

# New Inside Out

Elementary  
Companion

German Edition

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MACMILLAN

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

## CONSONANTS

/p/	pen	/pen/	/s/	snake	/sneɪk/
/b/	bad	/bæd/	/z/	noise	/nɔɪz/
/t/	tea	/tiː/	/ʃ/	shop	/ʃɒp/
/d/	dog	/dɒɡ/	/ʒ/	measure	/meɪʒə/
/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/	/l/	leg	/leg/
/v/	voice	/vɔɪs/	/r/	red	/red/
/θ/	thin	/θɪn/	/w/	wet	/wet/
/ð/	then	/ ðen/	/j/	yes	/jes/

## Unit 1 (p. 4)

answer (n)	/ɑːnsə/	Antwort
article (n)	/ɑːtɪk(ə)l/	Artikel
board (n)	/bɔːd/	Tafel; Brett
conversation (n)	/kɒnvə'seɪʃ(ə)n/	Unterhaltung
dictionary	/dɪkʃən(ə)ri/	Wörterbuch
easy (adj)	/iːzi/	leicht
favourite (adj)	/feɪv(ə)rət/	Lieblings-
look (at) (v)	/lʊk(æt)/	schauen (auf)
No (adv)	/nəʊ/	Nein
partner (n)	/pɑːtnə/	Partner(in)
piece of paper (n)	/piːs əv 'peɪpə/	Stück Papier
Right (adv)	/raɪt/	Schön
song (n)	/sɒŋ/	Lied
text (n)	/tekst/	Text
Yes (adv)	/jes/	Ja
city (n)	/sɪti/	(Groß)stadt
email address (n)	/iːmeɪl ədres/	Email-Anschrift
phone number (n)	/fəʊn nʌmbə/	Telefonnummer
surname (n)	/sɜːneɪm/	Nachname; Familienname
this (pron)	/ðɪs/	das; (dieses)
these (pron)	/ðiːz/	das; (diese)
love (v)	/lʌv/	lieben
phone (v)	/fəʊn/	anrufen
repeat (v)	/rɪ'piːt/	wiederholen
see (v)	/siː/	sehen; treffen
Bye.	/baɪ/	Wiedersehen
Goodbye.	/gʊd'baɪ/	Auf Wiedersehen
Hello.	/hə'ləʊ/	Hallo
Hi.	/haɪ/	Hi

Write the **answers** to the questions.

Read the **article**.

Look at the **board**.

Listen to the **conversation**.

Use a **dictionary**.

Do you think English is **easy**?

I love London. It's my **favourite** city.

**Look at** the board.

"Are you American?" "No, I'm not."

Work with a **partner**.

Write your name on **piece of paper**.

**Right**. What's in your bag, sir?

Listen to the **song**.

Read the **text**.

"Can I see you in London, Helen?" "Yes, phone me."

I love London. It's my favourite **city**.

What's your **email address**?

The **phone number** for Air France is 0870 142 4343.

What's your **surname**, Helen?

"What's **this**?" "It's a mobile phone."

"What are **these**?" "They're sweets."

I **love** London. It's my favourite city.

"Can I see you in London, Helen?" "Yes, **phone** me."

Can you **repeat** that, please?

Can I **see** you in London, Helen?

OK, **bye**, Helen. See you.

"**Goodbye**, Mike." "Um, can I see you in London?"

"Hi, I'm Mike." "Oh, **hello**. I'm Helen."

**Hi**, I'm Mike. What's your name?

How do you say?	/haʊ də ju 'seɪ/
How do you spell?	/haʊ də ju 'spel/
madam ( <i>polite form of address to a woman</i> )	/ˈmædəm/
Nice to meet you.	/ˌnaɪs tu 'mi:t ju/
OK, thanks.	/əʊkeɪ 'θæŋks/
See you.	/ˈsi: ju/
sir ( <i>polite form of address to a man</i> )	/sɜ:/
Sorry?	/ˈsɒri/
What? (question word)	/wɒt/
What's your name?	/ˌwɒts jə 'neɪm/
Where are you from?	/ˌweər ə ju 'frɒm/

## COUNTRIES

Brazil (n)	/brəˈzɪl/
China (n)	/ˈtʃaɪnə/
France (n)	/frɑ:ns/
Germany (n)	/dʒɜ:məni/
Italy (n)	/ˈɪtəli/
Japan (n)	/dʒəˈpæn/
Poland (n)	/ˈpəʊlənd/
Russia (n)	/ˈrʌʃə/
Spain (n)	/speɪn/

## LANGUAGES

Chinese (n)	/tʃaɪˈni:z/
German (n)	/dʒɜ:mən/
Italian (n)	/ɪˈtæliən/
Japanese (n)	/dʒæpəˈni:z/
Polish (n)	/ˈpəʊlɪʃ/
Portuguese (n)	/pɔ:ˌtʃəˈgi:z/

Wie sagt man?  
Wie schreibt man?  
gnädige Frau

Angenehm; nett Sie kennen  
zu lernen  
OK, danke.  
Wiedersehen  
mein Herr

Bitte?  
Was?  
Wie heißen Sie?  
Wo kommen Sie her?

Brasilien  
China  
Frankreich  
Deutschland  
Italien  
Japan  
Polen  
Russland  
Spanien

Chinesisch  
Deutsch  
Italienisch  
Japanisch  
Polnisch  
Portugiesisch

"How do you say 'Francia' in English?" "France."  
"How do you spell 'France'?" "F-R-A-N-C-E."  
What's in your bag, **Madam**?

"Hello, I'm Helen." "**Nice to meet you**, I'm Mike."

"Can you spell that, please?" "G-E-R-M-A-N-Y." "**OK, thanks.**"  
OK, bye, Helen. **See you.**  
Right, what's in your bag, **sir**?

"How do you say 'Alemania' in English?" "Germany." "**Sorry?**" "Germany."  
**What's** in your bag?  
"**What's your name?**" "Helen."  
"**Where are you from?**" "I'm from New York."

People who are from **Brazil** are Brazilian.  
People who are from **China** are Chinese.  
People who are from **France** are French.  
People who are from **Germany** are German.  
People who are from **Italy** are Italian.  
People who are from **Japan** are Japanese.  
People who are from **Poland** are Polish.  
People who are from **Russia** are Russian.  
People who are from **Spain** are Spanish.

People in China speak **Chinese**.  
People in Germany speak **German**.  
People in Italy speak **Italian**.  
People in Japan speak **Japanese**.  
People in Poland speak **Polish**.  
People in Portugal speak **Portuguese**.

Russian (n) /rʌʃ(ə)n/  
 Spanish (n) /spæniʃ/

## NATIONALITIES

American (adj) /ə'merɪkən/  
 Brazilian (adj) /brə'zɪliən/  
 British (adj) /'brɪtɪʃ/  
 Chinese (adj) /tʃaɪ'niːz/  
 English (adj) /ɪŋɡlɪʃ/  
 German (adj) /dʒɜːmən/  
 Italian (adj) /ɪ'tæliən/  
 Japanese (adj) /dʒæpə'niːz/  
 Polish (adj) /'pɒʊlɪʃ/  
 Russian (adj) /rʌʃ(ə)n/  
 Spanish (adj) /spæniʃ/

## COMMON OBJECTS

apple (n) /æp(ə)l/  
 aspirins (n pl) /'æsprɪnz/  
 bag (n) /bæg/  
 book (n) /bʊk/  
 camera (n) /'kæm(ə)rə/  
 coin (n) /kɔɪn/  
 diary (n) /'daɪəri/  
 magazine (n) /'mæɡə'ziːn/  
 mobile phone (n) /'məʊbaɪl 'fəʊn/  
 MP3 player (n) /'empiːθriː 'pleɪə/  
 sweets (n pl) /swɪts/  
 tissues (n pl) /'tɪʃuːz/  
 toothbrush (n) /tuːθbrʌʃ/  
 umbrella (n) /ʌm'brelə/  
 watch (n) /wɒtʃ/

Russisch  
 Spanisch

Amerikaner(in)  
 Brasilianer(in)  
 Brite ( -in)  
 Chinese (-in)  
 Engländer(in)  
 Deutsche(r)  
 Italiener(in)  
 Japaner(in)  
 Pole (-in)  
 Russe (-in)  
 Spanier(in)

Apfel  
 Aspirin  
 Tasche  
 Buch  
 Kamera; Fotoapparat  
 Münze  
 Tagebuch  
 Zeitschrift  
 Handy  
 MP3-Spieler  
 Süßigkeiten  
 Papiertaschentücher  
 Zahnbürste  
 Regenschirm  
 Armbanduhr

People in Russia speak **Russian**.  
 People in Spain speak **Spanish**.

Mike is from New York. He's **American**.  
 People who are from Brazil are **Brazilian**.  
 People who are from Britain are **British**.  
 People who are from China are **Chinese**.  
 People who are from England are **English**.  
 People who are from Germany are **German**.  
 People who are from Italy are **Italian**.  
 People who are from Japan are **Japanese**.  
 People who are from Poland are **Polish**.  
 People who are from Russia are **Russian**.  
 People who are from Spain are **Spanish**.

An **apple** is a type of fruit.  
 Helen has a packet of **aspirins** in her bag.  
 What's in Mike's **bag**?  
 Helen has a **book** in her bag.  
 You can take photos with a **camera**.  
 A **coin** is a flat round piece of metal, used as money.  
 A **diary** is a book that you write appointments in.  
 Do you like reading **magazines**?  
 What's your **mobile phone** number?  
 Have you got an **MP3 player**?  
 "What are these?" "They're **sweets**."  
 Helen has a small packet of **tissues** in her bag.  
 You clean your teeth with a **toothbrush**.  
 You use an **umbrella** when it rains.  
 A **watch** is something that you wear so that you can see what time it is.

## Unit 2 (p. 10)

married (adj)	/ˈmærid/	verheiratet
age (n)	/eɪdʒ/	Alter
airline (n)	/ˈeəlaɪn/	Fluglinie; -gesellschaft
animal (n)	/ˈænɪm(ə)l/	Tier
assistant (n)	/əˈsɪst(ə)nt/	Assistent(in)
beer (n)	/bɪə/	Bier
cat (n)	/kæt/	Katze
coffee (n)	/ˈkɒfi/	Kaffee
Coke (n)	/kəʊk/	Cola
country (n)	/ˈkʌntri/	Land
cycling (n)	/ˈsaɪklɪŋ/	Radfahren
dog (n)	/dɒg/	Hund
drink (n)	/drɪŋk/	Getränk
film (n)	/fɪlm/	Film
first name (n)	/ˈfɜːstˌneɪm/	Vorname
food (n)	/fuːd/	Essen
football (n)	/ˈfʊtbɔːl/	Fußball
Great Britain (n)	/ˈɡreɪtˌbrɪt(ə)n/	Großbritannien
horse (n)	/hɔːs/	Pferd
job (n)	/dʒɒb/	Beruf
pasta (n)	/ˈpæstə/	Pasta
pizza (n)	/ˈpiːtsə/	Pizza
second (n)	/ˈsekənd /	Sekunde
skiing (n)	/ˈskiːŋ/	Skifahren
sport (n)	/spɔːt/	Sport(art)
steak (n)	/steɪk/	Steak
swimming (n)	/ˈswɪmɪŋ/	Schwimmen
tea (n)	/tiː/	Tee
tennis (n)	/ˈtenɪs/	Tennis

We're **married**. Our names are Bill and Hilary.  
 If you ask someone "How old are you?", you want to know their **age**.  
 LOT is a Polish **airline**.  
 Brad Pitt's favourite animals are **dogs**.  
 Frank is Erica's **assistant**.  
 One of Brad Pitt's favourite drinks is **beer**.  
 Does Brad Pitt like **cats** or dogs?  
 One of Brad Pitt's favourite drinks is **coffee**.  
**Coke** is a very popular drink.  
 Japan, Italy and the USA are all **countries**.  
 Brad likes **cycling** and tennis.  
 His favourite animals are **dogs**.  
 Coffee, beer and Coke are all **drinks**.  
 What's your favourite **film**?  
 Her first name is **Rachel** and her surname is Green.  
 His favourite **food** is pizza.  
 My favourite sport is **football**.  
**Great Britain** consists of England, Wales and Scotland.  
**Horses**, cats and dogs are all animals.  
 "What's Brad Pitt's **job**?" "He's an actor."  
**Pasta** and pizza are types of Italian food.  
**Pizza** and pasta are types of Italian food.  
 How many people die every 60 **seconds**?  
**Skiing** is a winter sport.  
 His favourite **sports** are cycling and tennis.  
**Steak** is a type of meat.  
 Do you like **swimming**?  
**Tea** and coffee are hot drinks.  
 Brad's favourite sports are cycling and **tennis**.

thing (n)	/θɪŋ/	Sache; Ding	What are your favourite <b>things</b> ?
the United Kingdom (n)	/ðə 'ju:naitɪd ,kɪŋdəm/	das Vereinigte Königreich	<b>The United Kingdom</b> consists of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
wife (n)	/waɪf/	Ehefrau; -gattin	The Prince of Wales's <b>wife</b> is called Camilla.
woman ( <i>plural</i> women) (n)	/ˈwʊmən/	Frau	What percentage of <b>women</b> are hairdressers?
be born (v)	/bi 'bɔ:n/	geboren werden	How many people <b>are born</b> every 60 seconds?
die (v)	/daɪ/	sterben	How many people <b>die</b> every 60 seconds?
live (v)	/lɪv/	leben; wohnen	What percentage of people <b>live</b> in cities?
be between (15 and 64 years old)	/bi bi,twi:n (ˌfɪfti:n ən ,sɪksti,fɔ: jɪz 'əʊld)/	zwischen 15 und 64 Jahren alt sein	What percentage of people are <b>between 15 and 64 years old</b> ?
be in a hurry	/bi: ,ɪn ə 'hʌri/	es eilig haben	Sorry – I'm in a hurry.
be over 40/65 etc years old	/bi: əʊvə ,fɔ:ti/,sɪksti,fairv jɪz 'əʊld/	über 40/65 Jahre alt sein	What percentage of people are <b>over 65 years old</b> ?
be under 15/30 etc years old	/bi: ,ʌndə ,fɪfti:n/θɜ:ti jɪz 'əʊld/	unter 15/30 Jahren alt sein	What percentage of people are <b>under 15 years old</b> ?
dear ( <i>affectionate form of address</i> )	/dɪə/	mein(e) Liebe(r)	Hello, <b>dear</b> . How are you?
Fine, thanks.	/ˈfaɪn ,θæŋks/	Gut, danke.	"Hi! How are you?" " <b>Fine, thanks.</b> "
Good afternoon.	/ɡʊd ,ɑ:ftəˈnu:n/	Guten Tag.	<b>Good afternoon</b> , sir.
Good morning.	/ɡʊd 'mɔ:niŋ/	Guten Morgen.	<b>Good morning</b> , I'm David Grant.
How are you?	/haʊ 'ɑ: ju/	Wie geht es Ihnen/dir?	" <b>How are you?</b> " "I'm very well, thank you."
How old are you?	/haʊ 'əʊld ɑ: ju/	Wie alt sind Sie/bist du?	" <b>How old are you?</b> " "I'm 14."
I'm very well.	/aɪm veri 'wel/	Mir geht es sehr gut.	"How are you?" " <b>I'm very well</b> , thank you."
Not too bad.	/nɒt tu: 'bæd/	Gar nicht so schlecht.	"How are you?" " <b>Not too bad.</b> "
Sorry. (adj)	/ˈsɒri/	Tut mir Leid.	<b>Sorry</b> – I'm in a hurry.
Thank you (very much).	/θæŋk ju (veri 'mʌtʃ)/	Danke schön; Vielen Dank.	I'm fine, <b>thank you very much</b> .
This is (Frank).	/ðɪs ɪz (fræŋk)/	Das ist (Frank).	<b>This is Frank</b> , my assistant.
What is your job?	/wɒt ɪz jə 'jɔ:b/	Was haben Sie für einen Job/ Beruf? Was arbeiten Sie?	" <b>What is your job?</b> " "I'm a waitress."
<b>JOBS</b>			
actor (n)	/æktə/	Schauspieler	Brad Pitt is an <b>actor</b> .
artist (n)	/ɑ:tɪst/	Künstler(in); Kunstmaler(in)	Isabelle Allende isn't an <b>artist</b> . She's a writer.
doctor (n)	/dɒktə/	Arzt/Ärztin	<b>Doctors</b> and nurses work in hospitals.
English teacher (n)	/ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ ,ti:tʃə/	Engischlehrer(in)	What's the name of your <b>English teacher</b> ?

hairdresser (n)	/ˈheədresə/
IT technician (n)	/aɪˈtiː tekˌnɪʃ(ə)n/
lawyer (n)	/ˈlɔːjə/
nurse (n)	/nɜːs/
sales manager (n)	/seɪlz ˌmænɪdʒə/
shop assistant (n)	/ʃɒp əˈsɪstənt/
singer (n)	/ˈsɪŋə/
student (n)	/ˈstjuːd(ə)nt/
taxi driver (n)	/ˈtæksi ˌdraɪvə/
university professor (n)	/juːnɪˈvɜːsəti/
writer (n)	/raɪtə/

Friseur(in)/Frisör(in)
IT-Techniker(in)
Anwalt/Anwältin
Krankenpfleger(in); Krankenschwester
Verkaufsleiter(in)
Verkäufer(in)
Sänger(in)
Student(in)
Taxifahrer(in)
Universitätsprofessor(in)
Schriftsteller(in)

What percentage of women are **hairdressers**?

**IT technicians** work with computers.

What percentage of women are **lawyers**?

Doctors and **nurses** work in hospitals.

A **sales manager** is responsible for selling things.

**Shop assistants** help customers in a shop.

Christina Aguilera is a famous **singer**.

How many **students** are there in your class?

"Is your mother a **taxi driver**?" "No, she isn't."

A **university professor** teaches in a university.

Isabelle Allende is a **writer** not an artist.

## Unit 3 (p. 16)

bad (adj) (TS)	/bæd/
big (adj)	/bɪg/
good (adj) (TS)	/gʊd/
horrible (adj) (TS)	/ˈhɒrəb(ə)l/
identical (adj)	/aɪˈdentɪk(ə)l/
nice (adj) (TS)	/naɪs/
single (adj)	/ˈsɪŋɡ(ə)l/
carefully (adv)	/ˈkeəfəli/
early (adv)	/ˈɜːli/
late (adv)	/leɪt/
then (adv)	/ðen/
together (adv)	/təˈgeðə/
apartment (n)	/əˈpɔːtmənt/
bedroom (n)	/ˈbedruːm/
boss (n) (GE)	/bɒs/

schlecht; schlimm
groß
gut
schrecklich
identisch; eineiig
nett
ledig
vorsichtig
früh
spät
dann
zusammen
Wohnung
Schlafzimmer
Chef(in)

"What's **bad** about Margaret's family?" "The pets live in the house – ugh!"

They live in a **big** apartment.

"What's **good** about Caroline's family?" "Paul buys Caroline flowers."

Andy and Margaret smoke in the house. That's **horrible**.

Peter and John are **identical** twin brothers.

Paul buys flowers for Caroline. That's **nice**.

Is he married or **single**?

Drive **carefully**!

Caroline and Paul's children go to bed **early**.

Margaret and Andy's children go to bed **late**.

They exchange homes and families and **then** talk about their experiences.

The family eat meals **together** in the kitchen.

They live in a big **apartment**.

Ben and Melissa watch TV and DVDs in their **bedrooms**.

Her job isn't very interesting and she doesn't like her **boss**.



cleaner (n)	/ˈkliːnə/
company (n)	/ˈkʌmp(ə)ni/
computer (n)	/kəmˈpjʊtə/
DVD (n)	/diːviːdi/
experience (n)	/ɪkˈspɪəriəns/
flower (n)	/ˈflaʊə/
game (n)	/geɪm/
home (n)	/həʊm/
house (n)	/haʊs/
housewife (n)	/ˈhaʊswaɪf/
housework (n)	/ˈhaʊswɜːk/
kitchen (n)	/ˈkɪtʃən/
manager (n)	/ˈmænɪdʒə/
meal (n)	/miːl/
pet (n)	/pet/
photographer (n)	/fəˈtɒɡrəfə/
rabbit (n)	/ˈræbɪt/
show (n)	/ʃəʊ/
sofa (n)	/ˈsəʊfə/
TV (n)	/tiːviː/
week (n)	/wiːk/
go out (phr v)	/gəʊ ˈaʊt/
buy (v)	/baɪ/
do (v)	/duː/
drive (v)	/draɪv/
eat (v)	/iːt/
exchange (v)	/ɪkˈstʃeɪndʒ/
forget (v)	/fəˈɡet/
have (v)	/hæv/
play (v)	/pleɪ/
say (v)	/seɪ/
smoke (v)	/sməʊk/
talk (about) (v)	/tɔːk (əˈbaʊt)/

Putzhilfe
Gesellschaft
Computer
DVD
Erlebnis
Blume
Spiel
Zuhause
Haus
Hausfrau
Hausarbeit
Küche
Manager(in)
Mahlzeit
Haustier
Fotograf(in)
Kaninchen
Show
Sofa
Fernseher
Woche
ausgehen
kaufen
machen
fahren
essen
tauschen
vergessen
gemeinsam essen
spielen
sagen
rauchen
reden über

A **cleaner** does the housework for Caroline and Paul.  
 Caroline is the manager of a **company**.  
 My brother plays games on his **computer**.  
 They watch **DVDs** in their bedrooms.  
 They exchange homes and families and then talk about their **experiences**.  
 Paul buys **flowers** for his wife.  
 The children play **games** together.  
 In the TV show two wives exchange **homes** and families.  
 Margaret's family have pets who live in the **house**.  
 Margaret is a **housewife**.  
 A cleaner does the **housework** for Caroline and Paul.  
 Do you eat meals with your family in the **kitchen**?  
 Caroline is the **manager** of a company.  
 Do you eat **meals** on the sofa in front of the TV?  
 They have five **pets** – a dog, three cats and a rabbit.  
 A **photographer** is someone whose job is to take photos.  
 They have five pets – a dog, three cats and a **rabbit**.  
 Wife Exchange is a TV **show** where wives exchange homes and families.  
 They eat meals on the **sofa** in front of the TV.  
 Do you eat meals in front of the **TV**?  
 They exchange homes and families for two **weeks**.  
 Do you **go out** with your family at weekends?  
 My father **buys** flowers for my mother.  
 The cleaner **does** the housework.  
**Drive** carefully!  
 We **eat** meals together in the kitchen.  
 They **exchange** homes and families and then talk about their experiences.  
 Don't forget your phone.  
 Do you **have** meals together in the kitchen?  
 My brother **plays** games on his computer.  
 Smile! **Say** cheese!  
 Andy and Margaret **smoke** in the house.  
 They exchange homes and families and then **talk about** their experiences.

watch (v)	/wɒtʃ/
work (v)	/wɜ:k/
go to bed	/gəʊ tə 'bed/
in front of	/ɪn 'frʌnt əv/
do the house work	/du: ðə 'haʊswɜ:k/
Don't be late.	/dəʊnt vi 'leɪt/
Don't worry!	/dəʊnt 'wʌri/
Have a good time.	/hæv ə gʊd 'taɪm/
Call me.	/kɔ:l ,mi:/
Take care.	/teɪk 'keə/

## FAMILY

aunt (n)	/ɑ:nt/
brother (n)	/'brʌðə/
brother-in-law (n)	/'brʌðəɪn,lɔ:/
children (n pl)	/'tʃɪldrən/
cousin (n)	/'kʌz(ə)n/
daughter (n)	/'dɔ:tə/
family (n)	/'fæm(ə)li/
father (n)	/'fɑ:ðə/
husband (n)	/'hʌzbənd/
mother (n)	/'mʌðə/
nephew (n)	/'nefju:/
niece (n)	/'ni:s/
parents (n pl)	/'peərənts/
relative (n)	/'relatɪv/
sister (n)	/'sɪstə/
sister-in-law (n)	/'sɪstəɪn,lɔ:/
son (n)	/'sʌn/
twin brother (n)	/'twɪn 'brʌðə/
uncle (n)	/'ʌŋk(ə)l/
wife (n)	/'waɪf/

anschauen
arbeiten
ins Bett gehen
vor
die Hausarbeit machen
Sei nicht zu spät.
Mach dir keine Sorgen!
Amüsier dich gut.
Ruf mich an.
Sei vorsichtig.

Tante
Bruder
Schwager
Kinder
Cousin; (-e)
Tochter
Familie
Vater
(Ehe)mann; Ehegatte
Mutter
Neffe
Nichte
Eltern
Verwandte(r)
Schwester
Schwägerin
Sohn
Zwillingsbruder
Onkel
(Ehe)frau; Ehegattin

They **watch** DVDs in their bedrooms.  
 Paul and Caroline **work** at the weekends.  
 Do you **go to bed** early or late?  
 They eat meals on the sofa **in front of** the TV.  
 A cleaner **does the housework** for Caroline and Paul.  
 Drive carefully. **Don't be late**.  
**Don't worry!** He's OK.  
**Have a good time.** Take care.  
 Take care. **Call me**.  
**Take care.** Call me.

Pat is Jennifer and Joe's **aunt**.  
 Tom and Jack are **brothers**.  
 Peter is Pat's **brother-in-law**.  
 John and Pat have three **children**.  
 Kitty and Jennifer are **cousins**.  
 Peter and Pauline have one **daughter**, Jennifer.  
 Write five sentences about your **family**.  
 John is Tom, Jack and Kitty's **father**.  
 Andy is Margaret's **husband**.  
 Caroline is Ben and Melissa's **mother**.  
 Joe is John and Pat's **nephew**.  
 Kitty is Peter and Pauline's **niece**.  
 Paul and Caroline are Ben and Melissa's **parents**.  
 Who is your favourite **relative**?  
 Pauline and Pat are **sisters**.  
 Pat is Peter's **sister-in-law**.  
 John and Pat have two **sons**, Tom and Jack.  
 Peter and John are identical **twin brothers**.  
 Peter is Tom, Jack and Kitty's **uncle**.  
 Caroline is Paul's **wife**.

## Unit 4 (p. 22)

alloy (adj)	/æləɪ/
beautiful (adj)	/ˈbju:təf(ə)l/
blue (adj)	/blu:/
circle (v)	/sɜ:ɪk(ə)l/
complete (v)	/kəm'pli:t/
cross out (v)	/krɒs,aʊt/
different (adj)	/ˈdɪfrənt/
great (adj)	/greɪt/
large (adj)	/lɑ:dʒ/
loud (adj)	/laʊd/
new (adj)	/nju:/
OK (adj)	/əʊ'keɪ/
small (adj)	/smɔ:l/
sporty (adj)	/ˈspɔ:ti/
terrible (adj)	/ˈterəbl/
top (adj)	/tɒp/
maybe (adv)	/ˈmeɪbi:/
online (adv)	/ˌɒn'laɪn/
outside (adv)	/aʊt'saɪd/
well (adv)	/wel/
every (determiner)	/ˈevri/
car (n)	/kɑ:/
chips (n pl)	/tʃɪps/
chocolate (n)	/tʃɒklət/
clubbing (n)	/ˈklʌbɪŋ/
cooking (n)	/ˈkʊkɪŋ/
dessert (n)	/dɪ'zɜ:t/
fitness (n)	/ˈfɪtnəs/
flying (n)	/ˈflaɪɪŋ/

Leichtmetall-
schön
blau
einen Kringel machen um
vervollständigen
durchstreichen
unterschiedlich; verschieden
großartig
groß
laut
neu
OK
klein
sportlich
furchtbar
Höchst-
vielleicht
online
draußen
gut
jeder, -e, -s
Auto
Pommes frites
Schokolade
Nachklubs besuchen
Kochen
Nachtisch
Fitness
Fliegen

He drives a VW Golf GTI 2 litre FSI Turbo with **alloy** wheels.  
 She's **beautiful** but my parents don't like her.  
 My girlfriend drives a **blue** car called Fred.  
**Circle** the verb "be".  
**Complete** the sentence above.  
**Cross out** your surname.  
 Do you agree that men and women are very **different**?  
 Cathy thinks Leonardo DiCaprio is **great**.  
 The woman takes a **large** suitcase and a small suitcase.  
 He hates **loud** music.  
 She orders a **new** sofa.  
 "What do you think of Wayne Rooney?" "He's **OK**."  
 The woman takes a large suitcase and a **small** suitcase.  
 I'm not very **sporty** but I like dancing.  
 I think the Rolling Stones are **terrible**.  
 The car has a **top** speed of 200 kilometres an hour.  
 My wife has forty pairs of shoes. **Maybe** fifty.  
 Do you and your friends chat **online**?  
 Jack likes being **outside**.  
 Cathy doesn't play the saxophone very **well**.  
 My husband goes to the pub **every** weekend.  
 We have two **cars** – a VW Golf and a blue **car** called Fred!  
 He orders steak and **chips**.  
 Do you think about **chocolate** all the time?  
 Layla loves **clubbing**.  
 She doesn't like **cooking**.  
 He orders a chocolate **dessert**.  
 Jack really likes sport and **fitness**.  
 Do you like **flying**?

friend (n)	/frend/
girlfriend (n)	/ˈgɜ:l,frend/
gym (n)	/dʒɪm/
handbag (n)	/ˈhænd,bæg/
jazz (n)	/dʒæz/
jeans (n pl)	/dʒi:nz/
jogging (n)	/ˈdʒɒɡɪŋ/
life (n)	/laɪf/
lipstick (n)	/ˈlɪpstɪk/
man ( <i>plural</i> men) (n)	/mæn/
match (v)	/mætʃ/
money (n)	/ˈmʌni/
perfume (n)	/ˈpɜ:fju:m/
photo (n)	/ˈfəʊtəʊ/
pop music (n)	/ˈpɒp ˌmju:zɪk/
restaurant (n)	/ˈrest(ə)rɒnt/
rock concert (n)	/ˈrɒk ˌkɒnsət/
salad (n)	/ˈsæləd/
saxophone (n)	/ˌsæksəˈfəʊn/
Scorpio (n)	/ˈskɔ:piəʊ/
shoes (n pl)	/ʃu:z/
shopping (n)	/ˈʃɒpɪŋ/
shopping centre (n)	/ˈʃɒpɪŋ ˌsentə/
shower (n)	/ˈʃaʊə/
speed (n)	/spi:d/
suitcase (n)	/ˈsu:tkeɪs/
sunglasses (n pl)	/ˈsʌŋɡləːsɪz/
tick (v)	/tɪk/
top (n)	/tɒp/
town (n)	/taʊn/
underline (v)	/ˌʌndəˈlaɪn/
washing up (n)	/ˌwɒʃɪŋ ˈʌp/
water (n)	/ˈwɔ:tə/

Freund(in)
Freundin
Fitnesscenter
Handtasche
Jazz
Jeans
Joggen
Leben
Lippenstift
Mann
zuordnen
Geld
Parfum
Foto
Popmusik
Restaurant
Rockkonzert
Salat
Saxophon
Skorpion
Schuhe
Einkaufen; Shopping
Shoppingcenter
Dusche
Geschwindigkeit
Koffer
Sonnenbrille
abhaken
Top
Stadt
unterstreichen
Geschirrspülen
Wasser

Do you and your **friends** chat online?  
My brother has a **girlfriend**.  
Do you like going to the **gym**?  
She takes a small suitcase, a large suitcase and a **handbag**.  
Her favourite kind of music is **jazz**.  
He goes to Gap and buys one pair of **jeans**.  
Jack likes **jogging**.  
I'm number 3 in my husband's **life**!  
She buys three pairs of shoes and **lipstick**.  
Do you think that **men** and women are different?  
**Match** the object and subject pronouns.  
Layla loves spending **money**.  
She buys lipstick, two tops, **perfume** and a bag.  
My name's Cathy and that's me in the **photo**.  
I don't like **pop music**. Do you like it?  
What do they order in the **restaurant**?  
Jack doesn't like going to **rock concerts**.  
She orders **salad** and doesn't order a dessert.  
Cathy doesn't play the **saxophone** very well.  
Cathy is a **Scorpio** and she's single.  
I have four pairs of **shoes**. My wife has forty, maybe fifty.  
Layla loves **shopping**.  
Gap is a shop in the **shopping centre**.  
Do you sing in the **shower**?  
The car has a top **speed** of 200 kilometres an hour.  
The woman takes a large **suitcase** and a small **suitcase**.  
The man takes a pair of **sunglasses** and a mobile phone.  
**Tick** the sentence.  
She buys three pairs of shoes, lipstick and two **tops**.  
Jack hates **towns** and cities.  
**Underline** your first name.  
I don't like doing the **washing up**.  
Jack loves **water** and really likes being outside.

weekend (n)	/ˈwi:k'end/
wheel (n)	/wi:l/
eat out (phr v)	/i:t 'aʊt/
chat (v)	/tʃæt/
dance (v)	/dɑ:ns/
drink (v)	/drɪŋk/
jog (v)	/dʒɒg/
listen (to) (v)	/lɪs(ə)n '(tu:)/
order (v)	/'ɔ:də/
read (v)	/ri:d/
shop (v)	/ʃɒp/
sing (v)	/sɪŋ/
speak (v)	/spi:k/
spend (v)	/spend/
study (v)	/'stʌdi/
think (about) (v)	/θɪŋk (ə'baʊt)/
travel (v)	/'trævl/
go on holiday	/gəʊ ɒn 'hɒlɪdeɪ/
go shopping	/gəʊ 'ʃɒpɪŋ/
at home	/ət 'həʊm/
all kinds of	/ɔ:l 'kaɪndz əv/
lots of ...	/'lɒts əv/
a pair of jeans/shoes/ sunglasses	/ə ,peər əv 'dʒi:nz/'ʃu:z/ 'sʌŋglə:sɪz/
It takes (six minutes/ three hours etc)	/ɪt ,teɪks ('sɪks mɪnɪts/'θri: aʊəz/

Wochenende
Rad
essen gehen
chatten
tanzen
trinken
joggen
sich anhören
bestellen
lessen
einkaufen
singen
sprechen
ausgeben
studieren
denken an
reisen
Urlaub machen
einkaufen gehen
zu Hause
jede Art von
viele
ein Paar Schuhe; eine Jeans(hose); eine Sonnenbrille
Es dauert (sechs Minuten/drei Stunden...)

My husband goes to the pub every **weekend**.  
The car is a 2-litre Turbo with alloy **wheels**.  
If you **eat out**, you eat in a restaurant.  
Do you and your friends **chat** online?  
Cathy's not very sporty but she likes **dancing**.  
Do you like **drinking** beer?  
I think Jack likes **jogging**.  
I **listen to** all kinds of music.  
She **orders** salad.  
I like **reading** magazines but not books.  
I **shop** every weekend.  
Do you like **singing** in the shower?  
Do you **speak** Spanish?  
Layla loves **spending** money.  
She **studies** a lot and works hard.  
Do you **think about** chocolate all the time?  
When you **travel** somewhere, you go there in a car, bus, plane, train etc.  
A man and a woman **go on holiday** together but take different things.  
Do you like **going shopping**?  
We live **at home** with our parents.  
I listen to **all kinds of** music, but my favourite is jazz.  
Cathy has **lots of** good friends.  
My wife has forty **pairs of shoes**, maybe fifty.

**It takes six minutes** for the man to buy a pair of jeans.

## EXPRESSING OPINIONS

I agree./I don't agree.	/aɪ ə'gri:/ /aɪ ,dəʊnt ə'gri:/
I don't like ...	/aɪ 'dəʊnt ,laɪk/

Der Meinung bin ich auch/ Der Meinung bin ich nicht.
Ich mag kein(e)...

"I think Beyoncé's great." "I **agree**. I really like her."  
I like being outside but I **don't like** towns and cities.

I don't mind ... /aɪ ˌdəʊnt 'maɪnd/  
 I hate ... /aɪ 'heɪt/  
 I like ... /aɪ 'laɪk/  
 I love ... /aɪ 'lʌv/  
 I prefer /aɪ 'prɪfəː/

I really like ... /aɪ ˌrɪəli 'laɪk/  
 I think she's/he's great/  
 OK/terrible. /aɪ ˌθɪŋk ʃiːz/hɪːz 'ɡreɪt/əʊ'keɪ/  
 'terəbl/  
 What about you? /wɒt əbaʊt 'juː/  
 What do you think of ...? /wɒt du ʒʊ 'θɪŋk əv/

Mir macht ... nichts aus ...  
 Ich hasse ...  
 Ich mag ...  
 Ich liebe ...  
 Ich bevorzuge....; habe ...  
 lieber  
 Ich mag ... besonders gern ...  
 Ich glaube, sie/er ist  
 großartig/OK/furchtbar  
 Und du/Sie?  
 Was hältst du/halten Sie  
 von ...?

I like dancing and I **don't mind** loud music.  
 I **hate** doing housework and I don't like cooking.  
 I **like** all kinds of music but my favourite is jazz.  
 "What do you think of Jude Law?" "I **love** him."  
 Jude Law's OK but I **prefer** Leonardo DiCaprio.  
 "I think the Rolling Stones are great." "I agree. I **really like** them."  
 "What do you think of Wayne Rooney?" "I **think he's** OK."  
 Cathy goes out with her friends every weekend. **What about you?**  
 "**What do you think of** Eminem?" "I think he's great."

## Review A (p. 28)

fantastic (adj) /fæn'tæstɪk/  
 good-looking (adj) (TS) /ɡʊd'lʊkɪŋ/  
 tall (adj) (TS) /tɔːl/  
 Amazing! (interjection) (TS) /ə'meɪzɪŋ/  
 apostrophe (n) /ə'pɒstrəfi/  
 best friend (n) /ˌbest 'frend/  
 capital letter (n) /ˌkæpɪt(ə)l 'letə/  
 comma (n) /ˌkɒmə/  
 contraction (n) /kən'trækʃ(ə)n/

full stop (n) /ˌfʊl 'stɒp/  
 headache (n) /ˌhedɪk/  
 item (n) /ˌaɪtəm/  
 list (n) /lɪst/  
 milk (n) /mɪlk/  
 possession (n) /pə'zeʃ(ə)n/  
 profile (n) /ˌpraʊfaɪl/

fantastisch  
 gut aussehend  
 groß  
 Unglaublich!  
 Apostroph  
 beste(r) Freund(in)  
 Großbuchstabe  
 Komma  
 Zusammenziehen von  
 Wörtern  
 Punkt  
 Kopfschmerzen  
 Punkt  
 Liste  
 Milch  
 Besitz  
 Profil; Porträt

Rona is my sister she's my best friend and she's **fantastic**.  
 Ben is tall with dark hair and he's very **good-looking**.  
 He's **tall** with dark hair.  
 "So, did you look at the website?" "Yes, I did. **Amazing!**"  
 You use an **apostrophe** (') for contractions and for possession.  
 Rona's my **best friend** and she's fantastic.  
 You use a **capital letter** to start a sentence.  
 You use a **comma** (,) to separate items in a list.  
 You use an apostrophe (') for **contractions** and for possession.  
 You use a **full stop** (.) at the end of a sentence.  
 "What are these?" "They're aspirins. I have a **headache**."  
 You use a comma (,) to separate **items** in a list.  
 You use a comma (,) to separate items in a **list**.  
**Milk** is my favourite drink.  
 You use an apostrophe (') for contractions and for **possession**.  
 The **profile** of Rona Cameron is by her sister Kate Cameron.

question (n)	/kwestʃ(ə)n/	Frage
question mark (n)	/kwestʃ(ə)n ,mɑ:k/	Fragezeichen
sentence (n)	/sentəns/	Satz
website (n)	/websaɪt/	Website
meet (v)	/mi:t/	kennen lernen
open (v)	/əʊpən/	öffnen; aufmachen
relax (v)	/rɪlæks/	sich entspannen
separate (v)	/sepə'reɪt/	trennen
start (v)	/stɑ:t/	anfangen
use (v)	/ju:z/	verwenden
at the end of	/ət ði: 'end əv/	am Ende von
He/She looks nice. (TS)	/hi:/ʃi: lʊks'nais/	Er/Sie sieht nett aus.
spend time (with sb)	/spend 'taɪm (wɪð ,sʌmbəði)/	Zeit verbringen mit jmd

You use a question mark at the end of a **question**.  
 You use a **question mark** at the end of a question.  
 You use a full stop (.) at the end of a **sentence**.  
 Rona doesn't know about the "Meet my friend" **website**.  
 She doesn't have a lot of time to **meet** new people.  
**Open** your bag, please, sir.  
 Rona works hard but also likes **relaxing**.  
 You use a comma (,) to **separate** items in a list.  
 You use a capital letter to **start** a sentence.  
 You **use** a question mark at the end of a question.  
 You use a question mark **at the end of** a question.  
 Rona thinks that Ben **looks nice**.  
 My father is also my friend. I love **spending time with him**.

## Unit 5 (p. 32)

important (adj)	/ɪm'pɔ:t(ə)nt/	wichtig
perfect (adj)	/pɜ:fekt/	perfekt
tired (adj)	/taɪəd/	müde
later (adv)	/leɪtə/	später
before (conj)	/brɪ'fɔ:/	bevor
airport (n)	/eə'pɔ:t/	Flughafen
bill (n)	/bɪl/	Rechnung
body (n)	/bɒdi/	Körper
bottle (n)	/bɒt(ə)l/	Flasche
brain (n)	/breɪn/	Gehirn
breakfast (n)	/brekfəst/	Frühstück
champagne (n)	/ʃæm'peɪn/	Champagner
clothes (n pl)	/kləʊðz/	Kleidung
cocktail (n)	/kɒkteɪl/	Cocktail
day (n)	/deɪ/	Tag

Breakfast is an **important** meal.  
 Don't eat a big lunch. A sandwich is **perfect**.  
 After midday your brain gets **tired**.  
**Later**, she watches soaps on TV.  
 Your body needs time to digest **before** you go to bed.  
 How much is it to the **airport**?  
 Can I have the **bill**, please?  
 Go to bed early – your **body** likes seven or eight hours sleep.  
 How much is a **bottle** of champagne?  
 Your **brain** gets tired after midday.  
**Breakfast** is an important meal.  
 How much is a bottle of **champagne**?  
 Ms Dynamite likes wearing Armani or D&G **clothes**.  
 Do you like drinking **cocktails**?  
 Is dinner the big meal of the **day** for you?

dinner (n)	/ˈdɪnə/
energy (n)	/ˈenədʒi/
ID (Identity card) (n)	/aɪˈdiː (aɪˈdentəti ˌkɑːd/
lunch (n)	/lʌntʃ/
midday (n)	/ˈmɪdˈdeɪ/
morning (n)	/ˈmɔːnɪŋ/
newspaper (n)	/ˈnjuːzpeɪpə/
receipt (n)	/rɪˈsiːt/
sandwich (n)	/ˈsæn(d)wɪdʒ/
sleep (n)	/sliːp/
soap (n)	/səʊp/
sun (n)	/sʌn/
ticket (n)	/ˈtɪkɪt/
time (n)	/taɪm/
train station (n)	/ˈtreɪn ˌsteɪʃən/
wine (n)	/waɪn/
get up (phr v)	/get ˈʌp/
stay in (phr v)	/steɪ ˈɪn/
wake up (phr v)	/ˌweɪk ˈʌp/
digest (v)	/daɪˈdʒest/
need (v)	/niːd/
wear (v)	/weə/
Can I have ...?	/kæn aɪ ˈhæv/
do exercise	/duː ˈeksəsaɪz/
egg and bacon	/eg ən ˈbeɪkən/
Excuse me!	/ɪkˈskjuːz ˌmiː/
How much is ...?	/haʊ ˈmʌtʃ ɪz/

## DAYS OF THE WEEK

Monday (n)	/ˈmʌndeɪ/
Tuesday (n)	/ˈtjuːzdeɪ/
Wednesday (n)	/ˈwenzdeɪ/
Thursday (n)	/ˈθɜːzdeɪ/

Abendessen
Energie; Kraft
(Personal)ausweis
Mittagessen
Mittag
Morgen
Zeitung
Quittung
Sandwich
Schlaf
Soap (TV-Serie)
Sonne
(Eintritts)karte
Zeit
Bahnhof
Wein
aufstehen
zu Hause bleiben
aufwachen
verdauen
brauchen
tragen
Kann ich ... haben
Gymnastik machen
Eier und Schinken/Speck
Entschuldigen Sie!
Was kostet ...?

Don't have **dinner** too late.  
 You have a lot of **energy** in the morning.  
 "Can I see your **ID**?" "**ID**?" "**Identity card**."  
 Don't eat a big **lunch**. A sandwich is perfect.  
 After **midday** your brain gets tired.  
 You have a lot of energy in the **morning**.  
 Do you read the **newspaper** at weekends?  
 Can I have a **receipt**, please?  
 Don't eat a big lunch. A **sandwich** is perfect.  
 Your body likes seven or eight hours **sleep**.  
 On Sunday she watches **soaps** on TV.  
 At 6.30 am your body wakes up with the **sun**.  
 Can I have two **tickets** for the cinema?  
 Your body needs **time** to digest before you go to bed.  
 How much is it to the **train station**?  
 How much is a bottle of **wine**?  
 What time do you **get up** in the morning?  
 If you **stay in**, you stay at home and don't go out.  
 I **wake up** early at about 6.30 am.  
 Your body needs time to **digest** before you go to bed.  
 Your body **needs** time to digest before you go to bed.  
 What sort of clothes do you like **wearing**?  
**Can I have** a ticket, please?  
 I **do exercise** before breakfast.  
 On Sunday she has **egg and bacon** for breakfast.  
 "Excuse me!" "Yes?" "Can I have the bill, please?"  
**How much is** a bottle of wine?

**Monday** is the first day of the week.  
**Tuesday** is the second day of the week.  
**Wednesday** is the third day of the week.  
**Thursday** is the fourth day of the week.



Friday (n)	/ˈfraɪdeɪ/
Saturday (n)	/ˈsætədeɪ/
Sunday (n)	/ˈsʌndeɪ/

Freitag
Samstag/Sonabend
Sonntag

**Friday** is the fifth day of the week.  
**Saturday** is the sixth day of the week.  
**Sunday** is the seventh day of the week.

## PHRASES WITH “HAVE” AND “GO”

have breakfast/lunch/dinner /hæv ˈbrekfəst/ˌlʌtʃ/ˈdɪnə/

have a shower	/hæv ə ˈʃaʊə/
go home	/gəʊ ˈhəʊm/
go on the Internet	/gəʊ ɒn ði: ˈɪntənət/
go to work	/gəʊ tə ˈwɜ:k/

früstücken/ zu Mittag essen/  
zu Abend essen  
duschen  
nach Hause gehen  
ins Internet gehen  
zur Arbeit gehen  
Uhrzeit

What time do you **have breakfast/lunch/dinner**?

Do you **have a shower** in the morning?  
What time do you **go home** from school?  
Do you **go on the Internet** after school?  
What time do your parents **go to work**?

## TIME

What time is it?	/wɒt ˈtaɪm ɪz ɪt/
eight/nine etc o'clock	/eɪt/naɪn əˈklɒk/
quarter past three/four etc	/kwɔ:tə pɑ:st ˈfaɪv/ˈsɪks/
quarter to five/six etc	/kwɔ:tə tə ˈfaɪv/ˈsɪks/
half past one/two etc	/hɑ:f pɑ:st ˈwʌn/ˈtu:/
midday	/ˈmɪdˈdeɪ/
midnight	/ˈmɪdnɑɪt/

Wie spät ist es?  
acht/neun Uhr  
Viertel nach drei/vier  
Viertel vor fünf/sechs  
halb zwei/drei  
Mittag  
Mitternacht

“What time is it?” “It’s seven o’clock.”  
It’s **eight o’clock**.  
It’s **quarter past four**.  
It’s **quarter to seven**.  
It’s **half past three**.  
It’s **midday**.  
It’s **midnight**.

## Unit 6 (p. 38)

closed (adj)	/kləʊzd/
colourful (adj)	/ˈkʌləf(ə)l/
famous (adj)	/ˈfeɪməs/
fun (adj) (TS)	/fʌn/
international (adj)	/ˌɪntəˈnæʃ(ə)nəl/
leap year (n)	/li:pjɪə/
other (adj)	/ˈʌðə/
traditional (adj)	/trəˈdɪʃ(ə)nəl/

geschlossen  
farbenfroh  
berühmt  
lustig  
international  
Schaltjahr  
anderer, -e, -s  
traditionell

I’m sorry, we’re **closed** on Sunday.  
People wear **colourful** costumes during the Rio carnival.  
Jodie Kidd is a **famous** international model.  
Carnival is **fun** and the music is fantastic.  
She’s a famous **international** model.  
In a leap year, there are 29 days in February.  
He lives with thirty **other** wrestlers.  
People wear **traditional** clothes during the Oktoberfest.

also (adv)	/ɔ:ləʊ/
alcohol (n)	/ˈælkəhɒl/
bank (n)	/bæŋk/
bar (n)	/bɑ:/
carnival (n) (TS)	/ˈkɑ:nɪv(ə)l/
chicken (n)	/ˈtʃɪkɪn/
costume (n)	/ˈkɒstjʊm/
dancing (n)	/ˈdɑ:nsɪŋ/
date (n)	/ˈdeɪt/
drumming (n)	/ˈdrʌmɪŋ/
evening (n)	/ˈi:vnɪŋ/
festival (n)	/ˈfestɪv(ə)l/
fireworks (n pl)	/ˈfaɪəwɜ:ks/
fish (n)	/fɪʃ/
golf (n)	/ˈgɒlf/
grand champion (n)	/ˈgrænd ˈtʃæmpɪən/
litre (n)	/ˈli:tə/
meat (n)	/mi:t/
model (n)	/ˈmɒd(ə)l/
parade (n)	/ˈpəreɪd/
park (n)	/pɑ:k/
party (n)	/ˈpɑ:ti/
polo (n)	/ˈpəʊləʊ/
post office (n)	/ˈpəʊst ˌɒfɪs/
pyjamas (n pl) (PW)	/ˈpəˌdʒɑ:məz/
racing driver (n)	/ˈreɪsɪŋ ˌdraɪvə/
roast dinner (n)	/ˈrəʊst ˈdɪnə/
school (n)	/sku:l/
street (n)	/stri:t/
sumo wrestling (n)	/ˈsu:məʊ ˌreslɪŋ/
supermarket (n)	/ˈsu:pəˌmɑ:kɪt/
training (n)	/ˈtreɪnɪŋ/
vegetables (n pl)	/ˈvedʒtəbəlz/

auch
Alkohol
Bank
Bar
Karneval
Huhn
Kostüm
Tanz
Datum
Trommeln
Abend
Fest; Festival
Feuerwerk
Fisch
Golf
Großmeister
Liter
Fleisch
Model
Umzug
Park
Party; Feier
Polo
Postamt
Pyjama
Rennfahrer(in)
Essen mit Rostbraten
Schule
Straße
Sumoringen
Supermarkt
Training
Gemüse

She likes polo and golf and **also** goes riding every day.  
 She doesn't usually drink **alcohol**.  
 What time does the **bank** close?  
 What time does the **bar** open?  
 "Are you going to **carnival** this year?" "Of course. I go every year."  
 Jodie Kidd has dogs, cats, horses and **chickens**.  
 People wear colourful **costumes** during the Rio carnival.  
 There's loud music and **dancing** at the Rio Carnival.  
 What **dates** are important in your country?  
 There's loud music, dancing and **drumming** at the Rio Carnival.  
 In the **evening** I usually go out to a restaurant.  
 San Fermin is a famous **festival** in Spain.  
 There are **fireworks** in the park and dancing in the streets.  
 Do you prefer **fish** or meat?  
 Jodie likes sports, especially polo and **golf**.  
 Asashoryu is a **grand champion** of sumo wrestling.  
 The visitors to the Oktoberfest drink nine million **litres** of beer.  
 Do you prefer fish or **meat**?  
 Jodie Kidd is a famous international **model**.  
 70,000 people watch **parades** in the Sambadrome.  
 There are fireworks in the **park** during the San Fermin festival.  
 There are **parties** all night during San Fermin.  
**Polo** is a sport in which players ride on horses and try to hit a ball.  
 What time does the **post office** close?  
 I sometimes wear **pyjamas** in bed.  
 She's also a Maserati **racing driver**.  
 A **roast dinner** is a hot dinner with meat, potatoes and vegetables.  
 Do you like going to **school**?  
 There is dancing in the **streets** during the San Fermin festival.  
 Asashoryu is a grand champion of **sumo wrestling**.  
 Oh no, we don't have any milk, and the **supermarket's** closed.  
 After **training**, I always drink a lot of water.  
 For lunch, I have meat, fish and **vegetables**.

visitor (n)	/ˈvɪzɪtə/
wrestler (n)	/ˈreslə/
go on for (phr v)	/gəʊ ˈɒn fɔ:/
close (v)	/kləʊz/
end (v)	/end/
happen (v)	/ˈhæpən/
train (v)	/treɪn/
visit (v)	/ˈvɪzɪt/
weigh (v)	/weɪ/
a lot of	/ə ˈlɒt əv/
go for a walk	/gəʊ fər ə ˈwɜ:k/
go riding	/gəʊ ˈraɪdɪŋ/
have a nap	/hæv ə ˈnæp/
in the country	/ɪn ðə ˈkʌntri/
take place	/ˈteɪk ˈpleɪs/

## ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

always (adv)	/ˈɜ:lweɪz/
ever (adv)	/evə/
hardly ever	/ˈhɑ:dli ˈevə/
never (adv)	/nevə/
often (adv)	/ɒf(ə)n/
sometimes (adv)	/ˈsʌmtaɪmz/
usually (adv)	/ˈju:ʒuəli/

## MONTHS OF THE YEAR

January (n)	/ˈdʒænjʊəri/
February (n)	/ˈfebruəri/
March (n)	/mɑ:tʃ/
April (n)	/ˈeɪprəl/
May (n)	/meɪ/
June (n)	/dʒu:n/
July (n)	/dʒʊˈlaɪ/

Besucher(in)
Ringer
dauern
zumachen
zu Ende gehen
geschehen; stattfinden
trainieren
besuchen
wiegen
viel
spazieren gehen
reiten gehen
ein Nickerchen machen
auf dem Lande
stattfinden

immer
jemals
kaum
nie(mals)
oft; häufig
manchmal
normalerweise

Januar
Februar
März
April
Mai
Juni
Juli

There are seven million **visitors** to the Oktoberfest.  
 He lives in Tokyo with thirty other **wrestlers**.  
 The Oktoberfest **goes on for** two weeks.  
 Bling Jewellers **closes** at 5.30.  
 The Rio Carnival **ends** on Tuesday (Mardi Gras).  
 What **happens** on 1<sup>st</sup> January in your country?  
 Asashoryu **trains** for two hours every morning.  
 Jodie often **visits** her parents in Barbados.  
 He **weighs** 140 kilogrammes.  
 After training, he always drinks **a lot of** water.  
 I sometimes **go for a walk** in the afternoon.  
 Jodie **goes riding** every day.  
 He sometimes **has a nap** in the afternoon.  
 She lives **in the country** with her animals.  
 Where does San Fermin **take place**?

I **always** wake up before 7 a.m.  
 Do you **ever** walk to school?  
 She **hardly ever** goes to the gym.  
 He **never** has breakfast.  
 She **often** visits her parents.  
 I **sometimes** have a nap or I **sometimes** go for a walk.  
 In the evening, I **usually** go out to a restaurant.

**January** is the first month of the year.  
**February** is the second month of the year.  
**March** is the third month of the year.  
**April** is the fourth month of the year.  
**May** is the fifth month of the year.  
**June** is the sixth month of the year.  
**July** is the seventh month of the year.

August (n)	/ˈɔːgəst/
September (n)	/sepˈtembə/
October (n)	/ɒkˈtəʊbə/
November (n)	/nəʊˈvembə/
December (n)	/drɪˈsembə/

August
September
Oktober
November
Dezember

**August** is the eighth month of the year.  
**September** is the ninth month of the year.  
**October** is the tenth month of the year.  
**November** is the eleventh month of the year.  
**December** is the twelfth month of the year.

## PHRASES WITH “MAKE” AND “DO”

do (your) homework	/ˌduː jə ˈhəʊmwɜːk/
do the ironing	/ˌduː ðiː ˈaɪrənɪŋ/
do the shopping	/ˌduː ðə ˈʃɒpɪŋ/
do the washing	/ˌduː ðə ˈwɒʃɪŋ/
do the washing up	/ˌduː ðə ˈwɒʃɪŋ ˈʌp/
make a lot of noise	/ˌmeɪk ə ˌlɒt əv ˈnɔɪz/
make dinner	/ˌmeɪk ˈdɪnə/

make long phone calls	/ˌmeɪk lɒŋ ˈfəʊn kɔːlz/
make my bed	/ˌmeɪk maɪ ˈbed/
make the decisions	/ˌmeɪk ðə drɪˈsɪz(ə)nz/

Hausaufgaben machen
bügeln
einkaufen gehen
die Wäsche machen
(das Geschirr) spülen
viel Lärm machen
das Abendessen machen/ kochen
lange Telefonate machen
mein Bett machen
die Entscheidungen treffen

What time do you **do your homework**?  
I usually **do the ironing** at the weekend.  
We **do the shopping** at the weekend.  
What day of the week do you **do the washing**?  
Who **does the washing up** in your family?  
I don't like people who **make a lot of noise**.  
My father usually **makes dinner** at 7 p.m.  
She always **makes long phone calls** to her boyfriend.  
I wake up before 7 a.m., **make my bed** and listen to reggae.  
Who **makes the important decisions** in your family?

## PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

at night/the weekend/ five o'clock etc	/ət ˈneɪt/ðə ˈwiːkend/,faɪv əˈklɒk/
in the morning/the spring/ June etc	/ɪn ðə ˈmɔːnɪŋ/ðə ˈsprɪŋ/ˈdʒuːn/
on Sunday/Friday night/ 1 <sup>st</sup> May etc	/ɒn ˈsʌndeɪ/fraɪdeɪ ˈnaɪt/,fɜːst əv ˈmeɪ/

in der Nacht/ am Wochenende/um fünf Uhr
morgens/abends/im Frühjahr/ im Juni
am Sonntagabend/ Freitagabend/ am 1. Mai

What do you usually do **at the weekend**?  
**In the evening** he usually goes out to a restaurant.  
We always go to a party **on 31<sup>st</sup> December**.

## SEASONS

autumn (n)	/ˈɔːtəm/
spring (n)	/sprɪŋ/
summer (n)	/ˈsʌmə/
winter (n)	/ˈwɪntə/

Herbst
Frühling
Sommer
Winter

We go back to school in the **autumn**.  
The days get longer in **spring**.  
I like playing tennis in the **summer**.  
We sometimes go skiing in the **winter**.

## Unit 7 (p. 44)

ago (adv)	/ə'gəʊ/
alone (adj)	/ə'ləʊn/
cold (adj)	/kəʊld/
enormous (adj)	/ɪnɔːməs/
family-run (adj)	/ˈfæmli,rʌn/
grey (adj)	/greɪ/
local (adj)	/ləʊk(ə)l/
main (adj)	/meɪn/
terrible (adj)	/ˈterəbl/
terrified (adj)	/ˈterəfaɪd/
warm (adj)	/wɔːm/
young (adj)	/jʌŋ/
again (adv)	/ə'gen/
inside (adv)	/ɪn'saɪd/
nearly (adv)	/ˈnɪəli/
still (adv)	/stiːl/
last (determiner)	/lɑːst/
accident (n)	/ˈæksɪd(ə)nt/
attack (n)	/ə'tæk/
bath (n)	/bɑːθ/
beach (n)	/bi:tʃ/
boat (n)	/bəʊt/
clothing (n)	/ˈkləʊðɪŋ/
dolphin (n)	/ˈdɒlfɪn/
exhibition (n)	/ˌeksɪˈbɪ(ə)n/
eye (n)	/aɪ/
fisherman (n)	/ˈfɪʃməŋ/
fishing boat (n)	/ˈfɪʃɪŋ ˌbəʊt/

vor ...
allein
kalt
riesig
Familien-
grau
unter den Ortsansässigen
Haupt-
schrecklich
schreckliche Angst haben
warm
jung
wieder
drinnen
beinahe
noch
letzter, -e, -s
Unfall
Angriff
Bad
Strand
Boot
Kleidung
Delfin
Ausstellung; Messe
Auge
Fischer
Fischerboot

We went sailing a week **ago**.  
 They waited for the boat to return then realised they were **alone**.  
 The Californian ocean is **cold**.  
 They went fishing on an **enormous** lagoon called San Martina.  
 O'Neill is a **family-run** company.  
 They realised it was a big **grey** shark.  
 Grant's father became a **local** hero.  
 A fisherman caught the shark and put it in the **main** square.  
 When Grant saw *Jaws* he remembered the **terrible** experience.  
 They were **terrified** and nearly fell into the water.  
 Wetsuits keep you **warm** in cold water.  
 As a **young** man, Jack O'Neill worked for a big company.  
 The motor stopped and they couldn't start it **again**.  
 If you stay **inside**, you do not go out of a house or building.  
 The boat rocked from side to side and they **nearly** fell into the water.  
 Jack lost his eye in an accident but he **still** surfs today.  
 "When was the last time you went windsurfing?" "**Last** summer."  
 He lost his eye in a surfing **accident**.  
 Grant's family were terrified by the shark **attack**.  
 The children wore wetsuits and sat in a **bath** of ice.  
 He always went to the **beach** in his free time.  
 The shark started knocking the **boat**.  
 Wetsuits are protective **clothing** for cold water.  
 A **dolphin** is a large friendly animal that lives in the water.  
 He demonstrated his wetsuits at boat **exhibitions**.  
 Jack lost his **eye** in a surfing accident.  
 A local **fisherman** caught the shark.  
 Eventually people in a **fishing boat** heard them.

foreigner (n) (PW)	/ˈfɔːrɪnə/
free time (n)	/ˈfriː ˈtaɪm/
go fishing (n)	/ˌgəʊ ˈfɪʃɪŋ/
hero (n)	/ˈhɪərəʊ/
ice (n)	/aɪs/
lagoon (n)	/ləˈɡuːn/
monster (n)	/ˈmɒnstə/
motor (n)	/ˈməʊtə/
motor boat (n)	/ˈməʊtə ˌbəʊt/
ocean (n)	/ˈəʊʃ(a)n/
port (n)	/pɔːt/
protective clothing (n)	/prəˌtektɪv ˈkləʊðɪŋ/
shark (n)	/ʃɑːk/
sports shop (n) (TS)	/ˈspɔːts ʃɒp/
square (n)	/ˈskweə/
story (n)	/ˈstɔːri/
surf-board (n)	/ˈsɜːfˌbɔːd/
theatre (n)	/ˈθɪətə/
wetsuit (n)	/ˈwetsuːt/
come along (phr v) (TS)	/ˌkʌm əˈlɒŋ/
push away (phr v)	/ˌpuʃ əˈweɪ/
near (prep)	/nɪə/
nobody (pron)	/ˈnəʊbɒdi/
everybody (pron)	/ˈevriˌbɒdi/
catch (v)	/kætʃ/
demonstrate (v)	/ˈdemənstreɪt/
enjoy (v)	/ɪnˈdʒɔɪ/
fall (v)	/fɔːl/
finish (v)	/ˈfɪnɪʃ/
hear (v)	/hɪə/
hold (v)	/həʊld/
knock (v)	/nɒk/

Ausländer(in)
Freizeit
fischen gehen
Held
Eis
Lagune
Ungeheuer
Motor
Motorboot
Ozean
Hafen
Schutzkleidung
Hai
Sportgeschäft
Platz
Geschichte
Surfbrett
Theater
Neoprenanzug
vorbeikommen
wegstoßen
in der Nähe von
niemand
alle Leute
fangen
demonstrieren
Spaß haben an
fallen
aufhören
hören
halten
schlagen

When was the first time you spoke to a **foreigner**?  
He always went to the beach in his **free time**.  
One day they **went fishing** on an enormous lagoon.  
His father became a local **hero**.  
The children wore wetsuits and sat in a bath of **ice**.  
One day they went fishing on an enormous **lagoon**.  
Everybody came to see the **monster** and took pictures of it.  
The **motor** stopped and they couldn't start it again.  
They went fishing in a small **motor boat**.  
The Californian **ocean** is cold.  
Everybody went back to the boat and it returned to **port**.  
Wetsuits are **protective clothing** for cold water.  
The **shark** started knocking the boat.  
I'm from a new **sports shop**. Can I ask you some questions about water sports?  
The fisherman put the shark in the main **square**.  
Everybody in the town heard about their **story**.  
Jack opened a Surf Shop and sold **surf-boards** and wetsuits.  
"Do you ever go to the **theatre**?" "Yes, I do."  
Jack opened a Surf Shop and sold surf-boards and **wetsuits**.  
**Come along** to our shop some time.  
Grant's father tried to **push** the shark **away**.  
Something moved **near** them under the water.  
They shouted but **nobody** heard them.  
**Everybody** came to see the monster.  
A local fisherman **caught** the shark.  
He **demonstrated** his wetsuits at boat exhibitions.  
Grant didn't **enjoy** the film *Jaws*.  
They nearly **fell** into the water.  
When they **finished** diving, there was no boat.  
They shouted but nobody **heard** them.  
Grant's mother **held** him and his brother.  
The shark started **knocking** the boat.

lose (v)	/lu:z/
move (v)	/mu:v/
point (to) (v)	/pɔɪnt (tu:)/
realise (v)	/ˈriəlaɪz/
remember (v)	/rɪˈmembə/
return (v)	/rɪˈtɜ:n/
rock (v)	/rɒk/
shout (v)	/ʃaʊt/
sit (v)	/sɪt/
stay (v)	/steɪ/
stop (v)	/stɒp/
surf (v)	/sɜ:f/
wait (v)	/weɪt/
want (v)	/wɒnt/
find a way	/ˈfaɪnd ə ˈweɪ/
from side to side	/frəm ˌsaɪd tə ˈsaɪd/
a long time ago (TS)	/ə ˌlɒŋ taɪm əˈgəʊ/

in the middle of /ɪn ðə ˈmɪd(ə)l əv/

## WATER SPORTS

diving (n)	/ˈdaɪvɪŋ/
fishing (n)	/ˈfɪʃɪŋ/
kite surfing (n)	/ˈkaɪt ˌsɜ:fɪŋ/
sailing (n)	/ˈseɪlɪŋ/
scuba diving (n)	/ˈsku:bə ˌdaɪvɪŋ/
surfing (n)	/ˈsɜ:fɪŋ/
windsurfing (n)	/ˈwɪndˌsɜ:fɪŋ/

## WEATHER

What's the weather like?	/ˌwɒts ðə ˈweðə ˌlaɪk/
cloudy (adj)	/ˈklaʊdi/
foggy (adj)	/ˈfɒgi/

verlieren
sich bewegen
zeigen auf
begreifen; erkennen
sich erinnern an
wiederkommen
schaukeln
rufen; schreien
sitzen
bleiben
ausbleiben
surfen
warten
wollen
einen Weg finden
hin und her
vor langer Zeit

mitten in

Tauchen
Fischen
Drachensurfen
Segeln
Sporttauchen
Surfen
Windsurfen

Wie ist das Wetter?
bewölkt
neblig

Jack **lost** an eye in a surfing accident.  
 Something **moved** in the water near the boat.  
 When people asked "What's a wetsuit?" Jack **pointed to** his children.  
 They waited for the boat to return but then **realised** they were alone.  
 When Grant saw *Jaws* he **remembered** the terrible experience.  
 The man and the woman didn't **return** to the boat.  
 The shark knocked the boat and it started **rocking** from side to side.  
 They **shouted** but nobody heard them.  
 The children wore wetsuits and **sat** in a bath of ice.  
 Jack wanted to find a way to **stay** warm in the water.  
 The motor **stopped** and they couldn't start it again.  
 He loved **surfing** but the Californian ocean was cold.  
 They **waited** and **waited** for the boat to return.  
 Jack **wanted** to find a way to stay warm in the water.  
 Jack wanted to **find a way** to stay warm in the water.  
 The shark knocked the boat and it started rocking **from side to side**.  
 "When was the last time you went sailing?" "I can't remember. **A long time ago**."

The boat stopped **in the middle of** the ocean and everybody went diving.

The boat stopped in the middle of the ocean and everybody went **diving**.  
 When was the last time you went **fishing**?  
 Do you ever go **kite surfing**?  
 We go **sailing** at the weekend.  
 One day they went **scuba diving** with twenty other people.  
 Jack loves **surfing**.  
**Windsurfing** is an exciting sport.

"**What's the weather like?**" "It's raining."  
 It's **cloudy**.  
 It's **foggy**."

rain (v)	/reɪn/
snow (v)	/snəʊ/
sunny (adj)	/ˈsʌni/
windy (adj)	/ˈwɪndi/

regnen
schneien
sonnig
windig

It's **raining**.  
 It's **snowing**.  
 It's **sunny**.  
 It's **windy**.

## Unit 8 (p. 50)

fast (adj)	/fɑːst/
hungry (adj)	/ˈhʌŋɡri/
incredible (adj) (TS)	/ɪnˈkredəb(ə)l/
interested (in) (adj)	/ɪntrəstɪd(ɪn)/
lovely (adj) (TS)	/ˈlʌvli/
lucky (adj) (TS)	/ˈlʌki/
popular (adj) (TS)	/ˈpɒpjʊlə/
private (adj)	/ˈpraɪvət/
real (adj)	/riəl/
remaining (adj)	/rɪˈmeɪnɪŋ/
serious (adj)	/ˈsɪəriəs/
thirsty (adj)	/ˈθɜːsti/
typical (adj)	/ˈtɪpɪk(ə)l/
wonderful (adj) (TS)	/ˈwʌndəf(ə)l/
unfortunately (adv) (TS)	/ʌnˈfɔːtʃ(ə)nətli/
several (determiner)	/ˈsevrəl/
advertisement (n)	/ædˈvɜːtɪsmənt/
area (n)	/ˈeəriə/
baby (n)	/ˈbeɪbi/
citizen (n)	/ˈsɪtɪz(ə)n/
edition (n) (TS)	/ɪdɪʃ(ə)n/
editor (n)	/ˈedɪtə/
exam (n)	/ɪɡˈzæm/

schnell
hungrig
unglaublich
interessiert an
schön
Glück haben
beliebt
privat
wirklich
übrig
ernsthaft
durstig
typisch
wunderbar
leider
mehrere
Anzeige
Gegend; Gebiet
Baby
Bürger(in)
Ausgabe
hier: Chefredakteur
Prüfung

Do you feel frightened in a **fast** car?  
 "I'm **hungry**." "Why don't you eat some fruit?"  
 Well, that's an **incredible** story. Debra Veal is an inspiration.  
 Were the sharks **interested in** Debra?  
 "Nelly, hello and welcome." "Thank you. It's **lovely** to be here."  
 "The hotel is near the beach." "Mm, you are **lucky**."  
 We have the **popular** TV presenter, Nelly B, in the studio.  
 She was very **private** and never spoke about her love affairs.  
 Garbo's **real** name was Greta Gustafsson.  
 Debra rowed the **remaining** 2,290 miles alone.  
 Garbo had several **serious** relationships.  
 "I'm **thirsty**." "Me too – let's have a nice cup of tea."  
 She was not a **typical** Hollywood star.  
 The rooms are **wonderful** at the Hurricane Hotel.  
 "How long did you stay?" "Just two weeks, **unfortunately**."  
 She had **several** serious relationships.  
 She worked as a model for newspaper **advertisements**.  
 "What did you do all day?" "We visited the **area**."  
 How do you feel when you see a **baby**?  
 She moved to Hollywood and became an American **citizen**.  
 Welcome to this week's **edition** of *Heroes*.  
 The **editor** of *The Times* wrote, "The winner of the race is the girl who came last."  
 "How do you feel in an **exam**?" "Really nervous."



film director (n)	/ˈfɪlm dəˌrektə/
future (n)	/ˈfjuːtʃə/
inspiration (n) (TS)	/ˈɪnspəˈreɪʃ(ə)n/
instructor (n) (TS)	/ˈɪnˈstrʌktə/
interview (n)	/ˈɪntəˌvjuː/
journey (n)	/ˈdʒɜːni/
line (n)	/laɪn/
love affair (n)	/ˈlʌv əˌfeə/
lunchtime (n)	/ˈlʌntʃtaɪm/
modern art (n)	/ˌmɒd(ə)n ˈɑːt/
motorway (n) (TS)	/ˈməʊtəweɪ/
nomination (n)	/ˌnɒmɪˈneɪʃ(ə)n/
part (n)	/pɑːt/
plane (n)	/pleɪn/
presenter (n) (TS)	/ˈprezɪntə/
primary school (n)	/ˈpraɪməri ˌskuːl/
race (n)	/reɪs/
relationship (n)	/rɪˈleɪʃ(ə)nʃɪp/
rowing (n)	/ˈrəʊɪŋ/
ship (n)	/ʃɪp/
snack (n)	/snæk/
snake (n)	/sneɪk/
spider (n)	/ˈspaɪdə/
star (n)	/stɑː/
team (n)	/tiːm/
the press (n)	/ðə ˈpres/
winner (n)	/ˈwɪnə/

across (prep)	/əˈkrɒs/
arrive (v)	/əˈraɪv/
change (v)	/tʃeɪndʒ/
continue (v)	/kənˈtɪnjuː/

Filmregisseur
Zukunft
Inspiration
Lehrer(in)
Interview
Reise
Satz; Aussage
Liebesaffäre
Zeit zum Mittagessen
moderne Kunst
Autobahn
Nominierung
Rolle
Flugzeug
Moderator(in)
Grundschule
Rennen
Verhältnis; Beziehung
Rudern; Ruder-
Schiff
Häppchen zu essen; Imbiss
Schlang
Spinne
Star
Mannschaft
die Presse
Sieger(in)

über
ankommen
ändern
weitermachen

Mauritz Stiller was a top Swedish **film director**.  
Are you worried about your **future**?  
Nelly thinks that Debra Veal is an **inspiration**.  
Lottie met a nice windsurfing **instructor**.  
Garbo didn't give **interviews** to the press.  
Debra's **journey** took 113 days.  
Garbo's most famous **line** was: "I want to be alone."  
She never spoke about her **love affairs**.  
I'm hungry. Is it **lunchtime**?  
Are you interested in **modern art**?  
There's a good **motorway** from Malaga to Tarifa.  
Garbo got four Academy Award **nominations**.  
Stiller gave her a **part** in one of his films.  
Do you feel nervous in a **plane**?  
We have the popular TV **presenter**, Nelly B, in the studio.  
Did you go to **primary school** near here?  
For most people Debra was the hero of the **race**.  
Garbo had several serious **relationships**.  
They entered a 3,000-mile **rowing** race.  
Was Debra worried about big **ships**?  
If you're hungry, have a **snack**.  
I'm frightened of **snakes**.  
A **spider** is a large insect with eight legs.  
She was a Hollywood **star** in the 1920s and 1930s.  
Thirty five **teams** took part in the race.  
She didn't give interviews to **the press**.  
Debra wasn't the **winner** but for many people she was the hero of the race.  
They entered a rowing race **across** the Atlantic from Tenerife to Barbados.  
Debra **arrived** in Barbados several days after the winning team.  
She moved to New York and **changed** her name to Harriet Brown.  
Debra didn't want to stop the race and decided to **continue**.

decide (v)	/dr'saɪd/
enter (a race) (v)	/ˈentə (ə reɪs)/
leave (v)	/li:v/
move (to) (v)	/mu:v (tu:)/
retire (v)	/rɪ'taɪə/
row (v)	/raʊ/
at sea	/ət 'si:/
come last	/kʌm 'lɑ:st/
fall in love	/fɔ:l ɪn 'lʌv/
get divorced	/get dr'vɔ:st/
get married	/get 'mærid/
Let's have ...	/lets 'hæv/
the mountains	/ðə 'maʊntɪnz/
move house	/mu:v 'haʊs/
Welcome to ... (TS)	/welkəm ,tu:/
Why don't you ...?	/waɪ 'daʊnt ju:/

## FEELINGS

angry (adj)	/æŋɡri/
bored (adj)	/bɔ:d/
embarrassed (adj)	/ɪm'bærəst/
excited (adj)	/ɪk'saɪtɪd/
frightened (adj)	/fraɪt(ə)nd/
happy (adj)	/hæpi/
nervous (adj)	/nɜ:vəs/
relieved (adj) (TS)	/rɪ'li:vɪd/
sad (adj)	/sæd/
worried (adj)	/wʌrɪd/

sich entscheiden
sich für ein Rennen anmelden
ausscheiden
umziehen
aufhören zu arbeiten; sich zurückziehen
rudern
auf dem Meer
den letzten Platz belegen
sich verlieben
sich scheiden lassen
heiraten
Lass uns ....(trinken)
die Berge
umziehen
Willkommen bei
Warum .... nicht ...?

böse; zornig
gelangweilt
verlegen
aufgeregt
verängstigt; Angst haben vor
glücklich
nervös
erleichtert
traurig
besorgt

Debra didn't want to stop the race and **decided** to continue.  
They **entered** a rowing **race** across the Atlantic from Tenerife to Barbados.

After two weeks Andrew **left** the race because he was frightened of the ocean.

When she was thirty-six she **moved to** New York.

Garbo **retired** at the age of thirty-six.

Debra **rowed** the remaining 2,290 miles alone.

Debra spent 113 days alone **at sea**.

Although she **came last**, many people thought Debra was the hero of the race.

Many people **fell in love** with Garbo.

How many people do you know who have **got divorced**?

Would you like to **get married**?

"I'm thirsty." "**Let's have** a cup of tea."

Do you prefer the beach or **the mountains**?

Did you **move house** when you were a child?

**Welcome** to this week's edition of *Heroes*.

"I'm bored." "**Why don't you** read a book?"

I'm never **angry** with my friends.

If you're **bored**, read a book.

Debra wasn't **embarrassed** about coming last.

Do you feel **excited** in a fast car?

Andrew was **frightened** of the ocean.

She was **happy** about finishing the race.

Do you feel **nervous** in exams?

She was **relieved** when Andrew left – she wanted him to be happy.

Why do you feel so **sad**?

Are you **worried** about the future?

## Review B (p. 56)

creative (adj)	/kri'eɪtɪv/	kreativ
free (adj)	/fri:/	gratis; Frei-
memorable (adj)	/məm(ə)rəb(ə)l/	unvergesslich
poor (adj)	/pɔ:/	arm
rich (adj)	/rɪtʃ/	reich
sympathetic (adj)	/sɪmpə'tetɪk/	mitfühlend
band (n)	/bænd/	Band
charity (n)	/tʃærəti/	karitative Zwecke
community work (n)	/kə'mju:nəti ,wɜ:k/	freiwillige Arbeit in der Gemeinde
concert (n)	/kɒnsət/	Konzert
dancing competition (n)	/dɑ:nsɪŋ ,kɒmpə'tɪʃ(ə)n/	Tanzwettbewerb
driving test (n)	/draɪvɪŋ ,test/	Fahrprüfung
lifeguard (n)	/laɪfgɑ:d/	Rettungsschwimmer(in)
prize (n)	/praɪz/	Preis
swim (n)	/swɪm/	Schwimmen
trainer (n)	/treɪnə/	Trainer(in)
youth club (n)	/ju:θ ,klʌb/	Jugendklub
act (v)	/ækt/	schauspiellern
break (v)	/breɪk/	beschädigen; kaputt machen
organise (v)	/ɔ:ɡənaɪz/	organisieren

Do you like doing **creative** things like painting and making music?  
 I spoke to the band and they gave me two **free** tickets for their concert.  
 What was a **memorable** day for you?  
 Bono asked the world's rich countries to give money to the **poor** countries.  
 Bono asked the world's **rich** countries to give money to the poor countries.  
 People feel **sympathetic** and send money to UNICEF.  
 I spoke to the **band** and they gave me two free tickets for their concert.  
 Some actors and singers do work for **charity**.  
**Community work** is work people do to help other people.

Bono helped to organise the Live 8 **concerts**.  
 We entered a **dancing competition** and won first prize.  
 Dan was very happy when he passed his **driving test**.  
 A **lifeguard** is someone who saves people from dangerous situations in the water.  
 We entered a dancing competition and won first **prize**.  
 David's **swim** took 10 hours and 30 minutes.  
 Greg Whyte is David Walliams' **trainer**.  
 A **youth club** is a place where young people go to do activities.  
 Some actors and singers want to do more than **act** and sing.  
 Jim was angry with Sue because she **broke** his camera.  
 Bono helped to **organise** the Live 8 concerts.

## Unit 9 (p. 60)

crystal (adj)	/krist(ə)l/	aus Kristallglas
exclusive (adj) (TS)	/ɪk'sklʌsɪv/	exklusiv

There are 1,000 **crystal** chandeliers at the Emirates Palace Hotel.  
 Little Palm Island is an **exclusive** hotel. Come here for total peace and quiet.

luxury (adj)	/ˈlʌkʃəri/
public (adj)	/ˈpʌblɪk/
simple (adj)	/ˈsɪmp(ə)l/
spacious (adj)	/ˈspeɪʃəs/
tropical (adj)	/ˈtrɒpɪk(ə)l/
well-equipped (adj) (TS)	/ˌwelɪˈkwɪpt/
apparently (adv)	/əˈpærəntli/
immediately (adv)	/ɪˈmiːdiətli/
alarm clock (n)	/əˈlɑːm ˌklɒk/
block of flats (n)	/ˌblɒk əv ˈflæts/
chandelier (n)	/ˌʃændəˈleɪə/
coast (n)	/kəʊst/
corner (n)	/ˈkɔːnə/
employee (n)	/ˌɪmˈplɔɪiː, ˌemplɔɪiː/

family life (n)	/ˈfæmli ˌlaɪf/
fitness centre (n)	/ˈfɪtnəs ˌsentə/
floor (n)	/flɔː/
guest (n)	/ɡest/
hairdryer (n)	/ˈheədraɪə/
heating (n)	/ˈhiːtɪŋ/
hill (n)	/hɪl/
island (n)	/ˈaɪlənd/
lake (n)	/leɪk/
lifetime (n)	/ˈlaɪfˌtaɪm/

light (n)	/laɪt/
luxury (n)	/ˈlʌkʃəri/
paradise (n)	/ˈpærədaɪs/
peace (n)	/piːs/
place (n)	/pleɪs/
quiet (n) (TS)	/ˈkwaɪət/

Luxus-
öffentlich
einfach
geräumig
tropisch
gut ausgestattet
anscheinend
sofort
Wecker
Wohnblock
Kronleuchter
Küste
Ecke
Mitarbeiter(in);
Beschäftigte(r)

Familienleben
Fitnesscenter
Fußboden
Gast
Fön
Heizung
Hügel
Insel
See
Leben

Licht
Luxus
Paradies
Ruhe
Ort
Ruhe

There are 302 **luxury** rooms at the hotel.  
The **public** living room is 175 metres long.  
The rooms are **simple** and spacious.  
A place that is **spacious** has a lot of room.  
It's a **tropical** island 120 miles from Miami International Airport.  
The rooms are beautiful and **well-equipped**.  
**Apparently** where you want to live depends on your star sign.  
I'm sorry, sir. I'll send someone **immediately**.  
Your **alarm clock** is the clock that wakes you up in the morning.  
Would you like to live on the top floor of a **block of flats**?  
There are 1,000 crystal **chandeliers** at the Emirates Palace Hotel.  
If you live on the **coast**, you live near the sea.  
There's a lamp in the **corner** of the room.  
How many **employees** are there at the Emirates Palace Hotel?

Relax and escape the stress of work and **family life**.  
There are two **fitness centres** and two swimming pools at the hotel.  
There's a rug on the **floor**.  
Hotel **guests** arrive by boat or seaplane.  
You use a **hairdryer** to dry your hair.  
The room is cold because the **heating** doesn't work.  
A **hill** is a piece of raised ground.  
Little Palm **Island** is the perfect place to relax.  
You love water and want a house near a **lake** or river.  
Come to the Emirates Palace Hotel or Little Palm Island for the holiday of a **lifetime**.  
I can't see – the **light** doesn't work.  
Enjoy the **luxury** of the Emirates Palace Hotel.  
Little Palm Island is a **paradise**.  
Enjoy the **peace** of Little Palm Island.  
They are perfect **places** to relax.  
Little Palm Island is an **exclusive** hotel. Come here for total peace and **quiet**.

reception (n)	/rɪ'sepʃ(ə)n/
remote control (n)	/rɪ,məʊt kən'trəʊl/
river (n)	/rɪvə/
road (n)	/rəʊd/
seaplane (n)	/ˈsiːpleɪn/
service (n) (TS)	/ˈsɜːvɪs/
shampoo (n)	/ʃæm'puː/
soap (n)	/səʊp/
spa (n)	/spɑː/
stress (n)	/stres/
suite (n)	/swiːt/
swimming pool (n)	/ˈswɪmɪŋ ,puːl/
towel (n)	/ˈtaʊəl/
veranda (n)	/və'rændə/
village (n)	/ˈvɪlɪdʒ/
wall (n)	/wɔːl/
build (v)	/bɪld/
choose (v)	/tʃuːz/
cost (v)	/kɒst/
escape (v)	/ɪ'skeɪp/
help (v)	/help/
relax (v)	/rɪ'læks/
It doesn't work.	/ɪt ˌdʌzənt 'wɜːk/
There is/There are	/ðeə ɪz/ðeə 'ɑː/

## FURNITURE

armchair (n)	/ɑːmtʃeə/
bath (n)	/bɑːθ/
bed (n)	/bed/
bookcase (n)	/ˈbʊk,keɪs/
carpet (n)	/ˈkɑːpɪt/
clock (n)	/ˈklɒk/
coffee table (n)	/ˈkɒfi ,teɪb(ə)l/

Empfang; Rezeption
Fernbedienung
Fluss
Straße
Wasserflugzeug
Service; Dienstleistung
Shampoo
Seife
Heilbad
Stress
Suite
Schwimmbad
Handtuch
Veranda
Dorf
Wand
bauen
wählen
kosten
entfliehen
helfen
sich entspannen
Es funktioniert nicht.
Es gibt ...

Sessel
Bad
Bet
Bücherregal
Teppich
Uhr
Kaffeetisch

**Reception.** Can I help you?  
The **remote control** is the thing you use to change channels on the TV.  
You love water and want a house near a lake or **river**.  
There isn't a **road** to the hotel – guests arrive by boat or seaplane.  
Hotel guests arrive by boat or **seaplane**.  
The Emirates Palace Hotel offers excellent **service**.  
You use **shampoo** to wash your hair.  
You use **soap** to wash your skin.  
You can relax on the veranda or visit the beautiful **spa**.  
Escape the **stress** of work and family life.  
A Grand **Suite** costs \$2,000 for one night.  
There are two fitness centres and two **swimming pools**.  
You use a **towel** to dry your hands or body.  
Relax on the **veranda**!  
They live in a small **village** in the country.  
There are some pictures on the **wall**.  
The hotel cost \$3 billion to **build**.  
**Choose** between peace or luxury.  
The hotel **cost** \$3 billion to build.  
**Escape** the stress of work and family life.  
Reception. Can I **help** you?  
**Relax** on the veranda.  
“What's the problem with the TV?” “**It doesn't work.**”  
**There are** 302 luxury rooms and 44 suites.

An **armchair** is a large, comfortable chair that you sit in.  
There's a shower and a **bath** in the bathroom.  
The **bed** is really comfortable.  
There were lots of books on the **bookcase**.  
Is there a **carpet** in your bathroom?  
The **clock** on the wall said 4 o'clock.  
There's a magazine under the **coffee table**.

cooker (n)	/ˈkʊkə/
cupboard (n)	/ˈkʌbəd/
curtains (n pl)	/ˈkɜːtənz/
cushion (n)	/ˈkʊʃ(ə)n/
desk (n)	/desk/
fridge (n)	/ˈfrɪdʒ/
lamp (n)	/læmp/
mirror (n)	/ˈmɪrə/
picture (n)	/ˈpɪktʃə/
plant (n)	/plɑːnt/
plasma TV (n) (TS)	/ˈplæzmə tiˈviː/
rug (n)	/rʌg/
shower (n)	/ˈʃaʊə/
sofa (n)	/ˈsəʊfə/
washbasin (n)	/ˈwɒʃbeɪs(ə)n/

## PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

by (prep)	/baɪ/
in (prep)	/ɪn/
near (prep)	/nɪə/
on (prep)	/ɒn/

## ROOMS

bathroom (n)	/ˈbɑːθruːm/
bedroom (n)	/ˈbedruːm/
kitchen (n)	/ˈkɪtʃən/
living room (n)	/ˈlɪvɪŋruːm/

Herd
Schrank
Vorhänge
Kissen
Schreibtisch
Kühlschrank
Lampe
Spiegel
Bild
Pflanze
Plasmafernseher
Teppich; Läufer; Brücke
Dusche
Sofa
Waschbecken

neben
in
in der Nähe von
an

Badezimmer
Schlafzimmer
Küche
Wohnzimmer

There's an electric **cooker** in the kitchen.  
 You can put your clothes in the **cupboard**.  
 Close the **curtains** at night.  
 There are three **cushions** on the sofa.  
 You can sit at the **desk** and write postcards.  
 Put the drinks in the **fridge** to keep them cold.  
 There's a **lamp** in the corner of the room.  
 You can look at yourself in the **mirror** on the wall.  
 How many **pictures** are there on the wall?  
 There's a **plant** next to the sofa.  
 There's a 125-centimetre **plasma TV** in every room.  
 There's a **rug** on the floor.  
 There's a **shower** and a bath in the bathroom.  
 There are three cushions on the **sofa**.  
 Wash your hands in the **washbasin**.

I love water. I want a house **by** a river or lake.  
 We live **in** a small village.  
 If you live on the coast, you live **near** the sea.  
 If you live **on** the coast, you live near the sea.

There aren't any towels in the **bathroom**.  
 The **bedroom** is cold – the heating doesn't work.  
 There's a fridge and a cooker in the **kitchen**.  
 The public **living room** is 175 metres long.

## Unit 10 (p. 66)

delicious (adj)	/dɪ'lɪʃəs/	köstlich; lecker
healthy (adj)	/ˈhelθi/	gesund
slim (adj) (TS)	/slɪm/	schlank
unhealthy (adj)	/ʌnˈhelθi/	ungesund
slowly (adv)	/ˈsləʊli/	langsam
birthday (n)	/ˈbɜːθdeɪ/	Geburtstag
business dinner (n)	/ˈbɪznəs ˌdɪnə/	Geschäftssessen
customer (n)	/ˈkʌstəmə/	Kunde (-in)
diet (n)	/daɪət/	Diät
human body (n)	/ˈhjuːmən ˈbɒdi/	der menschliche Körper
menu (n)	/ˈmenjuː/	Speisekarte

occasion (n)	/əˈkeɪʒ(ə)n/	Ereignis
pocket (n) (PW)	/ˈpɒkɪt/	Tasche
rule (n)	/ruːl/	Regel
way (n)	/weɪ/	Art; Weise
follow (v)	/ˈfɒləʊ/	folgen
imagine (v)	/ɪˈmædʒɪn/	sich vorstellen
pay (v)	/peɪ/	zahlen
be based on	/bi ˈbeɪst ɒn/	basieren auf
fall asleep (TS)	/fɔːl əˈslɪp/	einschlafen
lose weight	/luːz ˈweɪt/	abnehmen
I'd like ...	/aɪd ˈlaɪk/	Ich möchte ...
Would you like ...?	/ˈwʊd juː ˈlaɪk/	Möchten Sie ...?

### FOOD

apple (n)	/æp(ə)l/	Apfel
banana (n)	/bəˈnɑːnə/	Banane
bean (n)	/biːn/	Bohne

We had a **delicious** meal on my brother's 18<sup>th</sup> birthday.

Eating fruit and vegetables is **healthy**.

"How do you stay so **slim**?" "I follow the food combining rules."

Eating too many chips is **unhealthy**.

Can you speak more **slowly**, please?

We had a delicious meal on my brother's 18<sup>th</sup> **birthday**.

A **business dinner** is a meal that businessmen who work together have.

What does the **customer** want to eat?

Food-combining is a kind of **diet**.

The **human body** digests different food in different ways.

A **menu** is a list of things you can eat or a list of things to eat in a restaurant.

An **occasion** is an event such as a birthday or a business dinner.

How much money do you have in your **pocket**?

On the food-combining diet, you just need to follow three simple **rules**.

The human body digests different food in different **ways**.

You just need to **follow** three simple rules.

**Imagine** a diet where you can eat three meals a day and lose weight.

The customer **pays** \$5 for the meal.

"Food-combining" is **based on** the way we digest food.

My grandmother **fell asleep** after two glasses of wine.

Imagine a diet where you can eat three meals a day and **lose weight**.

**I'd like** a chicken sandwich, please.

**Would you like** salt and pepper?

An **apple** is a hard round red or green fruit.

A **banana** is a long yellow fruit.

There are many different kinds of **beans** that are eaten as vegetables.

bread (n)	/bred/	Brot
brown bread (n)	/braʊn 'bred/	Vollkornbrot
butter (n)	/'bʌtə/	Butter
cake (n)	/keɪk/	Kuchen
carbohydrates (n pl)	/ˌkɑːbə'haidreɪts/	Kohlenhydrate
carrot (n)	/'kærət/	Karotte; Mohrrübe
cauliflower (n)	/'kɒliˌflaʊə/	Blumenkohl
cereal (n)	/'siəriəl/	Zerealie
cheese (n)	/tʃiːz/	Käse
chicken (n)	/'tʃɪkɪn/	Huhn; Hähnchen
egg (n)	/eg/	Ei
fish (n)	/fɪʃ/	Fisch
fruit (n)	/'fru:t/	Obst
fruit salad (n)	/'fru:t 'sæləd/	Obstsalat
garlic (n)	/'gɑːlɪk/	Knoblauch
grape (n)	/'greɪp/	Traube
lemon (n)	/'lemən/	Zitrone
margarine (n)	/'mɑːdʒə'riːn/	Margarine
mayonnaise (n)	/'meɪə'neɪz/	Mayonnaise
meat (n)	/'mi:t/	Fleisch
melon (n)	/'melən/	Melone
mushroom (n)	/'mʌʃru:m/	Pilz
mustard (n)	/'mʌstəd/	Senf
olive oil (n)	/'ɒlɪv 'ɔɪl/	Olivenöl
onion (n)	/'ʌnjən/	Zwiebel
orange (n)	/'ɒrɪndʒ/	Orange; Apfelsine
pasta (n)	/'pæstə/	Pasta
pear (n)	/'peə/	Birne
pepper (n)	/'pepə/	Paprika(schote); Pfeffer
potato (n)	/'pə'teɪtəʊ/	Kartoffel

Do you prefer white **bread** or brown **bread**?

**Brown bread** is healthier than white bread.

Would you like **butter** or margarine with your bread?

A **cake** is a sweet food made from butter, flour and sugar.

Bread, potatoes and cakes are all **carbohydrates**.

A **carrot** is a long orange vegetable.

A **cauliflower** is a vegetable with green leaves and a white centre.

A **cereal** is a breakfast food that is usually eaten with milk.

**Cheese** is a protein.

**Chicken** is a type of white meat.

Bacon and **eggs** is a typical British breakfast.

Do you prefer **fish** or meat?

Strawberries and grapes are types of **fruit**.

A **fruit salad** is a dessert made from different types of fruit.

**Garlic** has a very strong taste and is used in cooking.

**Grapes** are small round purple or green fruits.

A **lemon** is a round yellow fruit.

Would you like butter or **margarine** with your bread?

**Mayonnaise** is a thick white or yellow sauce, often eaten with salad.

Do you prefer fish or **meat**?

A **melon** is a large round green or yellow fruit.

**Mushrooms** are small round grey vegetables.

**Mustard** is a hot yellow sauce eaten with meat.

Do you like cooking with **olive oil**?

A **onion** is a round white vegetable with a strong smell and taste.

An **orange** is a round orange fruit.

Spaghetti is a type of **pasta**.

A **pear** is a green or yellow fruit that is round at the bottom and thinner at the top.

*Sense 1:* A **pepper** is a yellow, green or red vegetable with a hot or sweet taste.

*Sense 2:* Would you like salt and **pepper** on your food?

**Potatoes** are carbohydrates.



protein (n)	/ˈprəʊtiːn/
rice (n)	/raɪs/
salt (n)	/sɔːlt/
sandwich (n)	/ˈsæn(d)wɪdʒ/
seafood (n)	/ˈsiːfuːd/
strawberry (n)	/ˈstrɔːb(ə)ri/
tomato (n)	/təˈmɑːtəʊ/
vegetable (n)	/ˈvedʒtəb(ə)l/
white bread (n)	/ˌwaɪt ˈbred/

## DRINK

coke (n)	/kəʊk/
milk (n)	/mɪlk/
orange juice (n)	/ˈɒrɪndʒ ˌdʒuːs/
water (n)	/ˈwɔːtə/

Eiweiß; Protein
Reis
Salz
Sandwich
Meeresfrüchte
Erdbeere
Tomate
Gemüse
Weißbrot

Meat and fish are types of **protein**.  
**Rice** is very popular in Chinese cooking.  
 Would you like **salt** and pepper on your food?  
 I usually have a **sandwich** for lunch.  
**Seafood** consists of animals from the sea that you can eat.  
 A **strawberry** is a small round fruit.  
 A **tomato** is a soft round red fruit eaten in salads.  
 Mushroom and beans are both types of **vegetable**.  
 Brown bread is healthier than **white bread**.

Cola
Milch
Orangensaft
Wasser

**Coke** is a very popular drink, especially with young people.  
 Cereals are usually eaten with **milk** for breakfast.  
 A glass of **orange juice**, please.  
 Drinking **water** is healthy.

## Unit 11 (p. 72)

bright (adj) (TS)	/braɪt/
fabulous (adj)	/ˈfæbjʊləs/
fat (adj) (GE)	/fæt/
right (adj)	/raɪt/
special (adj) (TS)	/ˈspeʃ(ə)l/
wrong (adj)	/rɒŋ/
bird (n)	/bɜːd/
ceremony (n) (TS)	/ˈserəməni/
changing room (n) (TS)	/ˈtʃeɪndʒɪŋ ˌruːm/
fashion (n)	/ˈfæʃ(ə)n/
fruit juice (n) (GE)	/ˈfruːt ˌdʒuːs/
hobby (n) (TS)	/ˈhɒbi/
medium (n) (TS)	/ˈmiːdiəm/

hell
fabelhaft
dick; fett
richtig
speziell; besonderer, -e, -s
falsch
Vogel
Zeremonie
Umkleidekabine; Anprobe
Mode
Obstsft
Hobby
Medium

I like **bright** colours – red, blue and green.  
 Win a **fabulous** prize!  
 We're eating a lot of good food and I'm getting **fat**!  
 "She has long, straight hair," "Is it Maria?" "Yes, that's **right**."  
 Are you looking for anything **special**, Madam?  
 "He has a shaved head and earrings." "Is that David?" "No, that's **wrong**."  
 "Are the **birds** singing outside?" "Yes, they are."  
 I'm waiting for the stars to arrive for the Oscars **ceremony**.  
 "Can I try it on?" "Certainly, Madam. The **changing rooms** are over there."  
 Milan is the **fashion** capital of the world.  
 I'm sitting on the beach, drinking a delicious **fruit juice**.  
 Stuart says that clothes are his **hobby**.  
 Do you have this dress in a **medium**?

photographer (n)	/ˈfəʊtəgrəfə/
subscription (n)	/ˌsəbˈskɪpʃ(ə)n/
traffic (n)	/ˈtræfɪk/
window (n)	/ˈwɪndəʊ/
stand up (phr v)	/ˌstænd ˈʌp/
try on (phr v)	/ˌtraɪ ˈɒn/
turn around (phr v) (TS)	/ˌtɜːn əˈraʊnd/
outside (prep) (TS)	/aʊtˈsaɪd/
sing (v)	/sɪŋ/
of your choice	/əv jɔː ˈtʃɔɪs/

Fotograf(in)
Beitrag; Abonnement
Verkehr
Fenster
(aufrecht) stehen
anprobieren
sich umdrehen
draußen vor
singen
Ihrer/deiner Wahl

She's waving to the **photographers**.  
 The third prize is a free year's **subscription** to IMAGE.  
 "Is the **traffic** making a noise?" "No, it isn't."  
 "Are you sitting next to a **window**?" "Yes, I am."  
 "Is your teacher **standing up**?" "No, he isn't."  
 "Can I **try it on**?" "Certainly, Madam. The changing rooms are over there."  
 What's Charlize doing now? She's **turning around**. Hi Charlize!  
 I'm Ross White and I'm standing **outside** the Kodak Theatre in Hollywood.  
 The birds are **singing** outside.  
 The second prize is 1,000 euros to spend in the clothes shop **of your choice**.

## CLOTHES AND ACCESSORIES

casual (adj)	/ˈkæʒuəl/
formal (adj)	/ˈfɔːm(ə)l/
accessories (n pl)	/əkˈsesərɪz/
belt (n)	/belt/
boots (n pl)	/buːts/
bow tie (n) (TS)	/ˌbəʊ ˈtaɪ/
casual clothes (n pl)	/ˈkæʒuəl ˌkləʊðz/
coat (n)	/kəʊt/
dress (n)	/dres/
footwear (n)	/ˈfʊtweə/
formal clothes (n pl)	/ˈfɔːm(ə)l ˌkləʊðz/
hat (n)	/hæt/
item of clothing (n)	/aɪtəm əv ˈkləʊðɪŋ/
jacket (n)	/ˈdʒækɪt/
jeans (n pl)	/dʒiːnz/
pair of trousers/shoes etc (n)	/peər əv ˈtraʊzəz/ˈʃuːz/
ring (n)	/rɪŋ/
shirt (n)	/ʃɜːt/
shoes (n pl)	/ʃuːz/
socks (n pl)	/sɒks/
suit (n)	/suːt/

Freizeit-; leger
formell
Accessoires
Gürtel
Stiefel
Fliege
legere Kleidung
Mantel
Kleid
Schuhe; Schuhwerk
formelle Kleidung
Hut
Kleidungsstück
Jacke; Jackett
Jeans
Hose; Paar Schuhe
Ring
Hemd
Schuhe
Socken
Anzug

T-shirts and jeans are **casual** clothes.  
 Suits and ties are **formal** clothes.  
 Belts, rings and hats are **accessories**.  
 Do you wear a **belt** with your jeans?  
**Boots** are a type of footwear.  
 Jake Gyllenhaal is wearing a black **bow tie**.  
 Do you prefer **casual clothes** or formal clothes?  
 Do you wear a **coat** in the winter?  
 She's wearing a beautiful red **dress**.  
 Trainers, shoes and boots are all types of **footwear**.  
 Do you prefer **formal clothes** or casual clothes?  
 Do you ever wear a **hat**?  
 What's your favourite **item of clothing**?  
 He wears a **jacket** and tie to work.  
 How many pairs of **jeans** do you have?  
 How many **pairs of shoes** does Stuart have?  
**Rings** and belts are accessories.  
 Do you wear a **shirt** and tie to school?  
 Do you prefer wearing **shoes** or trainers?  
**Socks** are a type of underwear.  
 A lot of people wear **suits** to work.

sweater (n)	/ˈswetə/
tie (n)	/taɪ/
top (n)	/tɒp/
tracksuit (n)	/ˈtræksu:t/
trainers (n pl)	/ˈtreɪnəz/
trousers (n pl)	/ˈtraʊzəz/
T-shirt (n)	/ˈtiːʃt/
underpants (n pl)	/ˈʌndəpænts/
underwear (n)	/ˈʌndəweə/

Pullover
Schlips; Krawatte
Top
Trainingsanzug
Turnschuhe
Hose
T-Shirt
Unterhose
Unterwäsche

How many **sweaters** do you have?  
 He wears a jacket and **tie** to work.  
 A **top** is something you wear on the upper part of your body, like a T-shirt or a blouse.  
**Tracksuits** are a type of casual clothes.  
 Do you like expensive **trainers**?  
 Do you prefer casual **trousers** or formal **trousers**?  
 I like wearing **T-shirts** in the summer.  
**Underpants** are a type of underwear.  
 Socks and underpants are both types of **underwear**.

## PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION/LOOKS

beautiful (adj)	/ˈbjʊ:təf(ə)l/
blond (adj)	/ˈblɒnd/
blue (eyes) (adj)	/bluː (aɪz)/
curly (hair) (adj)	/ˈkɜːli (heə)/
dark (hair) (adj)	/dɔːk (heə)/
dark brown (eyes) (adj)	/dɔːk ˌbraʊn (aɪz)/
gold (adj)	/gəʊld/
good-looking (adj)	/ˈɡʊdˈlʊkɪŋ/
gorgeous (adj) (TS)	/ˈɡɔːdʒəs/
green (eyes) (adj)	/ɡriːn (aɪz)/
grey (hair) (adj)	/ɡreɪ (heə)/
handsome (adj)	/ˈhæns(ə)m/
long (hair) (adj)	/lɒŋ (heə)/
medium-length (hair) (adj)	/ˈmiːdiəmˌleŋθ (heə)/
short (hair) (adj)	/ʃɔːt (heə)/
straight (hair) (adj)	/streɪt (heə)/
sweet (adj)	/swiːt/
wavy (hair) (adj)	/ˈweɪvi (heə)/
beard (n)	/bɪəd/
earrings (n pl)	/ˈɪərɪŋz/

schön
blond
blau
lockig; Krau
dunkel
dunkelbraun
golden; Gold-
gut aussehend
bildschön
grün
grau
gut aussehend
lang
mittellang
kurz
glatt
süß
wellig
Bart
Ohrringe

Do you think that Charlize Theron is **beautiful**?  
 Do you prefer **blond** hair or dark hair?  
 I like boys with blond hair and **blue** eyes.  
 Nancy has short, **curly** hair.  
 Do you prefer blond hair or **dark** hair?  
 She has black hair and **dark brown** eyes.  
 Who's wearing **gold** earrings?  
 Do you agree that Will is very **good-looking**?  
 Charlize Theron is a **gorgeous** woman!  
 Do you like **green** eyes?  
 Which person in the photos has short **grey** hair?  
 A man who is **handsome** is good-looking.  
 Does Keira Knightley have **long** hair?  
 Is your hair short, **medium-length** or long?  
 Do you prefer **short** or long hair?  
 Do you prefer **straight** or curly hair?  
 Nancy has short, curly hair. She's very **sweet**.  
 If someone's hair is **wavy**, it is neither straight nor curly.  
 Do you like men with **beards**?  
 She sometimes wears gold **earrings**.

eyes (n pl)	/aɪz/
hair (n)	/heə/
highlights (n pl)	/ˈhaɪlaɪts/
moustache (n)	/məˈstaːʃ/
shaved head (n)	/ˈʃeɪvd ˈhed/
smile (n)	/smaɪl/
tattoo (n)	/tæˈtuː/

Augen
Haar
Highlights
Schnurrbart
glatt rasierter Kopf
Lächeln
Tätowierung

What colour are your **eyes**?  
 What colour is your **hair**?  
 Which person in the photos has blond **highlights** in their hair?  
 Does Simon have a **moustache**?  
 Will has a **shaved head**.  
 Zainab has a lovely **smile**.  
 A lot of football players have **tattoos**.

## Unit 12 (p. 78)

average (adj)	/ˈæv(ə)rɪdʒ/
better (superl. adj)	/ˈbetə/
brilliant (adj)	/ˈbrɪljənt/
brown (adj)	/braʊn/
careful (adj)	/ˈkeəf(ə)l/
huge (adj)	/hjuːdʒ/
lost (adj)	/lɒst/
low (adj)	/ləʊ/
miserable (adj) (GE)	/ˈmɪz(ə)rəb(ə)l/
old (adj)	/əʊld/
original (adj) (TS)	/əˈrɪdʒ(ə)nəl/
plastic (adj)	/ˈplæstɪk/
romantic (adj) (GE)	/rəʊˈmæntɪk/
valuable (adj)	/ˈvæljuəb(ə)l/
violent (adj)	/ˈvaɪələnt/
white (adj)	/waɪt/
soon (adv)	/suːn/
another (determiner)	/əˈnʌðə/
backpack (n)	/ˈbækpæk/
celebrity (n)	/səˈlebrəti/

Durchschnitts-
besser
brillant
braun
vorsichtig
riesig; enorm
verloren
niedrig
unglücklich
alt
Original-
Kunststoff; Plastik
romantisch
wertvoll
gewalttätig
weiß
bald
anderer, -e, -s
Rucksack
berühmte Persönlichkeit

The **average** person in Britain spends a year of their life looking for lost objects.  
 Was Karyn's new job **better** than her old job?  
 Then she had a **brilliant** idea and started a website called savekaryn.com  
 Is Judy's handbag **brown**?  
 She moved to a smaller flat and was more **careful** with her money.  
 She still had a **huge** credit card debt.  
 Do you often spend time looking for **lost** objects?  
 Karyn found another job, but the salary was **lower**.  
 Who's the most **miserable** person you know?  
 Who's the **oldest** person in your family?  
 The most valuable jeans are an **original** pair of 115-year-old Levis.  
 Hissy the snake is made of **plastic**.  
 Are women more **romantic** than men?  
 What's your most **valuable** possession?  
 Some women become **violent** when they lose things.  
 Judy's handbag is black, not **white**.  
 Soon she had a debt of \$20,000.  
 She found **another** job, but the salary was lower.  
 People wear **backpacks** when they are travelling to keep things in.  
 Karyn became an Internet **celebrity**.

collector (n) (TS)	/kə'lektə/	Sammler(in)
cook (n)	/kʊk/	Koch/Köchin
cosmetics (n pl)	/kɒz'metiks/	Kosmetik; Kosmetika
driver (n)	/draɪvə/	Fahrer(in)
flat (n)	/flæt/	Wohnung
glasses (n pl)	/ˈglɑːsɪz/	Brille (=spectacles) Gläser (= tumbler)
haircut (n)	/heəkʌt/	Haareschneiden
handwriting (n)	/hændraɪtɪŋ/	Handschrift
key (n)	/kiː/	Schlüssel
leather (n)	/leðə/	Leder
letter (n)	/letə/	Brief
lost property (n)	/lɒst 'prɒpəti/	Fund-
monument (n) (PW)	/ˈmɒnjʊmənt/	Denkmal
nylon (n)	/ˈnaɪlɒn/	Nylon
object (n)	/ˈɒbdʒekt/	Gegenstand
office (n)	/ˈɒfɪs/	Büro
passport (n)	/ˈpɑːspɔːt/	Pass
pen (n)	/pen/	Stift; Füller; Kuli
present (n)	/ˈprezənt/	Geschenk
research (n)	/rɪ'sɜːtʃ; 'riːsɜːtʃ/	Forschung
shopping bag (n)	/ˈʃɒpɪŋ ˌbæg/	Einkaufstasche
everyone (pron)	/ˈevriwʌn/	alle
belong to (v)	/bɪ'lɒŋ tuː/	gehören
cry (v)	/kraɪ/	weinen
find (v)	/faɪnd/	finden
interview (v)	/ˈɪntəvjuː/	interviewen
lose (your job) (v)	/luːz (ja dʒɒb)/	(den Job) verlieren
ring (v)	/rɪŋ/	anrufen
swear (v)	/sweə/	fluchen
visit (a website) (v)	/ˈvɪzɪt (ə websaɪt)/	eine Website besuchen

A Japanese **collector** bought the jeans on the Internet in 2005.

Are you a good **cook**?

**Cosmetics** are things that women buy such as lipstick to put on their face.

Are your parents good **drivers**?

She moved to a smaller **flat** and bought cheaper clothes.

There's a mobile phone in my bag and some **glasses**.

How much do you usually pay for a **haircut**?

My **handwriting** is worse than Gina's.

A lot of people lose their **keys**.

The handbag is made of **leather**.

Karyn put a **letter** on her website asking for money.

The **Lost Property** Office keeps objects that people have lost.

Which is the oldest monument in your town/city?

"Is her handbag made of **nylon**?" "No, it's not, it's made of leather."

The **objects** that people are most likely to lose are money, keys and the TV remote control.

The **office** is open from nine in the morning.

People hardly ever lose their **passport**.

My **pen** was more expensive than Kerry's.

She bought me an expensive **present** for my birthday.

**Research** shows what men and women do when they lose things.

A **shopping bag** is a bag that you put your shopping in.

Hello **everyone**! Thank you all for visiting my website.

The snake **belongs to** my five-year-old son.

A lot of women **cry** when they lose things.

She **found** another job, but the salary was lower.

Half the people **interviewed** said they would like to lose boring friends!

She had a debt of \$20,000 then she **lost her job**.

I'm **ringing** because I lost my bag yesterday.

A lot of men **swear** when they lose things.

Thank you all for **visiting my website**.

in total	/ɪn 'təʊt(ə)l/	insgesamt
be worth \$65,000/ \$11 million etc (TS)	/bi wɜːθ ,sɪkstɪfəɪv ,θaʊzənd 'dɒləz/ɪ,lev(ə)n ,mɪljən 'dɒləz/	... wert sein

People sent her \$13,323.08 **in total**.  
The most valuable watch is **worth**  
\$11,302,650.

## MONEY

cheap (adj)	/tʃiːp/	billig
bill (n)	/bɪl/	Rechnung
credit card (n)	/ˈkredit ,kɑːd/	Kreditkarte
debt (n)	/det/	Schulden
salary (n)	/ˈsæləri/	Gehalt
earn (v)	/ɜːn/	verdienen
save (money) (v)	/seɪv (mʌni)/	Geld sparen
spend (money) (v)	/spend (mʌni)/	Geld ausgeben

She bought **cheaper** clothes and was more careful with her money.  
The salary was lower and she couldn't pay her **bills**.  
When Karyn went shopping she used a **credit card**.  
Soon she had a **debt** of \$20,000.  
The **salary** in the new job was lower.  
Karyn had a good job and she **earned** a good salary.  
She didn't **save her money** and spent it on clothes, shoes and cosmetics.  
What do you **spend money** on?

## Review C (p. 84)

relaxed (adj)	/rɪ'læksɪt/	entspannt
unusual (adj)	/ʌn'juːʒʊəl/	ungewöhnlich
Certainly (adv) (TS)	/ˈsɜːt(ə)nli/	Sicher.
chef (n)	/tʃef/	Küchenchef; Chefkoch
cow (n)	/kaʊ/	Kuh
dish (n)	/dɪʃ/	Gericht
dress code (n) (TS)	/ˈdres ,kəʊd/	Kleiderordnung
market (n)	/ˈmɑːkɪt/	Markt
owner (n)	/əʊnə/	Eigentümer
pencil (n)	/ˈpens(ə)l/	Bleistift
pub (n)	/pʌb/	Kneipe
reservation (n)	/ˌrezə'veɪʃ(ə)n/	Reservierung
seat (n)	/siːt/	(Sitz)platz
steakhouse (n)	/ˈsteɪk,haʊs/	Steakhaus

I'm sitting here feeling **relaxed** and looking at the beautiful blue sea.  
There are **unusual** things on the menu, like bacon and egg ice cream!  
"Do you have a table near the window, with a view of the river?"  
"**Certainly.**"  
Some people think the **chef**, Ferran Adrià, is the best cook in the world.  
The beef tastes so good because the **cows** drink beer!  
El Bulli is famous for strange **dishes** like bread with oil and chocolate.  
"Er, is there a **dress code**?" "Yes. No jeans, and we ask men to wear a jacket and tie.  
Yesterday we went to a **market** in a village.  
The **owner** of The Fat Duck is Heston Blumental.  
I'm holding a **pencil**.  
The Fat Duck is a 450-year-old **pub** in a village near London.  
It's difficult to get a **reservation** because it's only open for six months of the year.  
There are only fifty **seats** at El Bulli.  
Aragawa was the first **steakhouse** in Japan.

window table (n) (TS) /ˈwɪndəʊ ˌteɪbl/  
 have a great time /hæv ə greɪt ˈtaɪm/

Of course. (TS) /əv ˈkɔ:s/

Tisch am Fenster  
 sich gut amüsieren; eine  
 schöne Zeit haben  
 Natürlich; Selbstverständlich

A **window table** is a table next to a window.  
 There's a fantastic restaurant on the beach. We're **having a great time**.

"I'd like to make a reservation." "**Of course**. What day?"

## Unit 13 (p. 88)

badly (adv) /ˈbædli/  
 happily (adv) /ˈhæpɪli/  
 loudly (adv) /ˈlaʊdli/  
 quietly (adv) /ˈkwaɪətli/  
 back (n) /bæk/  
 bank balance (n) (PW) /ˈbæŋk ˌbæləns/  
 chess (n) /tʃes/  
 cold (n) /kəʊld/  
 (sb's) company (n) /ˌsʌmbədɪzɪ ˈkʌmp(ə)ni/  
 dance company (n) /ˈdɑ:ns ˌkʌmp(ə)ni/  
 lottery ticket (n) (PW) /ˈlɒtri ˌtɪkɪt/  
 phone (n) /fəʊn/  
 side (n) /saɪd/  
 stomach (n) /ˈstʌmək/  
 talent (n) /ˈtælənt/  
 admire (v) /ədˈmaɪə/  
 check (v) (PW) /tʃek/  
 compose (v) /kəmˈpəʊz/  
 cook (v) /kʊk/  
 draw (v) /drɔ:/  
 join (v) /dʒɔɪn/  
 laugh (v) /lɑ:f/  
 perform (v) /pəˈfɔ:m/  
 practise (v) /ˈpræktɪs/  
 ski (v) /ski/

schlecht  
 vergnügt; fröhlich  
 lautstark  
 leise  
 Rücken  
 Kontostand  
 Schach  
 Erkältung  
 Gesellschaft  
 Tanzgesellschaft  
 Lottoschein  
 Telefon  
 Seite  
 Bauch  
 Talent  
 bewundern  
 überprüfen  
 komponieren  
 kochen  
 zeichnen  
 Mitglied werden von  
 lachen  
 auftreten  
 üben  
 Ski fahren

I play the piano very **badly**.  
 She was playing **happily** with the other children.  
 My son plays his CDs very **loudly**.  
 Do you talk **quietly** on the phone?  
 Do you sleep on your **back** or your stomach?  
 How often do you check your **bank balance**?  
 Can you play **chess**?  
 I can't go swimming. I have a **cold**.  
 People admire you but they don't enjoy **your company**.  
 In 1992 Joaquín Cortés started his own **dance company**.  
 How often do you buy a **lottery ticket**?  
 Do you talk quietly on the **phone**?  
 I usually sleep on my **side**.  
 Do you sleep on your back or your **stomach**?  
 Cortés has many other **talents** – he can act and compose music.  
 People **admire** you but they don't enjoy your company.  
 How often do you **check** your bank balance?  
 Cortés can act and **compose** music as well as dance.  
 Can you **cook**?  
 "Can he **draw**?" "No, he can't."  
 He **joined** Spain's National Ballet company when he was fifteen.  
 Someone who is funny makes other people **laugh**.  
 Cortés **performs** in a different city every week.  
 He **practises** for more than five hours a day.  
 "Can you **ski**?" "Yes, I can."

swim (v)	/swim/
type (v)	/taɪp/
all over the world	/ɔ:l əʊvə ðə 'wɜ:ld/
Can he/she ...?	/kæn hi:/ji:/
Can you ...?	/kæn ju:/
full of (energy)	/fʊl əv ('enədʒi)/
the queen of (TS)	/ðə 'kwɪ:n əv/

schwimmen	
tippen	
überall auf der Welt	
Kann er/sie ...?	
Kannst du...? Können Sie ...?	
voller (Energie)	
die Königin (der Popmusik)	

Can your parents <b>swim</b> ?
He <b>types</b> very fast.
He dances flamenco <b>all over the world</b> .
" <b>Can she</b> speak English?" "Yes, she can."
<b>Can you</b> speak five languages?
He sleeps for five or six hours and wakes up <b>full of energy</b> .
Madonna is <b>the queen of</b> pop.

## CHARACTER ADJECTIVES

confident (adj)	/kɒnfɪd(ə)nt/
funny (adj)	/fʌni/
friendly (adj)	/frendli/
generous (adj)	/dʒenərəs/
quiet (adj)	/kwaɪət/
selfish (adj)	/selfɪ/
sensible (adj)	/sensəb(ə)l/
serious (adj)	/sɪəriəs/
shy (adj)	/ʃaɪ/
stupid (adj)	/stju:pɪd/
unfriendly (adj)	/ʌn'frendli/

selbstbewusst; selbstsicher	
lustig	
freundlich	
großzügig	
ruhig	
egoistisch	
vernünftig	
ernsthaft	
schüchtern	
dumm	
unfreundlich	

Someone who is <b>confident</b> is very sure of themselves.
Someone who is <b>funny</b> makes other people laugh.
Someone who is <b>friendly</b> is nice and kind to other people.
Someone who is <b>generous</b> gives time and/or money to other people.
Someone who is <b>quiet</b> doesn't say much.
Someone who is <b>selfish</b> doesn't think about other people.
Someone who is <b>sensible</b> never does stupid things.
Someone who is <b>serious</b> thinks about things and doesn't laugh much.
Someone who is <b>shy</b> is nervous about meeting people.
Someone who is <b>stupid</b> does things that are unintelligent or not sensible.
Someone who is <b>unfriendly</b> does not like to be with other people or talk to them.

be sure of yourself	/bi 'ʃɔ: əv jəself/
---------------------	---------------------

sich seiner Sache sicher sein	
-------------------------------	--

A confident person is very <b>sure of themselves</b> .
--

## TIME EXPRESSIONS

all the time	/ɔ:l ðə 'taɪm/
every day/two weeks etc	/evri 'dei/tu: 'wi:k/
once/twice a month/year etc	/wʌns/twaɪs ə 'mʌnθ/'jɪə/

die ganze Zeit	
jeden Tag/alle zwei Wochen	
einmal/zweimal im Monat/im Jahr	

Joaquín Cortés now travels <b>all the time</b> .
He performs in a different city <b>every week</b> .
"How often do you go on holiday?" " <b>Once a year</b> ."

three/four etc times a week/year etc	/θri:/fo: taɪmz ə 'wi:k/'jɪə/
--------------------------------------	-------------------------------

dreimal/viermal in der Woche/im Jahr	
--------------------------------------	--

We talk on the phone <b>three or four times a week</b> .
--



## Unit 14 (p. 94)

armed (adj) (TS)	/ɑːmd/	bewaffnet	The men were <b>armed</b> but nobody was hurt.
competitive (adj)	/kəm'petətɪv/	ehrgeizig; kampfstark	Are you sociable, interesting and <b>competitive</b> ?
correct (adj) (TS)	/kə'rekt/	korrekt	That's the <b>correct</b> answer. You've just won £125,000!
crazy (adj) (TS)	/kreɪzi/	verrückt	Bree's my favourite character. She's <b>crazy</b> .
dark (adj) (TS)	/dɑːk/	finster	I like the humour in Desperate Housewives. It's very <b>dark</b> .
foreign (adj)	/fɔːrɪn/	Ausland	Do you want to live in a <b>foreign</b> country?
harmless (adj) (TS)	/hɑːmləs/	harmlos	Most sharks are <b>harmless</b> and shy.
hurt (adj) (TS)	/hɜːt/	verletzt	The men were armed but nobody was <b>hurt</b> .
sociable (adj)	/səʊʃəb(ə)l/	gesellig	Someone who is <b>sociable</b> likes being with other people.
successful (adj) (TS)	/sək'sesf(ə)l/	erfolgreich	You've had a very <b>successful</b> career in the film business.
ugly (adj) (TS)	/ʌgli/	hässlich	The Spotted Wobbegong is not a beautiful specimen – quite <b>ugly</b> in fact.
first (adv)	/fɜːst/	zuerst	<b>First</b> , I'm going to go out and spend some money.
appointment (n)	/ə'pɔɪntmənt/	Termin	I'm not going to arrive late for <b>appointments</b> .
Argentina (n) (TS)	/ɑːdʒən'tiːn/	Argentinien	The Iguacu Falls are on the border of <b>Argentina</b> and Chile.
border (n) (TS)	/bɔːdə/	Grenze	The Iguacu Falls are on the <b>border</b> of Argentina and Chile.
Chile (n) (TS)	/tʃɪli/	Chile	The Iguacu Falls are on the border of Argentina and <b>Chile</b> .
eviction (n) (TS)	/ɪ'vɪkʃ(ə)n/	Zwangsräumung; Rausschmiss	The nominations for <b>eviction</b> are ... Vicky and ... Clyde.
farm (n) (TS)	/fɑːm/	Bauernhof; Farm	I grew up on a <b>farm</b> in the Mid West and wanted to be a farmer when I was young.
farmer (n) (TS)	/fɑːmə/	Bauer; Landwirt	I grew up on a farm in the Mid West and wanted to be a <b>farmer</b> when I was young.
fear (n) (TS)	/fiə/	Angst	Sharks fill people with <b>fear</b> .
housemate (n)	/haʊsmet/	Mitbewohner(in)	Which <i>Big Brother</i> <b>housemates</b> are you going to see again?
interviewer (n)	/ɪntə,vjuːə/	Interviewer(in)	Lynne says she'd like to be an <b>interviewer</b> on TV.
lesson (n)	/les(ə)n/	(Unterrichts)stunde	What are you going to do after the <b>lesson</b> ?
make-up (n)	/meɪkʌp/	Make-up	<b>Make-up</b> is the things that women buy such as lipstick to put on their face.
movie star (n) (TS)	/muːvi ,stɑː/	Filmstar	How does it feel to be such a successful <b>movie star</b> ?
operation (n)	/ɒpə'reɪʃ(ə)n/	Operation	I hope to win the prize because I want to pay for my sister's <b>operation</b> .

plan (n)	/plæn/
planet (n)	/ˈplænɪt/
singing career (n)	/ˈsɪŋɪŋ kəˌrɪə/
stranger (n)	/ˈstreɪndʒə/
grow up (phr v) (TS)	/ˌgrəʊ ˈʌp/
arrest (v) (TS)	/əˈrest/
attempt (v) (TS)	/əˈtempt/
believe (v)	/bɪˈliːv/
book (v)	/bʊk/
fill (v) (TS)	/fɪl/
miss (v)	/mɪs/
record (v)	/rɪˈkɔːd/
retire (v)	/rɪˈtaɪə/
rob (v) (TS)	/rɒb/
save (the planet) (v)	/seɪv (ðə ˈplænɪt)/
Can't complain. (TS)	/kɑːnt kəmˈpleɪn/
change your mind (TS)	/tʃeɪndʒ jə ˈmaɪnd/

Congratulations! (interjection)	/kənˌgrætʃʊˈleɪʃ(ə)nəl/
Good Luck!	/ɡʊd ˈlʌk/
the king of (TS)	/ðə ˈkɪŋ əv/
Let's go/do/watch etc	/lets ˈɡəʊ/duː/wɒtʃ/

Shall we/I ...?	/ʃæl ˌwiː/laɪ/
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## TV

channel (n)	/ˈtʃæn(ə)l/
on (adj)	/ɒn/
programme (n)	/ˈprəʊɡræm/
switch on (phr v)	/ˌswɪtʃ ˈɒn/
switch off (phr v)	/ˌswɪtʃ ˈɒf/
watch (v)	/wɒtʃ/
general knowledge (n)	/ˌdʒenrəl ˈnɒlɪdʒ/

Plan
Planet
Karriere als Sängerin
Fremde(r)
aufwachsen
verhaften; festnehmen
versuchen
glauben
buchen; reservieren
einflößen; erfüllen
vermissen
aufnehmen; aufzeichnen
in Pension gehen
ausrauben; überfallen
retten (den Planeten)
Kann nicht klagen.
deine/Ihre Meinung ändern

Glückwunsch!
Viel Glück!
der König (der Meere)
Lass uns gehen/machen/anschauen
Sollen wir/Soll ich ...?

Sender; Kanal
im (Fernsehen)
Sendung
einschalten
ausschalten
fernsehen
Allgemeinwissen

Finally, Lynne, what are your **plans** for the future?  
 I'd like to give the money to Greenpeace. I want to save the **planet**.  
 Lynne wants to start a **singing career**.  
 A **stranger** is someone you do not know.  
 I **grew up** on a farm in the Mid West.  
 Police **arrested** two men after they attempted to rob a bank.  
 Police arrested two men after they **attempted** to rob a bank.  
 "Lynne, congratulations!" "Thank you. I can't **believe** it."  
 "Shall I **book** tickets for the film?" "No, I don't want to see it again."  
 Sharks **fill** people with fear.  
 I'm going to have a party. I **missed** my friends so much.  
 Cameras **record** you twenty-four hours a day in the Big Brother house.  
 I hope to **retire** before I'm sixty.  
 Police arrested two men after they attempted to **rob** a bank.  
 I'd like to give the money to Greenpeace. I want to **save the planet**.  
 "How are you today?" "**Can't complain**."  
 "I wanted to be a farmer when I was a young boy." "What made you **change your mind**?"  
 "Lynne, **congratulations**!" "Thank you. I can't believe it."  
 "I'd like to be an interviewer on TV." "Oh, well, **good luck**!"  
 The shark is **the king of** the sea.  
 "**Let's go** to the cinema." "What's on?"  
 "**Shall I** book tickets for the film?" "No, I don't want to see it again."

How many different **channels** can you get on your television?  
 What's **on** TV this evening?  
 What's your favourite TV **programme**?  
 After school, I go home and **switch on** the TV.  
 What time do you **switch off** the TV?  
 How many hours of TV do you **watch** every day?  
 A quiz show tests your **general knowledge**.

character (n) /'kærɪktə/  
humour (n) /'hju:mə/

Figur  
Humor

Bree is a **character** in *Desperate Housewives*.  
If a programme contains **humour**, it makes you laugh.

## TV PROGRAMMES

cartoon (n) /kɑ:'tu:n/  
chat show (n) /'tʃæt ʃəʊ/

Cartoon  
Talkshow

*The Simpsons* is a **cartoon** programme.  
During a **chat show** an interviewer talks to different guests, who are usually famous people.

comedy drama (n) /kɒmədi ˌdra:mə/  
documentary (n) /ˌdɒkjʊ'ment(ə)ri/

Komödiendrama  
Dokumentarfilm

*Desperate Housewives* is a type of **comedy drama**.  
A **documentary** programme is about a particular subject such as animals or history.

game show (n) /geɪm ʃəʊ/

Gameshow

During a **game show** people play games or answer questions in order to win prizes.

the news (n) /ðə 'nju:z/  
quiz show (n) /kwɪz ʃəʊ/  
reality TV show (n) /riːæləti tiːviː ʃəʊ/  
soap opera (n) /səʊp ˌɒprə/

die Nachrichten  
Quizshow  
Realitätsfernsehshow  
Soap; Seifenoper

You watch **the news** to find out what is happening in the world.  
A quiz show tests your **general knowledge**.  
A **reality TV show** is based on real people and what they do in life.  
A **soap opera** is a programme about the lives of a group of people and is usually on twice or three times a week.

## Unit 15 (p. 100)

adventurous (adj) /əd'ventʃ(ə)rəs/  
experienced (adj) /ɪk'spiəriənst/  
great (adj) /greɪt/

abenteuerlich  
erfahren  
großartig

What's the most **adventurous** holiday you've ever had?  
The people at *International Travel Magazine* are all **experienced** travellers.  
To celebrate our 15<sup>th</sup> birthday, we've written a list of fifteen **great** places to visit.

historical (adj) (TS) /hɪ'stɒrɪk(ə)l/

historisch

I love **historical** places – I've been to Petra in Jordan and The Great Wall of China.

overland (adj) /əʊvəlænd/  
wild (adj) /waɪld/  
adventure trip (n) /əd'ventʃə ˌtrɪp/  
continent (n) /kɒntɪnənt/  
crew (n) /kruː/  
desert (n) (TS) /dezət/

auf dem Landweg  
wild  
Abenteuerreise  
Kontinent  
Mannschaft  
Wüste

Adventure World Travel organise **overland** adventure trips.  
**Wild** places are places such as deserts or jungles.  
Adventure World Travel organise overland **adventure** trips.  
Africa, Asia and Europe are all **continents**.  
Our **crew** have a passion for travel.  
Ben loves **deserts** but he hasn't been to the Sahara yet.

environment (n)	/ɪnˈvaɪrənmənt/
experience (n)	/ɪkˈspɪəriəns/
group (n)	/ɡruːp/
honeymoon (n) (TS)	/ˈhʌniˌmuːn/
journey (n)	/ˈdʒɜːni/
list (n)	/lɪst/
memory (n)	/ˈmem(ə)ri/
passion (n)	/ˈpæʃ(ə)n/
play (n)	/pleɪ/
postcard (n)	/ˈpəʊstkɑːd/
secondary school (n)	/ˈsekəndri ˌskuːl/

sex (n)	/seks/
situation (n)	/ˌsɪtʃuˈeɪʃ(ə)n/
traveller (n)	/ˈtræv(ə)lə/
trip (n) (TS)	/trɪp/
truck (n)	/trʌk/
wedding (n)	/ˈwedɪŋ/
ask (v)	/ɑːsk/
celebrate (v)	/ˈseləˌbreɪt/

respect (v)	/rɪˈspekt/
I've been to ...	/aɪv ˈbiːn tuː/

Have you ever been to ...? /hæv juː ˈevə ˈbiːn tuː/

## MENUS

medium (adj)	/ˈmiːdiəm/
non-smoking (adj)	/ˌnɒnˌsməʊkɪŋ/
rare (adj)	/reə/
smoking (adj)	/ˈsməʊkɪŋ/
apple pie (n)	/ˌæpl ˌpaɪ/
ice cream (n)	/aɪs ˈkriːm/

Umwelt
Erfahrung
Gruppe
Flitterwochen
Reise
Liste
Erinnerung
Passion; Leidenschaft
Theaterstück
Postkarte
Sekundarstufe: (Gymnasium/ Realschule/Hauptschule)

Geschlecht
Situation
Reisende(r)
Reise
Lastwagen
Hochzeit
bitten
feiern

respektieren
Ich bin schon in ... gewesen
Sind Sie/Bist du jemals in ... gewesen?

medium
Nichtraucher- englisch; blutig
Raucher- Apfelkuchen
Eiskrem

We respect the **environment** of the countries we visit.  
 Adventure World Travel has thirty years of **experience**.  
 Our **groups** are a mix of sexes, nationalities and jobs.  
 Steve wants to go to Hawaii for his **honeymoon**.  
 What's the longest **journey** you've ever made?  
 Enjoy our **list** of fifteen great places to visit.  
 What is your best **memory** of your friend?  
 Our crew have a **passion** for travel.  
 Have you ever seen a **play** by Shakespeare?  
 Don't forget to send us a **postcard**!  
 A **secondary school** is for students between the age of 11 and 16 or 11 and 18.  
 Our groups are a mix of **sexes**, nationalities and jobs.  
 I explained the **situation** to them.  
 Most of our **travellers** are between 18 and 50.  
 I haven't been to the Sahara yet – that's my next **trip**.  
 A **truck** is a large, strong vehicle for carrying people or things.  
 "They're getting married." "Are you going to the **wedding**?"  
 We are **asking** people to tell us about their "places of a lifetime".  
 To **celebrate** our 15<sup>th</sup> birthday, we've written a list of fifteen great places to visit.  
 We **respect** the environment of the countries we visit.  
 "I've been to Hawaii" means that you have visited Hawaii at some time in your life.

**Have you ever been to** Paris?

"How would you like your steak?" "**Medium**."  
 A **non-smoking** table is a table in an area where people cannot smoke.  
 A **rare** steak has been cooked for only a short time and is red inside.  
 A **smoking** table is a table in an area where people can smoke.  
 An **apple pie** is a popular dessert in Britain.  
 "Do you like **ice cream**?" "Yes, I love it."

liver pâté (n)	/ˈlɪvə ˈpæteɪ/
main course (n)	/ˈmeɪn ˌkɔ:s/
mineral water (n)	/ˈmɪnərəl ˌwɔ:tə/
prawn (n)	/prɔ:n/
red wine (n)	/ˈred ˈwaɪn/
salmon (n)	/ˈsæməŋ/
starter (n)	/ˈstɑ:tə/

Leberwurst
Hauptgericht
Mineralwasser
Garnele; Krabbe
Rotwein
Lachs
Vorspeise

**Liver pâté** is a popular starter, especially in France.  
 I'll have spaghetti bolognese for my **main course**.  
 A bottle of **mineral water**, please.  
**Prawns** are a type of seafood.  
 Do you prefer **red wine** or white wine?  
**Salmon** is a type of pink fish.  
 A **starter** is a dish you have at the beginning of a meal.

## Unit 16 (p. 106)

spectacular (adj)	/ˈspektækjələ/
bridge (n)	/brɪdʒ/
building (n)	/ˈbɪldɪŋ/
church (n) (TS)	/tʃɜ:tʃ/
drive (n)	/draɪv/
field (n)	/fi:ld/
hot springs (n pl) (TS)	/ˈhɒt ˈsprɪŋz/
kangaroo (n)	/ˈkæŋɡəˈru:/
koala (n)	/ˈkəʊˌɑ:lə/
lighthouse (n)	/ˈlaɪtˌhaʊs/
map (n) (TS)	/mæp/
motorway café (n)	/ˈməʊtəweɪ ˈkæfeɪ/
rainforest (n)	/ˈreɪnˌfɔ:ɪst/
rainy season (n)	/ˈreɪni ˌsi:z(ə)n/
roundabout (n)	/ˈraʊndəˌbaʊt/
scenery (n)	/ˈsi:nəri/
tent (n)	/tent/

atemberaubend
Brücke
Gebäude
Kirche
Fahrt
Feld
heiße Quellen
Känguru
Koala
Leuchtturm
Karte
Autobahncafé
Regenwald
Regenzeit
Kreisverkehr
Landschaft
Zelt

Jack believes that his drive to work is the most **spectacular** drive in the world.  
 Go over the **bridge**.  
 What kind of buildings do you go past on your way to work?  
 Our house is opposite the **church**.  
 Siriwan lives in Bangkok and has a terrible **drive** to work.  
 There are lots of green **fields** and hills in Tuscany.  
 There are **hot springs** in Saturnia so we parked near a waterfall and went swimming.  
 He sees **kangaroos** and koalas in the National Park.  
 He sees kangaroos and **koalas** in the National Park.  
 You can see the Cape Otway **lighthouse** in the photo at the beginning of Unit 16.  
 I drove and Julia read the **map**.  
 A **motorway café** is a place on a motorway where you stop to eat and drink.  
 A **rainforest** is a forest in a tropical area where it rains a lot.  
 In tropical countries the **rainy season** is the part of the year when it rains a lot.  
 A **roundabout** is a circular area where three or more roads meet.  
 Tuscany is so beautiful – the **scenery** is gorgeous.  
 Heinz usually sleeps in a **tent**.

tourist (n)	/ˈtʊərɪst/
traffic jam (n)	/ˈtræfɪk ˌdʒæm/
waterfall (n)	/ˈwɔːtəˌfɔːl/
make money	/ˈmeɪk ˈmʌni/
cycle (v)	/ˈsaɪk(ə)l/

Tourist(in)
Verkehrsstau
Wasserfall
Geld verdienen
Rad fahren

Thousands of **tourists** visit the Great Ocean Road every year.  
 “We have terrible **traffic jams** in Bangkok,” says Siriwan.  
 Jack drives through rainforest and past **waterfalls**.  
 Heinz **makes money** by selling postcards of his trip.  
 At the moment Heinz is **cycling** along the south coast of England.

## DIRECTIONS

Go down ...	/ˈɡəʊ ˌdaʊn/
Go straight on.	/ˈɡəʊ streɪt ˈɒn/
Go to the end of ...	/ˈɡəʊ tə ðiː ˈend əv/
on the left/right	/ɒn ðə ˈleft/ˈraɪt/

Gehen Sie ... hinunter
Gehen Sie geradeaus.
Gehen Sie bis zum Ende ...
auf der linken/rechten Seite

**Go down** London Road and turn right.  
**Go straight on** and take the first turning on the left.  
**Go to the end of** New Street and turn right.  
 Take the first turning **on the left**.

Take the first/second turning ...	/ˌteɪk ðə ˈfɜːst/ˌsekənd ˈtɜːnɪŋ/
Turn right/left.	/ˌtɜːn ˈraɪt/ˈleft/

Nehmen Sie die erste/zweite Straße ...
Biegen Sie rechts/links ab.

**Take the second turning** on the right.  
 Go down Abingdon Road and **turn left**.

## PREPOSITIONS OF MOVEMENT

across (prep)	/əˈkrɒs/
along (prep)	/əˈlɒŋ/
down (prep)	/daʊn/
into (prep)	/ɪntuː/
out of (prep)	/ˈaʊt ˌəv/
over (prep)	/əʊvə/
past (prep)	/pɑːst/
through (prep)	/θruː/
up (prep)	/ʌp/

über
entlang
hinunter
in
aus
über
an ... vorbei
durch
hinauf

Go **across** the street.  
 I drive **along** the Great Ocean Road every day on my way to work.  
 She went **down** the stairs carefully.  
 We usually go **into** the city centre by bus.  
 I saw him coming **out of** his apartment.  
 Go **over** the bridge.  
 I go **past** the museum on my way to work.  
 Jack drives **through** rainforest on his way to work.  
 Go **up** the hill.

## Review D (p. 112)

blind (adj)	/blaɪnd/	blind	Jasmine Smith can't see – she's been <b>blind</b> all her life.
busy (adj)	/ˈbɪzi/	beschäftigt	I never sleep at night – I'm always <b>busy</b> thinking of new ideas!
daily (adj)	/ˈdeɪli/	täglich	A <b>daily</b> event is something that happens every day.
live (adj)	/laɪv/	wirklich; aktiv	Have you ever seen a <b>live</b> volcano?
single (adj)	/ˈsɪŋɡ(ə)l/	einzelner, -e, -s	<i>Blind Hope</i> has big plans. Every journey starts with a <b>single</b> step.
strong (adj)	/strɒŋ/	stark	Mike says he is <b>strong</b> and can do building work.
recently (adv)	/ˈriːsəntli/	kürzlich	The news tells you what's happened <b>recently</b> in the world.
air (n)	/eə/	Luft	I felt bad and needed some <b>air</b> .
baker (n)	/ˈbeɪkə/	Bäcker	Mike was a firefighter but is now a <b>baker</b> .
business (n)	/ˈbɪznəs/	Firma; Geschäft	Mike started his own <b>business</b> making bread and cakes.
climb (v)	/klaɪm/	besteigen	Jasmine would like to <b>climb</b> Mount Kilimanjaro.
dentist (n)	/ˈdentɪst/	Zahnarzt/Zahnärztin	How often do you go to the <b>dentist</b> ?
details (n pl)	/ˈdiːteɪls/	Details	Visit our website to find out more <b>details</b> .
distance (n)	/ˈdɪstəns/	Strecke	What's the longest <b>distance</b> you've ever travelled?
dream (n)	/driːm/	Traum	When I woke up, I didn't know if it was all a <b>dream</b> or not.
fact (n)	/fækt/	Fakt; Tatsache	When you watch a nature documentary, you learn <b>facts</b> about nature.
firefighter (n)	/ˈfaɪəˌfaɪtə/	Feuerwehrmann/-frau	Mike was a <b>firefighter</b> but is now a baker.
hard work (n)	/ˈhɑːd ˈwɜːk/	harte Arbeit	Working for <i>Blind Hope</i> is a serious job, and it's <b>hard work</b> .
helicopter (n)	/ˈhelɪˌkɒptə/	Hubschrauber	Have you ever flown in a <b>helicopter</b> ?
learn (v)	/lɜːn/	lernen	You <b>learn</b> facts about people, history or nature when you watch a documentary.
nature (n)	/ˈneɪtʃə/	Natur	When you watch a <b>nature</b> documentary, you learn facts about <b>nature</b> .
noodle soup (n)	/ˈnuːd(ə)l ˈsuːp/	Nudelsuppe	Andy is sitting in a small café in Tokyo eating <b>noodle soup</b> .
organisation (n)	/ˌɔːɡənɪˈzeɪʃ(ə)n/	Organisation	Jasmine started the <b>organisation</b> <i>Blind Hope</i> to help blind children.
step (n)	/step/	Schritt	<i>Blind Hope</i> has big plans. Every journey starts with a <b>single step</b> .
volcano (n)	/vɒlˈkeɪnəʊ/	Vulkan	Have you ever seen a live <b>volcano</b> ?
feel bad	/fiːl ˈbæd/	sich schlecht fühlen	I <b>felt bad</b> and needed some air.

# Grammar *Extra*

## Unit 1 Substantive

### Regelmäßige Formen

Singular	Plural	Schreibweise
a book	books	s hinzufügen.
a toothbrush	toothbrushes	es nach <i>ch, sh, s, x</i> hinzufügen.
a diary	diaries	ies nach einem Konsonanten + y hinzufügen.

### Unregelmäßige Formen

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

⚠ **a oder an?** Wir verwenden *a* vor einem Konsonanten: *a book, a key*. Wir verwenden *an* vor einem Vokal: *an apple, an aspirin*.

**this oder these?** Wir verwenden *this* zusammen mit einem Substantiv im Singular '*What's this?*' *'It's a book.* Wir verwenden *these* zusammen mit der Pluralform eines Substantivs. '*What are these?*' *'They're books.'*

## Unit 2 *be*: Einfaches Präsens (present simple)

Positive Aussage	Negative Aussage	Frage	Kurzantwort Yes	Kurzantwort No
I'm (am) German.	I'm not Polish.	Am I Russian?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
You/We/They're (are) French.	You/We/They aren't (are not) Spanish.	Are you/we/they Italian?	Yes, you/we/they are.	No, you/we/they aren't.
He/She/It's (is) English.	He/She/It isn't (is not) American.	Is he/she/it Scottish?	Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.

In Fragen steht *be* immer vor dem Subjekt: *Are you German?* / *Is Brad Pitt from London?* (NICHT *You are German?* / *Brad Pitt is from London?*)

## Unit 3 Besitz

Personalpronomen	I	you	he	she	it	we	they
Possessives Bestimmungswort	my	your	his	her	its	our	their

Wir verwenden das gleiche possessive Bestimmungswort sowohl im Singular als auch im Plural. *Our family* / *Our friends* (NICHT *Ours friends*)

Wir verwenden *his* für einen Mann und *her* für eine Frau. *Bill and his wife* = *Bill's wife*.  
*Hillary and her husband* = *Hillary's husband*.

⚠ **Possessives 's oder s'?** Wir verwenden 's für nur eine Person. *My brother's school* / *My brother's friends* (= I have one brother.)

Wir verwenden s' für mehrere Personen. *My brothers' school* / *My brothers' friends* (= Ich habe zwei Brüder.)

## Unit 4 Einfaches Präsens (present simple)

Positive Aussage	Negative Aussage	Frage	Kurzantwort Yes	Kurzantwort No
I/You/We/They work.	I/You/We/They don't (do not) work.	Do I/you/we/they work?	Yes, I/you/we/they do.	No, I/you/we/they don't.
He/She/It works.	He/She/It doesn't (does not) work.	Does he/she/it work?	Yes, he/she/it does.	No, he/she/it doesn't.

In Fragen steht *do* / *does* vor dem Subjekt. *Do you work in a school?* (NICHT *You work in a school?*)

⚠ **Schreibweise: *he/she/it* Verbindungen**

Nach den meisten Verben -s hinzufügen: *live – lives, play – plays, work – works*  
Nach *ch, sh, s, x* -es hinzufügen: *watch – watches, finish – finishes*  
Bei Verben, die mit einem Konsonanten + y enden, wird das y zu -ies + y: *study – studies*  
Unregelmäßige Formen: *do – does, go – goes, have – has*



## Unit 5 Uhrzeit

Eine Frage nach der Uhrzeit lautet: *What time is it?* oder *What's the time?*

Die Antwort darauf lautet dann: *It's six o'clock.*

Um zu sagen, wann wir etwas tun, verwenden wir *at* + Zeitangabe.

*I get up at half past seven (or seven thirty).*

*I go to bed at eleven fifteen (or quarter past eleven).*

## Unit 6 Adverbien der Häufigkeit

100%					0%
always	usually	often	sometimes	hardly ever	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.*)

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

## Unit 7 Einfache Vergangenheit: positive Aussagen

Positive Aussage
I/you/he/she/it/we/they <b>worked, played, went, had, etc.</b>

Außer beim Verb *be* gibt es für alle Verben nur eine Vergangenheitsform.

Bei regelmäßigen Verben *-ed* hinzufügen (s. unten). Für unregelmäßige Formen s. Tabelle auf Seite 143.

### ⚠ Schreibweise bei regelmäßigen Verben

Nach den meisten Verben *ed / d* hinzufügen: *work – worked, demonstrate – demonstrated*  
 Bei Verben, die mit einem Konsonanten + *y* enden, wird *-y* zu *-ies*: *study – studied, try – tried*  
 Bei Verben, die mit einem Vokal + einem Konsonanten enden wird der Konsonant verdoppelt und *-ed* hinzugefügt: *stop – stopped, plan – planned*

⚠ **be** *be* hat zwei Formen der einfachen Vergangenheit: *I/he/she/it was you/we/they were*

## Unit 8 Einfache Vergangenheit: positive und negative Aussagen, Fragen

Positive Aussage	Negative Aussage	Frage	Kurzantwort Yes	Kurzantwort No
I/You/He/She/It/We/They <b>worked.</b>	I/You/He/She/It/We/They <b>didn't (did not) work.</b>	<b>Did</b> I/you/he/she/it/we/they <b>work?</b>	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they <b>did.</b>	No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they <b>didn't.</b>

In Fragen steht *Did* vor dem Subjekt. *Did you go shopping?* (NICHT *You went shopping?*)

⚠ **be** Beim Verb *be* wird dagegen *did* nicht verwendet. *Were you at home yesterday?* (NICHT *Did you be at home yesterday?*)

## Unit 9 *there is / there are; some / any*

	Positive Aussage	Negative Aussage	Frage	Kurzantwort Yes	Kurzantwort No
<b>Singular</b>	<b>There's (is) a</b> sofa.	<b>There isn't (is not) a</b> carpet.	<b>Is there a</b> doctor?	Yes, <b>there is.</b>	No, <b>there isn't.</b>
<b>Plural</b>	<b>There are some</b> pictures.	<b>There aren't (are not) any</b> mirrors.	<b>Are there any</b> hotels?	Yes, <b>there are.</b>	No, <b>there aren't.</b>

Wir verwenden *there is* oder *there are*, um zu sagen, dass etwas oder jemand existiert.

*Some* wird in positiven Aussagesätzen zusammen mit Pluralformen verwendet, wenn man keine genaue Zahl angeben möchte: *There are some people.*

*Any* wird dagegen in negativen Aussagesätzen und Fragen verwendet. *There aren't any bars. Are there any hotels?*

## Unit 10 Zählbare und unzählbare Substantive

Positive Aussage		
Zählbare Substantive		Unzählbare Substantive
singular	plural	
a melon	two melons	some milk (NICHT <del>one milk</del> )
a grape	some grapes	some pasta (NICHT <del>three pastas</del> )

Negative Aussage und Frageform: How many. ...? / How much ...?		
Zählbare Substantive		Unzählbare Substantive
How many apples are there?		How much cheese is there?
There are a lot. ● ● ● ● ● ●		There's a lot. <input type="text"/>
There aren't many. ● ●		There isn't much. <input type="text"/>
There aren't any. ○		There isn't any. <input type="checkbox"/>

Wir verwenden *a lot (of)* in positiven Aussagesätzen: *I eat a lot of bread. I meet a lot of people.*  
 Wir verwenden *much/many* in negativen Aussagesätzen und Fragen: *I don't drink much tea. I don't read many books.*  
*Do you eat much / many sweets?*

## Unit 11 Verlaufsform des Präsens

Positive Aussage	Negative Aussage	Frage	Kurzantwort Yes	Kurzantwort No
I'm (am) working.	I'm not (am not) working.	Am I working?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
You/We/They're (are) working.	You/We/They aren't (are not) working.	Are you/we/they working?	Yes, you/we/they are.	No, you/we/they aren't.
He/She/It's (is) working.	He/She/It isn't (is not) working.	Is he/she/it working?	Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.

Wir verwenden das *present continuous*, um über Handlungen zu sprechen, die in diesem Augenblick stattfinden

⚠ Schreibweise: **-ing** Formen

Bei Verben, die mit *e* enden, wird das *e* gestrichen und *ing* hinzugefügt: *have – having, make – making*  
 Bei Verben, die mit einem betonten Vokal + einem Konsonanten enden, wird der Konsonant verdoppelt und *ing* hinzugefügt: *run – running, stop – stopping*

## Unit 12 Steigerung der Adjektive

	Adjektiv	Komparativ	Superlativ
Kurze Adjektive: <i>er/est</i> hinzufügen: Adjektive, die mit einem Konsonanten oder <i>e</i> enden Adjektive, die mit einem einzelnen Vokal + einem einzelnen Konsonanten enden Adjektive, die mit <i>y</i> enden	old nice	older nicer	the oldest the nicest
	big	bigger	the biggest
	happy	happier	the happiest
Unregelmäßige Adjektive	good bad far	better worse further	the best the worst the furthest
Lange Adjektive: <i>more / the most</i> hinzufügen	interesting	more interesting	the most interesting

Wir verwenden die Komparativform von Adjektiven, um Personen oder Gegenstände/Sachen mit anderen Personen oder Gegenständen/Sachen zu vergleichen: *China is bigger than India. Gold is more valuable than silver.*

Wir verwenden die Superlativform von Adjektiven, um Personen oder Gegenstände/Sachen mit allen anderen vergleichbaren Personen oder Gegenständen/Sachen zu vergleichen: *Russia is the biggest country. Platinum is the most valuable metal.*

## Unit 13 can

Positive Aussage	Negative Aussage	Frage	Kurzantwort Yes	Kurzantwort No
I/You/He/She/It/We/They can swim.	I/You/He/She/It/We/They can't (cannot) swim.	Can I/you/he/she/it/ we/they swim?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they can.	No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they can't.

Wir verwenden *can*, um über Fähigkeiten zu sprechen. In Fragen steht *can* vor dem Subjekt. *Can you swim?* (NICHT *You can swim?*)

⚠ *can* + Infinitiv ohne *to* Nach *can* wird kein *to* verwendet. *I can swim.* (NICHT *I can to swim.*)

## Unit 14 (be) going to

Positive Aussage	Negative Aussage	Frage	Kurzantwort Yes	Kurzantwort No
I'm (am) going to come.	I'm not (am not) going to come.	Am I going to come?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
You/We/They're (are) going to come.	You/We/They're not (are not) going to come.	Are you/we/they going to come?	Yes, you/we/they are.	No, you/we/they aren't.
He/She/It's (is) going to come.	He/She/It isn't (is not) going to come.	Is he/she/it going to come?	Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.

Wir verwenden (be) going to, um über Pläne und Absichten für die Zukunft zu sprechen.

## Unit 15 Das Perfekt oder die vollendete Gegenwart (present perfect)

Positive Aussage	Negative Aussage	Frage	Kurzantwort Yes	Kurzantwort No
I/You/We/They've (have) worked.	I/You/We/They haven't (have not) worked.	Have I/you/we/they worked?	Yes, I/you/we/they have.	No, I/you/we/they haven't.
He/She/It's (has) worked.	He/She/It hasn't (has not) worked.	Has he/she/it worked?	Yes, he/she/it has.	No, he/she/it hasn't.

Wir bilden das *present perfect* mit *have/has* + Vergangenheitspartizip. (S. Liste der unregelmäßige Formen der Partizipien auf Seite 143.)

Wir verwenden das *present perfect*, um über abgeschlossene Handlungen in der Vergangenheit zu sprechen, die bis in die Gegenwart angedauert haben. Der Zeitpunkt der Handlung wird nicht erwähnt.

ever = zu irgendeiner Zeit in Ihrem Leben

⚠ **been** *been* ist das Vergangenheitspartizip des Verbs *be*, aber wir können es auch als das Vergangenheitspartizip des Verbs *go* verwenden. Vgl. diese beiden Sätze:

1 *He's been to Rome.* = He went and came back.

2 *He's gone to Rome.* = He went and is in Rome now.

## Unit 16 Die englischen Zeiten

Zeitform	Verwendung	Positive Aussage	Negative Aussage	Frage
<b>Present simple</b>	Tatsachen / Gewohnheiten / Routinen.	He <b>works</b> .	He <b>doesn't work</b> .	<b>Does he work?</b>
<b>Past simple</b>	Abgeschlossene Handlung zu einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit.	She <b>worked</b> yesterday.	She <b>didn't work</b> yesterday.	<b>Did she work</b> yesterday?
<b>Present continuous</b>	Handlung findet gerade jetzt statt.	They're <b>working</b> now.	They <b>aren't working</b> now.	<b>Are they working</b> now?
<b>Future (be) going to</b>	Pläne und Absichten für die Zukunft.	We're <b>going to work</b> tomorrow.	We <b>aren't going to work</b> tomorrow.	<b>Are we going to work</b> tomorrow?
<b>Present perfect</b>	Abgeschlossene Handlung ohne Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit, die bis in die Gegenwart angedauert hat.	It's <b>worked</b> recently.	It <b>hasn't worked</b> recently.	<b>Has it worked</b> recently?