	/ˈfaməli/
fortune (n)★	/ˈfɔːtʃuːn/

ghost story (n)	/ˈɡəʊst stɔːri/
join (v)★★★	/dʒɔɪn/
major (adj)★★★	/ˈmeɪdʒə/
move (to) (v)★★★	/muːv (tə)/
newspaper (n)★★★	/ˈnjuːspeɪpə/
next (adj)★★★	/nekst/
novel (n)★	/ˈnɒvəl/
novelist (n)	/ˈnɒvəlɪst/
part-owner (n)	/pɑːt ˈəʊnə/
play (n)★★★	/pleɪ/
playwright (n)	/ˈpleɪraɪt/
probably (adv)★★★	/ˈprɒbəbli/
publish (v)★★★	/ˈpʌblɪʃ/
rich (adj)★★★	/rɪtʃ/
school (n)★★★	/skuːl/
several (adj)★★★	/ˈsevrəl/
soon (adv)★★★	/suːn/
story (n)★★★	/ˈstɔːri/
success (n)★★★	/səkˈses/
teacher (n)★★★	/ˈtiːtə/
tragedy (n)	/ˈtrædʒədi/
until (prep)★★★	/ənˈtɪl/

Laufbahn
Küste
sammeln
Tod
beschließen
äußerst; höchst
Fabrik
Ruhm
zum Schluss
Glück/Vermögen

Gespensstergeschichte
sich anschließen
von größter Bedeutung
umziehen nach
Zeitung
nächster, -e, -es
Roman
Romancier
Teilhaber
Theaterstück
Dramatiker
wahrscheinlich
veröffentlichen
reich
Schule
mehrere
bald
Geschichte
Erfolg
Lehrer
Tragödie
bis

In his early **career** he joined an acting company.  
 Portsmouth is on the south **coast** of England.  
 Two actor friends **collected** all his plays and published them.  
 After his **death** two actor friends published his plays.  
 "When did he **decide** to leave Stratford." "In the late 1580s."  
 His plays were **extremely** popular.  
 After he left school he started working in a **factory**.  
 His **fame** as a playwright continues until the present day.  
**Finally** he returned to Stratford in 1611.  
 If someone makes their **fortune** by doing something, they make a lot of money.  
 A Christmas Carol is a **ghost story**.  
 Shakespeare **joined** an acting company in London.  
 Oliver Twist and David Copperfield were two of Dickens's **major** novels.  
 His family **moved** to London when he was a boy.  
 He started writing stories for **newspapers**.  
 His success continued into the **next** century.  
 His first **novel** was called The Pickwick Papers.  
 A **novelist** writes novels.  
 He became a rich man and **part-owner** of the Globe Theatre.  
 Shakespeare wrote 37 **plays** in all.  
 He was a famous **playwright**.  
 He **probably** became a teacher.  
 Two actor friends **published** his plays in 1623.  
 He became a **rich** man.  
 "Where did he go to **school**?" "In Stratford."  
 There were **several** theatres in London in the late 1580s.  
 He joined an acting company and was **soon** writing plays.  
 He wrote **stories** for newspapers.  
 Shakespeare's **success** continued into the seventeenth century.  
 He went to school in Stratford and probably became a **teacher**.  
 Hamlet and Othello are two of Shakespeare's most famous **tragedies**.  
 He lived in Stratford from 1611 **until** he died.

well-known (adj)	/ˈwel nəʊn/
when (adv)★★★	/wen/
work (v)★★★	/wɜ:k/
writer (n)★★★	/raɪtə/

### Inspiration *Extra!* (pp. 40–41)

cassette (n)	/kəˈset/
cassette recorder (n)	/kəˈset rɪkɔːdə/
impossible (adj)★★★	/ɪmˈpɒsɪbəl/
record (v)★★★	/rɪˈkɔːd/
typewriter (n)	/taɪpraɪtə/

### Culture: Hello New York! (pp. 42–3)

apartment (n) (AmE)★	/əˈpɑːtmənt/
area (n)★★★	/ˈeəriə/
biscuit (n) (BrE)	/ˈbɪskɪt/
car park (n) (BrE)	/ˈkɑː pɑːk/
cell phone (n) (AmE)	/ˈsel fəʊn/
chips (n pl) (BrE) ★★	/tʃɪps/

covered with★★★	/ˈkʌvəd wɪð/
discover (v)★★★	/dɪsˈkʌvə/
drugstore (n) (AmE)	/ˈdrʌgstɔː/
Dutch (adj)	/dʌtʃ/
the Dutch (n)	/ðə dʌtʃ/
explorer (n)	/ɪkˈsplɔːrə/

flat (BrE) (n)★★	/flæt/
forest (n)★★★	/ˈfɒrɪst/
French fries (n pl) (AmE)	/ˈfrentʃ ˈfraɪz/

garbage (n) (AmE)	/ˈgɑːbɪdʒ/
grammar (n)★★	/ˈgræmə/
harbour (n)	/ˈhɑːbə/

(sehr) bekannt; berühmt  
als  
arbeiten  
Schriftsteller

Kassette  
Kassettenrecorder  
unmöglich  
aufnehmen  
Schreibmaschine

Wohnung  
Fläche; Gebiet  
Keks  
Parkplatz  
Handy  
Pommes frites

voller  
entdecken  
Apotheke(r)  
holländisch; niederländisch  
die Holländer  
Forscher; Entdecker

Wohnung  
Forst; Wald  
Pommes frites

Müll  
Grammatik  
Hafen

Shakespeare soon became a **well-known** actor and playwright.  
**When** he was 18 Shakespeare married Anne Hathaway.  
He **worked** most of his life in London.  
He is one of the most famous **writers** in the world.

You can buy Shakespeare's plays on **cassette**.  
You use a **cassette recorder** for listening to cassettes.  
"There's Shakespeare's computer." "No, that's **impossible!**"  
You can **record** music and songs on a cassette recorder.  
Shakespeare used a **typewriter** not a computer!

**Apartment** is the American English word for a 'flat'.  
A large **area** covered with trees is called a forest.  
The American English word for **biscuit** is 'cookie'.  
'Parking lot' is the American English word for **car park**.  
**Cell phone** is the American English word for a 'mobile phone'.  
In British English they say **chips**, in American English they say 'French fries'.

A forest is a large area **covered with** trees.  
An Englishman **discovered** the Hudson River.  
**Drugstore** is the American English word for a 'chemist's'.  
The original **Dutch** name for New York was New Amsterdam.  
**The Dutch** came to live in New York in 1624.  
Giovanni da Verrazano, an Italian **explorer**, discovered New York harbour in 1524.  
**Flat** is the British English word for an 'apartment'.  
A **forest** is a large area that is covered with trees.  
In American English they say **French fries**, in British English they say 'chips'.  
**Garbage** is the American English word for 'rubbish'.  
The **grammar** of American English is very similar to British English.  
An Italian explorer sailed into New York **harbour** in 1524.



island (n)★★★	/ˈaɪlənd/	Insel	The <b>island</b> that is today called Manhattan was originally called Mannahatta island.
Native American (n)	/neɪtɪv əˈmerɪkən/	einheimische Amerikaner	Only a few hundred years ago, the only people to live in New York were <b>Native Americans</b> .
nonsense (n)★	/ˈnɒnsəns/	Unsinn	The word ‘poppycock’ is a word of Dutch origin meaning <b>nonsense</b> .
pants (n pl) (AmE)	/pænts/	Hose	<b>Pants</b> is the American English word for ‘trousers’.
parking lot (n) (AmE)	/ˈpɑːkɪŋ lɒt/	Parkplatz	‘Car park’ is the British English word for <b>parking lot</b> .
piece (n)★★★	/piːs/	Stück	A <b>piece</b> of land with water around it is called an island.
railroad (n) (AmE)	/ˈreɪlroʊd/	Eisenbahn	<b>Railroad</b> in American English means the same as ‘railway’.
railway (n) (BrE) ★★★	/ˈreɪlweɪ/	Eisenbahn	<b>Railway</b> in British English means the same as ‘railroad’.
sneakers (n pl) (AmE)	/ˈsniːkəz/	Sportschuhe; Turnschuhe	The American English word <b>sneakers</b> means the same as the British English ‘trainers’.
store (n) (AmE)★★	/stɔː/	Laden; Geschäft	A <b>store</b> means the same as a ‘shop’ in British English.
trash (n) (AmE)	/træʃ/	Müll	<b>Trash</b> is the American English word for ‘rubbish’.
vocabulary (n)★	/vəʊˈkæbjʊləri/	Wortschatz	The <b>vocabulary</b> of British and American English is often different.

## Unit 4

25

### 1 Is he going to shoot someone? (pp. 44–5)

act (v)★★★	/ækt/	Schauspieler sein/werden	Would you like to <b>act</b> as a career?
action (n)★★★	/ˈækʃən/	Achtung! Aufnahme!	Silence everyone! <b>Action!</b>
appear (v)★★★	/əˈpiə/	teilnehmen; auftreten	Have you ever <b>appeared</b> on a TV quiz?
Best wishes (as formula for ending letter)	/best ˈwɪʃɪz/	Mit den besten Wünschen	Looking forward to hearing from you. <b>Best wishes</b> , Erik.
a bit (adv)★★★	/ə ˈbɪt/	ein bisschen	Move over <b>a bit</b> – I can’t see.
boring (adj)★★	/ˈbɔːrɪŋ/	langweilig	Carol thinks soaps are really <b>boring</b> .
camp (v)	/kæmp/	zelten; campen	They’re going to <b>camp</b> by the coast for their holidays.
camping site (n)	/ˈkæmpɪŋ saɪt/	Campingplatz	The <b>camping site</b> is open from April to October.
cast (n)	/kɑːst/	Besetzung; Mitwirkende	The <b>cast</b> is the group of actors in a TV programme, film or play.
chair (n)★★★	/tʃeə/	Stuhl	There’s a <b>chair</b> in the picture just behind Kate.
cheap (adj)★★★	/tʃiːp/	billig	Erik and Carlos can get <b>cheap</b> tickets because they’re students.

crazy (adj)★★	/ˈkreɪzi/
curtains (n pl)★★★	/ˈkɜːtənz/
drum (n)★	/drʌm/
the future (n)★★★	/ðə ˈfjuːtʃə/
gun (n)★★★	/ɡʌn/
kill (v)★★★	/kɪl/
microphone (n)	/ˈmaɪkrəfəʊn/
move over (phr v)	/muːv ˈəʊvə/
plan (n)★★★	/plæn/
recording (n)	/rɪˈkɔːdɪŋ/
rehearsal (n)	/rɪˈhɜːsəl/
rehearse (v)	/rɪˈhɜːs/
shoot (v)★★★	/ʃuːt/
silence (n)★★	/ˈsaɪləns/
soap (opera) (n)★★	/ˈsəʊp ˌɒprə/
student (n)★★★	/ˈstjuːdənt/
studio (n)★★	/ˈstjuːdiəʊ/
surf (v)	/sɜːf/
surprise (n)★★★	/səˈpraɪz/
swim (v)★★	/swɪm/
treat (n)	/triːt/
well (adj)★	/wel/
worry (v)★★★	/ˈwʌəri/

## 2 I'll miss him (pp. 46–7)

afraid (adj)★★★	/əˈfreɪd/
anyone (pron)★★★	/ˈeniwʌn/
have an argument	/hæv ən ˈɑːɡjəmənt/
cartoon (n)	/kɑːtuːn/
cat (n)★★★	/kæt/
chat show (n)	/tʃæt ʃəʊ/
drama (n)★	/ˈdrɑːmə/
documentary (n)	/ˈdɒkjəˌmentəri/

verrückt
Vorhänge
Schlagzeug
Zukunft
Schusswaffe; Kanone
töten
Mikrofon
zur Seite rücken
Plan
Aufnahme
Probe
proben
erschießen
Ruhe
Seifenoper
Student(in)
Studio
surfen
Überraschung
schwimmen
besondere Freude
wohlauf; (geht es ... gut?)
sich Sorgen machen

Angst haben
jemand
sich streiten
Cartoon
Katze
Talkshow

Drama
Dokumentarfilm

You're **crazy**! Give me the gun!  
 Can you see the long blue **curtains** in the background?  
 He plays the **drums** in a band as a hobby.  
 Liam won't be in *Westsiders* in **the future**.  
 You're crazy! Give me the **gun**!  
 Is he going to **kill** someone with that gun?  
 A **microphone** makes your voice sound louder.  
 I can't see a thing – **move over** a bit.  
 What are your **plans** for the holidays?  
 Would you like to act in a **recording** of *Westsiders*?  
 In a minute we're going to watch the *Westsiders* **rehearsal**.  
 The actors are going to start **rehearsing** now.  
 Do you think that man's going to **shoot** someone with that gun?  
**Silence** everyone! Action!  
*Westsiders* is a **soap** like *Neighbours* or *Friends*.  
**Students** get cheap tickets.  
 The group are visiting the YTV **studio**.  
 Several people were **surfing** on the waves.  
 "What kind of a treat is it?" "I'm not going to tell you – it's a **surprise**."  
 Do you like **swimming** in the sea?  
 There's a special **treat** for you this afternoon. It's going to be a surprise.  
 "Are you **well**?" "Yes, we're fine."  
 Don't **worry**, I'm not going to kill anyone.

Are you **afraid** of dogs?  
 "When Liam leaves the show I won't have **anyone** to talk to," said Peter.  
 We're not friends anymore – we've **had an argument**.  
 I like watching **cartoons** on the Disney Channel.  
 Do you prefer **cats** or dogs?  
**Chat shows** are programmes in which interviewers interview famous guests.  
 A **drama** is a play shown on TV in which exciting things happen.  
 We watched a **documentary** about tigers in danger of extinction.

free (adj)★★★	/fri:/	frei; entlassen
game show (n)	/ˈgeɪm ʃəʊ/	Gamesshow
get on (well) (phr v)	/get ˈɒn/	sich gut verstehen
have a go	/hæv ə ˈɡəʊ/	einen Versuch wagen
keep in touch	/ki:p ɪn ˈtʌtʃ/	in Kontakt bleiben
manager (n)★★	/ˈmænɪdʒə/	Manager
music programme (n)	/ˈmju:zɪk ˌprəʊgræm/	Musiksendung
news programme (n)	/ˈnju:z ˌprəʊgræm/	Nachrichtensendung
pool (n)★★	/pu:l/	Pool(billard)
pleased (adj)★★	/pli:zd/	erfreut
prefer (v)★★★	/prɪˈfɜ:/	bevorzugen; lieber haben
prison (n)★★★	/ˈprɪzn/	Gefängnis
relationship (n)★★★	/rɪˈleɪʃənʃɪp/	Beziehung
revenge (n)	/rɪˈvendʒ/	Rache
rope (n)★★	/rəʊp/	Seil; Strick
sports programme (n)	/ˈspɔ:ts ˌprəʊgræm/	Sportsendung
terribly (adv)	/ˈterɪbli/	furchtbar
theft (n)	/θeft/	Diebstahl
thriller (n)	/ˈθrɪlə/	Thriller
tie up (phr v)	/taɪ ˈʌp/	festbinden
valuable (adj)★★	/ˈvæljuəbəl/	wertvoll; kostbar
walk (n)★★	/wɔ:k/	Spaziergang

### 3 You spoke too fast (pp. 48–9)

absurd (adj)	/əbˈsɜ:d/	absurd
activity (n)★★★	/ækˈtɪvɪti/	Aktivität
I'm afraid (= I'm sorry)	/aɪm əˈfreɪd/	Tut mir Leid ...

Simon went to prison but is now **free**.

**Games shows** are programmes in which people answer questions or do things in order to win a prize.

"We **get on** really well together and I loved working with him," said Emma.

Jack will probably let everyone else **have a go** first – he's not interested in computer games.

We'll miss you. Please **keep in touch**.

Robbie is the **manager** of Blacks, a pool club.

It's a weekly **music programme** in which bands and artists sing their latest songs.

The **news programme** is on at 7 o'clock every evening.

**Pool** is a game similar to snooker or billiards.

Carol won't be **pleased** because she doesn't like soaps.

Which do you **prefer** – cats or dogs?

People who commit crimes go to **prison**.

Peter and Liam had a really good **relationship**.

Simon wants **revenge** on Robbie because he went to prison for something Robbie had done.

Do you think Simon will tie Robbie up with the **rope**?

We watched highlights of the match on the **sports programme**.

Emma will miss Liam **terribly**.

He went to prison for **theft** after stealing £10,000 from a bank.

A **thriller** is an exciting and frightening film, often about a crime.

Will Simon **tie** Robbie **up** with the rope?

Something that is **valuable** is worth a lot of money.

I must take the dog for a **walk**.

"The director thinks you spoke too fast." "That's **absurd**! We just spoke normally."

Drama exercises are practice **activities** for actors.

**I'm afraid** the director thinks you acted badly.

angrily (adv)	/ˈæŋɡrɪli/
badly (adv)★★	/ˈbædli/
bossily (adv)	/ˈbɒsɪli/
broadcast (n)	/ˈbrɔːdkɑːst/
broadcast (v)	/ˈbrɔːdkɑːst/
character (n)★★★	/ˈkærɪktə/
comfortable (adj)★★	/ˈkʌmftəbəl/
comfortably (adv)	/ˈkʌmftəbli/
drama exercise (n)	/ˈdrɑːmə(r) ˈeksəsaɪz/
early (adv)★★★	/ˈɜːli/
episode (n)	/ˈepɪsəʊd/
fast (adv)★★★	/fɑːst/
happily (adv)	/ˈhæpɪli/
hard (adv)★★★	/hɑːd/
late (adv)★★★	/leɪt/
loudly (adv)	/ˈlaʊdli/
need (v)★★★	/niːd/
nervous (adj)★★	/ˈnɜːvəs/
nervously (adv)	/ˈnɜːvəsli/
(bad) news (n)★★★	/ˈ(bæd) njuːz/
normally (adv)★★★	/ˈnɔːməli/
ourselves (pron)★★	/aʊˈselvz/
performance (n)★★★	/pəˈfɔːməns/
politely (adv)	/pəˈlaɪtli/
practise (v)★★	/ˈpræktɪs/
properly (adv)★★	/ˈprɒpəli/
quickly (adv)★★★	/ˈkwɪkli/
quietly (adv)★★★	/ˈkwaɪətli/
rudely (adv)	/ruːdli/
sad (adj)★★	/sæd/
sadly (adv)	/ˈsædli/
What a shame!	/wɒt ə ˈʃeɪm/

verärgert
schlecht
herrisch
Sendung; Übertragung
senden; übertragen
Rolle; Figur
bequem
bequem
Schauspielübung
früh(zeitig)
Folge; Episode
schnell
glücklich
hart
spat
laut
brauchen
nervös
nervös
schlechte Nachricht
normal
selbst
Vorstellung
höflich
üben
richtig; ordentlich
schnell
ruhig
unhöflich; unsanft
traurig
traurig
Wie schade!

"That's absurd!" she said **angrily**.

The director thinks the group acted **badly**.

"Put it there!" she said **bossily**.

A **broadcast** is a show on television.

YTV aren't going to **broadcast** the *Westside*s episode you recorded.

Liam Swan plays the **character** Robbie.

You don't look very **comfortable** sitting on the edge of the chair!

Is everyone sitting **comfortably**?

**Drama exercises** help actors become better at their job.

Try to arrive **early**.

Watch the next **episode** and find out what happens.

I'm afraid the director thinks you spoke too **fast**.

"Hello," he said, smiling **happily**.

Actors work really **hard** and spend hours doing drama exercises.

Why do buses always arrive **late**?

**Loudly** is the opposite of 'quietly'.

Jack thinks they **needed** a longer rehearsal.

It's normal to feel **nervous** before an exam.

"Sorry I'm late," she said **nervously**.

I'm afraid I've got some bad **news** for you.

We just spoke **normally**, that's all.

But we weren't acting. We were being **ourselves**.

The next **performance** starts at 20.30.

"May I have a biscuit?" he asked **politely**.

If you rehearse a play, TV programme etc, you **practise** it.

We didn't have enough time to rehearse **properly**.

The director thinks they spoke too **quickly**.

**Quietly** is the opposite of 'loudly'.

She pushed past them **rudely** without saying "Excuse me."

In the photo Laura and Tomek look very **sad**.

"I'm sorry," said Kate, smiling **sadly**.

"They're not going to broadcast the episode you recorded." "What a **shame**! Why not?"

slowly (adv)★★★	/ˈsləʊli/	langsam
well (adv)★★★	/wel/	gut

#### 4 Integrated Skills: TV programmes (pp. 50–51)

accident (n)★★★	/ˈæksɪdənt/	Unfall
action-packed (adj)	/ˈækʃən pækt/	voller Action
adjective (n)★	/ədʒektɪv/	Adjektiv
adverb (n)★	/ədʒvɜːb/	Adverb
backwards (adv)★	/ˈbækwədz/	rückwärts
caravan park (n)	/ˈkærəvæn pɑːk/	Parkplatz für Wohnwagen
carefully (adv)	/ˈkeəfəli/	vorsichtig; wohlüberlegt
copy (v)★★★	/ˈkɒpi/	nachahmen
doctor (n)★★★	/ˈdɒktə/	Arzt
easily (adv)★★★	/ˈiːzɪli/	leicht
emergency (n)★★	/ɪˈmɜːdʒənsi/	Notfall
fast-moving (adj)	/ˈfɑːst muːvɪŋ/	mit schnellen Handlungsabläufen
gerund (n)	ˈdʒerənd/	Gerundium
hospital (n)★★★	/ˈhɒspɪtəl/	Krankenhaus
hungrily (adv)	/ˈhʌŋɡrɪli/	hungrig
illness (n)★★★	/ˈɪlnəs/	Krankheit
imaginary (adj)	/ɪˈmædʒɪnəri/	fiktiv; erfunden
infinitive (n)	/ɪnˈfɪnɪtɪv/	Infinitiv
local (adj)★	/ˈləʊkəl/	Stammlokal
murderer (n)	/ˈmɜːdərə/	Mörder(in)
noun (n)★	/naʊn/	Substantiv
nurse (n)	/nɜːs/	Krankenschwester

Could you speak a bit more **slowly**, please?

Kate thinks the group did **well** but the director thinks they acted badly.

He was killed in a terrible car **accident**.

Episodes of *Casualty* are **action-packed**, with accidents, serious illnesses and emergencies.

An **adjective** is a word, such as 'interesting' or 'long' that describes another word.

'Badly', 'fast' and 'slowly' are all examples of **adverbs**.

One episode was about the life of a dying woman who decided to do everything **backwards**!

A **caravan park** is a place where people live in caravans.

Think **carefully** before you answer.

Some people try to **copy** the lives of soap stars in real life.

Casualty is about the lives and loves of **doctors** and nurses.

I answered all the questions **easily**.

An **emergency** is a serious situation that you must deal with immediately.

A good soap should be **fast-moving** and have plenty of exciting action.

A **gerund** is a noun formed from a verbs such as the word 'waiting' in the sentence: "I can't stand waiting for people".

*Casualty* is about the doctors, nurses and patients in a **hospital**.

She ate her sandwich **hungrily**.

A lot of the patients in *Casualty* are suffering from serious **illnesses**.

Ramsay Street is the **imaginary** place where *Neighbours* takes place.

Use "going to" + **infinitive** to talk about future plans.

The **local** pub in *EastEnders* is called the Queen Vic.

A **murderer** is someone who deliberately kills someone else.

Add 's to a singular **noun** to form the possessive, for example "the producer's job", "Gabi's T-shirt".

Hospital soaps are about the lives and loves of doctors and **nurses**.

patient (n)	/peɪfnt/	Patient	Lots of people love following the lives of doctors, nurses and their <b>patients</b> in <i>Casualty</i> .
performer (n)	/pə'fɔ:mə/	Künstler(in); Schauspieler(in)	The most famous <b>performer</b> in <i>Neighbours</i> is Kylie Minogue.
preposition (n)	/prepə'zɪʃən/	Präposition	"Behind", "in front of" and "opposite" are all examples of <b>prepositions</b> .
pronoun (n)	/prəʊnaʊn/	Pronomen	"Mine," "yours", "his" and "hers" are all examples of possessive <b>pronouns</b> .
pub (n)★★	/pʌb/	Kneipe; Lokal	The Queen Vic is the name of the local <b>pub</b> in <i>EastEnders</i> .
recent (adj)★★★	/ri:sənt/	neuester, -e, -es	In a <b>recent</b> episode there was a terrible train crash.
robbery (n)	/rɒbəri/	Raub(überfall); Einbruch	A <b>robbery</b> is a situation in which criminals go into a house or other building and steal things.
romance (n)	/rəʊ'mæns/	Liebesgeschichte	A good soap should have action as well as <b>romance</b> .
serious (adj)★★★	/sɪəriəs/	schwer; ernsthaft	Many of the patients are suffering from <b>serious</b> illnesses.
setting (n)★	/setɪŋ/	Schauplatz	Summer Bay is the imaginary <b>setting</b> for the Australian soap <i>Home and Away</i> .
singer (n)	/sɪŋə/	Sänger(in)	Kylie Minogue became a famous <b>singer</b> .
take place	/teɪk 'pleɪs/	stattfinden	"Where does the action of <i>Home and Away</i> <b>take place</b> ?" "In Summer Bay.
thirstily (adv)	/θɜ:stɪli/	durstig	It was very hot outside and they drank the water <b>thirstily</b> .
trouble (n)★★★	/trʌbəl/	Ärger	There's always <b>trouble</b> in soap operas – arguments, fights, robberies.
understand (v)★★★	/ʌndə'stænd/	verstehen	If you speak too quickly they won't <b>understand</b> you.
verb (n)★	/vɜ:b/	Verb; zeitwort	A <b>verb</b> is a word that describes an action such as "go", "do" or "walk".
village (n)★★★	/vɪlɪdʒ/	Dorf	<i>Emmerdale</i> is about life in a <b>village</b> in Yorkshire, England.

## Review Units 1–2 (pp. 54–5)

accept★★★	/ək'sept/	annehmen	She nearly didn't <b>accept</b> the part because there's a lot of singing in the film.
beautifully (adv)	/bju:tɪfli/	schön; prima	Everything is working out well, <b>beautifully</b> , in fact.
busy (adj)★★★	/bɪzi/	beschäftigt	Nick thinks Tamsin will be too <b>busy</b> to think of him.
close (v)★★★	/kləʊz/	schließen	<b>Close</b> your eyes – I've got a surprise for you.
explain (v)★★★	/ɪk'spleɪn/	erklären	"I nearly didn't accept the part because there's a lot of singing," Tamsin <b>explained</b> .
film (v)	/fɪlm/	verfilmen	Tamsin has now finished <b>filming</b> <i>Westsiders</i> .
promise (v)★★★	/prə'mɪs/	versprechen	I <b>promise</b> I'll come and join you as soon as I can.
ready (adj)★★★	/redi/	fertig; sich vorbereiten	"What are you doing now?" "I'm getting <b>ready</b> for the trip to California."
time difference (n)	/taɪm dɪfrəns/	Zeitunterschied	There's an 8-hour <b>time difference</b> between California and London.

trip (n)★★	/trɪp/
work out (phr v)	/wɜ:k 'aʊt/
worried (adj)★	/ˈwʌrɪd/

Reise  
klappen; gelingen  
besorgt

She's really looking forward to the **trip** to California.  
"Everything is **working out** beautifully," she said.  
I'm a bit **worried** about pickpockets.

## Unit 5

### 1 What's happening tomorrow? (pp. 56–7)

arrangement (n)★★★	/ə'reɪndʒmənt/
commercial (n)	/kə'mɜ:ʃəl/
perfect (adj)★★	/pɜ:fɪkt/
underground (n)	/ˈʌndəgraʊnd/

Vorbereitungen  
Werbespot  
perfekt  
U-bahn

The diary on p. 56 shows the **arrangements** for Saturday.  
The group are going to watch the filming of a jeans **commercial**.  
We really enjoyed the holiday – in fact, it was **perfect**.  
To get to the Science Museum, take the **underground** to South Kensington.

### 2 You can't miss it! (pp. 58–9)

across (prep)★★★	/ə'krɒs/
along (prep)★★★	/ə'lɒŋ/
Come on!★★★	/kʌm 'ɒn/
corner (n)★★★	/ˈkɔ:nə/
department store (n)	/dɪ'pɑ:tmənt stɔ:/
far (adj)★★★	/fɑ:/
Hurry up!★	/hʌrɪ 'ʌp/
into (prep)★★★	/ɪntu: 'ɪntə,/
left (adv)	/left/
the left (n)★★	/ðə left/
miss (= not see) (v)★★★	/mɪs/
past (prep)★★★	/pɑ:st/
police officer (n)	/pə'li:s ɒfɪsə/
right (adv)★★★	/raɪt/
the right (n)★★★	/ðə raɪt/
round (prep)★★★	/raʊnd/

(quer) über  
entlang  
Komm; Los  
Ecke  
Kaufhaus  
weit  
Beeilung!; Mach schnell!  
in  
links  
links; auf der linken Seite  
verpassen; übersehen  
an ... vorbei  
Polizist; Polizeibeamter(in)  
rechts  
rechts; auf der rechten Seite  
um

Go **across** Park Lane.  
You go straight **along** Oxford Street past a store called Selfridges.  
**Come on**, Carol, let's run!  
I'm sure the shop is just round the **corner**.  
A **department store** is a very large shop that sells a lot of different things.  
Don't worry. James Street isn't very **far**.  
**Hurry up**, Ben! I'm waiting for you!  
Turn right **into** Oxford Street.  
Turn **left** into James Street.  
James Street is the third street on **the left**.  
Turn left into James Street and Teen Jeans is on the right. You can't **miss** it.  
Go along Oxford Street **past** a department store called Selfridges.  
Look, there's a **police officer** – I'll ask her the way.  
Walk up to Oxford Street and turn **right**.  
Teen Jeans is on **the right**.  
The shop is just **round** the corner – I'm sure.



through (prep)★★★	/θru:/
to (prep)★★★	/tu:, tə/
turn left/right	/tɜ:n 'left 'raɪt/
up (prep)★★★	/ʌp/

durch
bis
links abbiegen
hinauf

Walk **through** Hyde Park to Marble Arch.  
 Walk through Hyde Park **to** Marble Arch.  
**Turn left** into James Street.  
 Go **up** this street to Oxford Street and turn right.

### 3 Could I borrow some money? (pp. 60–61)

borrow (v)★★	/ˈbɒrəʊ/
bread (n)★★★	/bred/
certainly (adv)★★★	/ˈsɜ:tənli/
cheese (n)★★	/tʃi:z/
customer (n)★★★	/ˈkʌstəmə/
dairy produce (n)	/ˈdeəri 'prɒdju:s/
extra (adj)★★★	/ˈekstrə/
fried egg (n)	/ˈfraɪd 'eg/
garlic (n)	/ˈgɑ:lɪk/
garlic bread (n)	/ˈgɑ:lɪk bred/
glass (n)★★★	/glɑ:s/
ham (n)	/hæm/
honestly (adv)	/ˈɒnəstli/
hopeless (adj)	/ˈhəʊpləs/
meat (n)★★★	/mi:t/
mushroom (n)	/ˈmʌʃrʊm/
olive (n)	/ˈɒlɪv/
onion (n)	/ˈʌnjən/
order (v)★★★	/ˈɔ:də/
pepper (n)	/ˈpepə/

borgen; sich leihen
Brot
gewiss; sicher
Käse
Kunde(in)
Milchprodukte
extra
Spiegelei
Knoblauch
Knoblauchbrot
Glas
Schinken
ehrlich
hoffnungslos
Fleisch
Pilz
Olive
Zwiebel
bestellen
Paprika

pineapple (n)	/ˈpaɪnæpəl/
spinach (n)	/ˈspɪnɪdʒ/

Ananas
Spinat

starving (I'm ...) (adj)	/ˈstɑ:vɪŋ/
table (n)★★★	/ˈteɪbəl/
tomato (n)	/tə'mɑ:təʊ/
vegetarian (adj)	/vedʒə'teəriən/

Ich sterbe vor Hunger.
Tisch
Tomate
vegetarisch; Vegetarier

I haven't got any money. Could I **borrow** some?  
 Can we also order garlic **bread**?  
 "Can I have a glass of water?" "**Certainly.**"  
 I'll have **cheese** instead of a dessert.  
 A waiter's job is to serve **customers** in a restaurant or café.  
 Cheese, eggs and milk are all types of **dairy produce**.  
 Could I have **extra** cheese on my pizza?  
 Bacon and **fried eggs** is the traditional English breakfast.  
 Don't eat too much **garlic** or your breath will smell!  
 Can we order some **garlic bread** too, please?  
 Just a **glass** of water for me, please.  
 "Try the Four Seasons Pizza." "I'm a vegetarian and I don't like **ham**."  
**Honestly**, you're hopeless!  
 Honestly, Ben, you're **hopeless**!  
 Ham is the pink **meat** that comes from a pig.  
 If you like **mushrooms**, try the Four Seasons Pizza.  
 Do you prefer green or black **olives**?  
**Onions** are used a lot in cooking to add flavour to food.  
 The waiter asked them if they were ready to **order**.  
 The Country Pizza has a topping of cheese, onions, mushrooms and green and red **peppers**.  
 A **pineapple** is a large fruit with yellow flesh.  
**Spinach** is a green vegetable that a lot of people don't like, but it's good for you.  
 Let's choose something to eat. I'm **starving**!  
 There are no glasses on the **table**.  
 The Country Pizza and the Tropical Pizza don't have **tomatoes**.  
 If you're **vegetarian**, try our Country Pizza.



#### 4 Integrated Skills: Suggestions and advice (pp. 62–3)

abbreviation (abbrev) (n)	əbriːvɪ'eɪʃən/	Abkürzung
absorb (v)	/əb'zɔ:b/	absorbieren
advice (n)★★★	/əd'vaɪs/	Ratschläge
alternative (n)★★	/ɔ:l'tɜ:nə'tɪv/	Alternative
annoying (adj)★	/ə'nɔɪɪŋ/	lasting; ärgerlich
artificial (adj)★	/ɑ:tɪ'fɪʃəl/	künstlich; Kunst-
auxiliary verb (aux)	/ɔ:k'zɪlɪəri ,vɜ:b/	Hilfsverb
backpack (n)	/'bækpæk/	Rucksack
backpacker (n)	/'bækpækə/	Backpacker
backpacking (n)	/'bækpækɪŋ/	auf Wandertour
cardboard box (n)	/kɑ:dbɔ:d 'bɒks/	Pappschachtel
cheaply (adv)	/tʃi:pli/	billig
cloth (n)★★★	/klɒθ/	Stoff
cotton (n)★★	/'kɒtən/	Baumwolle
countable (C)	/'kaʊntəbəl/	zählbar
crowded (adj)★	/'kraʊdɪd/	überfüllt; voll besetzt
daypack (n)	/deɪpæk/	Tasche mit dem Tagesbedarf
dry (v)★★	/draɪ/	trocknen
experienced (adj)★	/ɪk'spɪərɪənst/	erfahren
heavy (adj)★★★	/hevi/	schwer
instead (adv)★★★	/ɪn'sted/	stattdessen
keep warm	/ki:p 'wɔ:ɪm/	warm bleiben
lightweight (adj)	/laɪtweɪt/	leicht
material (n)★★★	/mə'tɪəriəl/	Material
ordinary (adj)★★★	/ɔ:dənri/	normal; gewöhnlich

EU is an **abbreviation** for European Union.

Cotton **absorbs** water and takes a long time to dry.

The article on p. 62 contains **advice** for backpackers.

The modern **alternative** to a wool sweater is a fleece.

It can be very **annoying** wearing a backpack on a crowded bus or train.

Polyester is cloth made from **artificial** material.

In the sentence "I am leaving", 'am' is an **auxiliary verb**.

A **backpack** is a large bag for carrying things in that you wear on your back.

The article on p. 62 is full of suggestions and advice for **backpackers**.

I went **backpacking** round Australia last summer.

First put all the things you want to take in a **cardboard box**, then choose only a third of them!

Backpackers are tourists who travel **cheaply**.

Cotton is a type of **cloth**.

Don't wear **cotton** next to your skin – it takes a long time to dry.

**Countable** nouns have a singular and a plural form.

It's uncomfortable standing on a **crowded** bus or train wearing a backpack.

A **daypack** is a smaller bag for carrying things like bottles of water when you're sightseeing.

Cotton absorbs water and takes a long time to **dry**.

**Experienced** travellers suggest you should not take too many things with you.

An ordinary raincoat is no good when it rains because it's too **heavy**.

Don't take cotton T-shirts. Get polyester ones **instead**.

Wearing a fleece is a good way to **keep warm**.

A **lightweight** waterproof jacket is a better idea than a raincoat.

"What sort of **material** is your T-shirt made of?" "Polyester."

An **ordinary** raincoat is no good when it rains.

plural (pl) (adj)★	/ˈplʊərəl/	Mehrzahl; Plural
polyester (n)	/ˈpɒliˈestə/	Polyester
raincoat (n)	/ˈreɪnkəʊt/	Regenmantel
realise (v)★★★	/ˈrɪəlaɪz/	verstehen
rucksack (n)	/ˈrʌksæk/	Rucksack
shoulder (n)★★★	/ˈʃəʊldə/	Schulter
singular (sing) (adj)	/ˈsɪŋɡjələ/	Einzahl; Singular
skin (n)★★★	/skɪn/	Haut
somebody (sb)★★★	/ˈsʌmbədi/	jemand
something (sth)★★★	/ˈsʌmθɪŋ/	etwas
strap (n)	/stræp/	Gurt; Riemen
strong (adj)★★★	/strɒŋ/	kräftig
stuff (n)★★★	/stʌf/	Zeug
suggest (v)★★★	/səˈdʒest/	vorschlagen; empfehlen
suggestion (n)★★★	/səˈdʒestʃən/	Vorschlag
suit (n)★★	/su:t/	Anzug
suitcase (n)	/ˈsu:tkeɪs/	Koffer
sweater (n)	/ˈswetə/	Sweater; Pullover
swimming trunks (n pl)	/ˈswɪmɪŋ ˈtrʌŋks/	Badehose
a third (n)	/ə ˈθɜ:d/	ein Drittel
tie (n)★	/taɪ/	Krawatte
tip (= suggestion) (n)★	/tɪp/	Tipp
travel sack (n)	/ˈtrævəl sæk/	große Reisetasche
travel writer (n)	/ˈtrævəl ˈraɪtə/	Verfasser von Reiseberichten
traveller (n)★	/ˈtrævlə/	Reisende(r)
turn round (phr v)★★★	/tɜ:n ˈraʊnd/	sich umdrehen

"Children" is a **plural** noun.

**Polyester** dries more quickly than cotton.

When it rains an ordinary **raincoat** is no good because it's too heavy.

Most people **realise** that carrying things in a suitcase is a bad idea if you're going round the world.

A travel sack has straps so you can wear it on your shoulders like a **rucksack**.

The things on a rucksack which go over your **shoulders** are called 'straps'.

'Man' is the **singular** form and 'men' is the plural form.

Don't wear cotton next to your **skin** – it takes a long time to dry.

'Sb' is the abbreviation for **somebody**.

'Sth' is the abbreviation for **something**.

**Straps** are the things on a rucksack or backpack that go over your shoulders.

Jeans are **strong** but take a long time to dry.

How much **stuff** can you take in a travel sack?

Experienced travellers **suggest** you should not take too much stuff with you.

Can I make a **suggestion**?

My father always wears a **suit** to work.

You carry a **suitcase** in your hands but you can't wear it on your back!

The modern alternative to a wool **sweater** is a fleece.

**Swimming trunks** are the things men and boys wear to swim in.

Put all the things you want to take in a cardboard box, then choose only a **third** of them!

He wanted to look smart so decided to wear a shirt and **tie**.

There are lots of good **tips** for backpackers in the article on p. 62.

A **travel sack** is a big bag which you can carry like a suitcase or wear on your back like a rucksack.

**Travel writer** Hilary Bradt doesn't think a rucksack or a suitcase is a good idea when you're travelling.

They're experienced **travellers** who have been all over the world.

It's difficult to **turn round** if you wear a backpack on a crowded bus or train.

uncountable (U) (adj) /ʌn'kaʊntəbəl/

wash (v)★★★ /wɒʃ/

waterproof (adj) /'wɔ:təpru:f/

wool (n)★★ /wʊl/

### Inspiration Extra! (pp. 64–5)

closed (adj)★★ /kləʊzd/

down (prep)★★★ /daʊn/

fork (n)★ /fɔ:k/

huge (adj)★★★ /hju:dʒ/

knife (n)★★★ /naɪf/

madam (form of address) (n) /'mædəm/

menu (n)★ /'menju:/

soup (n)★ /su:p/

spider (n) /'spaɪdə/

steak (n) /steɪk/

wave about (v)★★ /weɪv/

wrong (adj)★★★ /rɒŋ/

young (adj)★★★ /jʌŋ/

### Culture: Teenage Life (pp. 66–7)

actually (adv)★★★ /'æktʃuəli/

addictive (adj) /ə'dɪktɪv/

anywhere (adv)★★ /'eniweə/

cool (adj)★★★ /ku:l/

definitely (adv)★★ /defɪnɪtli/

designer clothes (n pl) /dɪˌzaɪnə 'kləʊðz/

diet (n)★★ /daɪət/

disco (n) /'dɪskəʊ/

unzählbar

waschen

wasserdicht

Wolle

geschlossen

hinunter

Gabel

riesig

Messer

gnädige Frau

Speisekarte

Suppe

Spinne

Steak

herumfuchteln mit

falsch

jung

eigentlich

süchtig machend

(n)irgendwohin

cool

bestimmt

Designer-Kleidung

Diät; Schlankheitskur

Disko

'Rice', 'spaghetti' and 'milk' are all **uncountable** nouns – you can't use 'a' or 'an' with them.

Polyester-cotton trousers are easy to **wash** and dry.

**Waterproof** clothes stop you from getting wet.

The modern alternative to a **wool** sweater is a fleece.

Sorry, the restaurant is **closed** now.

Turn left outside Teen Jeans and walk **down** to Oxford Street.

A **fork** is a thing with three or four sharp points used for eating food.

**Huge** means 'very large'.

A **knife** is a thing you use for cutting food when you are eating.

"A table for two, please." "Certainly, **madam**."

Can we see the **menu**, please?

You usually eat **soup** at the start of a meal.

A **spider** is a black or brown insect with eight legs that a lot of people are frightened of.

The man orders **steak** and chips.

In the poem, the waiter tells the woman not to **wave** the spider about.

The waitress says they've got the **wrong** knives and forks.

**Young** is the opposite of 'old'.

I like my parents – they're quite cool **actually**.

The Internet can be very **addictive**.

I hate being 15 – you can't do anything, you can't go **anywhere**.

Amy thinks her parents are quite **cool**.

There are **definitely** loads of girls who go on diets when they don't need to.

A lot of teenagers think it's important to wear **designer clothes**.

People go on **diets** when they think they're too fat and need to lose weight.

Do you enjoy going to **discos**?

exam (n)★★	/ɪg'zæm/	Prüfung
guy (n)★★	/gaɪ/	Typ; Kerl
kid (n)★★	/kɪd/	Kind
loads of ...★★	/ləʊdz əv/	viele; eine Menge
marriage (n)★★★	/ˈmæɪrɪdʒ/	Heiraten; Ehe
model (n)★★★	/ˈmɒdl/	Model
obsessive (adj)	/əb'sesɪv/	wie besessen
organise (v)★★	/ˈɔːɡənaɪz/	organisieren
percentage (n)★	/pə'sentɪdʒ/	Prozentsatz
responsibility (n)★★★	/rɪsponsɪ'bɪlɪti/	Verantwortung
spend (money) (v)★★★	/spend/	Geld ausgeben
survey (n)★★	/ˈsɜːveɪ/	Umfrage
teenager (n)★	/ˈtiːneɪdʒə/	Teenager; Jugendliche(r)
total (adj)★★★	/ˈtəʊtəl/	ganz
treat (v)★★★	/tri:t/	behandeln
trust (v)★★	/trʌst/	vertrauen
unhappy (adj)★★	/ʌn'hæpi/	unglücklich
upset (adj)★	/ʌp'set/	ärgerlich; durcheinander; geknickt

## Unit 6

### 1 Have you recorded everything? (pp. 68–9)

animal (n)★★★	/ˈænɪməl/	Tier
bear (n)	/beə/	Bär
bird (n)★★★	/bɜːd/	Vogel
break (v)★★★	/breɪk/	kaputtmachen
conversation (n)★★★	/kɒnvə'seɪʃən/	Gespräch
cow (n)★★	/kaʊ/	Kuh
deer (n)	/diə/	Rehe; Rotwild; Damwild

Helen wants to become a model after she's done her **exams**.

I'd like to meet a nice **guy** and maybe get married.

Jessie thinks people treat teenagers like **kids**.

**Loads of** girls go on diets when they're teenagers.

**Marriage?** Well, one day perhaps.

A **model** is a person whose job is to show clothes by wearing them.

Some girls get very upset and **obsessive** about their weight.

They **organise** a disco for all the schools but it's rubbish.

What **percentage** of teenagers do you think are happy?

One of the advantages of being a teenager is that you don't have any real **responsibilities**.

How much do teenagers **spend** on mobile phones a month?

Teenagers were asked to answer questions about their lifestyle in a recent **survey**.

A **teenager** is someone aged between 13 and 19.

20% of the **total** population think it is important to wear designer clothes.

Stop **treating** us like kids!

A lot of parents don't **trust** their teenage children.

If you're upset you feel stressed and **unhappy**.

Why are you so **upset**?

There are lots of wild **animals** in Richmond Park, including red deer.

A **bear** is a large, heavy animal with brown or black fur.

You can see ducks and other **birds** in the Serpentine Lake.

Be careful! Don't **break** the camera.

The camera can film people and record **conversations**.

A **cow** is a black, brown or white farm animal that gives us milk and meat.

**Deer** are shy animals.

duck (n)	/dʌk/	Ente	There are <b>ducks</b> and other wild birds on the lake.
email (n)★★★	/iːmeɪl/	Email	Send me an <b>email</b> to tell me how you are.
farm (n)	/fɑːm/	(Bauern)hof; landwirtschaftlicher Betrieb	London has several city <b>farms</b> where you can see sheep, pigs, cows and goats.
friendly (adj)★★	/ˈfrendli/	freundlich	"Has Carol been <b>friendly</b> to Jack?" "No, she hasn't."
giraffe (n)	/dʒɪˈrɑːf/	Giraffe	<b>Giraffes</b> are tall animals with long necks.
go back (to) (phr v)	/gəʊ ˈbæk (tə)/	zurückgehen	It's late – we should <b>go back</b> to the hotel.
goat (n)	/gəʊt/	Ziege	A <b>goat</b> is a farm animal that has small horns and gives us milk.
hippo (n)	/ˈhɪpəʊ/	Flusspferd; Nilpferd	A <b>hippo</b> is a large animal with thick skin that lives in rivers and lakes in Africa.
horrible (adj)★	/ˈhɒrɪbəl/	gemein	I have tried to talk to her but she's been <b>horrible</b> to me.
horse (n)★★★	/hɔːs/	Pferd	Can you ride a <b>horse</b> ?
joke (v)	/dʒəʊk/	scherzen	I'm not <b>joking</b> , Jack – Carol likes you a lot.
lion (n)	/ˈlaɪən/	Löwe	A <b>lion</b> is a very large animal with brown fur that people call 'King of the Jungle'.
in the middle of★★★	/ɪn ðə ˈmɪdl əv/	mitten in	The Serpentine Lake is <b>in the middle of</b> Hyde Park.
monkey (n)	/ˈmʌŋki/	Affe	<b>Monkeys</b> live in trees and move around very quickly.
open space (n)	/əʊpən ˈspeɪs/	offene Fläche; freier Raum	London has more parks and <b>open spaces</b> than most other large cities.
pig (n)★	/pɪɡ/	Schwein	<b>Pigs</b> are large pink farm animals that give us meat.
planet (n)★	/ˈplænɪt/	Planet	The <b>planet</b> that we all live on is called Earth.
protect (v)★★★	/prəˈtekt/	schützen	The Zoo works hard to <b>protect</b> animals that are in danger.
pull someone's leg	/ˌpʊl sʌmwʌnz ˈleg/	jmd auf den Arm nehmen	"She really likes you." "You're <b>pulling my leg</b> – she hasn't said a word to me all day."
sheep (n)★★	/ʃiːp/	Schaf	A <b>sheep</b> is a farm animal with a white coat that we use to make wool.
have a shower (n)	/hæv ə ˈʃaʊə/	duschen	I usually <b>have a shower</b> before breakfast.
sound (n)★★★	/saʊnd/	Ton	This camera has fantastic <b>sound</b> so you can hear what people are saying.
species (n)★★	/ˈspiːʃiːz/	Spezies	There are many different <b>species</b> of animal in London Zoo.
squirrel (n)	/ˈskwɪrəl/	Eichhörnchen	There are lots of <b>squirrels</b> in Hyde Park.
tiger (n)	/ˈtaɪɡə/	Tiger	<b>Tigers</b> are very large cats with orange and black stripes.
wild (adj)★★	/waɪld/	wild	Richmond Park has lots of <b>wild</b> animals, including large numbers of deer.
wildlife (n)	/ˈwaɪldlaɪf/	Tierwelt	The Zoo tries to protect <b>wildlife</b> that is in danger.
work out (phr v)	/wɜːk ˈaʊt/	herausbekommen	Have you <b>worked out</b> how to use the camera?

## 2 Have you ever ...? (pp. 70–71)

annoyed (adj)★★	/ə'noɪd/
bus driver (n)	/bʌs ,draɪvə/
bus station (n)	/bʌs ,steɪʃən/
bus stop (n)	/bʌs stɒp/
bus ticket (n)	/bʌs ,tɪkɪt/
bus timetable (n)	/bʌs ,taɪmteɪbəl/
car driver (n)	/kɑː ,draɪvə/
car engine (n)	/kɑː(r) ,endʒɪn/
car park (n)	/kɑː pɑːk/
cheer up (phr v)	/tʃɔː(r) 'ʌp/
electric (adj)★	/ɪ'lektrɪk/
embarrassed (adj)★	/ɪm'bærəst/
guidebook (n)	/ˈgaɪdbʊk/
railway engine (n)★★★	/reɪlweɪ ,endʒɪn/
railway line (n)	/reɪlweɪ laɪn/
railway station (n)	/reɪlweɪ ,steɪʃən/
simulator (n)	/sɪmjʊleɪtə/
traffic (n)★★★	/ˈtræfɪk/
train driver (n)★★★	/treɪn ,draɪvə/
train station (n)	/treɪn ,steɪʃən/
train ticket (n)	/treɪn ,tɪkɪt/
train timetable (n)	/treɪn ,taɪmteɪbəl/
tube (n)★	/tjuːb/

## 3 Too many tourists (pp. 72–3)

balloon (n)	/bə'luːn/
channel (n)★★	/tʃænəl/
drive (v)★★★	/draɪv/
empty (adj)★★★	/ˈempti/
grass (n)★★★	/grɑːs/
musical (n)	/ˈmjuːzɪkəl/

verärgert
Busfahrer
Busbahnhof
Bushaltestelle
Busfahrkarte
Busfahrplan
Autofahrer
(Auto)motor
Parkplatz
Nun lach doch mal!
elektrisch
verlegen
Reiseführer
Lokomotive
Schiene; Gleis
Bahnhof
Simulator
Verkehr
Lokführer
Bahnhof
Zugfahrkarte
Zugfahrplan
U-Bahn

Ballon
Kanäle; Programme
fahren
leer
Gras
Musical

Carol was really **annoyed**. I've never seen anyone so angry before.  
 We paid the **bus driver** as we got on the bus.  
 How long did you have to wait at the **bus station**?  
 There was a queue of people waiting at the **bus stop**.  
 We bought our **bus tickets** from the driver.  
 The **bus timetable** says there are three buses to Cambridge every hour.  
**Car drivers** get annoyed when there's too much traffic.  
 Make sure there's enough oil in the **car engine**.  
 The **car park's** full.  
 Hey, **cheer up**! It's not the end of the world.  
 How old is the world's first **electric** underground railway?  
 Jack feels **embarrassed** because Carol heard his conversation with Sally.  
 Carol read about the London Transport Museum in the **guidebook**.  
 You can see old **railway engines** in the London Transport Museum.  
 Parts of the **railway line** need to be repaired.  
 Meet me at the **railway station** at 3 o'clock.  
 You can practise train driving on the **simulator**.  
 Buses move slowly because there is too much **traffic**.  
 The **train driver** was responsible for the accident.  
 What time do you arrive at the **train station**?  
 How much is a **train ticket** to Oxford?  
 The **train timetable** will tell you what time the train leaves.  
 I know! We're in the **tube**. Why don't we make a video about the underground?

**Balloons** were floating in the air above the stadium.  
 Greg has satellite TV at home with 54 **channels**.  
 Are you old enough to **drive**?  
 There was nobody in the shop – it was completely **empty**!  
 Cows and sheep were eating the **grass**.  
 Mamma Mia! is a very successful **musical**.

musician (n)★	/mjuːˈzɪʃən/	Musiker
make a noise★★★	/maɪk ə ˈnɔɪz/	Sei ganz leise!
queue (n)★	/kjuː/	Warteschlange
satellite TV (n)	/sætəlaɪt tiː ˈviː/	Satelliten-Fernsehen
sight (n)★★★	/saɪt/	Sehenswürdigkeiten

#### 4 Integrated skills/Favourite places (pp. 74–5)

airport (n)★★★	/ˈeəpɔːt/	Flughafen
angel (n)★★	/ˈeɪndʒəl/	Engel
border (n)★★	/ˈbɔːdə/	Grenze
create (v)★★★	/kriːeɪt/	schaffen; kreieren
ferry boat (n)	/ˈferi bəʊt/	Fähre
halfway (adv)	/ˈhɑːfweɪ/	den halben Weg
hard (adj)★★★	/hɑːd/	hart
hear of (phr v)	/hɪə(r) əv/	hören von
lift (n)★	/lɪft/	Lift; Aufzug; Fahrstuhl
mountain (n)★★★	/ˈmaʊntɪn/	Berg
pillar (n)	/ˈpɪlə/	Säule
reason (n)★★★	/ˈriːzən/	Grund
right-hand (adj)	/ˈraɪt hænd/	rechte Seite
side (n)★★★	/saɪd/	Seite
statue (n)	/ˈstætʃuː/	Statue
steep (adj)★	/stiːp/	steil
temple (n)	/ˈtempəl/	Tempel
waterfalls (n pl)	/ˈwɔːtəfɔːlz/	Wasserfälle
the whole of ...★★★	/ðə ˈhəʊl əv/	ganz
world-famous (adj)	/ˈwɜːld feɪməs/	weltberühmt

Madame Tussaud's is full of models of famous people, including singers and **musicians**.

Listen carefully and don't **make a noise**.

A **queue** is a long line of people waiting for something.

On **satellite TV** you can get lots of channels.

When people visit London they want to see all the **sights**.

Take a bus from the **airport** to get to the Iguazú Falls.

The statue in Picture C is called 'The **Angel** of the North'.

The Iguazú Falls are on the **border** between Argentina and Brazil.

The Cristo Redentor statue was **created** by a French artist, Paul Landowski.

The trip across the water on the **ferry boat** takes twenty minutes.

You can go **halfway** up the statue in a lift.

Walking to the top of the Eiffel Tower is **hard** work!

Not many people have **heard of** the town of Agrigento in Sicily.

A **lift** takes you halfway up the statue.

The Cristo Redentor statue is on top of the Corcovado **mountain** in Rio.

The **pillars** of the Temple of Concord are 40 metres tall.

The real **reason** people go to the Eiffel Tower is that there's a fantastic view from the top.

Sit on the **right-hand** side of the train as you go up the mountain because the view is better.

The train climbed slowly up the **side** of the mountain.

The **statue** is 46 metres high.

The side of the mountain is very **steep** and there's a fabulous view as you go up on the train.

The **Temple** of Concord is the best Greek temple in the world.

The **waterfalls** are two kilometres long!

You can see **the whole of** Paris from the top of the Eiffel Tower.

The Statue of Liberty is a **world-famous** monument.

## Inspiration Extra! (pp. 76–7)

painting (n)★★ /peɪntɪŋ/

Malerei; Mal-

Jenny Dixon won a **painting** competition and the prize was a weekend in New York.

passport (n)★ /pɑːspɔːt/

(Reise)pass

When Jenny arrived in New York she couldn't find her **passport** and took the next plane home.

## Review Units 5–6 (pp. 78–9)

audience (n)★★★ /ˈɔːdiəns/

Publikum

At the Sydney Olympic Games she sang to a worldwide TV **audience** of four billion people.

award (n)★★ /əˈwɔːd/

Auszeichnung

Kylie has won hundreds of **awards**.

billion /bɪljən/

Milliarde; Billion

She sang to a TV audience of four **billion** people.

hit (n)★ /hɪt/

Hit; Schlager

Locomotion was a Number One **hit** in Australia.

household name (n) /ˈhaʊshəʊld ˈneɪm/

jedem ein Begriff

Kylie Minogue is a **household name** around the world.

single (n) /ˈsɪŋɡəl/

Single

What was the name of Kylie's first **single**?

worldwide (adj) /ˈwɜːldwaɪd/

weltweit

A **worldwide** TV audience of four billion people watched her at the Sydney Olympics.

# Unit 7

## 1 They must eat insects and worms (pp. 80–81)

alone (adv)★★ /əˈləʊn/

allein

It must be frightening to spend the whole night **alone** in the jungle.

autograph (n) /ˈɔːtəɡrɑːf/

Autogramm

Don't ask the actors for their **autographs**!

basic (adj)★★★ /ˈbeɪsɪk/

wesentlich; grundsätzlich

The group gets **basic** things like knives and forks.

beans (n pl) /biːnz/

Bohnen

**Beans** are vegetables that contain a lot of protein.

bite (n) /baɪt/

Biss

Snake **bites** can kill you.

box of matches (n) /ˈbɒks əv ˈmætʃɪz/

Schachtel Streichhölzer

We need to light a fire. Has anyone got a **box of matches**?

camp (n)★★ /kæmp/

Lager

The celebrities live together in a **camp** in the jungle.

candle (n) /ˈkændəl/

Kerze

We had no electricity so we had to use **candles**.

celebrity (n)★ /səˈlebrɪti/

VIP; berühmte Persönlichkeit

**Celebrities** are people who are famous.

charity (n)★★ /ˈtʃærəti/

Wohltätigkeitszwecke

The last person left wins a lot of money for **charity**.



chopping board (n)	/ˈtʃɒpɪŋ bɔ:d/	Schneidebrett	Cut up the vegetables on a <b>chopping board</b> .
clap (v)	/klæp/	klatschen	You <b>clap</b> by hitting your hands together to show that you admire or enjoy something.
complain (v)★★★	/kəmˈpleɪn/	sich beschweren	They <b>complain</b> that they are bored and hungry.
contact (n)★★★	/kɒntækt/	Kontakt	They have no <b>contact</b> with the outside world.
contestant (n)	/kənˈtestənt/	Teilnehmer; Kandidat	In the second week viewers decide which <b>contestants</b> must leave the jungle.
cook (v)★★★	/kʊk/	kochen	The celebrities must <b>cook</b> their own food.
cooking pot (n)	/ˈkʊkɪŋ pɒt/	Kochtopf	A <b>cooking pot</b> is a large metal container used for cooking food.
crocodile (n)	/ˈkrɒkədail/	Krokodil	<b>Crocodiles</b> are large, dangerous animals with sharp teeth that live in water.
danger (n)★★★	/ˈdeɪndʒə/	Gefahr	Don't forget the <b>dangers</b> of the jungle!
during (prep)★★★	/ˈdʒʊərɪŋ/	während	<b>During</b> the time they spend in the jungle, hidden cameras film everything they do.
equipment (n)★★★	/ɪˈkwɪpmənt/	Geräte	There's a lot of expensive <b>equipment</b> in the studio – please don't touch it.
film crew (n)	/ˈfɪlm kruː/	Kameralleute	Celebrities only see the show's presenters and <b>film crew</b> .
flash photograph (n)	/ˈflæʃ ˈfəʊtəɡrɑ:f/	Blitzlichtfoto	A <b>flash photograph</b> is one you take when it is dark using a special light.
fortnight (n)	/ˈfɔːtnaɪt/	vierzehn Tage	A <b>fortnight</b> is a period of time equivalent to two weeks.
fortunately (adv)★	/ˈfɔːtʃənətli/	glücklicherweise	<b>Fortunately</b> the largest crocodile was plastic!
give up (phr v)	/ɡɪv ˈʌp/	aufgeben	It's not easy to <b>give up</b> luxuries and spend a fortnight in the jungle.
hidden camera (n)	/ˈhɪdn ˈkæmrə/	versteckte Kamera	<b>Hidden cameras</b> film everything they do and say.
hide (v)★★★	/haɪd/	verstecken	You <b>hide</b> something when you do not want other people to see or find it.
insect (n)★	/ˈɪnsekt/	Insekt	The contestants must do things like eat <b>insects</b> and worms.
item (n)★★★	/ˈaɪtəm/	Gegenstand	<b>Items</b> such as notebooks or make-up are considered luxuries.
jungle (n)	/ˈdʒʌŋɡəl/	Dschungel	A <b>jungle</b> is a large area in a hot country where lots of trees and plants grow close together.
litter (n)	/ˈlɪtə/	Abfälle	<b>Litter</b> is paper or bags that people drop on the floor.
live (adj)★	/laɪv/	lebend	Carrying a <b>live</b> snake is a dangerous thing to do.
log (n)	/lɒɡ/	Holz Scheit	A <b>log</b> is a piece of wood that you cut for a fire.
log fire (n)	/lɒɡ ˈfaɪə/	Holzfeuer	There is a <b>log fire</b> at the centre of the camp.
luxury (n)	/ˈlʌkʃəri/	Luxus	Each person can take one 'luxury' such as a hat, a notebook or make-up.
make-up (n)	/ˈmeɪk ʌp/	Make-up	Women put <b>make-up</b> on their face to make themselves look more beautiful.

match (n)★★★	/mætʃ/
mirror (n)★★	/ˈmɪrə/
No entry	/ˌnəʊ ˈentri/
outside world (n)	/aʊtsaɪd ˈwɜːld/
paraffin (n)	/ˈpærəfɪn/
poisonous (adj)	/ˈpɔɪzənəs/
reality TV show (n)	/rɪˈælɪti tiː ˈviː ʃəʊ/
rhino (rhinoceros) (n)	/ˈraɪnəʊ/
shampoo (n)	/ˈʃæmˈpuː/
smoke (v)★★	/sməʊk/
snake (n)	/sneɪk/
spoon (n)★	/spuːn/
supplies (n pl)★★★	/səˈplaɪz/
survival technique (n)	/səˈvaɪvəl tekˌnɪk/
take part	/teɪk ˈpɑːt/
task (n)★★★	/tɑːsk/
toilet paper (n)	/ˈtɔɪlət peɪpə/
touch (v)★★★	/tʌtʃ/
treatment (n)★★★	/ˈtriːtmənt/
viewer (n)	/ˈvjuːə/
visit (n)★★★	/ˈvɪzɪt/
worm (n)	/wɜːm/

## 2 Do we have to go? (pp. 82–3)

ages (n pl)★★★	/eɪdʒɪz/
care (v)★★★	/keə/
catch (a train/bus) (v)★★★	/kætʃ (ə treɪn,bʌs)/
check-out (n)	/tʃekˌaʊt/

Streichholz  
Spiegel  
Zutritt verboten  
Außenwelt  
Petroleum; Paraffin  
giftig  
Reality-TV-Show  
Nashorn

Shampoo  
rauchen  
Schlange

Löffel  
Ausrüstung; Vorräte;  
Proviant  
Überlebenstechniken  
teilnehmen

Aufgabe  
Toilettenpapier  
berühren; anfassen  
Behandlung  
Zuschauer  
Besuch  
Wurm

eine Ewigkeit  
einem was bedeuten  
nehmen; kriegen  
Kasse

She lit a fire with a **match**.

A **mirror** is a piece of glass used for looking at yourself in.

'**No entry**' is a sign that stops people going into a place.

It's hard not having any contact with the **outside world**.

**Paraffin** is a type of oil used for lighting fires.

Snakes are **poisonous** animals that can kill you.

**Reality TV shows** are very popular nowadays.

A **rhino** is a large animal from Africa or Asia with thick skin and a horn on its nose.

You wash your hair using **shampoo**.

Don't **smoke** inside the building!

A **snake** is a long, thin animal that moves along the ground and has a poisonous bite.

You eat soup with a **spoon**.

Basic **supplies** such as spoons, matches and toilet paper are given to the group.

You need some basic **survival techniques** to survive in the jungle.

The celebrities who **take part** in the programme must live in the jungle without any luxuries.

Every day a celebrity must do a special **task** in order to get more food.

Basic supplies include **toilet paper** and shampoo.

Don't **touch** the equipment!

Emergency **treatment** of snake bites is a basic survival technique.

TV **viewers** choose who does the special task each day.

Enjoy your **visit** to YTV!

**Worms** are long, thin animals that live in soil.

Do we have to go? Last time we had to stay there for **ages**.

"You'll miss something really exciting." "I don't **care**. I have to do some shopping."

You must buy a ticket when you **catch** a bus or train.

We had to queue for ages at the **check-out** to pay.

clean (v)★★★ /kli:n/  
 clearly (adv)★★★ /kliəli/  
 details (n pl)★★★ /di:teɪlz/  
 enter (a competition) (v)★★★ /'entə (ə kəmpe'tɪʃən)/  
 do the ironing /du: ði: 'aɪəniŋ/

the law (n)★★★ /ðə lɔ:/  
 lay the table /leɪ ðə 'teɪbəl/

make your bed /meɪk jɔ: 'bed/  
 pass (an exam) (v)★★★ /pɑ:s (ən ɪg'zæm)/  
 put away (phr v) /pʊt ə'weɪ/  
 seat belt (n) /si:t belt/  
 sentence (n)★★★ /sentəns/  
 do the shopping /du: ðə 'ʃɒpɪŋ/  
 special effects (n pl) /speʃl rɪ'fekts/

take-off (n) /teɪk ɒf/  
 on time /ɒn 'taɪm/  
 do the washing up /du: ðə wɒʃɪŋ 'ʌp/

### 3 Don't be frightened! (pp. 84–5)

alive (adj)★★★ /ə'laɪv/  
 amazed (adj) /ə'meɪzd/  
 amazing (adj)★ /ə'meɪzɪŋ/  
 amongst (prep)★★★ /ə'mʌŋst/

amphibian (n) /æm'fɪbiən/  
 animated display (n) /ænɪmeɪtɪd drɪ'spleɪ/

baby (n)★★★ /'beɪbi/  
 brain (n)★★ /breɪn/

sauber machen  
 deutlich  
 Details  
 sich melden  
 bügeln

das Gesetz  
 den Tisch decken

das Bett machen  
 bestehen  
 wegräumen  
 Sicherheitsgurt  
 Satz  
 einkaufen  
 Trickaufnahmen;  
 Spezialeffekt  
 Start; Abflug  
 pünktlich  
 spülen; abwaschen

lebendig  
 erstaunt  
 erstaunlich  
 unter

Amphibie  
 Animation; animierte  
 Darstellung  
 Baby  
 Gehirn

I **clean** my room once a week.  
 Write **clearly** with a black pen.  
 For the rest of you, here are the **details** of this afternoon's visit.  
 You pay £5 to **enter** the competition.  
 When you **do the ironing** you make clothes that you have washed smooth, using an iron  
**The law** says you have to wear a seat belt in a car.  
**Laying the table** means putting knives, forks, plates etc on it before a meal.  
 You **make your bed** in the morning after you have slept in it.  
 You have to **pass** an exam before you can go to university.  
 Please **put** everything **away** in the cupboards.  
 You have to wear a **seat belt** when you're in a car.  
 A **sentence** begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop.  
 They've gone to the supermarket to **do the shopping**.  
 Today we're going to see how they make **special effects** for films like *The Matrix*.  
 Be at the airport an hour before **take-off**.  
 You must be **on time** for your lessons.  
 After the meal Ben and Carol **did the washing up**.

The dinosaurs come **alive** in our exciting animated display.  
 We were **amazed** to see the animated dinosaurs.  
 What an **amazing** exhibition!  
 Experience the danger of life **amongst** the dinosaurs that lived on our planet for 160 million years.  
**Amphibians** are animals that live on land and in water.  
 See the dinosaurs come alive in our **animated display**.  
 Mammals feed their **babies** with milk.  
 If you want to understand how the **brain** works, visit the 'Human biology' exhibition.

creature (n)★★	/ˈkri:tʃə/	Lebewesen	Some sea <b>creatures</b> live so deep they have to provide their own light.
deep (adj)★★★	/di:p/	tief	They live so <b>deep</b> they have to provide their own light.
develop (v)★★★	/drɪˈveləp/	sich entwickeln	Understand how your mind and body grow and <b>develop</b> .
dinosaur (n)	/ˈdaiməsɔ:/	Dinosaurier	<b>Dinosaurs</b> are now extinct.
earthquake (n)	/ˈɜ:θkweɪk/	Erdbeben	The volcano erupted, causing an <b>earthquake</b> .
environment (n)★★★	/ɪnˈvaɪrənmənt/	Umwelt	We are all responsible for looking after our <b>environment</b> .
erupt (v)	/ɪˈrʌpt/	ausbrechen	When a volcano <b>erupts</b> , hot liquid and steam come out of it.
eruption (n)	/ɪˈrʌpʃən/	Ausbruch	When a volcano erupts, we call this a volcanic <b>eruption</b> .
excited (adj)★★	/ɪkˈsaɪtɪd/	aufgeregt	They were <b>excited</b> about seeing the dinosaur exhibition.
experience (v)★★★	/ɪkˈspɪəriəns/	erfahren	<b>Experience</b> the sights and sounds of a rainforest!
extinct (adj)	/ɪkˈstɪŋkt/	ausgestorben	Animals that are <b>extinct</b> no longer live on our planet.
extraordinary (adj)★	/ɪkˈstrɔ:dnəri/	erstaunlich; sonderbar	Dinosaurs were <b>extraordinary</b> animals that lived on Earth for 160 million years.
fascinated (adj)	/ˈfæsmeɪtɪd/	fasziniert	The children were <b>fascinated</b> by the dinosaur exhibition.
fascinating (adj)★	/ˈfæsmeɪtɪŋ/	faszinierend	‘Earth today and tomorrow’ is a <b>fascinating</b> exhibition showing how living things interact with each other.
feather (n)	/ˈfeðə/	Feder; Gefieder	Birds have two wings and <b>feathers</b> .
feed (v)★★★	/fi:d/	ernähren	Mammals <b>feed</b> their babies with milk.
frightened (adj)★	/ˈfraɪtnd/	Angst haben vor	Are you <b>frightened</b> of snakes?
frightening (adj)★	/ˈfraɪtnɪŋ/	beängstigend	The earthquake simulator was really <b>frightening</b> .
grow (v)★★★	/grəʊ/	wachsen	Test your mind and body and understand how they <b>grow</b> and develop.
highlight (n)	/ˈhaɪlaɪt/	Höhepunkt	These exhibitions are just a few <b>highlights</b> of the Natural History Museum.
human being (n)★★	/ˈhju:mən ˈbi:ɪŋ/	Mensch	<b>Human beings</b> are changing the environment.
intelligent (adj)★★	/ɪnˈtelɪdʒənt/	intelligent	Human beings are the most <b>intelligent</b> form of life on the planet.
interact (v)	/ɪntəˈrækt/	interagieren; aufeinander wirken	‘Earth today and tomorrow’ shows how living things <b>interact</b> with each other.
interactive (adj)	/ɪntəˈræktɪv/	interaktiv	‘Human biology’ is a highly <b>interactive</b> exhibition.
lay eggs	/leɪ ˈegz/	Eier legen	Reptiles and birds both <b>lay eggs</b> .
mammal (n)	/ˈmæməl/	Säugetier	Human beings are the most intelligent <b>mammal</b> in the world.
mind (n)★★★	/maɪnd/	Verstand	Test your <b>mind</b> and body in the highly interactive exhibition.
power (n)★★★	/ˈpaʊə/	Stärke; Kraft; Wucht	The <b>power</b> of an earthquake is frightening!
provide (v)★★★	/prəˈvaɪd/	liefern; schaffen	These sea creatures live so deep they have to <b>provide</b> their own light.
rainforest (n)	/ˈreɪnfɔ:ɪst/	Regenwald	A <b>rainforest</b> is a very thick forest in a tropical area where it rains a lot.

rather (I'd rather ...)★★★	/rɑːðə/
reptile (n)	/ˈreptail/
shocking (adj)	/ˈʃɒkɪŋ/
surprising (adj)★★	/səˈpraɪzɪŋ/
test (v)★★★	/test/
thrill (n)	/θrɪl/
tiring (adj)	/ˈtaɪərɪŋ/
tortoise (n)	/ˈtɔːtəs/
volcano (n)	/vɒlˈkeɪnəʊ/

water cycle (n)	/ˈwɔːtə saɪkəl/
-----------------	-----------------

lieber
Reptil
erschütternd
erstaunlich
testen
Reiz; Nervenkitzel
ermüdend
Schildkröte
Vulkan

Wasserzyklus
--------------

#### 4 Integrated Skills: Describing a journey (pp. 86–7)

absolutely (adv)★	/æbsəˈluːtli/
advertisement (n)	/ədˈvɜːtɪsmənt/

bar (n)★	/bɑː/
bedroom (n)★★	/ˈbedruːm/
cross-country skiing (n)	/ˌkrɒs kʌntri ˈskiːɪŋ/

culture (n)★★★	/ˈkʌltʃə/
exhausting (adj)★	/ɪkˈzɔːstɪŋ/
flash (v)★	/flæʃ/

freezing (adj)	/ˈfriːzɪŋ/
herd (n)	/hɜːd/
herd (v)	/hɜːd/
husky (dog) (n)	/ˈhʌski (dɒg)/
ice (n)★★	/aɪs/
increased (adj)★★	/ɪnˈkriːst/
inhabitant (n)	/ɪnˈhæbɪtənt/
Lapland (n)	/ˈlæplænd/
major (adj)★★★	/ˈmeɪdʒə/

absolut
Werbung; Reklame

Bar
Schlafzimmer
Langlaufski

Kultur
erschöpfend
aufblitzen
eiskalt
Herde
treiben; hüten
Husky
Eis
erhöht; gestiegen
Bewohner; Einwohner
Lapland
wichtig

"I'd **rather** see the Dinosaurs exhibition." "Oh no! I'm tired of dinosaurs!"  
 Snakes, crocodiles and tortoises are all types of **reptile**.  
 Find out how **shocking** an earthquake feels in our earthquake simulator.  
 The exhibition is full of **surprising** fish, amphibians and reptiles.  
**Test** your mind and body in the 'Human biology' exhibition.  
 Experience the **thrill** and danger of life amongst the dinosaurs!  
 Walking round the shops all day is **tiring**.  
 A **tortoise** is a reptile with a hard shell that moves very slowly.  
 A **volcano** is a mountain with an opening at the top that hot liquid and steam come out of when it erupts.  
 You can follow the **water cycle** on a huge video wall.

The Ice Globe is an **absolutely** stunning theatre.  
 Gill saw an **advertisement** for an eight-day trip to the Arctic and thought it was too good to miss!  
 The hotel has a **bar** made entirely of ice!  
 Guests sleep in ice **bedrooms**.  
 Popular activities include travelling on sleds, **cross-country skiing** and snowmobile safaris.  
 Tourists are now helping to keep the Sami **culture** alive.  
 The trip across the Arctic was **exhausting**.  
 Watch the Northern Lights **flash** across the sky from the seats in the ice theatre.  
 Most guests stay only one night at the Ice Hotel because it's **freezing**!  
 Today they also use snowmobiles to follow the reindeer **herds**.  
 If you **herd** animals you bring them together into a group.  
 Gill did an eight-day trip to the Arctic running a team of **husky** dogs.  
 The world-famous **Ice** Hotel is built entirely of ice!  
 The **increased** tourism in Lapland is helping to keep the Sami culture alive.  
 The original **inhabitants** of the region are called the Sami.  
 The Ice Hotel is in a region called **Lapland**.  
 The hotel has become a **major** tourist attraction.

means of transport (n) /ˌmiːnz əv 'trænzpɔːt/  
 melt (v)★ /melt/  
 No way! /nəʊ 'weɪ/  
 original (adj)★★★ /ə'ɹɪdʒənəl/  
 raise (money) (v)★★★ /reɪz (məni)/  
 reindeer (n) /ˈreɪndɪə/  
 replica (n) /ˈreplɪkə/  
 sled (n) /sled/

snow (n)★★ /snəʊ/  
 snowmobile (n) /ˈsnəʊməbiːl/  
 spring (n)★★ /sprɪŋ/  
 stretch (v)★★ /stretʃ/

stunning (adj) /ˈstʌnɪŋ/

tourism (n) /ˈtuərɪzəm/  
 tourist centre (n) /ˈtuərɪst sentə/  
 traditionally (adv) /trə'dɪʃnəli/  
 tundra (n) /ˈtʌndrə/  
 version (n)★ /vɜːʃən/  
 wedding (n)★★ /wedɪŋ/  
 windy (adj) /ˈwɪndi/  
 worried (adj)★ /ˈwʌrɪd/

### Inspiration Extra! (pp. 88–9)

bathroom (n)★★ /ˈbɑːθruːm/  
 frown (n) /fraʊn/  
 kitchen (n)★★★ /ˈkɪtʃɪn/  
 library (n)★★★ /ˈlaɪbrəri/

office (n)★★★ /ˈɒfɪs/  
 roar (v) /rɔː/

Transportmittel  
 schmelzen  
 Niemals!  
 Ur-; ursprünglich  
 sammeln; aufreiben  
 Renntier  
 Nachbildung  
 Schlitten

Schnee  
 Schneemobil  
 Frühling  
 sich ausbreiten

überwältigend;  
 atemberaubend

Tourismus  
 Touristikzentrum  
 traditionell  
 Tundra  
 Version; Fassung  
 Hochzeit  
 windig  
 in Sorge; beunruhigt

Badezimmer  
 Stirnrunzeln  
 Küche  
 Bibliothek

Büro  
 brüllen

The snowmobile is an important **means of transport** for the Sami people.  
 They have to rebuild the hotel every year because it **melts** in spring.  
 "Would you like to run a team of husky dogs in the Arctic?" "**No way!**"  
 The Sami people are the **original** inhabitants of the region.  
 How much money did Gill **raise** for charity?  
 The Sami people live by herding **reindeer**.  
 The Ice Globe is a **replica** of the Globe Theatre in London!  
 The Sami used to travel across the snow on **sleds** pulled by reindeer or huskies.

Sleds are useful for travelling across **snow** or ice.  
**Snowmobiles** are vehicles used for travelling across snow and ice.  
 The hotel melts every **spring**!  
 Lapland is a region that **stretches** across four countries – Russia, Finland, Sweden and Norway.  
 The Ice Globe is a **stunning** theatre.

The Ice Hotel has brought new life and increased **tourism** to Lapland.  
 Jukkasjärvi has become a popular **tourist centre**.  
**Traditionally** the Sami lived by herding reindeer.  
 They use sleds and snowmobiles to travel across the **tundra**.  
 The first play was a 70-minute **version** of Hamlet.  
 The ice church is very popular for **weddings**.  
 The flight to Sweden was frightening because it was very **windy**.  
 Gill was **worried** because she's very frightened of flying.

The **bathroom** is the room where you wash and have a shower.  
 "Why did you think that I was extinct?" the dinosaur roared with a **frown**.  
 The **kitchen** is the room where you cook meals.  
 A **library** is a place where people go to borrow books or where they can sit and read.  
 An **office** is a room or place where people sit and work.  
 When an animal such as a lion **roars**, it makes a very loud noise because it is angry.

sitting room (n) /ˈsɪtɪŋ ru:m/  
 swimming pool (n) /ˈswɪmɪŋ pu:l/

Wohnzimmer  
 Schwimmbecken

A **sitting room** is a room where you relax, watch TV etc.  
 You shouldn't take cameras or electronic equipment into a **swimming pool**.

## Culture: Do the right thing (pp. 90–91)

adult (n)★★★ /ˈædʌlt/

Erwachsener

In China, Japan and Korea young people don't usually start conversations with **adults**.

bacon (n) /ˈbeɪkən/

Speck; Schinken

Eggs and **bacon** is supposed to be the traditional British breakfast.

bend (v)★★ /bend/

biegen

People in Japan bow a lot – that means they **bend** their body forward when they meet each other.

body language (n) /ˈbɒdi læŋɡwɪdʒ/

Körpersprache

We use **body language** as well as words to communicate with people.

bow (v) /baʊ/

sich verbeugen

In the photo on p. 91 you can see two Japanese men **bowing** to each other.

comment (n)★★★ /ˈkɒment/

Kommentar

In Britain it's polite to respond and make **comments** during a conversation to show you're interested.

common (adj)★★★ /ˈkɒmən/

normal; gewöhnlich

In Japan it's quite **common** for people to stay silent when someone is talking to them.

communicate (v)★ /kəˈmjuːnɪkeɪt/

kommunizieren

We use both words and body language to **communicate** with people.

in contrast★★ /ɪn ˈkɒntrɑːst/

im Gegensatz zu

Americans, **in contrast** with the Japanese, encourage young people to start conversations.

cover (v)★★★ /ˈkʌvə/

verbergen

People **cover** their mouth in Japan when they smile or laugh.

date (n)★★★ /deɪt/

Rendezvous

Do girls and boys kiss on their first **date** in your country?

disagree (v)★ /dɪsəˈɡriː/

nicht der gleichen Meinung  
 sein

Australians are interested in people who **disagree** with them.

encourage (v)★★★ /ɪnˈkʌrɪdʒ/

ermuntern

Americans **encourage** young people to start conversations.

facial expression (n) /ˈfeɪʃl ɪksˈpreʃən/

Gesichtsausdruck

Gestures and **facial expressions** are used to communicate with other people.

gesture (n)★ /ˈdʒestʃə/

Geste

A **gesture** is a movement you make with your head or other part of your body.

hug (v) /hʌɡ/

drücken

If you **hug** someone, you put your arms round them.

interest (n)★★★ /ˈɪntrəst/

Interesse

In Western cultures people look each other in the eye to show **interest** and trust.

invite (v)★★★ /ɪnˈvaɪt/

einladen

In Britain, if someone **invites** you to their home, you should arrive a few minutes late.

meanwhile (adv)★	/mi:nwaɪl/	andererseits	Men in the Arab world often hug and kiss each other. <b>Meanwhile</b> , in Japan, people bow when they meet.
position (n)★★★	/pə'zɪʃən/	Position	A 'superior' is someone who is in a higher social or work <b>position</b> than you.
respond (v)★★	/rɪs'pɒnd/	antworten	In Britain we think that it is polite to <b>respond</b> when someone is talking to us.
stay silent (adj)★★	/ˈsaɪlənt/	still, ruhig, bleiben; schweigen	In parts of Northern Europe and Japan it's common for people to stay <b>silent</b> when someone is talking to them.
stare (v)★★	/steə/	anstarren	In Britain and the United States it isn't polite to <b>stare</b> at strangers.
superior (n)	/sʊ'piəriə/	Vorgesetzte(r)	Your boss is your ' <b>superior</b> ' because he/she is in a higher position than you.
table manners (n pl)	/teɪbəl mə'nəz/	Tischmanieren	<b>Table manners</b> are how you behave and what you do when you are eating a meal.
take off (phr v)	/teɪk 'ɒf/	ausziehen	Do guests <b>take off</b> their shoes when they visit someone's house in your country?
thoughtfully (adv)	/θɔ:tfəli/	nachdenklich; aufmerksam	Indians often look long and <b>thoughtfully</b> at people they do not know.
trust (n)★★	/trʌst/	Vertrauen	People look each other in the eye in Western cultures to show interest and <b>trust</b> .
unfriendly (adj)	/ʌn'frendli/	unfreundlich	Sometimes Americans think Australians are rude and <b>unfriendly</b> .
Western (adj)★★	/ˈwestən/	westlich	There are a lot of differences in behaviour between <b>Western</b> cultures and Asian countries.

## Unit 8

### 1 The characters seem to speak (pp. 92–3)

animation (n)	/æni'meɪʃən/	Animation	The quality of <b>animation</b> in the films is superb.
animator (n)	/ænɪmeɪtə/	Animator(in)	The <b>animator</b> uses the 'storyboard' to plan the film in detail.
argue (v)★★★	/ɑ:gju:/	sich streiten	Carol told Jack and Ben to stop <b>arguing</b> .
background (n)★★	/ˈbækgraʊnd/	Hintergrund	The <b>background</b> is planned by the designer.
blow (v)★★	/bləʊ/	pfeifen	The referee <b>blew</b> the whistle to signal the end of the match.
computer expert (n)	/kəm'pjʊ:tə(r) ,ekspɜ:t/	Computerfachmann	A <b>computer expert</b> is good at designing or repairing computers.
designer (n)★	/dr'zaɪnə/	Designer	They make a model of each character and the <b>designer</b> plans the background.



in detail★★★	/ɪn 'di:teɪl/	detailliert; in allen Einzelheiten	The animator uses the storyboard to plan the film <b>in detail</b> .
film-maker (n)	/fɪlmmeɪkə/	Filmmacher	It can take <b>film-makers</b> years to make a whole animated film.
inventor (n)	/ɪn'ventə/	Erfinder	Wallace is an <b>inventor</b> who loves eating cheese.
journalist (n)★★	/ˈdʒɜ:nəlɪst/	Journalist	<b>Journalists</b> write articles for newspapers and magazines.
manage to do sth	/məˈnɪdʒ tə 'du: sʌmθɪŋ/	es schaffen	Often the film-makers only <b>manage to</b> shoot three seconds of film a day.
millimetre (mm) (n)	/mɪlɪmi:tə/	Millimeter	David and Peter learnt to make animated films using a 16 <b>mm</b> camera.
model (n)★★★	/mɒdəl/	Modell	They make a <b>model</b> of each character.
musician (n)★	/mju:'zɪʃən/	Musiker	My ambition is to become a professional <b>musician</b> .
offer (v)★★★	/ɒfə/	anbieten	The BBC <b>offered</b> to buy one of their first films.
pilot (n)★	/paɪlət/	Pilot	<b>Pilots</b> fly aeroplanes.
plan (v)★★★	/plæn/	planen	They <b>plan</b> the film in detail using a 'storyboard'.
process (n)★★★	/prəʊses/	Prozess; Verfahren	Making an animated film is a very slow <b>process</b> .
referee (n)	/refə'ri:/	Schiedsrichter	The <b>referee</b> blew the whistle at the end of the game.
refuse (v)★★★	/rɪ'fju:z/	sich weigern	Carol <b>refused</b> to dance with Ben.
save (v)★★★	/seɪv/	retten	A lifebelt is used to <b>save</b> someone in the water.
schoolboy (n)	/sku:lboɪ/	Schuljunge	The story started when two <b>schoolboys</b> , David Sproxtton and Peter Lord, learnt to make animated films.
storyboard (n)	/ˈstɔ:ɪnbɔ:d/	Storyboard; (bildliche Darstellung der Handlungsabläufe)	The ' <b>storyboard</b> ' consists of a series of pictures of the film.
text message (n)	/tekst mesɪdʒ/	SMS-Nachricht	You use a mobile phone to send a <b>text message</b> .
tourist guide (n)	/ˈtʊərɪst gaɪd/	Reiseleiter; Fremdenführer	If you became a <b>tourist guide</b> , you could use your languages.
whistle (n)	/ˈwɪsəl/	Pfeife	The referee blew the <b>whistle</b> to signal the end of the match.

## 2 If you like a boy ... (pp. 94–5)

brightness (n)	/ˈbraɪtnəs/	Helligkeit	Each pixel records the <b>brightness</b> of the light.
button (n)★★	/ˈbʌtən/	Knopf	To take a photo just press the <b>button</b> .
calculation (n)★★	/kælkjəˈleɪʃən/	Kalkulation	If you make <b>calculations</b> you use mathematics to work out answers.
compare (v)	/kəm'peə/	vergleichen	The computer <b>compares</b> what each pixel 'sees' with the other pixels around it.
computer chip (n)	/kəm'pjʊ:tə tʃɪp/	Computerchip	Digital cameras don't use a film – instead they use a <b>computer chip</b> .
depressed (adj)★	/dɪ'prest/	deprimiert	When I'm on my own, I get <b>depressed</b> .

digital photo (n)★	/ˌdɪdʒɪtəl ˈfəʊtəʊ/	Digitalfoto
down (adj)★★★	/daʊn/	niedergeschlagen
feeling (n)★★★	/ˈfiːlɪŋ/	Gefühl
filter (n)	/ˈfɪltə/	Filter
fortune teller (n)	/ˈfɔːtʃuːn ˌtelə/	Hellseher; Wahrsager(in)
image (n)★★★	/ˈɪmɪdʒ/	Bild
information (n)★★★	/ɪnfəˈmeɪʃən/	Information
mathematics (n)	/məθəˈmætiks/	Mathematik
mean (= intend) (v)★★★	/miːn/	meinen; wollen
measure (v)★★★	/meʒə/	messen
mix (v)★★	/mɪks/	mischen
pixel (n)	/ˈpɪksəl/	Pixel
press (v)★★★	/pres/	drücken
primary colour (n)	/praɪməri ˈkʌlə/	Grundfarbe; Primärfarbe
shout (v)★★★	/ʃaʊt/	(an)schreien
square (n)★★★	/skweə/	Quadrat
temper (n)	/tempə/	Beherrschung (verlieren)
tiny (adj)★★★	/tami/	winzig

#### 4 Integrated Skills: Describing a process (pp. 98–9)

bone (n)★★	/bəʊn/	Knochen
bring to life	/brɪŋ tə ˈlaɪf/	zum Leben erwecken
CD player (n)	/siː ˈdiː pleɪə/	CD-Spieler
colour (v)	/ˈkʌlə/	färben; anmalen
contact (v)★★★	/ˈkɒntækt/	kontaktieren
DVD player (n)	/diː viː ˈdiː pleɪə/	DVD-Spieler
exist (v)★★★	/ɪgˈzɪst/	existieren
graded reader (n)	/ɡreɪdɪd ˈriːdə/	nach Schwierigkeitsgrad gestufte Lektüre
moon (n)★★	/muːn/	Mond

**Digital photos** are in colour.

I get depressed, you know, really **down** when I'm on my own.

Carol finds it hard to show her **feelings**.

In a digital camera there is a **filter** in front of each pixel.

**Fortune tellers** can judge people's characters by looking at the lines on their hand.

When a digital camera records what it sees, it uses numbers not **images**.

A digital camera records **information** as numbers.

If you use **mathematics** you use calculations to work out answers.

I've been rude to both of them. I didn't **mean** to be, but ...

Pixels **measure** light.

If you **mix** red, green and blue light, you get white.

Digital cameras have a computer chip covered in **pixels**.

Just **press** the button to take a picture.

Red, green and blue are the **primary colours**.

Carol told the fortune teller she had **shouted** at Greg.

A pixel is a **square** on a computer chip which measures light.

She loses her **temper** with bossy people.

The computer chip in a digital camera is covered in millions of **tiny** squares called pixels.

There are many dinosaur **bones** around the world.

The BBC TV series called *Walking With Dinosaurs* really **brings** dinosaurs **to life**.

Has your car got a **CD player**?

After making the white model we **coloured** the animal's skin.

You can use email to **contact** other learners of English.

**DVD players** are replacing video recorders.

How can you film an animal which doesn't **exist**?

A **graded reader** is a book written for people who have a particular level of English.

Dinosaurs lived in a world as real as ours, with a sun and a **moon**, day and night etc.

revise (v) /rɪ'vaɪz/  
 scan (v) /skæn/  
 screen (n)★★ /skri:n/

splash (v) /splæʃ/

### Inspiration Extra! (pp. 100–101)

set (v)★★★ /set/  
 video recorder (n) /'vɪdɪəʊ rɪˌkɔːdə/

### Review Units 7–8 (pp. 102–3)

add (v)★★★ /æd/  
 air travel (n) /'eə trævəl/  
 on average /ɒn 'ævərɪdʒ/  
 baggage (n) /'bæɡɪdʒ/  
 cheat (v)★ /tʃiːt/  
 check (n)★★ /tʃek/  
 competitor (n) /kəm'petɪtə/  
 enjoyable (adj) /ɪn'dʒɔɪəbəl/

entry form (n) /'entri fɔ:m/  
 fatal (adj)★ /fætəl/  
 fit (adj)★ /fɪt/  
 ground (n)★★★ /graʊnd/  
 instructions (n pl)★★★ /ɪn'strʌkʃənz/  
 intercontinental (adj) /ɪntəkɒntɪ'nentəl/  
 packet (n)★ /'pækɪt/  
 paint (v)★★ /peɪnt/  
 permission (n)★★ /pə'mɪʃən/

revidieren; wiederholen  
 scannen  
 Bildschirm

spritzen

einstellen; setzen  
 Videorecorder

addieren  
 Flugverkehr  
 im Durchschnitt  
 Gepäck  
 mogeln; betrügen  
 Check  
 Teilnehmer; Mitbewerber  
 angenehm

Anmeldeformular  
 tödlich  
 fit; in Form  
 Boden  
 Anweisungen  
 Auslands-; interkontinental  
 Paket  
 malen  
 Erlaubnis

Look back through this book and **revise** what you have learnt.

**Scan** the image into the computer.

In *Walking With Dinosaurs* we see dinosaurs eating, running and fighting on our TV **screens**.

The film crew moved things, **splashed** water, broke trees and so on – just like real dinosaurs.

**Set** the time and channel on the video recorder and press 'Record'.

Put the cassette in the **video recorder**.

When you **add** two and two you get four.

The article on p. 102 is about **air travel** tips.

**On average** there are only 50 fatal accidents a year.

Security checks and **baggage** X-rays can take a long time.

You mustn't **cheat** and you mustn't send in more than one entry.

Security **checks** can take a long time.

**Competitors** under 16 must have their parents' permission.

There are certain things you can do to make your journey safer and more **enjoyable**.

Don't forget to sign your **entry form**.

A **fatal** accident is one in which people are killed.

You need to take exercise if you want to keep **fit**.

The **ground** was covered with litter.

Listen carefully to the safety **instructions**.

For **intercontinental** flights, check in two hours before take-off.

Never offer to take a **packet** onto a plane for someone else.

Do you enjoy **painting** pictures?

Competitors under 16 must have their parents' **permission**.

priority (n)★★	/praɪˈɒrɪti/	Priorität	Safety and security are the top <b>priority</b> for all airlines.
safety (n)★★★	/seɪfti/	Sicherheit	The <b>safety</b> of our passengers is a top priority.
scissors (n pl)	/ˈsɪzəz/	Schere	You mustn't have sharp things like knives or <b>scissors</b> in your hand baggage.
security (n)★★★	/sɪˈkjʊərɪti/	Sicherheitsmaßnahmen	<b>Security</b> at airports is a top priority nowadays.
sharp (adj)★★★	/ʃɑ:p/	scharf	You're not allowed to carry <b>sharp</b> objects like knives or scissors.
sign (v)★	/saɪn/	unterschreiben	You must <b>sign</b> your entry form yourself.
take exercise	/ˌteɪk ˈeksəsaɪz/	sich Bewegung verschaffen	It's important to eat well and <b>take exercise</b> regularly.
warm up	/wɔ:m ˈʌp/	aufwärmen	If you <b>warm up</b> snow you get water.
X-ray (n)	/ˈeks reɪ/	Röntgenaufnahme	Baggage <b>X-rays</b> at airports can take a long time.

# GRAMMAR SUMMARY

## Present simple (Einfaches Präsens): be

### Unit 1 THIS IS YTV

#### Aussage

Vollform	Kurzform	Frage
<i>I am</i>	<i>I'm</i>	<i>am I?</i>
<i>you are</i>	<i>you're</i>	<i>are you?</i>
<i>he is</i>	<i>he's</i>	<i>is he?</i>
<i>she is</i>	<i>she's</i>	<i>is she?</i>
<i>it is</i>	<i>it's</i>	<i>is it?</i>
<i>we are</i>	<i>we're</i>	<i>are we?</i>
<i>you are</i>	<i>you're</i>	<i>are you?</i>
<i>they are</i>	<i>they're</i>	<i>are they?</i>

#### Negativform

<i>I am not</i>	<i>I'm not</i>
<i>you are not</i>	<i>you aren't</i>
<i>he is not</i>	<i>he isn't</i>
<i>she is not</i>	<i>she isn't</i>
<i>it is not</i>	<i>it isn't</i>
<i>we are not</i>	<i>we aren't</i>
<i>you are not</i>	<i>you aren't</i>
<i>they are not</i>	<i>they aren't</i>

- In Fragen mit dem Verb *be* steht die Verbform immer vor dem Subjekt:  
*Are you English?*  
*Where is Pedro from?*
- Die Negativform wird durch Hinzufügen von *not* gebildet.
- Wir verwenden die Vollform in positiven und die Kurzform in negativen Kurzantworten:  
*Yes, she is. No, she isn't.*

## Present simple (Einfaches Präsens)

### Unit 1 Lessons 1 and 3

Aussage	Negativform	
	Vollform	Kurzform
<i>I like</i>	<i>I do not like</i>	<i>I don't like</i>
<i>you like</i>	<i>you do not like</i>	<i>you don't like</i>
<i>he likes</i>	<i>he does not like</i>	<i>he doesn't like</i>
<i>she likes</i>	<i>she does not like</i>	<i>she doesn't like</i>
<i>it likes</i>	<i>it does not like</i>	<i>it doesn't like</i>
<i>we like</i>	<i>we do not like</i>	<i>we don't like</i>

<i>you like</i>	<i>you do not like</i>	<i>you don't like</i>
<i>they like</i>	<i>they do not like</i>	<i>they don't like</i>

Frageform	Kurzantworten	
<i>Do you like...?</i>	<i>Yes, I do.</i>	<i>No, I don't.</i>
	<i>Yes, we do.</i>	<i>No, we don't.</i>
<i>Does he like...?</i>	<i>Yes, he does.</i>	<i>No, he doesn't.</i>
<i>Does she like...?</i>	<i>Yes, she does.</i>	<i>No, she doesn't.</i>
<i>Does it like...?</i>	<i>Yes, it does.</i>	<i>No, it doesn't.</i>
<i>Do they like...?</i>	<i>Yes, they do.</i>	<i>No, they don't.</i>

- Wir verwenden das *present simple*, um Zustände, Routinen, Stundenpläne und regelmäßige Handlungen zu beschreiben:

*I go to the movies on Saturdays.*

*She loves pigeons.*

*Carol speaks Italian.*

*What languages do you speak?*

*Do you really speak Chinese?*

*I don't play on my computer.*

*She doesn't speak Chinese.*

- Wir verwenden das *present simple*, um über Tätigkeiten im Berufsleben zu sprechen:

*What do you do? (= What's your job?)*

*I'm a TV producer.*

*I make sure that the film is good.*

- In Aussagesätzen mit dem *present simple* ändert sich die Verbform nicht – außer nach *he, she, it*:

*he lives she lives it lives*

- *Present simple* Negativform: Subjekt + *do/does not* + Verb:

*He doesn't play on his computer.*

- *Present simple* Frageform: *do/does* + Subjekt + Verb.

In Fragen mit *does* endet das Hauptverb nicht mit einem *s*:

*Does she like computers?*

## Present continuous (Verlaufsform des Präsens)

### Unit 1 Lessons 2 and 3, Unit 5 Lesson 1

#### Aussagesätze

Vollform	Kurzform
<i>I am talking</i>	<i>I'm talking</i>
<i>you are talking</i>	<i>you're talking</i>
<i>he is talking</i>	<i>he's talking</i>
<i>she is talking</i>	<i>she's talking</i>
<i>it is talking</i>	<i>it's talking</i>
<i>we are talking</i>	<i>we're talking</i>
<i>you are talking</i>	<i>you're talking</i>
<i>they are talking</i>	<i>they're talking</i>

#### Negativsätze

<i>I am not talking</i>	<i>I'm not talking</i>
<i>you are not talking</i>	<i>you aren't/you're not talking</i>
<i>he is not talking</i>	<i>he isn't/he's not talking</i>
<i>she is not talking</i>	<i>she isn't/she's not talking</i>
<i>it is not talking</i>	<i>it isn't/it's not talking</i>
<i>we are not talking</i>	<i>we aren't/we're not talking</i>
<i>you are not talking</i>	<i>you aren't/you're not talking</i>
<i>they are not talking</i>	<i>they aren't/they're not talking</i>

#### Frageform Kurzanworten

<i>Are you talking?</i>	<i>Yes, I am.</i> <i>No, I'm not.</i> <i>Yes, we are.</i> <i>No, we aren't. No, we're not.</i>
<i>Is he/she/it talking?</i>	<i>Yes, he/she/it is.</i> <i>No, he/she/it isn't.</i> <i>No, he's/she's/it's not.</i>
<i>Are they talking?</i>	<i>Yes, they are.</i> <i>No, they aren't. No, they're not.</i>

- Wir verwenden das *present continuous*, um über Ereignisse von kurzer Dauer zu sprechen und zu beschreiben, was gerade in diesem Augenblick geschieht:

*You're standing on my foot.*  
*He's wearing a YTV badge.*  
*They're holding hands.*  
*What are they doing?*  
*Is he helping her?*  
*He isn't helping her.*  
*They aren't holding hands.*

- Wir können das *present continuous* auch verwenden, um über Pläne und Vereinbarungen für die Zukunft zu sprechen. Dabei nennen wir oft den Zeitpunkt und/oder den Ort:

*Greg is taking people to the Science Museum.*  
*We're returning to the hotel at 5.30pm.*  
*They aren't having lunch at the hotel.*  
*What time are they having lunch?*  
*Who is taking them to the Science Museum?*  
*How long are they spending at the museums?*

- Schreibweise: Verb + *-ing*

Bei den meisten Verben wird *-ing* hinzugefügt:  
*stand – standing hold – holding*

Bei Verben, die mit *-e* enden, wird das *-e* gestrichen und dann erst *-ing* hinzugefügt:  
*take – taking leave – leaving*

Other verbs:

*swim – swimming run – running*  
*put – putting sit – sitting*

## Possessive adjectives and Possessive pronouns (Possessivpronomen)

### Unit 1 Lesson 3

Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns
<i>my</i>	<i>our</i>
<i>your</i>	<i>your</i>
<i>his/her</i>	<i>their</i>

- Possessive adjectives* ändern sich nicht in Verbindung mit Pluralformen:  
*my book my books*

- Vor *possessive pronouns* wird kein *the* verwendet:  
*This book is the mine.*

- Um nach dem Besitzer von etwas zu fragen, verwenden wir das Fragewort *Whose*:  
*Whose are the glasses?*  
*Whose is this book? OR Whose book is this?*

## Possessive forms: 's and s' (Possessivformen/Genitiv mit Apostroph und s)

### Unit 1 Lesson 3

- Im Singular wird dem Substantiv ein 's (Apostroph s) hinzugefügt:  
*the producer's job Kate's boots*
- Im Plural wird nur ein ' (Apostroph) hinzugefügt. Das Substantiv endet mit s' (Apostroph s):  
*the actors' coffee break the girls' bags*
- Bei unregelmäßigen Pluralformen wird (wie im Singular) ein 's hinzugefügt:  
*people's pockets the women's bags*

## Comparative and superlative adjectives (Steigerung der Adjektive: Komparativ und Superlativ)

### Unit 2 Lesson 1

Adjektiv	Komparativ	Superlativ
einsilbige		
<i>small</i>	<i>smaller</i>	<i>the smallest</i>
<i>large</i>	<i>larger</i>	<i>the largest</i>
einsilbige mit einfachem Vokal + einfachem Konsonanten am Ende:		
<i>big</i>	<i>bigger</i>	<i>the biggest</i>
<i>hot</i>	<i>hotter</i>	<i>the hottest</i>
zweisilbige mit -y am Ende		
<i>noisy</i>	<i>noisier</i>	<i>the noisiest</i>
<i>silly</i>	<i>sillier</i>	<i>the silliest</i>
mehrsilbige		
<i>famous</i>	<i>more famous</i>	<i>the most famous</i>
<i>exciting</i>	<i>more exciting</i>	<i>the most exciting</i>
Unregelmäßige Formen		
<i>good</i>	<i>better</i>	<i>the best</i>
<i>bad</i>	<i>worse</i>	<i>the worst</i>

- Bei einigen zweisilbigen Adjektiven wird -er/est oder -r/st hinzugefügt:  
*clever cleverer the cleverest*  
*simple simpler simplest*

Das Gegenteil von *more* ist *less*:

*It's less expensive than Rio!*

- Das Gegenteil von *most* ist *least*:  
*They stayed in the least expensive hotel.*

## should/shouldn't

### Unit 2 Lesson 2

- Wir verwenden *should* und *shouldn't* (*should not*), um Ratschläge zu erteilen:  
*We should stay together.*  
*You should tell me where you're going.*  
*You shouldn't go off on your own.*  
*Why should they tell Greg?*
- *should* ist ein modales Hilfsverb:
  - es ändert sich nicht mit *he/she/it*.
  - es gibt kein *to* zwischen *should* und dem Hauptverb:  
*You should ~~to~~ take flowers.*

## Prepositions of place (Präpositionen des Ortes)

### Unit 2 Lesson 2

*over under in front of behind between*  
*inside outside next to near opposite*

- *in front of* ist das Gegenteil von *behind*:  
*Ben can't see because Carol is in front of him.*
- *opposite* bedeutet "gegenüber":  
*Page 21 is opposite page 20.*

## The gerund (-ing form) – (Das Gerundium)

### Unit 2 Lesson 3

- Das Gerundium ist ein Substantiv, das von einem Verb abgeleitet wird. Es wird nach folgenden Verben verwendet:  
*like, love, hate, enjoy, und can't stand*:  
*I love going to festivals.*  
*I hate being lost.*  
*I don't enjoy being rude.*  
*I can't stand waiting for people.*  
*What do you like doing?*
- Das Gerundium wird auch nach Präpositionen verwendet:  
*You're good at dancing.*  
*I'm not interested in listening to bossy people.*

## Past simple (Einfache Vergangenheit)

### Unit 3 Lessons 1 and 2

**be**

#### Aussage

*I/he/she/it was*  
*wel/you/they were*

#### Negativform

*I/he/she/it wasn't (was not)*  
*wel/you/they weren't (were not)*

#### Frageform

*Were you ...?*

#### Kurzantworten

*Yes, I was.*  
*No, I wasn't.*  
*Yes, we were.*  
*No, we weren't.*

*Was he/she/it ...?*

*Yes, he/she/it was.*  
*No, he/she/it wasn't.*

*Were they ...?*

*Yes, they were.*  
*No, they weren't.*

- Von **be** gibt es nur zwei Formen der einfachen Vergangenheit:

*Everything was very dry.*  
*The people were asleep.*  
*The fire wasn't near his house.*  
*There weren't many buildings left.*

- In der Frageform steht das Subjekt immer nach dem Verb *was/were*:

*Was Jack asleep all morning?*  
*Were they exhausted?*

#### Regelmäßige Verben

##### Aussage

*I*  
*you*  
*he/she/it*  
*we*  
*you*  
*they*

*started*

##### Negativform

*I*  
*you*  
*he/she/it*  
*we*  
*you*  
*they*

*didn't start*  
*(did not start)*

##### Frageform

*Did you start?*

*Did he/she/it start?*

*Did they start?*

##### Kurzantworten

*Yes, I/we did.*  
*No, I/we didn't. (did not)*  
*Yes, he/she/it did.*  
*No, he/she/it didn't. (did not)*  
*Yes, they did.*  
*No, they didn't. (did not)*

- Schreibweise:

Aussageform bei regelmäßigen Verben

Bei den meisten Verben wird *-ed* hinzugefügt:

*start – started destroy – destroyed*

Bei Verben, die bereits mit *-e* enden, wird *d* hinzugefügt:

*escape – escaped die – died*

Bei Verben, die mit einem Konsonanten und *-y* enden, wird das *-y* gestrichen und *-ied* hinzugefügt:

*carry – carried marry – married*

- Past simple** Negativform: Subjekt + *didn't* + Verb:

*The fire didn't cross the river.*

- Past simple** Frageform: *did* + Subjekt + Verb:

*What did you do?*  
*How/When did they cross the river?*  
*Did you have fun?*  
*Did they see a play?*

#### Unregelmäßige Verben

- Eine vollständige Liste aller in Inspiration 2 verwendeten Unregelmäßigen Verben finden Sie auf Seite 127.

- Unregelmäßige Verben bilden ihre Negativ- und Frageformen genau so wie regelmäßige Verben:

*They didn't have time to take a lot with them.*

## Adverbial phrases of time (Adverbien der Zeit)

### Unit 3 Lesson 2

- Bei Wochentagen und Datumsangaben verwenden wir *on*:

*on Saturday (morning) on 21 August*

- Bei Zeitabschnitten während des Tages, bei Monaten und Jahreszahlen verwenden wir *in*:

*in the morning in August in 1666*

- Für ganz spezifische Zeitpunkte verwenden wir *at*:

*at 9am at noon/midnight*

und in einigen Redewendungen:

*at night at the weekend*



## Past continuous (Verlaufsform der Vergangenheit)

### Unit 3 Lesson 3

#### Aussage

*I/he/she/it was listening*  
*wel/you/they were listening*

#### Negativform

*I/he/she/it wasn't listening*  
*wel/you/they weren't listening*

#### Frageform

*Were you listening?*

#### Kurzantworten

*Yes, I was.*  
*No, I wasn't.*  
*Yes, we were.*  
*No, we weren't.*

*Was he/she/it listening?*

*Yes, he/she/it was.*

*Were they listening?*

*No, he/she/it wasn't.*  
*Yes, they were.*  
*No, they weren't.*

- Die Verlaufsform der Vergangenheit verwenden wir, um zu beschreiben, was gerade während einer bestimmten Zeit in der Vergangenheit passierte, um den Hintergrund eines Ereignisses darzustellen:

*At 2.30pm*

*we were passing the London Eye.*

- Wir bilden das *past continuous* mit *was/were* + *-ing form*:

*I was listening to Greg*  
*I wasn't looking*  
*She was taking photos*  
*We were passing the London Eye*

*when Ben fell in.*  
*at 2.30pm.*

*What was he doing? What were you doing?*  
*Was he feeling all right?*

## Why ...? because (reason) – (Begründung)

### Unit 3 Lesson 3

- Wir verwenden das Bindewort *because*, um die Frage *Why...?* zu beantworten:  
*Why did Sally shout 'Help!'?*  
*She shouted 'Help!' because Ben fell overboard.*

## going to (Futur mit going to)

### Unit 4 Lesson 1

#### Aussage

*I'm*  
*you're*  
*he's*  
*she's*  
*it's*  
*we're*  
*they're*

*going to*

#### Negativform

*I'm not*  
*you aren't/you're not*  
*he isn't/he's not*  
*she isn't/she's not*  
*it isn't/it's not*  
*we aren't/we're not*  
*they aren't/they're not*

*going to*

#### Frageform

*Are you going to?*

#### Kurzantworten

*Yes, I am. Yes, we are.*  
*No, I'm not. No, we aren't.*  
*No, we're not.*  
*Yes, he/she/it is.*  
*No, he/she/it isn't.*  
*No, he's/she's/it's not.*  
*Yes, they are.*  
*No, they aren't. No, they're not.*

*Is he/she/it going to?*

*Are they going to?*

- Wir verwenden *going to* + Infinitiv, um über feste Absichten und Pläne für die Zukunft zu sprechen:

*I'm going to take you on a tour of the studio.*

*I'm not going to tell you now.*

*Are we going to be here all day?*

*What are you going to do?*

- Wir verwenden *going to* + Infinitiv auch, um etwas für die Zukunft voraussagen, wenn wir in der gegenwärtigen Situation sehen können, dass es wahrscheinlich passieren wird:  
*They're going to start the rehearsal.*

## Future simple: will/won't (Einfaches Futur mit will/won't)

### Unit 4 Lesson 2

- Wir verwenden *will* und *won't* (*will not*), um Hoffnungen für die Zukunft auszudrücken oder ganz allgemeine Voraussagen zu machen:

*I'll miss working with Liam.*

*We'll see each other again.*

*I won't have anyone to talk to.*

*What will Simon do with the gun?*

*Will Robbie escape?*

- *will* ist ein modales Hilfsverb:

– Es ändert sich nicht mit *he/she/it*.

*I think he will escape.*

*He won't be in Westsiders after this week's episode.*

- Es gibt kein *to* zwischen *will* und dem Hauptverb.

*I hope he'll to keep in touch.*

## Adverbs of manner (Adverbien der Art und Weise)

### Unit 4 Lesson 3

#### Regelmäßig

Adjektiv	Adverb	Adjektiv	Adverb
<i>bad</i>	<i>badly</i>	<i>early</i>	<i>early</i>
<i>normal</i>	<i>normally</i>	<i>fast</i>	<i>fast</i>
<i>proper</i>	<i>properly</i>	<i>good</i>	<i>well</i>
<i>quick</i>	<i>quickly</i>	<i>hard</i>	<i>hard</i>
<i>proper</i>	<i>properly</i>	<i>late</i>	<i>late</i>
<i>quick</i>	<i>quickly</i>		
<i>comfortable</i>	<i>comfortably</i>		
<i>angry</i>	<i>angrily</i>		
<i>happy</i>	<i>happily</i>		

#### Unregelmäßig

- Adverbien beschreiben die Art und Weise, wie etwas gemacht wird:

*You spoke too fast.*

*Actors work really hard.*

- Schreibweise:

Bei den meisten Adjektiven wird *-ly* hinzugefügt:

*normal – normally proper – properly*

Bei Adjektiven, die mit einem *-y* enden, wird das *y* gestrichen und *-ily* hinzugefügt:

*happy – happily angry – angrily*

Bei Adjektiven, die mit *-ble* enden, wird das *-e* gestrichen und *-y* hinzugefügt:

*comfortable – comfortably terrible – terribly*

## Sequencing adverbs (Adverbien der Zeitenfolge)

### Unit 5 Lesson 1

*First they're visiting London Zoo.*

*Next they're walking along the Regent's Canal.*

*Then they're having lunch.*

*After that, they're going shopping.*

*Finally they're taking a canal boat trip.*

- Wir verwenden diese Adverbien, um eine Zeitenfolge bei bestimmten Ereignissen zu beschreiben. Die Adverbien *next*, *then*, und *after that* können in jeder beliebigen Reihenfolge verwendet werden.

- Nach *after that* folgt immer ein Komma.

## Object pronouns (Personalpronomen als (Akkusativ)Objekt)

### Unit 5 Lesson 2

Singular Plural

*me us*

*you you*

*him, her, it them*

- Diese Form der Personalpronomen verwenden wir nach Verben und Präpositionen:

*I can show him the way.*

*Can you help us?*

*Listen to me.*

*I'm waiting for him.*

## Verb + indirect and direct object (Verben mit indirektem und direktem Objekt)

### Unit 5 Lesson 2

- Viele Verben können zwei Objekte haben:

*I'll give you a map.*

(you = indirektes Objekt; a map = direktes Objekt)

*I'll ask her the way.*

(her = indirektes Objekt; the way = direktes Objekt)

- Folgende Verben können indirekte und direkte Objekte haben:

*ask bring buy give send sing take write*

- Das indirekte Objekt mit einer Präposition kann nach dem direkten Objekt stehen:

*She bought a present for him.*

*I'll give the map to you.*

## Prepositions of direction (Präpositionen der Richtungsangabe)

### Unit 5 Lesson 2

across along up down past  
round through to into

- Folgende Beispiele mit *across* und *through* sollte man sich merken::

across	{	the bridge	through	{	the trees
		the river			the crowd
		the street			the door
		the room			the window
		the road			the rain

- Wir verwenden *down* und manchmal *up* mit der gleichen Bedeutung wie *along* – auch wenn es überhaupt keinen Hang gibt!

*We ran down the road to the bus stop.*  
*He walked up the path to the front door.*

## some and any

### Unit 5 Lesson 3

- Wir verwenden *some* und *any* mit Pluralformen und mit unzählbaren Substantiven.
- Wir verwenden *some* in positiven Aussagesätzen und in Bitten und Fragen, wenn die Antwort, die wir erwarten oder wollen, „Ja“ ist:  
*I'd like some garlic bread.*  
*Could I borrow some money?*
- Wir verwenden *any* in negativen Sätzen und in neutralen Fragen:  
*I don't want any olives/meat.*  
*Have you got any pizzas with mushrooms?*

## How much/many? (Wie viel/Wie viele?)

### Unit 5 Lesson 3

- Wir verwenden *How much* . . . ? mit unzählbaren Substantiven:  
*How much money have you got?*  
*How much bread do you want?*
- Wir verwenden *How many* . . . ? mit Pluralformen und zählbaren Substantiven:  
*How many colas?*  
*How many people are there?*

## Countable and uncountable nouns (Zählbare und unzählbare Substantiven)

### Unit 5 Lesson 3

- Zählbare Substantive haben eine Singular- und eine Pluralform:  
*a tomato – tomatoes an olive – olives*
- Mit unzählbaren Substantiven wird kein *a/an* verwendet:  
*We like cheese. Do you want some bread?*
- Unzählbare Substantive stehen immer nur im Singular:  
*It's rice. Spaghetti comes from Italy.*

## Present perfect (vollendete Gegenwart)

### Unit 6 Lessons 1 and 2

#### Aussage

*I/you/we/they have worked*  
*he/she/it has worked*

#### Kurzform

*I/you/we/they've worked*  
*he/she/it's worked*

#### Negativform

*I/you/we/they have not worked*  
*he/she/it has not worked*

*I/you/we/they haven't worked*  
*he/she/it hasn't worked*

#### Frageform

*Have you worked?*

#### Kurzantworten

*Yes, I/we have.*

*Has he/she/it worked?*

*No, I/we haven't.*

*Have they worked?*

*Yes, he/she/it has.*

*No she/he/it hasn't.*

*Yes, they have.*

*No, they haven't.*

- Wir können das *present perfect* verwenden, um über Handlungen oder Ereignisse zu sprechen, die gerade oder vor kurzem zu Ende gingen bzw. abgeschlossen wurden.

*I have tried to talk to her.*

*She has been horrible to me.*

*Have you recorded anything?*

*Yes, I have.*

*Have you had an argument with her?*

*No, I haven't.*

*What has Carol recorded?*

Dabei wird die genaue Zeit der Handlung oder des Ereignisses nicht erwähnt. Wir können aber auf einen längeren, bis jetzt noch nicht zu Ende gegangenen Zeitabschnitt hinweisen:

*all day, today, this week/month/year.*

*She hasn't said a word to me all day.*

*Have you had fun this week?*

- Wir können das *present perfect* mit *just* verwenden, um über Ereignisse zu sprechen, die gerade passiert sind:  
*I've just worked out how to use the camera.*  
*I've just filmed you two.*
  - Wir können das *present perfect* auch verwenden, oft mit *ever/never*, um über persönliche Erfahrungen aus einer unbestimmten Zeit in der Vergangenheit zu sprechen.
  - *ever* = jemals. Es wird hauptsächlich in Fragen verwendet:  
*Have you ever felt really stupid?*  
*Have you ever had a girlfriend?*
  - *ever* wird auch in positiven Aussagesätzen nach Superlativen verwendet:  
*It's the best film I've ever seen.*
  - *never* = (noch) nie/niemals:  
*I've never been so embarrassed.*  
*She has never seen anyone so angry before.*
  - Das *present perfect* wird mit *have/has + past participle* gebildet.
  - Bei regelmäßigen Verben hat das *past participle* die gleiche Form wie das *past tense* (einfache Vergangenheit): *work, worked, worked*
  - Bei einigen unregelmäßigen Verben hat das *past participle* die gleiche Form wie das *past tense*, aber bei vielen ist die Form völlig anders: *be, was/were, been*.
- Eine vollständige Liste aller in Inspiration 2 verwendeten Unregelmäßigen Verben finden Sie auf Seite 127.
- Das *past participle* von *go* kann entweder *gone* oder auch *been* (= *gone and returned*) sein:  
*He's gone to Rio. = He's in Rio now.*  
*He's been to Rio. = He's visited Rio but he's not there now.*

### **too much/too many and (not) enough (zu viel/zu viele und (nicht) genug)**

#### **Unit 6 Lesson 3**

- *too much* wird mit unzählbaren Substantiven verwendet:  
*They cost too much money.*  
*Don't make too much noise.*
- *too many* wird mit den Pluralformen von zählbaren Substantiven verwendet:  
*There are too many tourists.*  
*There are too many queues.*
- *enough* steht immer vor einem Substantiv:  
*There isn't enough time.*  
aber nach Adjektiven und Adverbien:  
*Is that loud enough?*

### **must and mustn't (müssen und nicht dürfen)**

#### **Unit 7 Lesson 1**

- Wir verwenden *must*, um eine Verpflichtung in der Gegenwart oder Zukunft auszudrücken – oft in Verbindung mit einer Regel oder Vorschrift:  
*The celebrities must give up luxuries.*  
*They must learn survival techniques.*  
*What kind of things must they do?*
- Wir verwenden die Negativform *mustn't* (*must not*) dagegen, um ein Verbot auszudrücken:  
*They mustn't take mobile phones.*  
*They mustn't forget the dangers of the jungle.*
- *must* ist ein modales Hilfsverb:
  - Es ändert sich nicht mit *he/she/it*.
  - Es gibt kein *to* zwischen *must* und dem Hauptverb.*They must to eat insects and worms.*
- Das *past tense* (einfache Vergangenheit) von *must* ist *had to*:  
*One person had to walk through water full of crocodiles.*
- *must* ist stärker als *should*.

### **have/has to and don't/doesn't have to (müssen und nicht müssen)**

#### **Unit 7 Lesson 2**

- Wir können auch *have/has to*, um eine Verpflichtung in der Gegenwart oder Zukunft auszudrücken:  
*I have to do some shopping.*  
*Carol has to buy some presents.*  
*Do we have to go?*
- Wir verwenden *don't/doesn't have to*, wenn eine Verpflichtung nicht besteht:  
*You don't have to come with me.*
- Sowohl *have to* als auch *must* können in der Aussageform verwendet werden, um eine Verpflichtung auszudrücken. Aber:  
*don't/doesn't have to* = Es ist nicht notwendig.  
*mustn't* = Es ist nicht erlaubt.
- Das *past tense* von *must* und *have to* ist in beiden Fällen *had to*:  
*We had to stay there for ages.*

## Participial adjectives ending in -ed/-ing (Partizipien als Adjektive)

### Unit 7 Lesson 3

- Adjektive, die mit -ed enden, beschreiben ein Gefühl oder eine Reaktion:  
*You'll be surprised by the human body.*  
*Don't be frightened!*
- Adjektive, die mit -ing enden, beschreiben die Ursache für das Gefühl oder die Reaktion:  
*There are lots of surprising fish.*  
*Earthquakes are shocking.*
- Die folgenden *participial adjectives* kommen sehr oft vor:  
*amazed – amazing   bored – boring   excited – exciting*  
*fascinated – fascinating   frightened – frightening*  
*interested – interesting   shocked – shocking*  
*surprised – surprising   tired – tiring*

## Infinitive of purpose (Infinitivform – Absicht)

### Unit 8 Lesson 1

- Wir verwenden die Infinitivform mit *to* (*infinitive of purpose*), um zu erklären, warum wir etwas tun:  
*They use models to make the films.*  
*Nick Park joined the studio to work on a film.*  
*The animator uses the storyboard to plan the film.*

## Verb + infinitive (Verben + Infinitivform)

### Unit 8 Lesson 1

- Wir verwenden *to* + Infinitiv nach bestimmten Verben:  
*The BBC offered to buy one of their first films.*  
*They decided to call it Aardman.*  
*They often only manage to make three seconds of film.*
- Wir können *to* + Infinitiv auch nach diesen Verben und Redewendungen verwenden:  
*agree   ask   decide   know how   learn   manage*  
*mean   need   offer   pretend   promise   refuse*  
*seem   teach   tell   want   would like*

## Open conditional with *if/when* (Einfache Bedingungssätze)

### Unit 8 Lesson 2

- Wir verwenden Bedingungs- oder Konditionalsätze, um über Ursache und Wirkung zu sprechen:  
*If you like a boy, you're rude.*  
*When I'm on my own, I get depressed.*  
*When we mix red and green, we get yellow.*
- In offenen oder einfachen Bedingungsätzen, stehen beide Verben im einfachen Präsens (*present simple tense*).
- Der Nebensatz mit *if/when* kann auch nach dem Hauptsatz stehen:  
*I don't like it when people tell me what to do.*  
*What do you do if people are bossy?*  
*How do you feel when you're on your own?*

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 probably (adv) p.23  
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 safe (adj) p.14  
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 say (v) p.12  
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 schoolboy (n) p.49  
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 sea monster (n) p.3  
 seat (n) p.8  
 seat belt (n) p.43  
 seawater (n) p.10  
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## X

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## Y

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## Z

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## **Vocabulary *Extra!***

# UNIT 1 Making friends


## LESSON 1 Do you really speak Chinese?

1 Lies die Wörter und höre dir dann die Tonaufnahme an. Worüber reden die einzelnen Sprecher? Schreibe die Ziffern 1–11 in die richtigen Kästchen. 


- a ☐ birds
- b ☐ breakfast
- c ☐ the cinema
- d ☐ a computer
- e ☐ 1 the evening
- f ☐ a film
- g ☐ fish
- h ☐ football
- i ☐ a joke
- j ☐ languages
- k ☐ tea

2 Lies die Wörter, dann höre dir die Tonaufnahme an. Welche sind die richtigen Satzendungen? Schreibe die Ziffern 1–9 in die richtigen Kästchen. 

- a ☐ to the movies?
- b ☐ my breakfast.
- c ☐ French?
- d ☐ football?
- e ☐ any good jokes?
- f ☐ secondary school.
- g ☐ spell your name?
- h ☐ 1 tea or coffee at breakfast?
- i ☐ to her friends online.

4 Höre dir die Tonaufnahme an und markiere das richtige Bild (✓) 

## LESSON 2 You're standing on my foot!

3 Höre dir die Tonaufnahme an und schreibe dann diese Namen unter die richtigen Bilder. 

Amy Laura Megan Nicole Rachel Sarah



a



b



c



d



e



f



1

a ☐



b ☐



c ☐



2

a ☐



b ☐



c ☐



3

a ☐



b ☐



c ☐



4

a ☐



b ☐



c ☐



5

a ☐



b ☐



c ☐

## LESSON 3 What's the producer's job?

5 Höre dir die Tonaufnahme an und ordne die Berufe den richtigen Personen zu. 🎧

### Personen

- 1 ☐ Ryan
- 2 ☐ Josie
- 3 ☐ Ross
- 4 ☐ Chris
- 5 ☐ Chloe

### Berufe

- a actor
- b cameraman
- c director
- d scriptwriter
- e stuntman

6 Höre dir die Tonaufnahme an. Welches Wort steht am Ende der einzelnen Sätze? Schreibe die Ziffern 1–7 in die richtigen Kästchen. 🎧

- a ☐ expensive
- b ☐ glasses
- c ☐ magazine
- d ☐ pocket
- e ☐ scarf
- f ☐ sugar
- g ☐ tourists

## LESSON 4 Personal profiles

7 Lies die Antworten, dann ordne die Fragen, die du in der Tonaufnahme hörst, diesen Antworten zu. Schreibe die Ziffern 1–6 in die richtigen Kästchen.

### Antworten

- a ☐ It depends.
- b ☐ I'm a film producer.
- c ☐ Let me see them, please!
- d ☐ Of course not. It's a joke, silly!
- e ☐ What do you mean?
- f ☐ You're right! Sorry!

## PRONUNCIATION

Welche Silbe wird betont – die erste oder die zweite? Schreibe die Wörter in die entsprechende Spalte. Überprüfe deine Antworten, indem du die Tonaufnahme anhörst. 🎧

~~Brazil~~ tourist language breakfast correct  
behind problem again relax goodbye  
sunshine happen

■ ■	■ ■
<u>tourist</u>	<u>Brazil</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

## CULTURE Welcome to London

Wo befinden sich die Sprecher oder was schauen sie sich an? Höre dir die Tonaufnahme an und schreibe die Ziffern 1–8 in die richtigen Kästchen. 🎧

- a ☐ an aquarium
- b ☐ a canal
- c ☐ a church
- d ☐ a city
- e ☐ a clock
- f ☐ a double-decker bus
- g ☐ a market
- h ☒ 1 a taxi

## UNIT 2 Festivals

### LESSON 1 Europe's best street party

1 Höre dir die Tonaufnahme an. Welches Wort steht am Ende der einzelnen Sätze? Schreibe die Ziffern 1–9 in die richtigen Kästchen. 🎧

- a ☐ cold
- b ☐ colourful
- c ☐ hungry
- d ☐ large
- e ☒ 1 loud
- f ☐ quiet
- g ☐ real
- h ☐ smart
- i ☐ well-known

2 Ergänze die Sätze mit dem richtigen Wort. Überprüfe deine Antworten, indem du dir die Tonaufnahme anhörst. 🎧

carnival country judge parade reggae  
stall stage

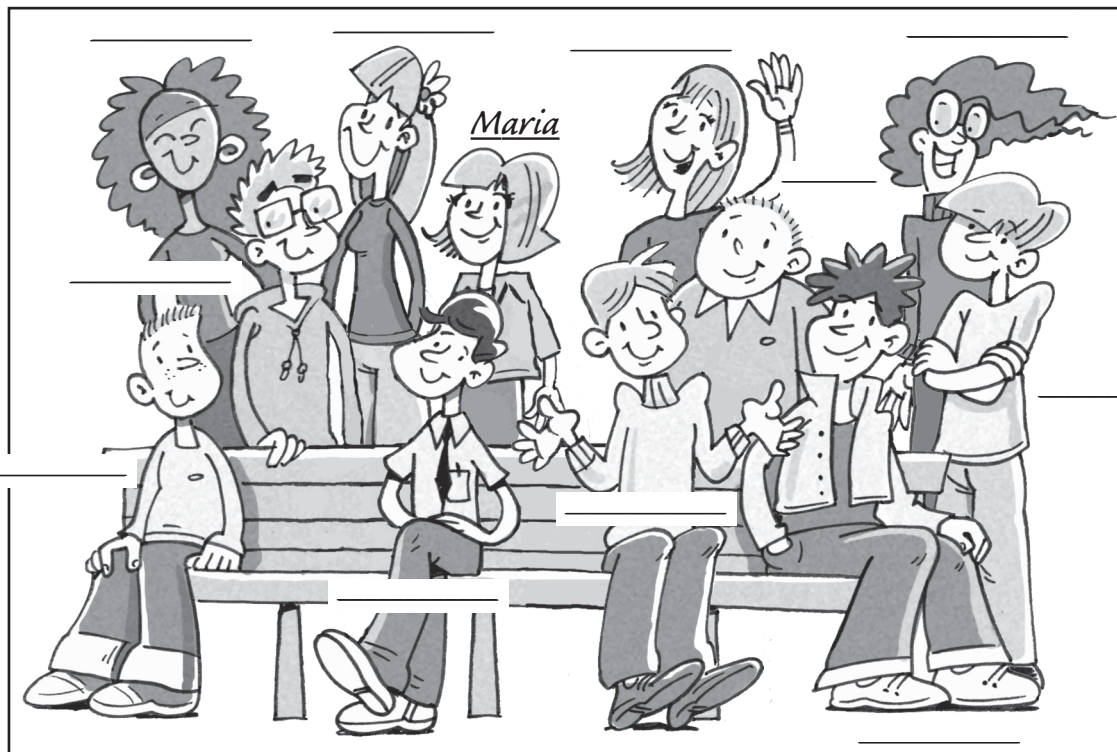
- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ is a kind of music.
- 2 Brazil is a \_\_\_\_\_ which I'd like to visit.
- 3 People wear costumes and dance in the streets during \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 That's the \_\_\_\_\_. She chooses the best dancers and gives them a prize.
- 5 The band is on the \_\_\_\_\_ now. They're getting ready to play.
- 6 The dancers \_\_\_\_\_ in the streets for two days. They all wear amazing costumes.
- 7 We usually buy our fruit at that \_\_\_\_\_ in the market.

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### LESSON 2 We should stay together

3 Höre dir die Tonaufnahme an und schreibe die Namen in das Bild. 🎧

Andy Carol Dave Liam Maria Sam



4 Lies die Antworten, dann ordne die Sätze, die du in der Tonaufnahme hörst, diesen Antworten zu. Schreibe die Ziffern 1–7 in die richtigen Kästchen. 🎧

#### Antworten

- a ☐ At the supermarket.
- b ☐ Is he booking our flights to Spain?
- c ☒ 1 No, but there's a bank in King Street.
- d ☐ OK. Do you want me to buy some medicine for you?
- e ☐ The same as you probably! I'm buying stamps.
- f ☐ There's a good hairdresser's opposite the bank.
- g ☐ Yes. I want to get a music magazine.

### LESSON 3 I love going to festivals

5 Höre dir die Tonaufnahme an und ordne die Sätze 1–6 den Beschreibungen a–f zu. 🎧

- a ☐ She's bossy.
- b ☐ She's good at it.
- c ☐ She hates it.
- d ☐ She's interested in it.
- e ☐ She loves it.
- f ☐ She's rude.

### LESSON 4 Celebrations

6 Worüber reden die einzelnen Sprecher? Höre dir die Tonaufnahme an und schreibe die Ziffern 1–9 in die richtigen Kästchen. 🎧

- a ☐ the beach
- b ☐ candles
- c ☐ champagne
- d ☐ an envelope
- e ☐ fireworks
- f ☒ 1 games
- g ☐ rice
- h ☐ a suitcase
- i ☐ windows

7 Lies die Antworten und ordne dann die Sätze, die du hörst, den richtigen Antworten zu. Schreibe die Ziffern 1–6 in die richtigen Kästchen. 🎧

#### Antworten

- a ☐ No! Why should I?
- b ☐ Oh, I don't know.
- c ☐ Please don't. I want to be on my own.
- d ☐ Music, dancing, Japanese food.
- e ☒ 1 Really? Why not?
- f ☐ Yes, you do! You have lots.

### PRONUNCIATION

1 Höre genau zu und streiche die stummen Buchstaben in diesen Wörtern durch. 🎧

country weather well-known bread  
 flight should techno foreign champagne  
 interested jewellery sign

2 Höre zu und markiere die Silbe, die betont wird. 🎧

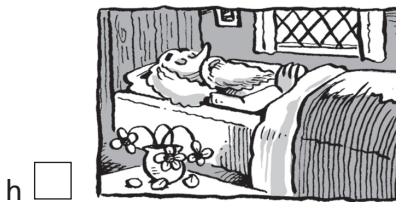
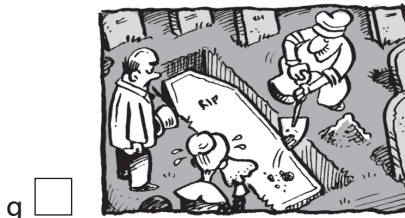
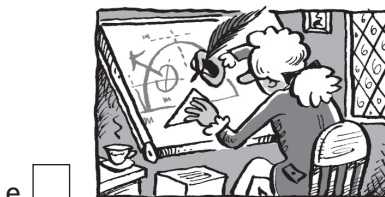
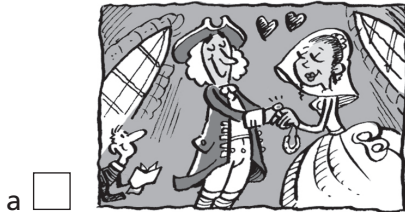
address	carnival	celebration
exotic	fantastic	festival
hairdresser	immediately	magazine
medicine	parade	questionnaire
spectacular	supermarket	traditional



## UNIT 3 Past times

### LESSON 1 The fire started at the baker's

1 Höre dir die Tonaufnahme zweimal an. Du hörst die Lebensgeschichte von Theobald Chuzzlewit. Du wirst bestimmt nicht jedes Wort verstehen, aber das macht nichts. Versuche beim zweiten Mal die Sätze den Bildern zuzuordnen. 🎧



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### LESSON 2 Did you have fun?

2 Bringe die Buchstaben der Wörter in Klammern in die richtige Reihenfolge. Schreibe dann die richtigen Wörter in die Lücken. Überprüfe deine Antworten, indem du dir die Tonaufnahme anhörst. 🎧

- 1 I eat \_\_\_\_\_ (cie-marce) a lot in the summer.
- 2 That \_\_\_\_\_ (carichett) designed the fantastic building opposite our house.
- 3 The \_\_\_\_\_ (crefnoperam) was fantastic. The dancers were brilliant.
- 4 There were two hundred and fifty \_\_\_\_\_ (pests). We were very tired when we got to the top.
- 5 My father says he doesn't like \_\_\_\_\_ (krow) but he spends a lot of time doing it.
- 6 The CDs in that \_\_\_\_\_ (corder hops) were very expensive. I didn't buy anything.
- 7 There are some great black and white photos of New York at the \_\_\_\_\_ (hibexoniti).
- 8 For our \_\_\_\_\_ (cincip) on the beach, we had cheese sandwiches and chocolate cake.

3 Lies die Fragen. Höre dir die Tonaufnahme an und ordne die verschiedenen Sprecher diesen Fragen zu. Schreibe die jeweilige Ziffer in das entsprechende Kästchen. 🎧

- a ☐ Who is exhausted?  
 b ☐ Who knows lots of facts?  
 c ☐ Who is having fun?  
 d ☐ Who is lazy?

- e ☐ 1 Who is thirsty?  
 f ☐ Who is surfing the Internet?  
 g ☐ Who is standing at the top of a high building?  
 h ☐ Who spent the day sightseeing?



## LESSON 3 What was he doing?

4 Worüber reden die einzelnen Sprecher?  
Höre zu und schreibe die Ziffern 1–7 in die richtigen Kästchen. 🎧

- a ☐ bicycle
- b ☐ car
- c ☐ bus
- d ☐ plane
- e ☐ helicopter
- f ☒ spaceship
- g ☐ speedboat

5 Ergänze die Sätze mit dem richtigen Wort.  
Überprüfe deine Antworten, indem du dir die Tonaufnahme anhörst. 🎧

crying feeling laughing ~~passing~~ sailing  
shining shivering smiling

- 1 Can I come in for five minutes? I was just passing.
- 2 Are you OK? How are you \_\_\_\_\_?
- 3 I took a picture of her but she didn't look good. She wasn't \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 It was a beautiful hot day. The sun was \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 It was really cold. I didn't have my jacket and I was \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 It's not funny. Why are you \_\_\_\_\_?
- 7 The little girl was lost and she was \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 They have a little boat and they love going \_\_\_\_\_.

## LESSON 4 Biography

6 Ordne die Wortendungen den entsprechenden Wortanfängen zu. Überprüfe deine Antworten, indem du dir die Tonaufnahme anhörst. 🎧

- |                      |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1 GHOST <u>STORY</u> | PAPER            |
| 2 FACT _____         | HER              |
| 3 BEST _____         | ORY              |
| 4 NEWS _____         | DY               |
| 5 NO _____           | SELLER           |
| 6 PLAY _____         | <del>STORY</del> |
| 7 TEAC _____         | VEL              |
| 8 TRAGE _____        | WRIGHT           |

7 Wer oder was wird in den folgenden Sätzen beschrieben? Schreibe das ganze Wort (aus Übung 6) in die dafür vorgesehene Lücke.

- 1 She works at Highgate School. She loves her students. A \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 You can read it in less than an hour. It's about a girl called Catherine. She dies in a fire. But after her death, people still see her at night. A ghost story
- 3 At the end of the play everyone dies. A \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 All my friends bought this book. It's the most popular book this year. A \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 He wrote a good one called *The Canal*. I saw it in a theatre in Liverpool last year. A \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 I buy the same one every day. It costs sixty pence and it's called *The Guardian*. A \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 It's by Henry James. It's good but the English is difficult. I didn't finish it. I reached page 345 and then I stopped. A \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 They make cars there. A \_\_\_\_\_

## PRONUNCIATION

Höre zu und streiche die stummen Buchstaben in den einzelnen Wörtern durch. 🎧

thatched whistle playwright ~~ghost~~ story  
whale factory building design cruise

## CULTURE Hello New York!

Ordne die Wörter in amerikanischem Englisch, die du in der Tonaufnahme hörst, den Wörtern in britischem Englisch unten zu. Schreibe die Ziffern 1–8 in die richtigen Kästchen. 🎧

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a <input type="checkbox"/> the chemist's         | e <input type="checkbox"/> a flat      |
| b <input type="checkbox"/> chips                 | f <input type="checkbox"/> the rubbish |
| c <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a car park | g <input type="checkbox"/> a shop      |
| d <input type="checkbox"/> a film                | h <input type="checkbox"/> trainers    |

## UNIT 4 Soap


### LESSON 1 Is he going to shoot someone?

1 Ordne die Wortendungen den entsprechenden Wortanfängen zu. Überprüfe deine Antworten, indem du dir die Tonaufnahme anhörst. 

- |          |             |                 |
|----------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 SOAP O | <u>PERA</u> | AT              |
| 2 GU     | _____       | INS             |
| 3 MICRO  | _____       | IO              |
| 4 REHEA  | _____       | N               |
| 5 STUD   | _____       | <del>PERA</del> |
| 6 CURTA  | _____       | PHONE           |
| 7 DR     | _____       | RSAL            |
| 8 FUT    | _____       | UMS             |
| 9 TRE    | _____       | URE             |

2 Worum handelt es sich? Schreibe das ganze Wort (aus Übung 1) in die dafür vorgesehene Lücke.


- I always close them at night. I can't sleep with them open. soap opera
- It's called *Southport Place*. It's on TV every evening at seven. A \_\_\_\_\_
- Can you stand a bit closer to it? We can't hear you. A \_\_\_\_\_
- Cathy plays them in a band. \_\_\_\_\_
- The director wants all the actors to come to one tomorrow in Room 234. A \_\_\_\_\_
- Put it down. You don't want to hurt anyone, do you? It's very dangerous. A \_\_\_\_\_
- You can't go in there at the moment. They're filming. A \_\_\_\_\_
- On Dad's birthday we had dinner in an expensive restaurant and then we all went to the theatre. It was great! A \_\_\_\_\_
- I'm going to finish school and then I'd like to travel around the world. The \_\_\_\_\_

3 Jeder Sprecher spricht zwei Sätze. Höre dir den jeweiligen ersten Satz an, dann ordne ihn dem richtigen zweiten Satz unten zu. Schreibe die Ziffern 1–9 in die richtigen Kästchen. 


#### Die zweiten Sätze

- ☐ I'm not going to watch another minute of it.
- ☐ It's near the sea.
- ☐ There are fifty actors.
- ☐ We can get cheap tickets.
- ☒ 1 Tonight we're going to find out who did it.
- ☐ First I'm going to go swimming with Alice. Then we're going to the cinema.
- ☐ That means they're doing a recording in Studio 3.
- ☐ Damien shot her because she was going out with another man.
- ☐ I'm taking you to New York next weekend.

### LESSON 2 I'll miss him

4 Höre dir die Tonaufnahme an und ordne die Stimmen den verschiedenen Arten von Fernsehsendungen zu. Schreibe die Ziffern 1–7 in die richtigen Kästchen. 

- ☐ cartoon
- ☒ 1 documentary
- ☐ game show
- ☐ music programme
- ☐ news
- ☐ sports programme
- ☐ thriller

5 Ergänze die Sätze mit dem richtigen Wort. Überprüfe deine Antworten, indem du dir die Tonaufnahme anhörst. 

argument	manager	pool	pleased	prison
revenge	rope	valuable	<del>walk</del>	

- Do you want to go shopping or shall we go for a walk?

- 2 He's quite bossy but that's because he's the \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 3 I broke my brother's camera and he wasn't very \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 4 I don't speak to her now. We had a terrible \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 5 Let's go to the club and have a game of \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 6 She has a lot of old stamps. Some of them are quite \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 7 The police caught the thieves and they are now in \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 8 Tony killed Mario's brother so Mario wanted \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 9 We aren't going to climb a mountain. We don't need to take \_\_\_\_\_ .

### LESSON 3 You spoke too fast

- 6 Höre dir die Tonaufnahme an und ordne die Stimmen den entsprechenden Adverbien zu. Schreibe die Ziffern 1–8 in die richtigen Kästchen. 🎧

Wer sprach ...

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| a <input type="checkbox"/> angrily?            | f <input type="checkbox"/> quickly?  |
| b <input type="checkbox"/> bossily?            | g <input type="checkbox"/> quietly?  |
| c <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> happily? | h <input type="checkbox"/> politely? |
| d <input type="checkbox"/> loudly?             | i <input type="checkbox"/> sadly?    |

- 7 Anhand der Hinweise versuche, die Wörter mit den fehlenden Vokalen zu vervollständigen. Überprüfe deine Antworten, indem du dir die Tonaufnahme anhörst. 🎧

- 1 We didn't buy this cake. OURSELVES  
We made it ... .
- 2 In this soap, Alan, CHRCTR  
the teacher, is my favourite ... .
- 3 I slept really well. My bed CMFRTBL  
is really ... .
- 4 I'm going to work really ... HRD  
for the exams.
- 5 We're going to find out \_P\_S\_D  
who killed him in the next ... .

- 6 I was late for school today, N\_RM\_LLY  
but I'm not ... .
- 7 I bought tickets for the P\_RF\_RM\_NCE  
afternoon ... .
- 8 She's going to buy an \_BS\_RD  
elephant. It's ... .
- 9 I can't play the piano ... . PR\_P\_RLY  
I can only play one thing.

### LESSON 4 TV programmes

- 8 Worüber reden die Sprecher? Höre dir die Tonaufnahme an und schreibe die Ziffern 1–7 in die richtigen Kästchen. 🎧

- |                                       |             |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| a <input type="checkbox"/>            | a hospital  |
| b <input type="checkbox"/>            | a murderer  |
| c <input type="checkbox"/>            | a performer |
| d <input type="checkbox"/>            | a pub       |
| e <input type="checkbox"/>            | a robbery   |
| f <input type="checkbox"/>            | a village   |
| g <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | an illness  |

### PRONUNCIATION

- Höre genau zu und ordne diese Wörter entweder *drum* oder *shoot* zu. 🎧

~~cool~~ ~~come~~ fruit gun love Monday  
move pool pub rude through trouble  
who worry

/ʌ/ drum	/u:/ shoot
<u>come</u>	<u>cool</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

# UNIT 5 Out and about

## LESSON 1 What's happening tomorrow?

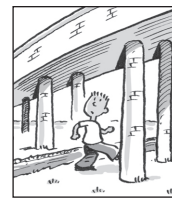
1 Worüber reden die Sprecher? Höre dir die Tonaufnahme an und schreibe die Ziffern 1-8 in die richtigen Kästchen. 🎧

- a ☐ arrangements
- b ☐ a canal boat trip
- c ☐ a commercial
- d ☐ a museum
- e ☐ a perfect holiday
- f ☐ a theatre
- g ☐ the underground
- h ☒ a zoo

5 a ☐



b ☐



6 a ☐



b ☐



3 Höre dir die Wegbeschreibungen an. Passen die Angaben auf den unten stehenden Karten dazu (✓) oder nicht (✗)? 🎧

## LESSON 2 You can't miss it!

2 Höre dir die Tonaufnahme an und markiere das richtige Bild (✓). 🎧

1 a ☐



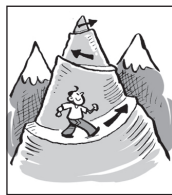
b ☐



2 a ☐



b ☐



3 a ☐



b ☐



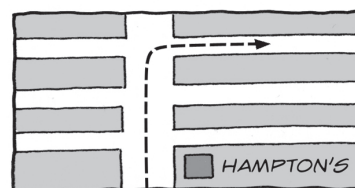
4 a ☐



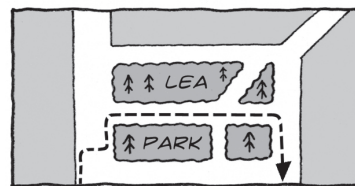
b ☐



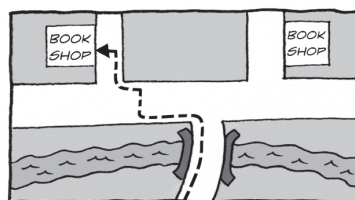
1 ☐



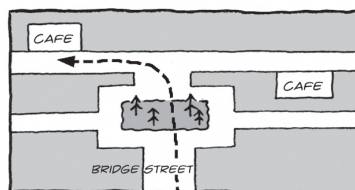
2 ☐



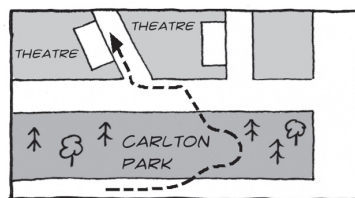
3 ☐



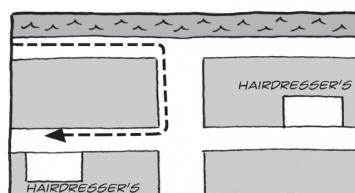
4 ☐



5 ☐



6 ☐



### LESSON 3 Could I borrow some money?

4 Höre dir die Tonaufnahme an. Welches Wort passt zu den einzelnen Sätzen? Schreibe die Ziffern 1–8 in die richtigen Kästchen. 🎧

- |   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| a <input type="checkbox"/> cheese           | e <input type="checkbox"/> onion     |
| b <input type="checkbox"/> eggs             | f <input type="checkbox"/> peppers   |
| c <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 ham | g <input type="checkbox"/> pineapple |
| d <input type="checkbox"/> olives           | h <input type="checkbox"/> spinach   |

### LESSON 4 Suggestions and advice

5 Lies dir die Hinweise durch, dann schreibe die richtige Wörter. Überprüfe deine Antworten, indem du dir die Tonaufnahme anhörst. 🎧

- A lot of men wear one to work. T ie
- It means 'full of people' C \_\_\_\_\_
- It's warm. Sweaters are often made of it. W \_\_\_\_\_
- Men wear them at the beach. S \_\_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_\_
- You can wear one in bad weather to keep dry. R \_\_\_\_\_
- The top part of your arms. S \_\_\_\_\_
- T-shirts are usually made of it. C \_\_\_\_\_
- When you buy a new TV or computer, it is usually in one of these. C \_\_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_
- You put things in it when you go on holiday. S \_\_\_\_\_

6 Lies die Antworten. Ordne jeden Satz, den du in der Tonaufnahme hörst, diesen Antworten zu. Schreibe die Ziffern 1–8 in die richtigen Kästchen. 🎧

#### Antworten

- ☐ Certainly, coming right up.
- ☐ An orange juice, please.
- ☒ 1 Certainly. What's the problem?
- ☐ Go straight along this street. It isn't far. You can't miss it!
- ☐ Honestly, you're hopeless!
- ☐ We're all going to the beach for a picnic.
- ☐ Would you like some chocolate?
- ☐ Yes. Can I have a ham and olive pizza, please?

### PRONUNCIATION

Welche Silbe wird betont – die erste oder die zweite? Schreibe diese Wörter in die richtige Spalte. Überprüfe deine Antworten, indem du dir die Tonaufnahme anhörst. 🎧

advice	along	annoy	backpack	disco
exam	extra	instead	menu	police
raincoat	shoulder	something	suggest	survey
upset				

■ ■	■ ■
_____	<u>advice</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

### CULTURE Teenage life

8 Höre dir die Tonaufnahme an. Welche der drei Bedeutungen passt zu dem Satz, den du hörst? 🎧

- ☐ It's really helpful.
  - ☐ It's really bad.
  - ☐ It's a bit difficult to use.
- ☐ She went to work on a boat.
  - ☐ She went away to study.
  - ☐ She only ate certain things.
- ☐ She spends a lot of money on clothes.
  - ☐ She doesn't spend much on clothes.
  - ☐ Her parents pay for her clothes.
- ☐ It's boring.
  - ☐ You never want to stop playing it.
  - ☐ It's very slow.
- ☐ He is worried about Joss.
  - ☐ He is upset about Joss.
  - ☐ He is obsessive about Joss.
- ☐ He is unhappy about the future.
  - ☐ He doesn't have to think about money, work or the future.
  - ☐ Everyone treats him like a child.



## UNIT 6 City life

### LESSON 1 Have you recorded everything?

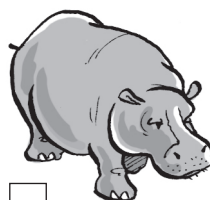
1 Höre dir die Sprecher in der Tonaufnahme an. Ordne die Tier-Wörter den entsprechenden Bildern zu. Schreibe die Ziffern 1–9 in die richtigen Kästchen. 🎧



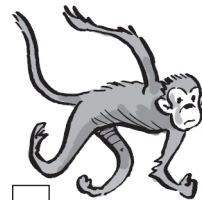
a ☐



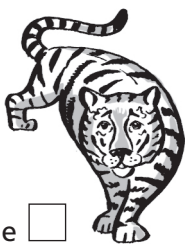
b ☐



c ☐



d ☐



e ☐



f ☐



g ☐



h ☐



i ☐

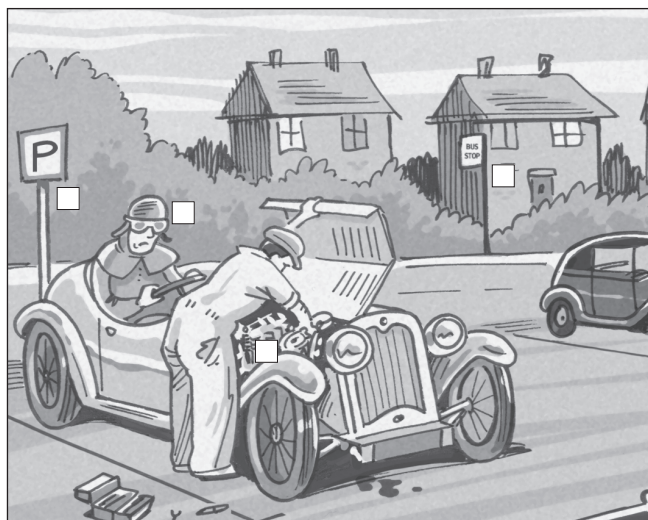
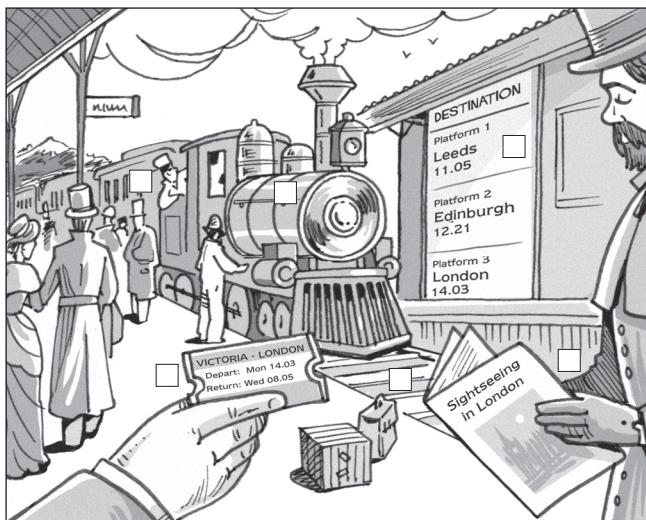
2 Höre dir die Tonaufnahme an. Über welche Tiere wird gesprochen?

Schreibe die Ziffern 1–6 in die richtigen Kästchen. 🎧

- a ☐ birds
- b ☐ cows
- c ☐ ducks
- d ☐ horses
- e ☐ pigs
- f ☐ sheep

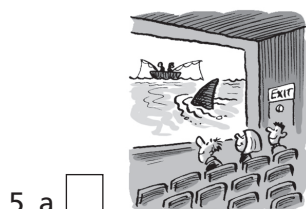
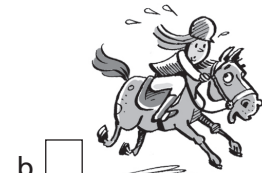
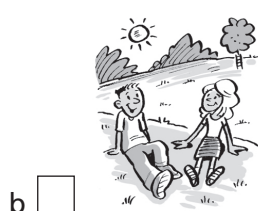
### LESSON 2 Have you ever ...?

3 Höre dir die Tonaufnahme an und ordne die Wörter, die du hörst, den Bildern zu. Schreibe die Ziffern 1–10 in die richtigen Kästchen. 🎧



## LESSON 3 Too many tourists

4 Höre zu und markiere (✓) das richtige Bild.



## LESSON 4 Favourite places

5 Ordne die Wortendungen den entsprechenden Wortanfängen zu. Überprüfe deine Antworten, indem du dir die Tonaufnahme anhörst.

- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 ANG <u>EL</u> | ALLS          |
| 2 BO _____      | BOAT          |
| 3 FERRY _____   | <del>EL</del> |
| 4 LI _____      | FT            |
| 5 MOU _____     | LAR           |
| 6 PIL _____     | NTAIN         |
| 7 STAT _____    | PLE           |
| 8 TEM _____     | RDER          |
| 9 WATERF _____  | UE            |

6 Lies die Antworten, dann ordne die Sätze, die du hörst, diesen Antworten zu. Schreibe die Ziffern 1–6 in die richtigen Kästchen.

### Antworten

- a ☐ Here she comes.  
 b ☐ I know but I'm really worried about Luisa.  
 c ☐ No, really. I'm not joking.  
 d ☐ OK. Let's go there then.  
 e ☒ 1 What's that?  
 f ☐ Why don't we ask your brother to help us?

87


## PRONUNCIATION

Reimen sich diese Wortpaare? Markiere si mit einem (✓) oder einem (x). Überprüfe deine Antworten, indem du dir die Tonaufnahme anhörst.

- |          |        |                          |
|----------|--------|--------------------------|
| 1 bear   | hear   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 bird   | word   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 grass  | has    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 horse  | doors  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 joke   | work   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 noise  | boys   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 pull   | wool   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 queue  | view   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9 shower | flower | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10 sight | write  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11 tiger | bigger | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12 wild  | smiled | <input type="checkbox"/> |

## UNIT 7 Wonderful world

### LESSON 1 They must eat insects and worms

1 Höre dir die Tonaufnahme an. Ordne die Informationen den Bildern zu. Schreibe die Ziffern 1–7 in die richtigen Kästchen. 

a ☐



b ☐



c ☐



d ☐



e ☐




f ☐



e ☐



2 Ordne die Wörter in Liste B den Wörtern in Liste A zu, um entsprechende Zusammensetzungen zu bilden. Überprüfe deine Antworten, indem du dir die Tonaufnahme anhörst. 

#### Liste A

- 1 chopping board
- 2 cooking \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 film \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 flash \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 log \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 make-\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 reality \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 survival \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 toilet \_\_\_\_\_

#### Liste B

- fire
- board
- crew
- paper
- photograph
- pot
- technique
- TV
- up

### LESSON 2 Do we have to go?

3 Welche Art von Hilfe leisten diese Teenager zu Hause? Höre dir die Tonaufnahme an und schreibe die Namen in die entsprechende Lücke. Es gibt zwei Lücken mehr als notwendig.

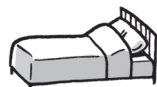
Ivan Elly Stuart Josie Dan Alice Sam



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



*Ivan*



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_




\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

4 Höre dir die Tonaufnahme an. Worüber reden die Sprecher? Schreibe die Ziffern 1–6 in die richtigen Kästchen. 

- a ☐ a competition
- b ☒ 1 a film
- c ☐ a flight
- d ☐ a law
- e ☐ a supermarket
- f ☐ an exam



### LESSON 3 Don't be frightened!

5 Ordne die Antworten den richtigen Hinweisen zu. Überprüfe deine Antworten, indem du dir die Tonaufnahme anhörst. 🎧

#### Antworten

amphibians birds dinosaurs mammals  
rainforest reptiles ~~volcano~~

#### Hinweise

1 A mountain that sometimes erupts.

volcano

2 Another word for *jungle*. \_\_\_\_\_

3 They feed their babies with milk.

\_\_\_\_\_

4 Snakes and tortoises are in this group of animals. \_\_\_\_\_

5 They have feathers, lay eggs and can usually fly. \_\_\_\_\_

6 They can live in water and on land.

\_\_\_\_\_

7 They're extinct now. \_\_\_\_\_

6 Was hielten diese Studenten von dem Museum? Höre dir die Tonaufnahme an und schreibe das richtige Wort in das entsprechende Kästchen. 🎧

frightening boring ~~shocking~~ surprising  
fascinating tiring

Mark	<i>shocking</i>
Suzie	
Liza	
Tom	
Maria	
Jack	

### LESSON 4 Describing a journey

7 Lies die Antworten. Ordne jeden Satz, den du hörst, diesen Antworten zu. Schreibe die Ziffern 1–6 in die richtigen Kästchen. 🎧

#### Antworten

a ☐ Do you want to borrow a sweater?

b ☐ I don't care. I haven't got time to go to it.

c ☐ I'd rather have a horse!

d ☒ 1 No way! I don't like the cold.

e ☐ Really? I think it sounds exciting.

f ☐ Yes! It's too good to miss.

### PRONUNCIATION

Markiere in jedem Wort die Silbe, die betont wird. Überprüfe deine Antworten, indem du dir die Tonaufnahme anhörst. 🎧

adversisement

equipment

poisonous

autograph

fortunately

rainforest

contestant

luxury

shampoo

crocodile

meanwhile

thoughtfully

### CULTURE Do the right thing!

Lies diese Wörter. Dann höre dir die Tonaufnahme an. Welches Wort passt zu welchem Satz? Schreibe die Ziffern 1–8 in die richtigen Kästchen. 🎧

a ☐ adults

e ☐ disagree

b ☒ 1 bacon

f ☐ respond

c ☐ bow

g ☐ stare

d ☐ date

h ☐ unfriendly

## UNIT 8 Moving images

### LESSON 1 The characters seem to speak

1 Höre dir die Tonaufnahme an und ordne die Berufe den richtigen Personen zu. Schreibe a-i in die richtigen Kästchen. 🎧

- |          |                                     |                   |
|----------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Alice  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a computer expert |
| 2 Alex   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | b designer        |
| 3 Adam   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | c film-maker      |
| 4 Cathy  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | d inventor        |
| 5 Ben    | <input type="checkbox"/>            | e journalist      |
| 6 Clare  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | f musician        |
| 7 Steve  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | g pilot           |
| 8 Sophie | <input type="checkbox"/>            | h referee         |
| 9 Fran   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | i tourist guide   |

2 Was machen die Sprecher? Höre dir die Tonaufnahme an und ordne sie der entsprechenden Tätigkeit zu. Schreibe die Ziffern 1-5 in die richtigen Kästchen. 🎧

- a ☐ arguing  
 b ☐ offering to do something  
 c ☐ planning something  
 d ☐ refusing to do something  
 e ☐ saving someone

### LESSON 2 If you like a boy ...

3 Bringe die Buchstaben der Wörter in Klammern in die richtige Reihenfolge. Schreibe die Wörter in die Lücken. Überprüfe deine Antworten, indem du dir die Tonaufnahme anhörst. 🎧

I don't talk about my (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (slingefe) very much. Sometimes I get (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (sperdeeds). And sometimes I lose my (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (rempet) with my family. Yesterday I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (thosedu) at my sister. I didn't (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (name) to, but it just happened. I suppose everyone feels (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (wond) sometimes.

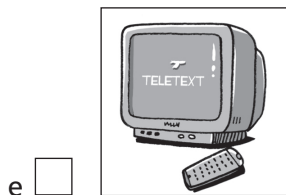
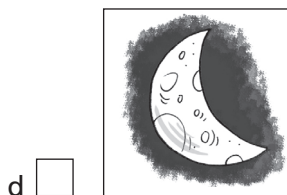
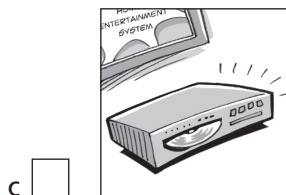
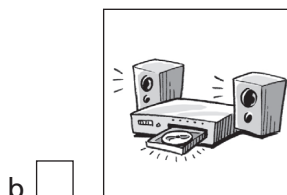
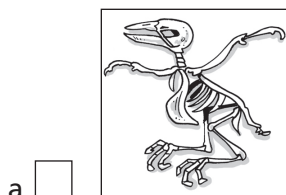
4 Ergänze die Sätze mit dem richtigen Wort. Überprüfe deine Antworten, indem du dir die Tonaufnahme anhörst. 🎧

button	<del>chip</del>	compare	digital	information
mathematics	measure	mix	square	tiny

- All computers have a chip.
- Can you see this \_\_\_\_\_ insect on my hand?
- He isn't good at languages but he's brilliant at science and \_\_\_\_\_.
- I don't know the length of this room but we can \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- I use a brilliant website to get \_\_\_\_\_ for my geography projects.
- If you \_\_\_\_\_ yellow and blue, you get green.
- It's a \_\_\_\_\_ swimming pool. It's three metres wide and three metres long.
- Put your money in the machine and press the \_\_\_\_\_.
- With \_\_\_\_\_ cameras, you don't need to buy films.
- You shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ him with his brother. They're both nice in different ways.

## LESSON 4 Describing a process

5 Höre dir die Tonaufnahme an und ordne die Sätze den Bildern zu. Schreibe die Ziffern 1–5 in die richtigen Kästchen. 🎧



6 Lies diese Antworten. Ordne jeden Satz, den du hörst, diesen Antworten zu. Schreibe die Ziffern 1–5 in die richtigen Kästchen.

### Antworten

- a ☐ I got depressed, you know, really down.  
 b ☐ I'll have a go.  
 c ☐ Let me see. Perhaps you should go and see your cousins in Scotland.  
 d ☐ That's a good question.  
 e ☐ Yes, I did, but to tell the truth, it wasn't easy.

## PRONUNCIATION

Ordne diese Wörter entweder *blow* oder *bossy* zu. Schreibe sie in die richtige Spalte. Überprüfe deine Antworten, indem du dir die Tonaufnahme anhörst. 🎧

bone	hotter	offer
contact	knows	process
Covent Garden	model	studio
goes	popular	yellow

/ʊ/ blow	/ɒ/ bossy
<i>bone</i>	

## END OF BOOK QUIZ

Höre dir die Tonaufnahme an. Welches der beiden Wörter passt zu dem jeweiligen Satz? Markiere es mit einem Kringel. 🎧

- wait / weight
- won / one
- meat / meet
- knew / new
- you're / your
- knows / nose
- there / they're
- wear / where
- their / there
- right / write
- sea / see
- here / hear