New Inside Out

Beginner
Companion

German Edition

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MACMILLAN

Welcome to the *New Inside Out* Beginner Companion!

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

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

Abbreviations used in the Companion

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

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

/ɪ/	big fish	/bɪg fɪʃ/	/ɑː/	calm start	/kɑːm stɑːt/
/iː/	green beans	/griːn 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 egz/	/ʊə/	pure	/pjʊəʳ/
/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	/maʊə/

CONSONANTS

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

Unit 0 (p. 4)

fine (adj)	/faɪn/	gut; großartig	"How are you?" "I'm **fine**, thanks."
thanks (adv)	/θæŋks/	danke	"How are you?" "I'm fine, **thanks**."
Hello! (interj)	/həˈləʊ/	Hallo!	**Hello**. My name's Mario.
answer (n)	/ˈɑːnsə/	Antwort	Check your **answers**.
box (n)	/bɒks/	Kästchen	Tick the correct **box**.
conversation (n)	/ˌkɒnvəˈseɪʃn/	Gespräch; Dialog	Practise the **conversation**.
man (n)	/mæn/	Mann	Mario is a young **man**.
name (n)	/neɪm/	Name	"What's your **name**?" "My **name**'s Mario."
photo (n)	/ˈfəʊtəʊ/	Foto	Look at the **photos**.
sentence (n)	/ˈsentəns/	Satz	Compare your **sentences**.
student (n)	/ˈstjuːdənt/	Student(in)	**Student** B is Mario.
teacher (n)	/ˈtiːtʃə/	Lehrer(in)	The **teacher** is a young woman.
text (n)	/tekst/	Text	Read the **text**.
woman (n)	/ˈwʊmən/	Frau	The teacher is a young **woman**.
How are you?	/haʊ ˈɑː juː/	Wie geht es Ihnen/dir?	"**How are you?**" "I'm fine, thanks."

INSTRUCTIONS

cross out (phr v)	/ˌkrɒs ˈaʊt/	durchstreichen	**Cross out** the incorrect word: *Inglish/English*.
answer (v)	/ˈɑːnsə/	beantworten	**Answer** the question.
ask (v)	/ɑːsk/	fragen	**Ask** the teacher.
check (v)	/tʃek/	überprüfen	**Check** your answers.
circle (v)	/ˈsɜːkl/	einen Kringel um etwas machen	**Circle** the word *Mario* in a) on page 5.
compare (v)	/kəmˈpeə/	vergleichen	**Compare** your sentences.
complete (v)	/kəmˈpliːt/	vervollständigen	Complete this sentence: My name's _____.
listen (v)	/ˈlɪsn/	zuhören; anhören	**Listen** and repeat.
look (at) (v)	/lʊk (ət)/	anschauen; betrachten	**Look** at the photos.
match (v)	/mætʃ/	zuordnen	**Match** the word *France* to the correct flag.
point (v)	/pɔɪnt/	zeigen auf	The teacher **points** to the book.

read (v)	/riːd/	lessen	**Read** the text.
repeat (v)	/rɪˈpiːt/	wiederholen	Listen and **repeat**.
speak (v)	/spiːk/	sprechen	Do you **speak** English?
tick (v)	/tɪk/	abhaken	**Tick** the correct box.
underline (v)	/ˌʌndəˈlaɪn/	unterstreichen	**Underline** the word *Hello* in a) on page 5.
write (v)	/raɪt/	schreiben	**Write** your name.

Unit 1 (p. 6)

please (adv)	/pliːz/	bitte	Can you spell that, **please**?
Sorry (adv)	/ˈsɒri/	Es tut mir Leid	**Sorry**, can you repeat that, please?
thank you (adv)	/ˈθæŋk juː/	Danke schön	"Please call me Nut." "OK. **Thank you**, Nut."
Hi! (interj) (TS)	/haɪ/	Hi; Hallo	"**Hi** Tina." "Oh, **hi** Greg."
first name (n)	/ˈfɜːst ˌneɪm/	Vorname	His **first name**'s James.
home number (n)	/ˌhəʊm ˈnʌmbə/	private Telefonnummer	"What's your **home number**?" "0207 413 6995."
mobile number (n)	/ˈməʊbaɪl ˌnʌmbə/	Handynummer	"What's your **mobile number**?" "07007 856321."
school (n)	/skuːl/	Schule	Welcome to the London English **School**.
surname (n)	/ˈsɜːneɪm/	Familienname; Nachname	Her **surname**'s Hatcher.
his (poss. adj)	/hɪz/	sein	**His** surname's Bond.
her (poss. adj)	/hɜː/	ihr	**Her** first name is Teri.
my (poss. adj)	/maɪ/	mein	"What's your name?" "**My** name's Jinx."
your (poss. adj)	/*weak* jə; *strong* jɔː/	dein/euer/Ihr	"What's **your** name?" "My name's Jinx."
What? (question word)	/wɒt/	was/wie?	**What**'s your mobile number?
call (v)	/kɔːl/	nennen	Please **call** me Nut.
can (v)	/kæn/	können	**Can** you repeat that, please?
spell (v)	/spel/	buchstabieren	"Can you **spell** that, please?" "T-U-S-A-N-E-E."
Nice to meet you.	/ˌnaɪs tə ˈmiːt juː/	Angenehm; Nett, dich/Sie kennen zu lernen	"My name's Ana Ramirez." "**Nice to meet you**, Ana."
Welcome to …	/ˈweljəm ˈtuː/	Willkommen in …	**Welcome to** the London English School.
What's this?	/ˌwɒts ˈðɪs/	Was ist das?	"**What's this?**" "It's a pen."
What are these?	/ˌwɒt ə ˈðiːz/	Was sind das?	"**What are these?**" "They're pens."
Where? (question word) (TS)	/weə/	Wo?	"**Where**'s your camera?" "In my mobile phone."

COMMON OBJECTS

bag (n)	/bæg/	Tasche	What's in your **bag**?
book (n)	/bʊk/	Buch	Tina has three **books** in her bag.
camera (n)	/ˈkæm(ə)rə/	Kamera	"Where's your **camera**, Greg?" "In my mobile phone."
computer (n)	/kəmˈpjuːtə/	Computer	"Where's your **computer**, Greg?" "In my mobile phone."
dictionary (n)	/ˈdɪkʃən(ə)ri/	Wörterbuch	A **dictionary** is a book of words.
key (n)	/kiː/	Schlüssel	Do you have **keys** in your bag?
mobile phone (n)	/ˌməʊbaɪl ˈfəʊn/	Handy	Greg has a camera and computer in his **mobile phone**.
passport (n)	/ˈpɑːspɔːt/	Pass	"Where's your **passport**?" "**Passport**? Oh no!"
pen (n)	/pen/	Kuli; Füller; Stift	You write with a **pen**.

NUMBERS

0 (zero *or* O)	/ˈzɪərəʊ/ or /ˈəʊ/	null
one (1)	/wʌn/	eins
two (2)	/tuː/	zwei
three (3)	/θriː/	drei
four (4)	/fɔː/	vier
five (5)	/faɪv/	fünf
six (6)	/sɪks/	sechs
seven (7)	/ˈsevən/	sieben
eight (8)	/eɪt/	acht
nine (9)	/naɪn/	neun
ten (10)	/ten/	zehn

Unit 2 (p. 12)

Big Mac (n)	/ˌbɪg ˈmæk/	Big Mac	"How much is a **Big Mac** in Moscow?" "$1.50."
cappuccino (n)	/ˌkæpəˈtʃiːnəʊ/	Cappuccino	A cappuccino in New York is $3.
cinema ticket (n)	/ˈsɪnəmə ˌtɪkɪt/	Kinokarte	"How much is a **cinema ticket** in London?" "$16.50."
city (n)	/ˈsɪti/	Großstadt	Kyoto is a big **city** in Japan.
hotel (n) (TS)	/həʊˈtel/	Hotel	"How much is a 3-star **hotel** in Tokyo?" "$177."

packet (of cigarettes) (n)	/ˈpækɪt (əv sɪɡərets)/	Packung Zigaretten	"How much is a **packet of cigarettes** in Moscow?" "$1.50."
from (prep)	/*weak* frəm; *strong* frɒm/	woher; aus	"Where are you **from**?" "I'm **from** Germany."
in (prep)	/ɪn/	in	Krakow is a city **in** Poland.
near (prep)	/nɪə/	in der Nähe von	Paterna is **near** Valencia in Spain.
join (v) (TS)	/dʒɔɪn/	verbinden	**Join** thirty, sixty-six and fourteen.
He's from …	/ˈhiːz ˌfrəm/	Er ist aus …	"Where is Mario from?" "**He's from** Bologna."
I'm from …	/ˈaɪm ˌfrəm/	Ich bin aus …	"Where are you from?" "**I'm from** Rio de Janeiro."
She's from …	/ˈʃiːz ˌfrəm/	Sie ist aus ….	"Where is Eli from?" "**She's from** Modena."
How much is this?	/haʊ ˌmʌtʃ ɪz ˈðɪs/	Was kostet das?	"**How much is this?**" "$6.20."
How much are these?	/haʊ ˌmʌtʃ ə ˈðiːz/	Was kosten diese?	"**How much are these?**" "$175."

COUNTRIES

Brazil (n)	/brəˈzɪl/	Brasilien	Rio de Janeiro is a city in **Brazil**.
Germany (n)	/ˈdʒɜːməni/	Deutschland	"Is Anna from **Germany**?" "Yes, she is."
Italy (n)	/ˈɪtəli/	Italien	"Are Cristina and Julio from **Italy**?" "No, they aren't."
Japan (n)	/dʒəˈpæn/	Japan	"Is Rosa from **Japan**?" "No, she isn't."
Poland (n)	/ˈpəʊlənd/	Polen	"Is Rafa from **Poland**?" "Yes, he is."
Spain (n)	/speɪn/	Spanien	"Is Ken from **Spain**?" "No, he isn't."
the USA (n)	/ðə juːesˈeɪ/	die Vereinigten Staaten	The Statue of Liberty is in **the USA**.

NATIONALITIES

American (adj)	/əˈmerɪkən/	amerikanisch	New York is an **American** city.
Brazilian (adj)	/brəˈzɪlɪən/	brasilianisch; Brasilianer(in)	Cristina and Julio are **Brazilian**.
British (adj)	/ˈbrɪtɪʃ/	britisch	London is a **British** city.
German (adj)	/ˈdʒɜːmən/	deutsch; Deutsche(r)	Anna is **German**.
Italian (adj)	/ɪˈtæljən/	italienisch	Pisa is an **Italian** city.
Japanese (adj)	/ˌdʒæpəˈniːz/	japanisch; Japaner(in)	Ken is **Japanese**.
Polish (adj)	/ˈpəʊlɪʃ/	polnisch; Pole(in)	Rafa is **Polish**.
Spanish (adj)	/ˈspænɪʃ/	spanisch; Spanier(in)	Rosa is **Spanish**.

NUMBERS

eleven (11)	/ɪˈlevn/	elf	
twelve (12)	/twelv/	zwölf	
thirteen (13)	/ˈθɜːtiːn/	dreizehn	

fourteen (14)	/ˈfɔːtiːn/	vierzehn	
fifteen (15)	/ˈfɪftiːn/	fünfzehn	
sixteen (16)	/ˈsɪkstiːn/	sechzehn	
seventeen (17)	/ˈsevntiːn/	siebzehn	
eighteen (18)	/ˈeɪtiːn/	achtzehn	
nineteen (19)	/ˈnaɪntiːn/	neunzehn	
twenty (20)	/ˈtwenti/	zwanzig	
thirty (30)	/ˈθɜːti/	dreißig	
forty (40)	/ˈfɔːti/	vierzig	
fifty (50)	/ˈfɪfti/	fünfzig	
sixty (60)	/ˈsɪksti/	sechzig	
seventy (70)	/ˈsevnti/	siebzig	
eighty (80)	/ˈeɪti/	achtzig	
ninety (90)	/ˈnaɪnti/	neunzig	
one hundred (100)	/ˌwʌn ˈhʌndrəd/	einhundert	

PRICES

dollar ($) (n)	/ˈdɒlə/	Dollar	A 3-star hotel in Tokyo is one hundred and seventy-seven **dollars**.
euro (€) (n)	/ˈjʊərəʊ/	Euro	"How much are these?" "Nine **euros**."
pound (£) (n)	/paʊnd/	Pfund	A hotel room in London can cost over a hundred **pounds**.

Unit 3 (p. 16)

baby (adj) (TS)	/ˈbeɪbi/	klein	This is my **baby** sister. Her name's Emma.
lovely (adj) (TS)	/ˈlʌvli/	schön	"This is my daughter getting married." "Aah, **lovely**."
also (adv)	/ˈɔːlsəʊ/	auch	Blythe Danner is an American actor. She has two children and they're **also** actors.
actor (n)	/ˈæktə/	Schauspieler	John Travolta and his wife are **actors**.
car (n)	/kɑː/	Auto	John Travolta has six **cars** and two planes.
dog (n)	/dɒg/	Hund	This is our **dog**. His name's Max.
house (n)	/haʊs/	Haus	John Travolta's **house** is in Florida.

plane (n)	/pleɪn/	Flugzeug	John Travolta has six cars and two **planes**.
radio (n)	/ˈreɪdiəʊ/	Radio	He has a **radio**. She has an iPod.
teacher (n)	/ˈtiːtʃə/	Lehrer(in)	Where is your **teacher** from?
live (v)	/lɪv/	wohnen	John Travolta and his family **live** in Florida.
get married (TS)	/get ˈmærɪd/	heiraten	This is my daughter, Helen, **getting married**. How old are you? "**How old are you?**" "I'm 24."
How old are you?	/haʊ ˈəʊld ˌɑː juː/	Wie alt bist du/sind Sie?	"**How old are you?**" "I'm 24."
How old is ...?	/haʊ ˈəʊld ɪz/	Wie alt ist ...?	"**How old is** your brother?" "He's twelve."
These are ... (TS)	/ˈðiːz ˌɑː/	Das sind ...	**These are** my grandparents, Hannah and Tom.
This is ...	/ˈðɪs, ɪz/	Das ist	**This is** Ann. She's my sister.
Who? (question word)	/huː/	Wer?	"**Who**'s Becky's husband?" " Rob."

FAMILY

baby (n) (TS)	/ˈbeɪbi/	Baby	"How old is the **baby**?" "She's one."
brother (n)	/ˈbrʌðə/	Bruder	Sam is Luisa's **brother**.
children (n pl)	/ˈtʃɪldrən/	Kinder	Blythe Danner has two **children**.
dad (n)	/dæd/	Vater; Vati/Papa	What is Luisa's **dad**'s name?
daughter (n)	/ˈdɔːtə/	Tochter	Helen is Tom's **daughter**.
grandson (n)	/ˈgrænˌsʌn/	Enkel	Sam is Tom's **grandson**.
granddaughter (n)	/ˈgrænˌdɔːtə/	Enkelin	Emma is Tom's **granddaughter**.
family (n)	/ˈfæmli/	Familie	Look at the pictures of Luisa's **family** on page 18.
father (n)	/ˈfɑːðə/	Vater	Sam's **father**'s name is William.
grandchild (n)	/ˈgrænˌtʃaɪld/	Enkelkind	Lourdes has seven **grandchildren**.
grandfather (n)	/ˈgrænˌfɑːðə/	Großvater	Charlie is Gary's **grandfather**.
grandma (n)	/ˈgrænˌmɑː/	Oma; Omi	Luisa's **grandma**'s name is Hannah.
grandmother (n)	/ˈgrænˌmʌðə/	Großmutter	"How old is your **grandmother**?" "She's sixty-eight."
grandpa (n)	/ˈgrænˌpɑː/	Opa	Tom is Luisa's **grandpa**.
granny (n)	/ˈgræni/	Oma; Omi	Luisa's **granny**'s name is Hannah.
husband (n)	/ˈhʌzbənd/	(Ehe)mann; (Ehe)gatte	Bill is Alice's **husband**.
mother (n)	/ˈmʌðə/	Mutter	Fran is Ed's **mother**.
mum (n)	/mʌm/	Mutti	My **mum's** name is Helen.
parents (n pl)	/ˈpeərənts/	Eltern	Luisa's **parents**' names are Helen and William.

sister (n)	/ˈsɪstə/	Schwester	Delia is Ed's **sister**.
son (n)	/sʌn/	Sohn	Ed is Fran's **son**.
wife (n)	/waɪf/	(Ehe)frau; (Ehe)gattin	Alice is Bill's **wife**.

Review A (p. 24)

historic (adj)	/hɪˈstɒrɪk/	historisch	Blossoms Hotel is situated in the **historic** city of Bath.
situated (adj)	/ˈsɪtʃuˌeɪtɪd/	gelegen; (sich befinden)	Blossoms Hotel is **situated** in the historic city of Bath.
address (n)	/əˈdres/	Adresse	Susan's **address** is 14 Wellington Street, Glasgow.
capital (n)	/ˈkæpɪtl/	Hauptstadt	Rome is the **capital** of Italy.
country (n)	/ˈkʌntri/	Land	"Which **country** is Arnold Schwarzenegger from?" "The USA."
date (n)	/deɪt/	Datum	The **date** today is 30/06/06.
email address (n)	/ˈiːmeɪl əˌdres/	Email-Adresse	Her **email address** is susan@barclay.co.uk.
fish restaurant (n)	/ˈfɪʃ ˌrestrɒnt/	Fischrestaurant	The hotel has a **fish restaurant**.
gallery (n)	/ˈgæləri/	Gallerie	The hotel is near museums, **galleries** and shops.
museum (n)	/mjuːˈziːəm/	Museum	The hotel is near **museums**, galleries and shops.
nationality (n)	/ˌnæʃəˈnæləti/	Nationalität	"What's her **nationality**?" "Brazilian."
night (n)	/naɪt/	Nacht; Übernachtung	One **night** at the hotel is £85.
partner (n)	/ˈpɑːtnə/	Partner(in)	Ask your **partner**.
picture (n)	/ˈpɪktʃə/	Bild	Match the words with the **pictures**.
relation (n)	/rɪˈleɪʃn/	Verwandte(r)	Your **relations** are the people in your family.
room (n)	/ruːm/	Zimmer	The hotel has nine **rooms**.
shop (n)	/ʃɒp/	Laden; Geschäft	The hotel is near museums, galleries and **shops**.
train station (n)	/treɪn ˌsteɪʃn/	Bahnhof	Is the hotel near the **train station**?
word (n)	/wɜːd/	Wort	Match the **words** with the pictures.
book (v)	/bʊk/	buchen	The man **books** one night.

Unit 4 (p. 28)

beautiful (adj)	/ˈbjuːtəfl/	schön	Picture 4 shows blue sky and **beautiful** people in Rio de Janeiro.
big (adj)	/bɪg/	groß	Picture 2 shows a **big** square in Moscow.
cheap (adj)	/tʃiːp/	billig	**Cheap** is the opposite of expensive.
Chinese (adj)	/ˌtʃaɪˈniːz/	chinesisch	Do you like **Chinese** food?
expensive (adj)	/ɪkˈspensɪv/	teuer	Picture 3 shows **expensive** shops in London.
favourite (adj)	/ˈfeɪv(ə)rət/	Lieblings-	Nina's **favourite** singer is Shakira.
French (adj)	/frentʃ/	französisch	I like **French** films.
new (adj)	/njuː/	neu	**New** is the opposite of old.
old (adj)	/əʊld/	alt	Picture 2 shows a big square with **old** buildings.
small (adj)	/smɔːl/	klein	Picture 3 shows **small** houses in Buenos Aires.
South African (adj)	/ˌsaʊθ ˈæfrɪkən/	aus Südakrika; Südafrikaner(in)	"What nationality is Nina Frank?" **"South African."**
ugly (adj)	/ˈʌgli/	hässlich	**Ugly** is the opposite of beautiful.
slowly (adv)	/ˈsləʊli/	langsam	Can you speak more **slowly**, please?
building (n)	/ˈbɪldɪŋ/	Gebäude	Picture 2 shows a big square with old **buildings**.
bus (n)	/bʌs/	Bus	The **buses** in London are red.
dessert (n)	/dɪˈzɜːt/	Nachspeise	There are three **desserts**: apple pie, ice cream and lychees.
drink (n)	/drɪŋk/	Getränk	Nina's favourite **drink** is Malibu and Coke.
film (n)	/fɪlm/	Film	I like French **films**.
food (n)	/fuːd/	Nahrungsmittel	Fruit, fish and meat are all different kinds of **food**.
job (n)	/dʒɒb/	Beruf	"What's Nina's **job**?" "She's a model."
model (n)	/mɒdl/	Model	Nina Franks is a **model**.
people (n pl)	/ˈpiːpl/	Menschen; Leute	Picture 4 shows blue sky and beautiful **people** in Rio de Janeiro.
singer (n)	/ˈsɪŋə/	Sänger(in)	Nina's favourite **singer** is Shakira.
sky (n)	/skaɪ/	Himmel	The **sky** in Rio de Janeiro is blue.
sport (n)	/spɔːt/	Sport	Tennis is a kind of **sport**.
square (n)	/skweə/	Platz	Picture 2 shows a big **square** with old buildings.
taxi (n)	/ˈtæksi/	Taxi	The **taxis** in London are black.

wall (n)	/wɔːl/	Mauer; Wand	Picture 1 shows red, orange, blue and yellow **walls** in Buenos Aires.
like (v)	/laɪk/	mögen	"Do you **like** expensive restaurants?" "Yes, I do."
speak (v)	/spiːk/	sprechen	Can you **speak** more slowly, please?
understand (v)	/ˌʌndəˈstænd/	verstehen	I'm sorry, I don't **understand**.
a kind of	/ə ˈkaɪnd əv/	eine Art	Cod is **a kind of** fish.

COLOURS

black (adj)	/blæk/	schwarz	I like **black** coffee.
blue (adj)	/bluː/	blau	The sky in Rio de Janeiro is **blue**.
brown (adj)	/braʊn/	braun	Tea and coffee are **brown** in colour.
green (adj)	/griːn/	grün	**Green** is the colour of grass.
grey (adj)	/greɪ/	grau	**Grey** is a mixture of black and white.
orange (adj)	/ˈɒrɪndʒ/	orange	Picture 1 shows red, **orange**, blue and yellow walls in Buenos Aires.
pink (adj)	/pɪŋk/	rosa	**Pink** is a mixture of red and white.
red (adj)	/red/	rot	Picture 1 shows **red**, orange, blue and yellow walls in Buenos Aires.
white (adj)	/waɪt/	weiß	Grey is a mixture of black and **white**.
yellow (adj)	/ˈjeləʊ/	gelb	**Yellow** is the colour of the sun.

DRINK

coffee (n)	/ˈkɒfi/	Kaffee	Do you like black **coffee**?
tea (n)	/tiː/	Tee	**Tea** and coffee are kinds of drink.
wine (n)	/waɪn/	Wein	**Wine** is a kind of drink.

FOOD

apple pie (n)	/ˌæpl ˈpaɪ/	Apfelkuchen	For dessert there's **apple pie**, ice cream or lychees.
chips (n pl)	/tʃɪps/	Pommes frites	One of the main dishes is cod and **chips**.
cod (n)	/kɒd/	Kabeljau	**Cod** is a kind of fish.
fish (n)	/fɪʃ/	Fisch	Cod is a kind of **fish**.
fruit (n)	/fruːt/	Obst; Frucht	"What are lychees?" "They're a kind of **fruit**."
hamburger (n)	/ˈhæmbɜːgə/	Hamburger	One **hamburger**, please.
ice cream (n)	/ˌaɪs ˈkriːm/	Eiskrem	There are three desserts: apple pie, **ice cream** and lychees.
lychee (n)	/ˈlaɪtʃiː/	Litschi	**Lychees** are a kind of fruit.
meat (n)	/miːt/	Fleisch	Cod is a kind of fish; a hamburger is a kind of **meat**.

pasta (n)	/ˈpæstə/	Pasta	Spaghetti is a kind of **pasta**.
pizza (n)	/ˈpiːtsə/	Pizza	**Pizza** is a kind of Italian food.

SPORT

football (n)	/ˈfʊtbɔːl/	Fußball	**Football** is a kind of sport.
swimming (n)	/ˈswɪmɪŋ/	Schwimmen	Nina's favourite sport is **swimming**.
tennis (n)	/ˈtenɪs/	Tennis	**Tennis** is a kind of sport.

Unit 5 (p. 34)

female (adj)	/ˈfiːmeɪl/	weiblich	If you are **female** your life expectancy is longer than if you are male.
healthy (adj)	/ˈhelθi/	gesund	Do you eat **healthy** food?
male (adj)	/meɪl/	männlich	If you are **male** your life expectancy is shorter than if you are female.
out (adj)	/aʊt/	nicht da	"Can I speak to Mr Jones?" "I'm sorry, he's **out**."
inside (adv)	/ɪnˈsaɪd/	drinnen	Working **inside** is not as healthy as working outside.
outside (adv)	/aʊtˈsaɪd/	draußen	Working **outside** is healthier than working inside.
apartment (n)	/əˈpɑːtmənt/	Wohnung; Appartement	I live in a new **apartment**.
dream job (n)	/ˌdriːm ˈdʒɒb/	Traumjob	"What's your **dream job**?" "My dream job? Actor."
eat (v)	/iːt/	essen	Do you **eat** meat?
friend (n)	/frend/	Freund(in)	"Do your **friends** like football?" "Yes, they do."
hospital (n)	/ˈhɒspɪtl/	Krankenhaus	A doctor works in a **hospital**.
hour (n)	/ˈaʊə/	Stunde	Do you sleep 6—8 **hours**?
language (n)	/ˈlæŋgwɪdʒ/	Sprache	What **languages** do you speak?
life (n)	/laɪf/	Leben	If your score results are between 10 and 19, you must change your **life**.
life expectancy (n)	/ˈlaɪf ɪkˌspektənˌsi/	Lebenserwartung	If your score results are between 20 and 29, your **life expectancy** is 75.
magazine (n)	/ˌmægəˈziːn/	Zeitschrift; Magazin	I'm a journalist. I work for *Hello* **magazine**.
manager (n)	/ˈmænɪdʒə/	Geschäftsführer(in)	"Can I speak to the **manager**, please?" "I'm sorry. She's out."
office (n)	/ˈɒfɪs/	Büro	A secretary works in an **office**.
phone (v)	/fəʊn/	anrufen	**Phone** the bank and say you want to speak to the manager.
hold on (phr v)	/ˌhəʊld ˈɒn/	warten	"Can I speak to Janet, please?" "**Hold on** a minute.!"
sleep (v)	/sliːp/	schlafen	Do you **sleep** 6—8 hours?

smoke (v)	/sməʊk/	rauchen	If you **smoke**, you score 8 points.
work (v)	/wɜːk/	arbeiten	Do you **work** inside or outside?
Excuse me. (TS)	/ɪkˈskjuːz ˌmiː/	Entschuldigen Sie.	"**Excuse me.** What do you do?" "I'm a lawyer."
Good morning.	/ˌgʊd ˈmɔːnɪŋ/	Guten Morgen.	"**Good morning**. British Airways." "Oh, **good morning**. Can I speak to Mr Jones, please?"
What do you do?	/ˈwɒt də jʊ ˈduː/	Was machen Sie (beruflich)?	"**What do you do?**" "I'm a student."

JOBS

actor (n)	/ˈæktə/	Schauspieler	The man in Picture 3 on p. 39 is an **actor**.
artist (n)	/ˈɑːtɪst/	Künstler(in)	The man in Picture e is an **artist**.
DJ (n)	/ˌdiːˈdʒeɪ/	DJ; Diskjockey	The man in Picture 7 on p. 39 is a **DJ**.
doctor (n)	/ˈdɒktə/	Arzt/Ärztin	A **doctor** works in a hospital.
farmer (n)	/ˈfɑːmə/	Landwirt; Bauer	A **farmer** works outside.
flight attendant (n)	/ˈflaɪt əˌtendənt/	Flugbegleiter(in)	I'm a **flight attendant**. I work for British Airways.
football player (n)	/ˈfʊtbɔːl ˌpleɪə/	Fußballspieler	The man in Picture c is a **football player**.
journalist (n)	/ˈdʒɜːnəlɪst/	Journalist(in)	I'm a **journalist**. I work for *Hello* magazine.
lawyer (n)	/ˈlɔːjə/	Anwalt/Anwältin	The woman in Picture a is a **lawyer**.
musician (n)	/mjuːˈzɪʃn/	Musiker(in)	The woman in Picture f is a **musician**.
pilot (n)	/ˈpaɪlət/	Pilot(in)	The man in Picture d is a **pilot**.
secretary (n)	/ˈsekrətri/	Sekretär(in)	A **secretary** works in an office.
shop assistant (n)	/ˈʃɒp əˌsɪstənt/	Verkäufer(in)	A **shop assistant** works in a shop.
taxi driver (n)	/ˈtæksi ˌdraɪvə/	Taxifahrer(in)	The man in Picture b is a **taxi driver**.
teacher (n)	/ˈtiːtʃə/	Lehrer(in)	A **teacher** works in a school.

Unit 6 (p. 40)

young (adj)	/jʌŋ/	jung	We have two **young** children so we go to bed early.
early (adv)	/ˈɜːli/	früh	On weekdays he gets up **early**.
then (adv)	/ðen/	dann	He takes his son to school **then** he goes to the gym.
afternoon (n)	/ˌɑːftəˈnuːn/	Nachmittag	On Saturdays he goes to bed in the **afternoon**.
bed (n)	/bed/	Bett	What time do you **go to bed**?

breakfast (n)	/ˈbrekfəst/	Frühstück	I get up early and have **breakfast**.
dinner (n)	/ˈdɪnə/	Abendessen	I finish work at 6.00 p.m. and have **dinner** with my family.
evening (n)	/ˈiːvnɪŋ/	Abend	On Saturdays he goes to work in the **evening**.
gym (n)	/dʒɪm/	Fitness-Center; Turnhalle	He takes his son to school then he goes to the **gym**.
home (adv)	/həʊm/	nach Hause	On Sundays I go **home** in the morning.
lunch (n)	/lʌntʃ/	Mittagessen	What time do you have **lunch**?
midday (n)	/ˌmɪdˈdeɪ/	Mittag	It's **midday** (12.00).
midnight (n)	/ˈmɪdnaɪt/	Mitternacht	It's **midnight** (0.00).
morning (n)	/ˈmɔːnɪŋ/	Morgen	On Sundays I get home in the **morning**.
night (n)	/naɪt/	Nacht	On Saturdays I work all **night** in a club.
recording studio (n)	/rɪˈkɔːdɪŋ ˌstjuːdiəʊ/	Aufnahmestudio	On weekdays he works in a **recording studio**.
shower (n)	/ˈʃaʊə/	Dusche	He has a **shower** and then has lunch with his family.
website (n)	/ˈwebsaɪt/	Website	Visit my **website** at www.judgejules.net.
weekday (n)	/ˈwiːkdeɪ/	Wochentag	On **weekdays** he gets up early.
world (n)	/ˈwɜːld/	Welt	I work in clubs all round the **world**.
finish (v)	/ˈfɪnɪʃ/	hier: Feierabend machen	What time do you **finish** work?
get home (v)	/get/	nach Hause kommen	On Sundays Judge Jules **gets** home in the morning.
go (v)	/gaʊ/	gehen	He **goes** to the gym in the morning.
have lunch (v)	/hæv/	zu Mittag essen	What time do you **have** lunch?
play (v)	/pleɪ/	spielen	On Sundays I listen to music and **play** with my children.
relax (v)	/rɪˈlæks/	sich entspannen	In the afternoon on Sundays I **relax**.
study (v)	/ˈstʌdi/	lernen; studieren	Do you **study** in the evenings?
take (v)	/teɪk/	bringen	I have breakfast and **take** my son to school.
visit (v)	/ˈvɪzɪt/	besuchen	**Visit** my website at www.judgejules.net.
watch TV (v)	/wɒtʃ/	fernsehen	Do you **watch** TV in the evenings?
after that	/ˌɑːftə ˈðæt/	danach	I go to the gym. **After that** I go to work in a recording studio.
all round the world	/ˌɔːl raʊnd ðə ˈwɜːld/	überall in der Welt	I work in clubs **all round the world**.
have a good time	/ˌhæv ə gʊd ˈtaɪm/	sich amüsieren	I work hard but I also **have a good time**.
Good evening.	/ˌgʊd ˈiːvnɪŋ/	Guten Abend.	"**Good evening**, Mr Edwards." "Goodnight, John."
Goodnight.	/ˌgʊdˈnaɪt/	Gute Nacht.	"Good evening, Mr Edwards." "**Goodnight**, John."
Good afternoon.	/gʊf ˌɑːftəˈnuːn/	Guten Tag.	**Good afternoon**! Is that Mrs Harper?
work hard	/ˌwɜːk ˈhɑːd/	hart arbeiten	I **work hard** but I also have a good time.

DAILY ROUTINE

get up	/ˌget ˈʌp/	aufstehen	I **get up** early.
have a shower	/ˌhæv ə ˈʃaʊə/	duschen	On Sundays he **has a shower** and has lunch with his family.
have breakfast/lunch/dinner	/hæv ˈbrekfəst/ˈlʌntʃ/dɪnə/	frühstücken; zu Mittag essen; zu Abend essen	What time do you **have breakfast/lunch/dinner**?
go to work	/ˌgəʊ tə ˈwɜːk/	arbeiten gehen; zur Arbeit fahren	He **goes to work** in the evening on Saturdays.
finish work	/ˌfɪnɪʃ ˈwɜːk/	Feierabend machen	I **finish work** at 6.00 p.m.
get home	/ˌget ˈhəʊm/	zu Hause sein	What time do you **get home** in the evening?
go to bed	/ˌgəʊ tə ˈbed/	ins Bett gehen	On Saturdays he **goes to bed** in the afternoon.

DAYS

Monday (n)	/ˈmʌndeɪ/	Montag	**Monday** is the first day of the week.
Tuesday (n)	/ˈtjuːzdeɪ/	Dienstag	**Tuesday** is the second day of the week.
Wednesday (n)	/ˈwenzdeɪ/	Mittwoch	**Wednesday** is the third day of the week.
Thursday (n)	/ˈθɜːzdeɪ/	Donnerstag	**Thursday** is the fourth day of the week.
Friday (n)	/ˈfraɪdeɪ/	Freitag	**Friday** is the fifth day of the week.
Sunday (n)	/ˈsʌndeɪ/	Sonntag	**Sunday** is the last day of the week.
Saturday (n)	/ˈsætədeɪ/	Samstag; Sonnabend	**Saturday** is the sixth day of the week.

TIME

What time is it?	/wɑt ˈtaɪm ɪzɪt/	Wieviel Uhr ist es?	
	/ɪts ˌ(fɔː) əˈklɒk/	Es ist vier Uhr.	It's (four) o'clock.
	/ɪts ˌfaɪv pɑːst ˈwʌn/	Es ist fünf nach eins.	It's five past (one).
	/ɪts ˌten pɑːst ˈten/	Es ist zehn nach zehn.	It's ten past (ten).
	/ɪts ˌkwɔːtə pɑːst (ˈfaɪv)/	Es ist viertel nach fünf.	It's quarter past (five).
	/ɪts ˌtwenti pɑːst ˈeɪt/	Es ist zwanzig nach acht.	It's twenty past (eight).
	/ɪts ˌtwenti ˌfaɪv pɑːst ˈtwelv/	Es ist fünfundzwanzig nach zwölf.	It's twenty-five past (twelve).
	/ɪts ˌhɑːf pɑːst ˈtuː/	Es ist halb drei.	It's half past (two).
	/ɪts ˌtwenti ˌfaɪv tu ɪˈlev(ə)n/	Es ist fünfundzwanzig vor elf.	It's twenty-five to (eleven).
	/ɪts ˌtwenti tu ˈsevən/	Es ist zwanzig vor sieben.	It's twenty to (seven).
	/ɪts ˌkwɔːtə tə ˈsɪks/	Es ist viertel vor sechs.	It's quarter to (six).
	/ɪts ˌten tə ˈnaɪn/		

	/ɪts ˌfaɪv tə ˈθriː/	Es ist zehn vor neun.	It's ten to (nine).
	/ɪts (ˌfɔː) eɪˈem/ /ɪts (ˌfɔː) ɪn ðə ˈmɔːnɪŋ/	Es ist fünf vor drei.	It's five to (three).
		Es ist vier Uhr morgens.	It's (4.00) a.m./It's (four) in the morning.
	/ɪts (ˌeɪt) pɪˈem/ /ɪts (ˌeɪt) ɪn ðiː ˈiːvnɪŋ/	Es ist acht Uhr abends.	It's (8.00) p.m./It's (eight) in the evening.
		Es ist Mittag.	It's midday.
	/ɪts ˌmɪˈdeɪ/	Es ist Mitternacht.	It's midnight.
	/ɪts ˌmɪdnaɪt/		

Review B (p. 46)

late (adv)	/leɪt/	spät	I finish work at 1.00 or 2.00 a.m. and get home very **late**.
airline (n)	/ˈeəlaɪn/	Fluggesellschaft	Aiko works for an **airline**.
cat (n)	/kæt/	Katze	Anna has a **cat**. Her name is Smudge.
guitar (n)	/ɡɪˈtɑː/	Gitarre	Dan plays the **guitar** in a big jazz club in New York.
wake up (phr v)	/ˌweɪkˈʌp/	aufwachen	We **wake up** early on weekdays.
sleep (v)	/sliːp/	schlafen	After that, I go back to bed and **sleep**.

Unit 7 (p. 50)

famous (adj)	/ˈfeɪməs/	berühmt	There are a lot of **famous** places to visit in New York.
fantastic (adj)	/fænˈtæstɪk/	fantastisch	There are some **fantastic** restaurants in China Town.
good (adj)	/ɡʊd/	gut	The cocktails are very **good** at the Hudson Hotel.
spectacular (adj)	/spekˈtækjʊlə/	spektakulär; atemberaubend	There's a **spectacular** view of Manhattan from the top of the Empire State Building.
top (adj)	/tɒp/	top; erster,-e,-s; wichtigster, -e,-s	Look at the list of **top** five things to do in NYC on p. 52.
bar (n)	/bɑː/	Bar	There are 400 restaurants and **bars** in SoHo.
beach (n)	/biːtʃ/	Strand	Is there a **beach** in your city?
centre (n)	/ˈsentə/	Zentrum	I live in an apartment in the **centre** of Greenwich village.
church (n)	/tʃɜːtʃ/	Kirche	Is there a **church** near your house?

cinema (n)	/ˈsɪnəmə/	Kino	Building 2 on p. 55 is a **cinema**.
cocktail (n)	/ˈkɒkteɪl/	Cocktail	The **cocktails** are very good at the Hudson Hotel.
place (n)	/pleɪs/	Ort	My favourite **place** in New York City is Central Park.
restaurant (n)	/ˈrest(ə)rɒnt/	Restaurant	There are 400 **restaurants** and bars in SoHo.
running track (n)	/ˈrʌnɪŋ ˌtræk/	Laufpfad	There's a 2.5 kilometre **running track** around the lake in Central Park.
show (n)	/ʃəʊ/	Show	Go to a **show** on Broadway!
sports shop (n)	/ˈspɔːts ʃɒp/	Sportgeschäft	I work in a **sports shop** near the Chrysler Building.
street (n)	/striːt/	Straße	What's the name of the **street** where you live?
tree (n)	/triː/	Baum	There a lot of **trees** in Central Park.
view (n)	/vjuː/	Aussicht; Ausblick	There's a spectacular **view** of Manhattan from the top of the Empire State Building.
visitor (n)	/ˈvɪzɪtə/	Besucher	There are 25 million **visitors** every year to Central Park.
zoo (n)	/zuː/	Zoo; Tiergarten	Is there a **zoo** in Central Park?
hate (v)	/heɪt/	hassen	Do you love or **hate** the place where you live?
love (v)	/lʌv/	lieben	Do you **love** or hate the place where you live?
sit (v)	/sɪt/	sitzen	I love **sitting** near the lake, watching people.
Is there …?/ Are there …?	/ɪz ˌðeə/ /ɑː ˌðeə/	Gibt es …?	**Is there** a zoo in your city? **Are there** any bars near here?
There's …/There are …	/ˌðeəz/ /ˌðeər ˈɑː/	Es gibt…	**There's** a zoo in the park./**There are** 400 restaurants and bars in SoHo.
over there	/ˌəʊvə ˈðeə/	dort drüben	"Is there a pharmacy near here?" "A pharmacy? Er, yes – **over there**."

PLACES IN A CITY

airport (n)	/ˈeəpɔːt/	Flughafen	Is there an **airport** in your city?
bridge (n)	/brɪdʒ/	Brücke	The Ponte Vecchio is a famous **bridge** in Italy.
building (n)	/ˈbɪldɪŋ/	Gebäude	I work in a sports shop near the Chrysler **Building**.
lake (n)	/leɪk/	See	I love sitting near the **lake**, watching people.
museum (n)	/mjuːˈzɪəm/	Museum	Is there a **museum** in your city?
park (n)	/pɑːk/	Park	Central Park is a big **park** in the centre of New York.
river (n)	/ˈrɪvə/	Fluss	I work in an office near the Hudson **river**.
square (n)	/skweə/	Platz	Picture 4 on p. 50 shows Times **Square**.
station (n)	/ˈsteɪʃ(ə)n/	Bahnhof	Picture 2 on p. 50 shows Grand Central **Station** in New York.
statue (n)	/ˈstætjuː/	Statue	The **Statue** of Liberty is one of the most famous **statues** in the world.
theatre (n)	/ˈθɪətə/	Theater	There are 38 **theatres** on Broadway.

US & UK ENGLISH

ATM (n)	/ˌeɪtiːˈem/	Geldautomat	An **ATM** is the American word for a cashpoint.
cashpoint (n)	/ˈkæʃpɔɪnt/	Geldautomat	A **cashpoint** is the British word for an ATM.
chemist's (n)	/ˈkemɪsts/	Apotheke	A **chemist's** is the British word for a pharmacy.
pharmacy (n)	/ˈfɑːməsi/	Apotheke	A **pharmacy** is the American word for a chemist's.
restroom (n)	/ˈrestruːm/	Toilette	A **restroom** is the American word for a toilet.
subway station (n)	/ˈsʌbweɪ ˌsteɪʃ(ə)n/	U-Bahnstation	A **subway station** is the American word for an underground station.
toilet (n)	/ˈtɔɪlət/	Toilette	A **toilet** is the British word for a restroom.
underground station (n)	/ˈʌndəɡraʊnd ˌsteɪʃ(ə)n/	U-Bahnstation	An **underground station** is the British word for a subway station.

VERB PHRASES WITH *GO*

Go down …	/ɡəʊ ˈdaʊn/	hinuntergehen	**Go down** 5th Avenue!
Go for a run in …	/ˌɡəʊ fər əˈrʌn ɪn/	einen Waldlauf machen	**Go for a run in** Central Park!
Go out in …	/ɡəʊ ˈaʊt ɪn/	ausgehen in	**Go out in** SoHo!
Go to the top of …	/ˌɡəʊ tə ðə ˈtɒp əv/	nach ganz oben hinaufgehen	**Go to the top of** the Empire State Building!
Go to …	/ˌɡəʊ ˌtuː/	gehen zu	**Go to** a show!

Unit 8 (p. 56)

best (adj)	/best/	bester, -e, -s	Antoine thinks his kitchen is the **best** room in his house.
hot (adj)	/hɒt/	heiß	Zainab thinks airports are big, ugly and **hot**.
modern (adj)	/ˈmɒdən/	modern	I love Paris. I don't like **modern** cities.
downstairs (adv)	/ˌdaʊnˈsteəz/	unten	**Downstairs**, there's a hall, living room, dining room and kitchen.
each (determiner)	/iːtʃ/	jeder, -e, -s	Thousands of tourists visit the house **each** year.
beer (n)	/bɪə/	Bier	Would you like a **beer**?
birthday (n)	/ˈbɜːθdeɪ/	Geburtstag	Today is Samantha's sixth **birthday**.
cup (n)	/kʌp/	Tasse	Would you like a **cup** of tea?
cycling (n)	/ˈsaɪklɪŋ/	Radfahren	Akane likes walking or **cycling**.
floor (n)	/flɔː/	Etage	Mr and Mrs Robinson live on the second **floor**.
front door (n)	/ˌfrʌnt ˈdɔː/	Haustür	Paul's bedroom is above the **front door**.

glass (n)	/glɑːs/	Glas	Would you like a **glass** of cola?
the Internet (n)	/ði: ˈɪntənet/	das Internet	I do my shopping on **the Internet**.
mansion (n)	/ˈmænʃən/	Schloss; Herrenhaus	Paul lives in a **mansion** in the USA.
famous	/ˈfeɪməs/	berühmt	There are a lot of **famous** places to visit
number one hit (n)	/ˌnʌmbə wʌn ˈhɪt/	Nummer-Eins-Hit	*Love Me Do* was the Beatles' first **number one hit**.
photo (n) (TS)	/ˈfəʊtəʊ/	Foto	There's a **photo** of Paul playing his guitar.
tourist (n)	/ˈtʊərɪst/	Tourist(in)	Thousands of **tourists** visit the house each year.
walking (n)	/ˈwɔːkɪŋ/	Gehen; Wandern	Akane likes **walking** or cycling.
wall (n) (TS)	/wɔːl/	Wand	On the **walls** are photos of the family.
water (n)	/ˈwɔːtə/	Wasser	Would you like a glass of **water**?
sit down (phr v)	/ˌsɪt ˈdaʊn/	sich setzen	**"Sit down**, Bryan." "Thanks."
above (prep)	/əˈbʌv/	über	Paul's bedroom is **above** the front door.
imagine (v)	/ɪˈmædʒɪn/	sich vorstellen	Can you **imagine** dinner with the McCartney family in this room?
offer (v)	/ˈɒfə/	anbieten	What does Mrs Gregg **offer** Bryan?
think (v)	/θɪŋk/	denken über; halten von	What do you **think** of your city?
write (v)	/raɪt/	schreiben	The Beatles **wrote** their first number one hit in Paul's house.
Come in!	/ˌkʌm ˈɪn/	Komm rein.	Hello, Bryan. **Come in**.
do your shopping	/ˌduː jɔː ˈʃɒpɪŋ/	Einkäufe machen	I **do my shopping** on the Internet.
Happy birthday!	/ˌhæpi ˈbɜːθdeɪ/	Herzlichen Glückwunsch zum Geburtstag	Today is Samantha's sixth **birthday**. **Happy Birthday**, Samantha!
He's/She's out.	/ˌhiːz/ʃiːz ˈaʊt/	Er/Sie ist nicht da.	"Where's Jo?" **"Jo's out."**
Is she/he in?	/ɪz ʃiː/hiː ˈɪn/	Ist sie/er da?	**"Is Jo in?"** "No, she's out."
Would you like …?	/ˌwʊd ju: laɪk/	Möchtest du/Möchten Sie…?	**Would you like** a cup of tea?

ROOMS

bathroom (n)	/ˈbɑːθˌruːm/	Badezimmer	The **bathroom**'s upstairs.
bedroom (n)	/ˈbedˌruːm/	Schlafzimmer	Paul's **bedroom** is above the front door.
dining room (n)	/ˈdaɪnɪŋ ˌruːm/	Esszimmer	Downstairs there's a **dining room**, living room and kitchen.
hall (n)	/hɔːl/	Flur; Diele; Eingangshalle	The **hall** is just inside the front door.
kitchen (n)	/ˈkɪtʃən/	Küche	Downstairs there's a dining room, living room and **kitchen**.
living room (n)	/ˈlɪvɪŋ ˌruːm/	Wohnzimmer	Downstairs there's a dining room, **living room** and kitchen.
toilet (n)	/ˈtɔɪlət/	Toilette	There's also a bathroom and a **toilet** upstairs.

FURNITURE

armchair (n)	/ˈɑːmtʃeə/	Sessel	There's an **armchair** in the living room.
bath (n)	/bɑːθ/	Bad; Badewanne	In the bathroom, there's a **bath** but there isn't a shower.
bed (n)	/bed/	Bett	How many **beds** are there in Paul's bedroom?
carpet (n)	/ˈkɑːpɪt/	Teppich	Is there a **carpet** in the living room?
chair (n)	/tʃeə/	Stuhl	How many **chairs** are there in the dining room?
cooker (n)	/ˈkʊkə/	Herd	There's a **cooker** in the kitchen.
lamp (n)	/læmp/	Lampe	There's a **lamp** in the living room.
shower (n)	/ʃaʊə/	Dusche	In the bathroom, there's a bath but there isn't a **shower**.
sink (n)	/sɪŋk/	Spülbecken	There's a **sink** in the kitchen.
sofa (n)	/ˈseʊfə/	Sofa	There's an armchair and a **sofa** in the living room.
table (n)	/ˈteɪb(ə)l/	Tisch	There's a **table** and six chairs in the dining room.
television (n)	/ˌtelɪˈvɪʒ(ə)n/	Fernseher	There's a **television** in the living room – one of the first.
toilet (n)	/ˈtɔɪlət/	Toilette	Is the **toilet** in the bathroom?
washing machine (n)	/ˈwɒʃɪŋ məʃiːn/	Waschmaschine	There's a **washing machine** in the kitchen.

ORDINAL NUMBERS

first (1st)	/fɜːst/	erster, -e, -s
second (2nd)	/ˈsekənd/	zweiter, -e, -s
third (3rd)	/θɜːd/	dritter, -e, -s
fourth (4th)	/fɔːθ/	vierter, -e, -s
fifth (5th)	/fɪfθ/	fünfter, -e, -s
sixth (6th)	/sɪksθ/	sechster, -e, -s
seventh (7th)	/ˈsevənθ/	siebter, -e, -s
eighth (8th)	/eɪtθ/	achter, -e, -s
ninth (9th)	/naɪnθ/	neunter, -e, -s
tenth (10th)	/tenθ/	zehnter, -e, -s

Unit 9 (p. 62)

delicious (adj)	/dɪˈlɪʃəs/	lecker	Mike thinks Thai street food is **delicious**.
healthy (adj)	/ˈhelθi/	gesund	I can have three **healthy** meals for $4 a day.
large (adj)	/lɑːdʒ/	groß	"Can I have a cappuccino, please?" "Small, medium or **large**."
medium (adj)	/ˈmiːdiəm/	mittel; mittelgroß	Can I have a **medium** Americano with sugar?
possible (adj)	/ˈpɒsəb(ə)l/	möglich	It's **possible** to eat all your favourite things and lose one kilo a week.
body (n)	/ˈbɒdi/	Körper	Women – do you want to have a **body** like Halle Berry?
diet (n)	/ˈdaɪət/	Diät	With the 3-hour **diet**, you have a small meal or snack every three hours.
dish (n)	/dɪʃ/	Gericht	"Pad Thai" is Mike's favourite **dish**.
meal (n)	/miːl/	Mahlzeit	The main **meals** of the day are breakfast, lunch and dinner.
snack (n)	/snæk/	Imbiss; eine Kleinigkeit zu	You can have milk and chocolate for **Snack** A.
street food (n)	/ˈstriːt ˌfuːd/	essen	I love Thai **street food** – it's cheap and delicious.
cook (v)	/kʊk/	Essen auf der Straße	He never **cooks** at home.
lose (v)	/luːz/	kochen	It's possible to eat all your favourite
		verlieren	things and **lose** one kilo a week.
spend (v)	/spend/	ausgeben	Mike doesn't usually **spend** more than $4 a day.
start (v)	/stɑːt/	anfangen	I **start** breakfast with fresh fruit.
Anything else?	/ˌeniθɪŋ ˈels/	Sonst noch etwas?	"**Anything else?**" "Yes. Can I have a medium Americano?
at home	/ˈət ˈhəʊm/	zu Hause	Mike never cooks **at home**.
every day/week etc	/ˌevri ˈdeɪ/ˈwiːk/	jeden Tag/jede Woche	"How often do you drink coffee?" "**Every day**."
Here you are.	/ˈhɪə juː ˌɑː/	Bitte schön.	"That's $7.25, please." "**Here you are.**" "Thank you."
How often …?	/ˌhaʊ ˈɒf(ə)n/	Wie oft...?	"**How often** do you drink coffee?" "Every day."
What about you?	/ˌwɒt əbaʊt ˈjuː/	Wie ist es mit dir/Ihnen?	"I have tea for breakfast. **What about you?**" "I have orange juice."

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

always	/ˈɔːlweɪz/	immer	I **always** have noodles for dinner.
never	/ˈnevə/	nie; niemals	Mike **never** cooks at home.
not usually	/nɒt ˈjuːʒʊəli/	normalerweise nicht	He does**n't usually** spend more than $4 a day.
sometimes	/ˈsʌmtaɪmz/	manchmal	He **sometimes** has a cup of coffee for breakfast.
usually	/ˈjuːʒʊəli/	normalerweise	I **usually** drink Chang beer.

DRINKS

Americano (n)	/əˌmerɪˈkɑːnəʊ/	Americano	A medium **Americano** with sugar, please.
beer (n)	/ˈbɪə/	Bier	Mike usually drinks Chang **beer**.
cappuccino (n)	/ˌkæpəˈtʃiːnəʊ/	Cappuccino	"Can I have a **cappuccino**, please?" "Small, medium or large."
coffee (n)	/ˈkɒfi/	Kaffee	He sometimes has a cup of **coffee** for breakfast.
cola (n)	/ˈkəʊlə/	Cola	"How often do you drink **cola**?" "Never."
espresso (n)	/esˈpresəʊ/	Espresso	An **espresso** is a strong black coffee.
hot chocolate (n)	/hɒt ˈtʃɒklət/	heiße Schockolade	A large **hot chocolate**, please.
iced coffee (n)	/ˌaɪst ˈkɒfi/	Eiskaffee	**Iced coffee** is very cold coffee.
iced tea (n)	/ˌaɪst ˈtiː/	Eistee	**Iced tea** is very cold tea.
milk (n)	/mɪlk/	Milch	You can have **milk** and chocolate for Snack A.
orange juice (n)	/ˈɒrɪndʒ ˌdʒuːs/	Orangensaft	I always have **orange juice** for breakfast.
tea (n)	/tiː/	Tee	"Do you drink **tea** or coffee for breakfast?" "**Tea**."
water (n)	/ˈwɔːtə/	Wasser	Mike usually drinks **water** for breakfast.

FOOD

biscuits (n pl)	/ˈbɪskɪts/	Kekse	You can have tea and **biscuits** for Snack B.
bread (n)	/bred/	Brot	Do you have **bread** with your meals?
cake (n)	/keɪk/	Kuchen	You can have **cake** for Snack C.
cereal (n)	/ˈsɪəriəl/	Zerealie; (Getreideprodukte)	"How often do you eat **cereal**?" "Every day."
chips (n pl)	/tʃɪps/	Pommes frites	Do you want **chips** or beans?
chocolate (n)	/ˈtʃɒklət/	Schockolade	You can have milk and **chocolate** for Snack A.
eggs (n)	/egz/	Eier	I never have **eggs** for breakfast.
(fresh) fruit (n)	/(freʃ) fruːt/	frisches Obst	Mike starts breakfast with **fresh fruit** – pineapple, watermelon or papaya.
green beans (n pl)	/ˌgriːn ˈbiːnz/	grüne Bohnen	I sometimes have **green beans** for dinner.
hamburger (n)	/ˈhæmbɜːgə/	Hamburger	"How often do you eat **hamburgers**?" "Never."
ice cream (n)	/ˌaɪs ˈkriːm/	Eiskrem	On the 3-hour diet you can have **ice cream** for dinner.
meat (n)	/miːt/	Fleisch	Do you prefer fish or **meat**?
noodles (n pl)	/ˈnuːd(ə)lz/	Nudeln	I always have **noodles** for dinner.
papaya (n)	/pəˈpaɪə/	Papaya	I start breakfast with fresh fruit – pineapple, watermelon or **papaya**.
pineapple (n)	/ˈpaɪnˌæp(ə)l/	Ananas	He starts breakfast with fresh fruit – **pineapple**, watermelon or papaya.
potatoes (n pl)	/pəˈteɪtəʊz/	Kartoffeln	On the 3-hour diet you can have **potatoes** for dinner.
rice (n)	/raɪs/	Reis	He has **rice** and eggs or **rice** and meat for lunch.

salad (n)	/ˈsæləd/	Salat	**Salad** is a healthy food.
sandwich (n)	/ˈsæn(d)wɪdʒ/	Sandwich	I have **sandwiches** for lunch every day.
soup (n)	/suːp/	Suppe	Thai **soup** is very good.
sugar (v)	/ˈʃʊɡə/	Zucker	Can I have a medium Americano with **sugar**?
watermelon (n)	/ˈwɔːtəˌmelən/	Wassermelone	He starts breakfast with fresh fruit – pineapple, **watermelon** or papaya.

MEALS

breakfast (n)	/ˈbrekfəst/	Frühstück	I usually have orange juice for **breakfast**.
dinner (n)	/ˈdɪnə/	Abendessen; (Mittagessen)	On the 3-hour diet you can have meat and green beans for **dinner**.
lunch (n)	/lʌntʃ/	Mittagessen	I sometimes cook **lunch** on Sundays.

Review C (p. 68)

accommodation (n)	/əˌkɒməˈdeɪʃn/	Unterkunft	"What type of **accommodation** do you want?" "An apartment."
apple (n)	/ˈæpl/	Apfel	How often do you eat **apples**?
area (n)	/ˈeəriə/	Viertel; Gegend	"Which **area** do you want to live in?" "In the centre."
banana (n)	/bəˈnɑːnə/	Banane	I sometimes have a **banana** for breakfast.
cheese (n)	/tʃiːz/	Käse	"Do you like **cheese**?" "Yes, I love it."
dream home (n)	/ˌdriːm ˈhəʊm/	Traumwohnung	My **dream home** is a sixth-floor apartment in the centre of Paris.
location (n) (TS)	/ləʊˈkeɪʃn/	Lage	The apartment is in a fantastic **location**.
place (n) (TS)	/pleɪs/	hier: Wohnung	I think I have a **place** for you – a third-floor apartment in Manhattan.
townhouse (n)	/ˈtaʊnˌhaʊs/	Stadthaus; Haus in der Stadt	I live in a **townhouse** in Greenwich Village in the centre of New York.

Unit 10 (p. 72)

traditional (adj)	/trəˈdɪʃ(ə)nəl/	traditionell	It's fiesta so they're wearing **traditional** clothes.
carnival (n)	/ˈkɑːnɪv(ə)l/	Karneval	They're wearing costumes for the Venice **carnival**.
costume (n)	/ˈkɒstjuːm/	Kostüm	They're wearing **costumes** for the Venice carnival.
fiesta (n)	/fiˈestə/	Fiesta	They're dancing and enjoying the sunshine at the **fiesta**.

parasol (n)	/ˈpærəsɒl/	Sonnenschirm	Yuko is holding a **parasol**.
policeman (n)	/pəˈliːsmən/	Polizist	Paolo is a **policeman** so he wears a uniform for work.
receptionist (n)	/rɪˈsepʃ(ə)nɪst/	Empfangsdame	Lola and Ana are **receptionists** in a hotel in Marbella.
sunshine (n)	/ˈsʌnʃaɪn/	Sonnenschein	They're dancing and enjoying the **sunshine** at the fiesta.
uniform (n)	/ˈjuːnɪˌfɔːm/	Uniform	Paolo is a policeman so he wears a **uniform** for work.
look for (phr v)	/ˈlʊk ˌfɔː/	suchen	I'm **looking for** a dress for my wife.
try on (phr v)	/ˌtraɪ ˈɒn/	anprobieren	Can I **try on** these clothes?
buy (v)	/baɪ/	kaufen	Is Kate **buying** fish for dinner?
call (v)	/kɔːl/	anrufen	A woman is **calling** her husband from her office.
dance (v)	/dɑːns/	tanzen	Lola and Ana are **dancing** at the fiesta.
enjoy (v)	/ɪnˈdʒɔɪ/	genießen	They're **enjoying** the sunshine.
wear (v)	/weə/	tragen	They always **wear** blue skirts and white tops for work.
Can I help you?	/kæn aɪ ˈhelp juː/	Kann ich Ihnen behilflich sein?	"**Can I help you?**" "Yes, I'm looking for a dress."
listen to music	/ˌlɪsən tə ˈmjuːzɪk/	sich Musik anhören	"What are you doing?" "I'm **listening to music**."
What size …?	/ˌwɒt ˈsaɪz/	Welche Größe…?	"**What size** is she?" "I think she's medium."

CLOTHES

boots (n pl)	/ˈbuːts/	Stiefel	Kate is wearing red **boots**.
dress (n)	/dres/	Kleid	Jasmine is wearing a red **dress**.
hat (n)	/hæt/	Hut	Kate is wearing a blue **hat**.
jacket (n)	/ˈdʒækɪt/	Jacke; Jackett	Leon is wearing a black **jacket**.
jeans (n pl)	/dʒiːnz/	Jeans	"Is Yuko wearing **jeans**?" "No, she isn't."
kimono (n)	/kɪˈməʊnəʊ/	Kimono	Yuko is wearing a **kimono** and holding a parasol.
shirt (n)	/ʃɜːt/	Hemd	Jason is wearing a white **shirt**.
shoes (n pl)	/ʃuːz/	Schuhe	Leon and Jasmine are wearing black **shoes**.
skirt (n)	/skɜːt/	Rock	Kate is wearing a brown **skirt**.
suit (n)	/suːt/	Anzug	Jason is wearing a grey **suit**.
tie (n)	/taɪ/	Krawatte	Jason is wearing an orange **tie**.
top (n)	/tɒp/	Top	Kate is wearing a green **top**.
trainers (n pl)	/ˈtreɪnəz/	Turnschuhe	Jason is wearing black and white **trainers**.
trousers (n pl)	/ˈtraʊzəz/	Hose	Leon is wearing blue **trousers**.
T-shirt (n)	/ˈtiːʃɜːt/	T-Shirt	Leon is wearing a yellow **T-shirt**.

VERB PHRASES

do your homework/ the housework/the washing	/ˌduː jɔː ˈhəʊmwɜːk/ðə ˈhaʊswɜːk/ðə ˈwɒʃɪŋ/	Hausaufgaben/Hausarbeit/ Wäsche machen	"What are you doing?" "I'm **doing my homework**." "Good boy."
make coffee/dinner/a phone call	/meɪk ˈkɒfi/ˈdɪnə/ə ˈfəʊn ˌkɔːl/	Kaffee kochen/Essen zubereiten/anrufen	"What are you doing, Dad?" "I'm **making dinner**."
play football/the piano	/ˌpleɪ ˈfʊtbɔːl/ðə piˈæenəʊ/	Fußball/Klavier spielen	"Do you **play the piano**?" "Yes, I do."
read a book/an email/a newspaper	/ˌriːd ə ˈbʊk/ən ˈiːmeɪl/ə ˈnjuːzpeɪpə/	Buch/Email/Zeitung lesen	Don says he's making dinner but he's reading the **newspaper**.

Unit 11 (p. 78)

famous (adj) (TS)	/ˈfeɪməs/	berühmt	What **famous** words did Neil Armstrong say?
giant (adj) (TS)	/ˈdʒaɪənt/	Riesen-	"That's one small step for man, but one **giant** leap for mankind."
historic (adj) (TS)	/hɪˈstɒrɪk/	historisch	Five hundred million people watched the **historic** event on television.
next (adj) (TS)	/nekst/	nächster, -e, -s	Our **next** event is Live 8.
quiet (adj)	/ˈkwaɪət/	ruhig	Japanese people are usually **quiet** but we were very excited.
sunny (adj)	/ˈsʌni/	sonnig	"Was it **sunny** yesterday?" "No, it wasn't."
tragic (adj) (TS)	/ˈtrædʒɪk/	tragisch	The death of Princess Diana was a **tragic** event.
arts centre (n)	/ˈɑːts ˌsentə/	Kulturzentrum	What events are on at the **Arts Centre**?
band (n)	/bænd/	Band	The **bands** at the concert were great.
box office (n)	/ˈbɒks ˌɒfɪs/	Kartenvorverkauf	"Hello, **Box Office**." "Oh, hello. I'd like to but tickets for *Shrek*, please."
cash (n)	/kæʃ/	Bargeld	Does the woman want to pay by **cash** or credit card?
cheque (n)	/tʃek/	Scheck	Does the woman want to pay by cash, **cheque** or credit card?
concert (n)	/ˈkɒnsət/	Konzert	The **concert** was in Red Square, near the Kremlin.
credit card (n)	/ˈkredɪt ˌkɑːd/	Kreditkarte	She wants to pay by **credit card**.
death (n) (TS)	/deθ/	Tod	The **death** of Princess Diana was a tragic event.
expiry date (n)	/ɪkˈspaɪəri ˌdeɪt/	Ablauf-, Verfallsdatum	"Can I have the **expiry date**?" "January 2012."
event (n)	/ɪˈvent/	Veranstaltung	What **events** are on at the Arts Centre?
football match (n)	/ˈfʊtbɔːl ˌmætʃ/	Fußballspiel	Our first event is an important **football match**.
funeral (n) (TS)	/ˈfjuːn(ə)rəl/	Beerdigung	Two and a half billion people watched her **funeral** on television.
leap (n) (TS)	/liːp/	Sprung	"That's one small step for man, but one giant **leap** for mankind."

mankind (n) (TS)	/mænˈkaɪnd/	Menschheit	"That's one small step for man, but one giant leap for **mankind**."
month (n)	/mʌnθ/	Monat	There are twelve **months** in a year.
moon (n) (TS)	/muːn/	Monday	Were you born when the first man landed on the **moon**?
nightclub (n)	/ˈnaɪtklʌb/	Nachtklub	I was at a **nightclub** last night.
party (n)	/ˈpɑːti/	Party; Feier; Fest	I was at a **party** last weekend.
penalty (n) (TS)	/ˈpenəlti/	Elfmeter	France lost the match on **penalties**.
political message (n)	/pəˌlɪtɪk(ə)l ˈmesɪdʒ/	politische Botschaft	The music was great but the **political message** was more important.
rock music (n)	/rɒk ˌmjuːzɪk/	Rockmusik	Gary thinks that Brian Wilson is the Mozart of **rock music**.
secondary school (n)	/ˈsekəndri ˌskuːl/	Sekundarstufe	Were you at **secondary school** in 2002?
ticket (n)	/ˈtɪkɪt/	Karte	I'd like to buy **tickets** for *Shrek*, please.
town (n)	/taʊn/	Stadt	"Were you and your friends in **town** yesterday?" "No, we weren't."
wedding (n)	/ˈwedɪŋ/	Hochzeit	I was at a **wedding** last month.
week (n)	/wiːk/	Woche	Last **week** I was at a restaurant.
year (n)	/jɪə/	Jahr	The concert in London last **year** was wonderful.
be born (v)	/bi ˈbɔːn/	geboren sein	"**Was** your mother **born** before 1963?" "Yes, she was."
cry (v)	/kraɪ/	weinen	Robbie Williams and Madonna were brilliant. I **cried**.
land (v) (TS)	/lænd/	landen	Were you born when the first man **landed** on the moon?
pay (v)	/peɪ/	zahlen	"How would you like to **pay**?" "By credit card."

COMMON ADJECTIVES

amazing (adj)	/əˈmeɪzɪŋ/	erstaunlich; fantastisch	The concert was **amazing** – we were very excited.
awful (adj)	/ˈɔːf(ə)l/	schrecklich	The musicians were boring and the concert was **awful**.
boring (adj)	/ˈbɔːrɪŋ/	langweilig	The musicians were **boring** and the concert was awful.
brilliant (adj)	/ˈbrɪljənt/	brilliant; großartig	Robbie Williams and Madonna were **brilliant**. I cried.
excellent (adj)	/ˈeksələnt/	ausgezeichnet	The music was **excellent** and it was really hot.
excited (adj)	/ɪkˈsaɪtɪd/	aufgeregt	Japanese people are usually quiet but we were very **excited**.
great (adj)	/greɪt/	großartig	The bands were **great** and Brian Wilson was fantastic.
happy (adj)	/ˈhæpi/	froh	The concert was great and I was **happy** to be there.
important (adj)	/ɪmˈpɔːtənt/	wichtig	The music was great but the political message was more **important**.
lucky: be … (adj)	/ˈlʌki/	Glück haben	Live 8 was amazing. I was **lucky** to have a ticket.
terrible (adj)	/ˈterəbl/	furchtbar	Elton John was **terrible** but Madonna was brilliant.
wonderful (adj)	/ˈwʌndəf(ə)l/	wunderbar	The concert was so **wonderful** I cried!

MONTHS

January (n)	/ˈdʒænjuəri/	Januar	**January** is the first month of the year.
February (n)	/ˈfebruəri/	Februar	**February** is the second month of the year.
March (n)	/mɑːtʃ/	März	**March** is the third month of the year.
April (n)	/ˈeɪprəl/	April	**April** is the fourth month of the year.
May (n)	/meɪ/	Mai	**May** is the fifth month of the year.
June (n)	/dʒuːn/	Juni	**June** is the sixth month of the year.
July (n)	/dʒʊˈlaɪ/	Juli	**July** is the seventh month of the year.
August (n)	/ˈɔːgəst/	August	**August** is the eighth month of the year.
September (n)	/sepˈtembə/	September	**September** is the ninth month of the year.
October (n)	/ɒkˈtəʊbə/	Oktober	**October** is the tenth month of the year.
November (n)	/nəʊˈembə/	November	**November** is the eleventh month of the year.
December (n)	/dɪˈsembə/	Dezember	**December** is the twelfth month of the year.

Unit 12 (p. 84)

deaf (adj)	/def/	taub	Beethoven went **deaf** but he wrote wonderful music.
poor (adj)	/pɔː/	arm	Mother Teresa gave all her time and love to **poor** people.
professional (adj)	/prəˈfeʃ(ə)nəl/	Profi-	In 1992 Lance Armstrong became a **professional** cyclist.
simple (adj)	/ˈsɪmp(ə)l/	einfach	Mother Teresa lived a very **simple** life.
again (adv)	/əˈgen/	wieder	In 1998 he started racing **again**.
finally (adv)	/ˈfaɪn(ə)li/	schließlich	**Finally,** he recovered from cancer.
last (adv)	/lɑːst/	als letzter	He lost his first important race – he finished **last**!
later (adv)	/ˈleɪtə/	später	**Later,** he started the Lance Armstrong Foundation.
animal (n)	/ˈænɪm(ə)l/	Tier	Leonardo da Vinci was a vegetarian who loved **animals**.
bicycle (n)	/ˈbaɪsɪk(ə)l/	Fahrrad	He got his first **bicycle** in 1978.
cancer (n)	/ˈkænsə/	Krebs	He wanted to help other people with **cancer**.
chemotherapy (n)	/ˌkiːməʊˈθerəpi/	Chemotherapie	He had two operations and **chemotherapy**.
cyclist (n)	/ˈsaɪklɪst/	Radrennfahrer	In 1992 Lance Armstrong became a professional **cyclist**.
driving test (n)	/ˈdraɪvɪŋ ˌtest/	Führerscheinprüfung	"Are you OK?" "No. It's my **driving test** today."
exam (n)	/ɪgˈzæm/	Prüfung	Good Luck in your **exam**!

Word	Pronunciation	German	Example
expedition (n)	/ˌekspəˈdɪʃ(ə)n/	Expedition	Ferdinand Magellan was the leader of the **expedition**.
explorer (n)	/ɪkˈsplɔːrə/	Forscher(in)	Juan Sebastián Elcano was a Spanish **explorer**.
genius (n)	/ˈdʒiːniəs/	Genie	Leonardo da Vinci was a **genius**.
helicopter (n)	/ˈhelɪˌkɒptə/	Hubschrauber	Da Vinci designed the first **helicopter**.
high school (n)	/ˈhaɪ ˌskuːl/	Sekundarschule; Gymnasium	He graduated from **high school** in 1988.
king (n)	/kɪŋ/	König	The **king** of Spain sent an expedition to find a route to the East.
leader (n)	/ˈliːdə/	Anführer	Ferdinand Magellan was the **leader** of the expedition.
love (n)	/lʌv/	Liebe	Mother Teresa gave all her time and **love** to poor people.
operation (n)	/ˌɒpəˈreɪʃ(ə)n/	Operation	Lance Armstrong had two **operations** and chemotherapy.
race (n)	/reɪs/	Rennen	After that he won many important **races**.
relationship (n)	/rɪˌleɪʃ(ə)nˈʃɪp/	Beziehung	In 2004 he started a new **relationship** with Sheryl Crowe.
route (n)	/ruːt/	Route; Weg	The king of Spain sent an expedition to find a **route** to the East.
sporting hero (n)	/ˌspɔːtɪŋ ˈhɪərəʊ/	sportliche Heldenfigur: Sportidol	Who is your **sporting hero**?
team (n)	/tiːm/	Mannschaft	He joined the US Olympic **team** in 1998.
vegetarian (n)	/ˌvedʒəˈteəriən/	Vegetarier	Leonardo was a **vegetarian** who loved animals.
voyage (n)	/ˈvɔɪdʒ/	(See)reise	In 1522 he completed the first **voyage** round the world.
wedding anniversary (n)	/ˈwedɪŋ ˌænɪˌvɜːs(ə)ri/	Hochzeitstag	We sent them a card for their **wedding anniversary**.
become (v)	/bɪˈkʌm/	werden	In 1992 he **became** a professional cyclist.
design (v)	/dɪˈzaɪn/	entwerfen	He painted the Mona Lisa and **designed** the first helicopter.
die (v)	/daɪ/	sterben	Magellan **died** in the Philippines.
finish (v)	/ˈfɪnɪʃ/	ins Ziel kommen	He **finished** last in his first important race.
graduate (v)	/ˈɡrædʒuˌeɪt/	Schulabschluss machen	Lance Armstrong **graduated** from high school in 1988.
help (v)	/help/	helfen	He started the Lance Armstrong Foundations and **helped** other people with cancer.
paint (v)	/peɪnt/	malen	He **painted** the Mona Lisa and designed the first helicopter.
plan (v)	/plæn/	planen	Yesterday I **planned** a holiday.
recover (v)	/rɪˈkʌvə/	sich erholen	Finally, he **recovered** from cancer.
remarry (v)	/riːˈmæri/	wieder heiraten	His mother **remarried** when he was three years old.
retire (v)	/rɪˈtaɪə/	aufgeben; sich zurückziehen	He won the Tour de France for the seventh time in 2005 and then **retired**.
separate (v)	/ˈsepəˌreɪt/	sich trennen	Sheryl Crowe and Lance Armstrong **separated** in 2006.
be engaged	/biː ɪnˈɡeɪdʒd/	verlobt sein	"Look! I**'m engaged**." "Congratulations! When's the wedding?"
Congratulations!	/kənˌɡrætʃʊˈleɪʃ(ə)nz/	Glückwunsch!	"I passed my exam." "**Congratulations!**"

get divorced	/ˌget dɪˈvɔːst/	sich scheiden lassen	After four years, Armstrong and his wife **got divorced**.
get married	/ˌget ˈmærɪd/	heiraten	In 1997 he **got married** to Kristin Richard.
Good Luck!	/ˌgʊd ˈlʌk/	Viel Glück!	**Good Luck** in your exam!
Happy New Year!	/ˌhæpi njuː ˈjɪə/	Frohes Neues Jahr!	On 1ˢᵗ January people wish each other **Happy New Year!**
pass an exam	/ˌpɑːs ən ɪgˈzæm/	eine Prüfung bestehen	Congratulations! You **passed your exam**.

SPORTS

(play) basketball (n)	/(pleɪ) ˈbɑːskɪtˌbɔːl/	Basketball spielen	How often do you **play basketball**?
(go) cycling (n)	/(gəʊ) ˈsaɪklɪŋ/	Rad fahren	How often do you **go cycling**?
(play) football (n)	/(pleɪ) ˈfʊtbɔːl/	Fußball spielen	We **play football** every week at school.
(play) golf (n)	/(pleɪ) gɒlf/	Golf spielen	My dad often **plays golf**.
(go) sailing (n)	/(gəʊ) ˈdeɪlɪŋ/	segeln (gehen)	We sometimes **go sailing**.
(play) tennis (n)	/(pleɪ) ˈtenɪs/	Tennis spielen	I love **playing tennis**.

Review D (p. 90)

hard (adj) (TS)	/hɑːd/	hart	My father was a farmer, and life was **hard**.
best friend (n)	/ˌbest ˈfrend/	beste(r) Freund(in)	What's your **best friend**'s name?
farm (n)	/fɑːm/	Bauernhof	When I graduated from school I started work on the **farm**.
free time (n)	/ˌfriː ˈtaɪm/	Freizeit	Do you read books in your **free time**?
money (n) (TS)	/ˈmʌni/	Geld	My parents were very poor – they had no **money**.
phonecall (n)	/ˈfəʊnkɔːl/	Anruf	How many **phonecalls** do you make in a day?
village (n) (TS)	/ˈvɪlɪdʒ/	Dorf	Lily was born in a little house in a **village** near Dublin.
do the housework	/ˌduː ðə ˈhaʊswɜːk/	die Hausarbeit machen	How often do you **do the housework**?

Unit 13 (p. 94)

charity (n)	/ˈtʃærəti/	die Wohlfahrt; karitative Zwecke	After the trip Ewan and Charlie sold their motorbikes for **charity**.
information (n)	/ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃ(ə)n/	Information	Can I have some **information** about the next train to Paris, please?
journey (n)	/ˈdʒɜːni/	Reise	In Siberia there were no roads for part of the **journey**.
motel (n)	/məʊˈtel/	Motel	At night they camped or stayed in **motels**.
platform (n)	/ˈplætfɔːm/	Bahnsteig; Gleis	The train goes from **platform** number 12.
project (n)	/ˈprɒdʒekt/	Projekt	They visited UNICEF **projects** in Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Mongolia.
road (n)	/rəʊd/	Straße	In Siberia there were no **roads** for part of the journey.
star (n)	/stɑː/	Star	Ewan and Charlie are Hollywood **stars**.
ticket office (n)	/ˈtɪkɪt ˌɒfɪs/	Fahrkartenschalter	"Can I buy a ticket, please?" "Yes, over there at the **ticket office**, sir."
trip (n)	/trɪp/	Reise	After the **trip** Ewan and Charlie sold their motorbikes for charity.
through (prep)	/θruː/	durch	They travelled **through** central Europe, Russia and Canada.
leave (v) (*past participle* left)	/liːv/	verlassen	They **left** London on 14th April.
travel (v)	/ˈtrævl/	reisen; fahren	They **travelled** 933 kilometres by train in Siberia.
the end of	/ðiː ˈend əv/	Ende	From mid-April to **the end of** July 2004, they went from London to New York by motorbike.
for life	/fə ˈlaɪf/	lebenslang	They met a lot of children there and made friends **for life**.
mid-April/mid-February etc	/ˌmɪdˈeɪprəl/ˌmɪdˈfebruəri/	Mitte April/Mitte Februar	From **mid-April** to the end of July 2004, they went from London to New York by motorbike.
a week/two months/ four years ago	/ə ˈwiːk/tuː ˈmʌnθs/fɔː ˈjɪəz əˌgəʊ/	vor einer Woche/zwei Monaten/vier Jahren	"When was the last time you travelled by taxi?" **"Two days ago."**

HOLIDAYS

bar (n)	/bɑː/	Bar	We drank beer at a **bar** near the beach.
beach (n)	/biːtʃ/	Strand	We went to the **beach** every day.
disco (n)	/ˈdɪskəʊ/	Disko	Do you like going to **discos** when you're on holiday?
go clubbing	/gəʊ ˈklʌbɪŋ/	Nachtklubs besuchen	"What did you do on holiday?" "We swam and **went clubbing**."
hotel (n)	/həʊˈtel/	Hotel	We went to Ibiza because the **hotel** was cheap.
mountain (n)	/ˈmaʊntɪn/	Berg	We went skiing in the **mountains**.

restaurant (n)	/ˈrest(ə)rɒnt/	Restaurant	Was the food in the **restaurants** good?
shark (n)	/ʃɑːk/	Hai	One day we went swimming with **sharks**.
shop (n)	/ʃɒp/	Geschäft; Laden	The **shops** in Paris are fantastic.
sightseeing (n)	/ˈsaɪtˌsiːɪŋ/	Besichtigungen; Sightseeing	**Sightseeing** is visiting monuments and famous places.
sports (n pl)	/spɔːts/	Sport	I like playing **sports** on holiday.
sunbathing (n)	/ˈsʌnbeɪðɪŋ/	in der Sonne liegen; Sonnenbaden	We like **sunbathing** on the beach.
swimming pool (n)	/ˈswɪmɪŋ ˌpuːl/	Schwimmbad	There was a fantastic **swimming pool** at the hotel.
weather (n)	/ˈweðə/	Wetter	What was the **weather** like?

TRAVEL PHRASES

by air	/ˌbaɪ ˈeə/	mit dem Flugzeug	"How did you travel to Ibiza?" **"By air."**
by bicycle	/ˌbaɪ ˈbaɪsɪk(ə)l/	auf dem Fahrrad	A lot of students go **by bicycle** to college.
by boat	/ˌbaɪ ˈbəʊt/	mit dem Schiff	Robin Knox-Johnston went round the world **by boat**.
by bus	/ˌbaɪ ˈbʌs/	mit dem Bus	We went **by bus** to the train station.
by car	/ˌbaɪ ˈkɑː/	mit dem Auto	"How do you go to work?" **"By car."**
on foot	/ˌɒn ˈfʊt/	zu Fuß	If you go somewhere **on foot**, you walk there.
by motorbike	/ˌbaɪ ˈməʊtəbaɪk/	auf dem Motorrad	Ewan and Charlie travelled **by motorbike**.
by train	/ˌbaɪ ˈtreɪn/	mit der Bahn; mit dem Zug	They travelled **by train** in Siberia.

Unit 14 (p. 100)

left (adj) (TS)	/left/	linker, -e, -s	Touch your **left** arm.
right (adj) (TS)	/raɪt/	rechter, -e, -s	Touch your **right** foot.
acrobat (n)	/ˈækrəˌbæt/	Akrobat(in)	The **acrobats**, the Kenyan Boys, are from Africa.
alphabet (n)	/ˈælfəˌbet/	Alphabet	There are 26 letters in the English **alphabet**.
aspirin (n)	/ˈæsprɪn/	Aspirin	"I have a headache." "Take an **aspirin**."
cat (n)	/kæt/	Katze	**Cats** can see in the dark.
circus (n)	/ˈsɜːkəs/	Zirkus	Nell Gifford started her family **circus** in 2000.
clown (n)	/klaʊn/	Clown	Tweedy is a modern **clown** – children and adults love him.
dancer (n)	/ˈdɑːnsə/	Tänzer(in)	Nancy is a **dancer** and performer.

dark: in the … (adv)	/ðə ˈdɑːk/	im Dunkeln	Cats can see in **the dark**.
dentist (n)	/ˈdentɪst/	Zahnarzt/Zahnärztin	"I have toothache." "Go to the **dentist**."
distance (n)	/ˈdɪstəns/	Entfernung	Lions can't run long **distances**.
elephant (n)	/ˈelɪfənt/	Elefant	**Elephants** can't jump.
horse (n)	/hɔːs/	Pferd	**Horses** can sleep on their feet.
letter (n)	/ˈletə/	Buchstabe	There are 26 **letters** in the English alphabet.
lion (n)	/ˈlaɪən/	Löwe	**Lions** can swim.
omelette (n)	/ˈɒmlət/	Omelett	Can you cook an **omelette**?
owner (n)	/ˈəʊnə/	Eigentümer(in)	Nell is the **owner** of the circus.
performer (n)	/pəˈfɔːmə/	Artist(in); Künstler(in)	Nancy is a dancer and **performer**.
ring-master (n)	/ˈrɪŋˌmɑːstə/	Zirkusdirektor	Gerald is the **ring-master** at Gifford's Circus.
state (n)	/steɪt/	Staat	There are 50 **states** in the USA.
string (n)	/strɪŋ/	Saite	There are 4 **strings** on a violin.
strongman (n)	/ˈstrɒŋmæn/	starker Mann	Oleg, the **strongman**, can lift 150 kilogrammes.
trick (n)	/trɪk/	Kunststück	Gerald can't do any circus **tricks** but he's the ring-master.
violin (n)	/ˌvaɪəˈlɪn/	Geige	There are 4 strings on a **violin**.
clap (v) (TS)	/klæp/	klatschen	**Clap** your hands!
dance (v)	/dɑːns/	tanzen	"Can you **dance**?" "Yes, I can."
drive (v)	/draɪv/	Auto fahren	"Can you **drive**?" "No, I can't."
join (v)	/dʒɔɪn/	sich anschließen	Nell **joined** a circus for a year when she was 18.
jump (v)	/dʒʌmp/	springen	Elephants can't **jump**.
lift (v)	/lɪft/	heben	Oleg, the strongman, can **lift** 150 kilogrammes.
perform (v)	/pəˈfɔːm/	auftreten	Nell **performs** on her Palomino horse.
sing (v)	/sɪŋ/	singen	Nancy can dance and **sing**.
spell (v)	/spel/	buchstabieren	"Can you **spell** circus?" "Yes, C-I-R-C-U-S."
type (v)	/taɪp/	mit der Maschine schreiben; tippen	In our class everybody can **type**.
How many …?	/ˌhaʊ ˈmeni/	Wie viele…?	"**How many** days are there in a week?" "Seven."

ILLNESSES

backache (n)	/ˈbækˌeɪk/	Rückenschmerzen	"I have **backache**." "Go to the doctor."
headache (n)	/ˈhedˌeik/	Kopfschmerzen	"I have a **headache**." "Take an aspirin."
stomach ache (n)	/ˈstʌmək ˌeik/	Bauchschmerzen	"I have **stomach ache**." "Where did you have lunch?" "

toothache (n)	/'tuːθ‚eik/	Zahnschmerzen	"I have **toothache**." "Go to the dentist."
What's the matter?	/‚wɒts ðə 'mætə/	Was ist denn los?	**"What's the matter?"** "I have a headache."
Oh, dear.	/‚əʊ 'dɪə/	O je.	"What's the matter?" "I have a headache." **"Oh, dear."**

PARTS OF THE BODY

arm (n)	/ɑːm/	Arm	Touch your left **arm**.
back (n)	/bæk/	Rücken	Oleg has a strong **back**.
ear (n)	/ɪə/	Ohr	Touch your right **ear**.
eye (n)	/aɪ/	Auge	What colour are your **eyes**?
foot (n)	/fʊt/	Fuß	Touch your left **foot**.
hand (n)	/hænd/	Hand	Clap your **hands**!
head (n)	/hed/	Kopf	"I have a **head**ache." "Take an aspirin."
leg (n)	/leg/	Bein	Touch your right **leg**.
mouth (n)	/maʊθ/	Mund	Touch your **mouth**.
nose (n)	/nəʊz/	Nase	Touch your **nose**.
stomach (n)	/'stʌmək/	Bauch	I have **stomach** ache.
tooth (n)	/tuːθ/	Zahn	"I have **tooth**ache." "Go to the dentist."

Unit 15 (p. 106)

abroad (adv)	/ə'brɔːd/	ins Ausland	When is your next trip **abroad**?
organised (adj)	/'ɔːɡənaɪzd/	gut organisiert	If you mostly answered "I know" to the questions on p. 108, you are an **organised** person.
spontaneous (adj)	/spɒn'teɪnɪəs/	spontan	If you mostly answered "I don't know" to the questions on p. 108, you are a **spontaneous** person.
appointment (n)	/ə'pɔɪntmənt/	Termin	My next dentist **appointment** is onFriday.
bungee jump (n)	/'bʌndʒiː ‚dʒʌmpɪŋ/	Bungeejumping	Have you ever done an extreme sport such as a **bungee jump**?
extreme sports (n pl)	/'ɪk‚striːm 'spɔːts/	extreme Sportarten	**Extreme sports** are sports like bungee jumping.
Pope (n)	/pəʊp/	Papst	The **Pope** is the most important person in the Catholic church.
postcard (n)	/'pəʊst‚kɑːd/	Postkarte	"Send us a **postcard**." "Yes, OK."
the Pyramids (n pl)	/ðə 'pɪrəmɪdz/	die Pyramiden	**The Pyramids** are in Egypt.

the Queen (n)	/ðə ˈkwiːn/	die Königin	The most important person in the British Royal family is **the Queen**.
the Royal family (n)	/ðə ˌrɔɪəl ˈfæm(ə)li/	die königliche Familie	The most important person in **the** British **Royal family** is the Queen.
sports car (n)	/ˈspɔːts ˌkɑː/	Sportwagen	**Sports cars** are very expensive.
tattoo (n)	/tæˈtuː/	Tätowierung	Are you allowed to wear **tattoos** at school?
celebrate (v)	/ˈseləbreɪt/	feiern	Congratulations! You won $10 million. How are you going to **celebrate**?
send (v)	/send/	schicken	"**Send** us some photos." "OK."
Have a good trip.	/ˌhæv ə ˌɡʊd ˈtrɪp/	Gute Reise!	Bye! **Have a good trip.**
in control	/ˌɪn kənˈtrəʊl/	Herr der Lage	You are an organised person and like to be **in control**.
See you.	/ˈsiː juː/	Wiedersehen; Tschüss	"Take care." "OK. **See you**, Mum."
See you soon.	/ˌsiː juː ˈsuːn/	Auf bald; Bis später.	"Send us a postcard." "Yes, OK! **See you soon.**"
Take care!	/ˌteɪk ˈkeə/	Pass auf dich auf.	Goodbye, Tim. **Take care!**

Review E (p. 112)

brilliant (adj)	/ˈbrɪljənt/	hier: großartig	The people in New Zealand are **brilliant**.
warm (adj)	/wɔːm/	warm	We want to go to Fiji because it's **warm** and beautiful.
Welcome! (interj) (TS)	/ˈwelkəm/	Willkommen	"Amy, **welcome!**" "Thanks. It's good to be here."
island (n)	/ˈaɪlənd/	Insel	We are going to go by boat to the **islands**.
monster (n)	/ˈmɒnstə/	Ungeheuer	They visited Loch Ness but they didn't see the **monster**.
pub (n)	/pʌb/	Kneipe	Did they go to a **pub**?
round-the-world trip (n)	/ˌraʊnd ðə ˌwɜːld ˈtrɪp/	Weltreise	Congratulations! You're a winner of a **round-the-world trip** for two people
studio (n) (TS)	/ˈstjuːdiəʊ/	Studio	I have Amy from White Nights here in the **studio**.
tour (n)	/tʊə/	Tour; (Welt)reise	The band are on a four-month **tour** of the world.
winner (n)	/ˈwɪnə/	Gewinner(in)	Congratulations! You're a **winner** of a round-the-world trip for two people.
take (v)	/teɪk/	hier: dauern	The journey to New Zealand **took** 18 hours and we didn't sleep!

Grammar *Extra*

Unit 1 Substantive (Nouns)

Regelmäßige Formen

Singular	Plural	Schreibweise
a pen	pen**s**	**s** hinzufügen
a bus	bus**es**	**es** nach *ch*, *sh*, *s*, *x*. hinzufügen
a dictionary	dictionar**ies**	Nach einem Konsonanten + *y* wird das *y* gestrichen und *ies* hinzugefügt

Unregelmäßige Formen

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

A wird mit einem Substantiv im Singular verwendet. *It's **a** pen.* (NICHT *It's pen.*)

⚠️ *a* oder *an*?   *A* wird vor einem Konsonanten verwendet: *a **p**en*, *a **b**us*. *An* wird vor einem Vokal verwendet: *an ‿apple*, *an ‿exercise*.

this/these

Singular	What's **this**?	**It**'s a **dictionary**.
Plural	What are **these**?	**They**'re **dictionaries**.

This bezieht sich auf ein Substantiv im Singular.
These bezieht sich auf ein Substantiv im Plural.

Unit 2 *be*: einfaches Präsens (Present simple)

Positiv	Negativ	
I**'m** You**'re** He**'s**/She**'s**/It**'s** We**'re** They**'re**	I**'m not** You **aren't** He/She/It **isn't** We **aren't** They **aren't**	German. Polish.

Frage	Antwort *Yes*	Antwort *No*
Am I **Are** you **Is** he/she/it English? **Are** we **Are** they	Yes, I **am**. Yes, you **are**. Yes, he/she/it **is**. Yes, we **are**. Yes, they **are**.	No, I**'m not**. No, you **aren't**. No, he/she/it **isn't**. No, we **aren't**. No, they **aren't**.

In Fragen steht *be* vor dem Subjekt.
Are you English? / *Is Pelé Brazilian?* (NICHT *You are English?* / *Pelé is Brazilian?*)

Unit 3 Possessive Bestimmungswörter (Possessive determiners)

Personalpronomen (Subjekt)	Possessivform (Adjektiv)	
I	my	This is **my** family.
you	your	Where are **your** books?
he	his	Charles and **his** wife.
she	her	Camilla and **her** husband.
it	its	What's **its** name?
we	our	This is **our** house.
they	their	We are **their** parents.

Die Possessivform bleibt im Singular und Plural gleich.
Our *family* / ***Our*** *friends* (NICHT ~~*Ours friends*~~)

Bei einem Mann verwendet man *his,* bei einer Frau *her*.
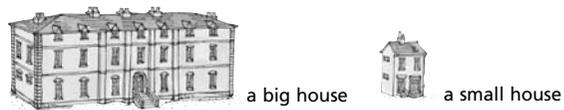*Bill and **his** wife = Bill's wife.*

*Hillary and **her** husband = Hillary's husband.*

Possessives *'s* und *s'*

Man verwendet *'s,* wenn es sich um nur eine Person handelt. *My brother**'s** school* (= Ich habe nur einen Bruder.)
Man verwendet *s',* wenn es sich um mehr als eine Person handelt. *My brothers**'** school* (= Ich habe zwei Brüder.)

Unit 4 Adjektive (Adjectives)

a big house   a small house

*a **big** house   a **small** house*

an expensive car   three expensive cars

*an **expensive** car   three **expensive** cars*

Adjektive stehen immer vor dem Substantiv: *a **big house**.* (NICHT *a ~~house big~~.*)

Vor einem Substantiv im Plural ändert sich das Adjektiv nicht: *three **expensive** cars* (NICHT ~~*three expensives cars*~~)

Unit 5 Einfaches Präsens (Present simple): *I, you, we, they*

Positiv		Negativ	
I You We They	**work**.	I You We They	**don't** **work**.

Frage		Antwort *Yes*	Antwort *No*
Do I **Do** you **Do** we **Do** they	**work**?	Yes, I **do**. Yes, you **do**. Yes, we **do**. Yes, they **do**.	No, I **don't**. No, you **don't**. No, we **don't**. No, they **don't**.

Um Fragen mit *I*, *you*, *we*, *they* zu bilden, verwendet man bei allen Verben *do*.
do steht immer vor dem Subjekt: ***Do you** work in a school?* (NICHT ~~*You work in a school?*~~)

Um Negativsätze mit *I*, *you*, *we*, *they* zu bilden, verwendet man bei allen Verben *don't*.

Unit 6 Einfaches Präsens (Present simple): *he, she, it*

Positiv	Negativ
He/She/It **works**.	He/She/It **doesn't work**.

Um Fragen mit *he, she, it* zu bilden, verwendet man bei allen Verben *does*.
does steht immer vor dem Subjekt: ***Does** he work in an office*? (NICHT ~~*He works in an office?*~~)

Um Negativsätze mit *he, she, it* zu bilden, verwendet man bei allen Verben *doesn´t*.

Verb	*he, she, it*	Schreibweise
live, play, work	live**s**, play**s**, work**s**	**s** hinzufügen.
watch, finish	watch**es**, finish**es**	**es** nach *ch*, *sh*, *s*, *x* hinzufügen
study	stud**ies**	Nach einem Konsonanten + *y* wird das **y** gestrichen und ***ies*** hinzugefügt
do, go, have	does, goes, has	Unregelmäßige Formen

⚠️ *be* Mit *be* verwendet man kein *do* oder *does. Are you English?* (NICHT ~~*Do you are English?*~~)

Unit 7 *there is / there are*; *some/any*

	Positiv	Negativ
Singular	There's **a school**.	There isn't **a hospital**.
Plural	There are **some people**.	There aren't **any bars**.

	Frage	Antwort *Yes*	Antwort *No*
Singular	Is there **a doctor**?	Yes, there **is**.	No, there **isn't**.
Plural	Are there **any hotels**?	Yes, there **are**.	No, there **aren't**.

Man verwendet *there is* oder *there are*, um zu sagen, ob etwas oder jemand existiert.

Bei Pluralformen in positiven Aussagesätzen verwendet man *some: There are **some** people.*

Bei Pluralformen in negativen Aussagesätzen und Fragen verwendet man *any: There aren't **any** bars. Are there **any** hotels?*

Unit 8 Pronomen als Objekt (Object pronouns)

Personalpronomen als Subjekt	Personalpronomen als Objekt	
I	me	He likes **me**.
you	you	I love **you**.
he	him	She hates **him**.
she	her	He hates **her**.
it	it	We don't like **it**.
we	us	Come with **us**.
they	them	Listen to **them**.

Ein Pronomen verwendet man anstelle eines Substantivs: *This is **John**. I love ~~John~~ **him**.*

Als Objekt eines satzes steht das Pronomen nach dem Verb: *He likes **me**.* (NICHT ~~*He me likes.*~~)

Unit 9 Adverbien der Häufigkeit (Adverbs of frequency)

100%				0%
always	usually	sometimes	not usually	never

Adverbien der Häufigkeit stehen vor dem Hauptverb.
*I **always** have coffee for breakfast.* (NICHT ~~I have **always** coffee …~~)
*He **doesn't usually** drink beer.* (NICHT ~~He doesn't drink **usually** beer.~~)

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

Unit 10 Verlaufsform des Präsens (Present continuous)

Positiv	Negativ
I'm	I'm not
You're	You **aren't**
He/She/It**'s** working.	He/She/It **isn't** working.
We're	We **aren't**
They're	They **aren't**.

Schreibweise

Verben, die mit *e* enden:
live ➔ liv**ing**
Verben, die mit einem Vokal + einem Konsonanten enden:
run ➔ run**ning**

Frage	Antwort *Yes*	Antwort *No*
Am I	Yes, I **am**.	No, I**'m not**.
Are you	Yes, you **are**.	No, you **aren't**.
Is he/she/it working?	Yes, he/she/it **is**.	No, he/she/it **isn't**.
Are we	Yes, we **are**.	No, we **aren't**.
Are they	Yes, they **are**.	No, they **aren't**.

Das *present continuous* wird verwendet, um über Handlungen zu sprechen, die gerade in diesem Augenblick stattfinden.

Unit 11 *be*: einfache Vergangenheit (Past simple)

Positiv	Negativ	
I **was**	I **wasn't**	
You **were**	You **weren't**	
He/She/It **was** good.	He/She/It **wasn't**	good.
We **were**	We **weren't**	
They **were**	They **weren't**	

Man verwendet *was/were,* um über die Vergangenheit zu sprechen.
*I **was** born in 1960.*
*They **weren't** at home yesterday evening.*
***Was** the film good?*

Frage	Antwort *Yes*	Antwort *No*
Was I	Yes, I **was**.	No, I **wasn't**.
Were you	Yes, you **were**.	No, you **weren't**.
Was he/she/it good?	Yes, he/she/it **was**.	No, he/she/it **wasn't**.
Were we	Yes, we **were**.	No, we **weren't**.
Were they	Yes, they **were**.	No, they **weren't**.

Unit 12 Einfache Vergangenheit: Positivformen (Past simple: affirmative forms)

Regelmäßige Verben: -*ed* hinzufügen

Verben	*Past simple*	Schreibweise
work, like	work**ed**, like**d**	***ed / d*** hinzufügen.
study, try	stud**ied**, tr**ied**	Nach Verben, die mit einem Konsonanten + *y* enden, das *y* streichen und *ied* hinzufügen.
stop, plan	stop**ped**, plan**ned**	Nach Verben, die mit einem Vokal + einem Konsonanten enden, **Konsonanten + *ed*** hinzufügen.

Unregelmäßige Verben: s. Seite 136

Das *past simple* wird verwendet, um über die Vergangenheit zu sprechen.
Für jedes Verb gibt es nur *eine past simple* Form (außer *be*: *was/were* – s. Unit 11).
*I / You / He / She / It / We / They **worked** yesterday.*
*I / You / He / She / It / We / They **went** to London yesterday.*

Unit 13 Einfache Vergangenheit: sämtliche Formen (Past simple: all forms)

Positiv		Negativ	
I		I	
You		You	
He/She/It	worked.	He/She/It	didn't work.
We	went.	We	didn't go.
They		They	

Frage		Antwort *Yes*	Antwort *No*
Did I		Yes, I **did.**	No, I **didn't.**
Did you		Yes, you **did.**	No, you **didn't.**
Did he/she/it	work?	Yes, he/she/it **did.**	No, he/she/it **didn't.**
Did we	go?	Yes, we **did.**	No, we **didn't.**
Did they		Yes, they **did.**	No, they **didn't.**

Bei allen Verben (außer *be*) bildet man Fragen mit *did*.
Did steht immer vor dem Subjekt.
***Did** you go shopping?* (NICHT ~~You went shopping?~~)

Bei allen Verben (außer *be*) bildet man Negativsätze mit *didn't.*

⚠ *be* *Did* wird nicht bei dem Verb *be* verwendet. *Were you at work yesterday?* (NICHT ~~Did you be at work yesterday?~~)

Unit 14 *can*

Positiv		Negativ	
I		I	
You		You	
He/She/It	can swim.	He/She/It	can't swim.
We		We	
They		They	

Frage		Antwort *Yes*	Antwort *No*
Can I		Yes, I **can.**	No, I **can't.**
Can you		Yes, you **can.**	No, you **can't.**
Can he/she/it	swim?	Yes, he/she/it **can.**	No, he/she/it **can't.**
Can we		Yes, we **can.**	No, we **can't.**
Can they		Yes, they **can.**	No, they **can't.**

Man verwendet *can*, um über Fähigkeiten zu sprechen.
Can steht bei Fragen immer vor dem Subjekt.
***Can** you swim?* (NICHT ~~You can swim?~~)

⚠ Nach *can* wird kein *to* verwendet:
I can swim.
(NICHT ~~I can to swim.~~)

Unit 15 *(be) going to*

Positiv		Negativ	
I**'m**		I**'m not**	
You**'re**		You **aren't**	
He/She/It**'s**	going to come.	He/She/It **isn't**	going to come.
We**'re**		We **aren't**	
They**'re**		They **aren't**	

Frage		Antwort *Yes*	Antwort *No*
Am I		Yes, I **am.**	No, I**'m not.**
Are you		Yes, you **are.**	No, you **aren't.**
Is he/she/it	going to come?	Yes, he/she/it **is.**	No, he/she/it **isn't.**
Are we		Yes, we **are.**	No, we **aren't.**
Are they		Yes, they **are.**	No, they **aren't.**

Man verwendet *(be) going to*, um über Pläne und Absichten für die Zukunft zu sprechen.