

# New Inside Out

Elementary  
Companion

German Edition

Sue Kay, Vaughan Jones & Jill Leatherbarrow



# 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	/bɪg fɪʃ/	/a:/	calm start	/kɑ:m stɑ:t/
/i:/	green beans	/grɪn bi:nz/	/ɔ:/	hot spot	/hɒt spɒt/
/ʊ/	should look	/ʃʊd lʊk/	/ə:/	ear	/eə/
/u:/	blue moon	/blu: mu:n/	/eɪ/	face	/feɪs/
/e/	ten eggs	/ten egz/	/əʊ/	pure	/pjʊər/
/ə/	about mother	/əbaʊt mʌðə/	/ɔ:/	boy	/bɔɪ/
/ɜ:/	learn words	/lɜ:n wɜ:dz/	/əʊ/	nose	/nəʊz/
/ɔ:/	short talk	/ʃɔ:t tɔ:k/	/eə/	hair	/heə/
/æ/	fat cat	/fæt kæt/	/aɪ/	eye	/aɪ/
/ʌ/	must come	/mʌst kʌm/	/aʊ/	mouth	/maʊθ/

## CONSONANTS

/p/	pen	/pɛn/	/s/	snake	/sneɪk/
/b/	bad	/bæd/	/z/	noise	/nɔɪz/
/t/	tea	/ti:/	/ʃ/	shop	/ʃɒp/
/d/	dog	/dɒg/	/ʒ/	measure	/meʒə/
/tʃ/	church	/tʃɜ:tʃ/	/m/	make	/meɪk/
/dʒ/	jazz	/dʒæz/	/n/	nine	/naɪn/
/k/	cost	/kɒst/	/ŋ/	sing	/sɪŋ/
/g/	girl	/gɜ:l/	/h/	house	/haʊs/
/f/	far	/fɑ:r/	/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)	/a:nəsə/	Antwort	Write the <b>answers</b> to the questions.
article (n)	/a:tɪk(ə)l/	Artikel	Read the <b>article</b> .
board (n)	/bɔ:d/	Tafel; Brett	Look at the <b>board</b> .
conversation (n)	/kɔnvə'seɪʃ(ə)n/	Unterhaltung	Listen to the <b>conversation</b> .
dictionary	/dɪkʃən(ə)ri/	Wörterbuch	Use a <b>dictionary</b> .
easy (adj)	/i:zi:/	leicht	Do you think English is <b>easy</b> ?
favourite (adj)	/'feɪvə(r)ət/	Lieblings- schauen (auf)	I love London. It's my <b>favourite</b> city.
look (at) (v)	/lʊk(ə)t/	Nein	<b>Look at</b> the board.
No (adv)	/nəʊ/	Partner(in)	"Are you American?" " <b>No</b> , I'm not."
partner (n)	/pɑ:tner/	Stück Papier	Work with a <b>partner</b> .
piece of paper (n)	/pi:s əv 'peɪpə/	Schön	Write your name on <b>piece of paper</b> .
Right (adv)	/raɪt/	Lied	<b>Right</b> . What's in your bag, sir?
song (n)	/sɒŋ/	Text	Listen to the <b>song</b> .
text (n)	/tekst/	Ja	Read the <b>text</b> .
Yes (adv)	/jes/	(Groß)stadt	"Can I see you in London, Helen?" " <b>Yes</b> , phone me."
city (n)	/'siti:/	Email-Anschrift	I love London. It's my <b>favourite</b> <b>city</b> .
email address (n)	/i:meil ə:dres/	Telefonnummer	What's your <b>email address</b> ?
phone number (n)	/fəʊn ,nʌmbə/	Nachname; Familienname	The <b>phone number</b> for Air France is 0870 142 4343.
surname (n)	/sɜ:nneɪm/	das; (dieses)	What's your <b>surname</b> , Helen?
this (pron)	/ðɪs/	das; (diese)	"What's <b>this</b> ?" "It's a mobile phone."
these (pron)	/ði:z/	lieben	"What are <b>these</b> ?" "They're sweets."
love (v)	/lʌv/	anrufen	I <b>love</b> London. It's my <b>favourite</b> city.
phone (v)	/fəʊn/	wiederholen	"Can I see you in London, Helen?" " <b>Yes</b> , <b>phone</b> me."
repeat (v)	/rɪ'pi:t/	sehen; treffen	Can you <b>repeat</b> that, please?
see (v)	/si:/	Wiedersehen	Can I see you in London, Helen?
Bye.	/baɪ/	Auf Wiedersehen	OK, <b>bye</b> , Helen. See you.
Goodbye.	/gʊd'baɪ/	Hallo	" <b>Goodbye</b> , Mike." "Um, can I see you in London?"
Hello.	/hə'ləʊ/	Hi	"Hi, I'm Mike." "Oh, <b>hello</b> . I'm Helen."
Hi.	/haɪ/		Hi, I'm Mike. What's your name?

How do you say?	/haʊ də ju 'sei/	Wie sagt man?	"How do you say 'Francia' in English?" "France."
How do you spell?	/haʊ də ju 'spel/	Wie schreibt man?	"How do you spell 'France'?" ".F-R-A-N-C-E."
madam ( <i>polite form of address to a woman</i> )	/mædəm/	gnädige Frau	What's in your bag, <b>Madam</b> ?
Nice to meet you.	/naɪs tu 'mi:t ju/	Angenehm; nett Sie kennen zu lernen	"Hello, I'm Helen." "Nice to meet you, I'm Mike."
OK, thanks.	/əʊkeɪ 'θæŋks/	OK, danke.	"Can you spell that, please?" "G-E-R-M-A-N-Y." "OK, thanks."
See you.	/si: ju/	Wiedersehen	OK, bye, Helen. <b>See you</b> .
sir ( <i>polite form of address to a man</i> )	/sɜ:/	mein Herr	Right, what's in your bag, <b>sir</b> ?
Sorry?	/sɔri/	Bitte?	"How do you say 'Alemania' in English?" "Germany." "Sorry?" "Germany."
What? (question word)	/wɒt/	Was?	<b>What's</b> in your bag?
What's your name?	/,wɒts ʃə 'neɪm/	Wie heißen Sie?	" <b>What's your name?</b> " "Helen."
Where are you from?	/,wɛr ə ju 'frɒm/	Wo kommen Sie her?	" <b>Where are you from?</b> " "I'm from New York."

## COUNTRIES

Brazil (n)	/brə'zɪl/	Brasilien	People who are from <b>Brazil</b> are Brazilian.
China (n)	/tʃaɪnə/	China	People who are from <b>China</b> are Chinese.
France (n)	/fra:n̩s/	Frankreich	People who are from <b>France</b> are French.
Germany (n)	/dʒɜ:məni/	Deutschland	People who are from <b>Germany</b> are German.
Italy (n)	/ɪtəli/	Italien	People who are from <b>Italy</b> are Italian.
Japan (n)	/dʒə'pæn/	Japan	People who are from <b>Japan</b> are Japanese.
Poland (n)	/pəʊlənd/	Polen	People who are from <b>Poland</b> are Polish.
Russia (n)	/rʌʃə/	Russland	People who are from <b>Russia</b> are Russian.
Spain (n)	/speɪn/	Spanien	People who are from <b>Spain</b> are Spanish.

## LANGUAGES

Chinese (n)	/tʃaɪni:z/	Chinesisch	People in China speak <b>Chinese</b> .
German (n)	/dʒɜ:mən̩/	Deutsch	People in Germany speak <b>German</b> .
Italian (n)	/ɪtəliən/	Italienisch	People in Italy speak <b>Italian</b> .
Japanese (n)	/dʒæpə'ni:z/	Japanisch	People in Japan speak <b>Japanese</b> .
Polish (n)	/pəʊlɪʃ/	Polnisch	People in Poland speak <b>Polish</b> .
Portuguese (n)	/pɔ:tʃə'giz/	Portugiesisch	People in Portugal speak <b>Portuguese</b> .

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

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

## NATIONALITIES

American (adj)	/ə'merɪkən/	Amerikaner(in)
Brazilian (adj)	/brɪzɪliən/	Brasilianer(in)
British (adj)	/brɪtɪʃ/	Brite (-in)
Chinese (adj)	/tʃaɪni:z/	Chinese (-in)
English (adj)	/ɪŋglɪʃ/	Engländer(in)
German (adj)	/dʒɜ:əmən/	Deutsche(r)
Italian (adj)	/ɪtæliən/	Italiener(in)
Japanese (adj)	/dʒæpəni:z/	Japaner(in)
Polish (adj)	/pəulɪʃ/	Pole (-in)
Russian (adj)	/rʌʃ(ə)n/	Russe (-in)
Spanish (adj)	/spæniʃ/	Spanier(in)

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**.

## COMMON OBJECTS

apple (n)	/æp(ə)l/	Apfel
aspirins (n pl)	/æsprɪnz/	Aspirin
bag (n)	/bæg/	Tasche
book (n)	/bʊk/	Buch
camera (n)	/kæm(ə)rə/	Kamera; Fotoapparat
coin (n)	/kɔɪn/	Münze
diary (n)	/daɪəri/	Tagebuch
magazine (n)	/mægə'zi:n/	Zeitschrift
mobile phone (n)	/'məʊbail 'fəʊn/	Handy
MP3 player (n)	/'empi:θri: plərə/	MP3-Spieler
sweets (n pl)	/swi:ts/	Süßigkeiten
tissues (n pl)	/tɪ'sju:z/	Papiertaschentücher
toothbrush (n)	/tu:θbrʌʃ/	Zahnbürste
umbrella (n)	/ʌm'brelə/	Regenschirm
watch (n)	/wɒtʃ/	Armbanduhr

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)	/mærid/	verheiratet	We're <b>married</b> . Our names are Bill and Hilary.
age (n)	/eɪdʒ/	Alter	If you ask someone "How old are you?", you want to know their <b>age</b> .
airline (n)	/eəlæɪn/	Fluglinie; -gesellschaft	LOT is a Polish <b>airline</b> .
animal (n)	/ænɪm(ə)l/	Tier	Brad Pitt's favourite animals are <b>dogs</b> .
assistant (n)	/ə'sɪst(ə)nt/	Assistent(in)	Frank is Erica's <b>assistant</b> .
beer (n)	/bɪə/	Bier	One of Brad Pitt's favourite drinks is <b>beer</b> .
cat (n)	/kæt/	Katze	Does Brad Pitt like <b>cats</b> or dogs?
coffee (n)	/kɒfi/	Kaffee	One of Brad Pitt's favourite drinks is <b>coffee</b> .
Coke (n)	/kəʊk/	Cola	<b>Coke</b> is a very popular drink.
country (n)	/kʌntri/	Land	Japan, Italy and the USA are all <b>countries</b> .
cycling (n)	/sərkɪŋ/	Radfahren	Brad likes <b>cycling</b> and tennis.
dog (n)	/dɒg/	Hund	His favourite animals are <b>dogs</b> .
drink (n)	/drɪŋk/	Getränk	Coffee, beer and Coke are all <b>drinks</b> .
film (n)	/fɪlm/	Film	What's your favourite <b>film</b> ?
first name (n)	/fɜːst ,neɪm/	Vorname	Her first name is <b>Rachel</b> and her surname is Green.
food (n)	/fu:d/	Essen	His favourite <b>food</b> is pizza.
football (n)	/fʊtbɔːl/	Fußball	My favourite sport is <b>football</b> .
Great Britain (n)	/greɪt ,brɪt(ə)n/	Großbritannien	<b>Great Britain</b> consists of England, Wales and Scotland.
horse (n)	/hɔ:s/	Pferd	<b>Horses</b> , cats and dogs are all animals.
job (n)	/dʒɒb/	Beruf	"What's Brad Pitt's <b>job</b> ?" "He's an actor."
pasta (n)	/pæstə/	Pasta	<b>Pasta</b> and pizza are types of Italian food.
pizza (n)	/pi:tə/	Pizza	<b>Pizza</b> and pasta are types of Italian food.
second (n)	/sekənd /	Sekunde	How many people die every 60 <b>seconds</b> ?
skiing (n)	/ski:ŋ/	Skifahren	<b>Skiing</b> is a winter sport.
sport (n)	/spo:t/	Sport(art)	His favourite <b>sports</b> are cycling and tennis.
steak (n)	/steɪk/	Steak	<b>Steak</b> is a type of meat.
swimming (n)	/swimɪŋ/	Schwimmen	Do you like <b>swimming</b> ?
tea (n)	/ti:/	Tee	<b>Tea</b> and coffee are hot drinks.
tennis (n)	/tenɪs/	Tennis	Brad's favourite sports are cycling and <b>tennis</b> .

thing (n)	/θɪŋ/	Sache; Ding	What are your favourite <b>things</b> ?
the United Kingdom (n)	/ðə 'ju:naitid ,kɪŋdəm/	das Vereinigte Königreich	<b>The United Kingdom</b> consists of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
wife (n)	/wɔ:fɪ/	Ehefrau; -gattin	The Prince of Wales's <b>wife</b> is called Camilla.
woman ( <i>plural</i> women) (n)	/wʊmən/	Frau	What percentage of <b>women</b> are hairdressers?
be born (v)	/bi 'bɔ:n/	geboren werden	How many people are <b>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 bɪ'twɪ:n (fifti:n ən ,sɪkstɪ,fɔ: jɪəz '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/sɪkstɪ,farv jɪəz 'əʊld/	über 40/65 Jahre alt sein unter 15/30 Jahren alt sein	What percentage of people are <b>over 65 years old</b> ?
be under 15/30 etc years old	/bi: ,ʌndə ,fifti:n/θɜ:ti jɪəz 'əʊld/	mein(e Liebe(r)	What percentage of people are <b>under 15 years old</b> ?
dear (affectionate form of address)	/dɪə/		Hello, <b>dear</b> . How are you?
Fine, thanks.	/fain ,θæŋks/	Gut, danke.	"Hi! How are you?" "Fine, thanks."
Good afternoon.	/gʊd ,a:fte'nu:n/	Guten Tag.	<b>Good afternoon</b> , sir.
Good morning.	/gʊd 'mɔ:nɪŋ/	Guten Morgen.	<b>Good morning</b> , I'm David Grant.
How are you?	/haʊ 'a: ju:/	Wie geht es Ihnen/dir?	"How are you?" "I'm very well, thank you."
How old are you?	/haʊ 'əʊld a: ju:/	Wie alt sind Sie/bist du?	"How old are you?" "I'm 14."
I'm very well.	/aɪm veri 'wel/	Mir geht es sehr gut.	"How are you?" "I'm very well, thank you."
Not too bad.	/nɒt tu: 'bæd/	Gar nicht so schlecht.	"How are you?" "Not too bad."
Sorry. (adj)	/sɒri/	Tut mir Leid.	Sorry – 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 (frænk)/	Das ist (Frank).	<b>This is</b> Frank, my assistant.
What is your job?	/wat ɪz jə 'jɜ:b/	Was haben Sie für einen Job/ Beruf? Was arbeiten Sie?	"What is your job?" "I'm a waitress."

## JOBS

actor (n)	/æktə/	Schauspieler	Brad Pitt is an <b>actor</b> .
artist (n)	/a: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)	/ɪŋglɪʃ ,ti:tʃə/	Englischlehrer(in)	What's the name of your <b>English teacher</b> ?

hairdresser (n)	/heədresə/	Friseur(in)/Frisör(in)	What percentage of women are <b>hairdressers</b> ?
IT technician (n)	/aɪti: teknɪʃ(ə)n/	IT-Techniker(in)	<b>IT technicians</b> work with computers.
lawyer (n)	/lɔ:je/	Anwalt/Anwältin	What percentage of women are <b>lawyers</b> ?
nurse (n)	/nɜ:s/	Krankenpfleger(in); Krankenschwester	Doctors and <b>nurses</b> work in hospitals.
sales manager (n)	/seɪlz ,mænɪdʒə/	Verkaufsleiter(in)	A <b>sales manager</b> is responsible for selling things.
shop assistant (n)	/ʃɒp əsɪstənt/	Verkäufer(in)	<b>Shop assistants</b> help customers in a shop.
singer (n)	/sɪŋə/	Sänger(in)	Christina Aguilera is a famous <b>singer</b> .
student (n)	/stju:d(ə)nt/	Student(in)	How many <b>students</b> are there in your class?
taxi driver (n)	/tæksi ,draɪvə/	Taxifahrer(in)	"Is your mother a <b>taxi driver</b> ?" "No, she isn't."
university professor (n)	/ju:nɪ've:sətə/	Universitätsprofessor(in)	A <b>university professor</b> teaches in a university.
writer (n)	/raɪtə/	Schriftsteller(in)	Isabelle Allende is a <b>writer</b> not an artist.

## Unit 3 (p. 16)

bad (adj) (TS)	/bæd/	schlecht; schlimm	"What's <b>bad</b> about Margaret's family?" "The pets live in the house – ugh!"
big (adj)	/bɪg/	groß	They live in a <b>big</b> apartment.
good (adj) (TS)	/gʊd/	gut	"What's <b>good</b> about Caroline's family?" "Paul buys Caroline flowers."
horrible (adj) (TS)	/hɔ:rəb(ə)l/	schrecklich	Andy and Margaret smoke in the house. That's <b>horrible</b> .
identical (adj)	/aɪ'dentɪk(ə)l/	identisch; eineiig	Peter and John are <b>identical</b> twin brothers.
nice (adj) (TS)	/naɪs/	nett	Paul buys flowers for Caroline. That's <b>nice</b> .
single (adj)	/sɪŋg(ə)l/	ledig	Is he married or <b>single</b> ?
carefully (adv)	/keəfəli/	vorsichtig	Drive <b>carefully</b> !
early (adv)	/ɜ:li/	früh	Caroline and Paul's children go to bed <b>early</b> .
late (adv)	/leɪt/	spät	Margaret and Andy's children go to bed <b>late</b> .
then (adv)	/ðen/	dann	They exchange homes and families and <b>then</b> talk about their experiences.
together (adv)	/tə'geðə/	zusammen	The family eat meals <b>together</b> in the kitchen.
apartment (n)	/ə'pɔ:tment/	Wohnung	They live in a <b>big apartment</b> .
bedroom (n)	/'bedru:m/	Schlafzimmer	Ben and Melissa watch TV and DVDs in their <b>bedrooms</b> .
boss (n) (GE)	/bos/	Chef(in)	Her job isn't very interesting and she doesn't like her <b>boss</b> .

cleaner (n)	/kli:nə/	Putzhilfe	A cleaner does the housework for Caroline and Paul.
company (n)	/kʌmp(ə)ni/	Gesellschaft	Caroline is the manager of a company.
computer (n)	/kəm'pjʊ:tə/	Computer	My brother plays games on his computer.
DVD (n)	/di:vi:dɪ:/	DVD	They watch DVDs in their bedrooms.
experience (n)	/ɪk'spɪriəns/	Erlebnis	They exchange homes and families and then talk about their experiences.
flower (n)	/flaʊə/	Blume	Paul buys flowers for his wife.
game (n)	/geɪm/	Spiel	The children play games together.
home (n)	/həʊm/	Zuhause	In the TV show two wives exchange homes and families.
house (n)	/haʊs/	Haus	Margaret's family have pets who live in the house.
housewife (n)	/haʊswaɪf/	Hausfrau	Margaret is a housewife.
housework (n)	/haʊswɜ:k/	Hausarbeit	A cleaner does the housework for Caroline and Paul.
kitchen (n)	/kɪtʃən/	Küche	Do you eat meals with your family in the kitchen?
manager (n)	/mænɪdʒə/	Manager(in)	Caroline is the manager of a company.
meal (n)	/mi:l/	Mahlzeit	Do you eat meals on the sofa in front of the TV?
pet (n)	/pet/	Haustier	They have five pets – a dog, three cats and a rabbit.
photographer (n)	/fə'tagrəfə/	Fotograf(in)	A photographer is someone whose job is to take photos.
rabbit (n)	/ræbɪt/	Kaninchen	They have five pets – a dog, three cats and a rabbit.
show (n)	/ʃəʊ/	Show	Wife Exchange is a TV show where wives exchange homes and families.
sofa (n)	/səʊfə/	Sofa	They eat meals on the sofa in front of the TV.
TV (n)	/ti:vɪ:/	Fernseher	Do you eat meals in front of the TV?
week (n)	/wi:k/	Woche	They exchange homes and families for two weeks.
go out (phr v)	/gəu 'aut/	ausgehen	Do you go out with your family at weekends?
buy (v)	/baɪ/	kaufen	My father buys flowers for my mother.
do (v)	/du:/	machen	The cleaner does the housework.
drive (v)	/draɪv/	fahren	Drive carefully!
eat (v)	/i:t/	essen	We eat meals together in the kitchen.
exchange (v)	/ɪk'stʃeɪndʒ/	tauschen	They exchange homes and families and then talk about their experiences.
forget (v)	/fə'get/	vergessen	Don't forget your phone.
have (v)	/hæv/	gemeinsam essen	Do you have meals together in the kitchen?
play (v)	/pleɪ/	spielen	My brother plays games on his computer.
say (v)	/sei/	sagen	Smile! Say cheese!
smoke (v)	/sməʊk/	rauchen	Andy and Margaret smoke in the house.
talk (about) (v)	/tɔ:k (ə'baut)/	reden über	They exchange homes and families and then talk about their experiences.

watch (v)	/wɒtʃ/	anschauen	They <b>watch</b> DVDs in their bedrooms.
work (v)	/wɜ:k/	arbeiten	Paul and Caroline <b>work</b> at the weekends.
go to bed	/gəʊ tə 'bed/	ins Bett gehen	Do you <b>go to bed</b> early or late?
in front of	/ɪn 'frənt əv/	vor	They eat meals on the sofa <b>in front of</b> the TV.
do the house work	/du: ðə 'haʊswɜ:k/	die Hausarbeit machen	A cleaner <b>does the housework</b> for Caroline and Paul.
Don't be late.	/dəʊnt vi 'leɪt/	Sei nicht zu spät.	Drive carefully. <b>Don't be late.</b>
Don't worry!	/dəʊnt 'wʌri/	Mach dir keine Sorgen!	<b>Don't worry!</b> He's OK.
Have a good time.	/hæv ə gʊd 'taɪm/	Amüsier dich gut.	<b>Have a good time.</b> Take care.
Call me.	/kɔ:l ,mi:/	Ruf mich an.	Take care. <b>Call me.</b>
Take care.	/teɪk 'keə/	Sei vorsichtig.	Take care. Call me.

## FAMILY

aunt (n)	/a:nt/	Tante	Pat is Jennifer and Joe's <b>aunt</b> .
brother (n)	/brʌðə/	Bruder	Tom and Jack are <b>brothers</b> .
brother-in-law (n)	/brʌðəɪn'lɔ:/	Schwager	Peter is Pat's <b>brother-in-law</b> .
children (n pl)	/tʃɪldrən/	Kinder	John and Pat have three <b>children</b> .
cousin (n)	/kʌz(ə)n/	Cousin; (-e)	Kitty and Jennifer are <b>cousins</b> .
daughter (n)	/dɔ:tə/	Tochter	Peter and Pauline have one <b>daughter</b> , Jennifer.
family (n)	/fæm(ə)li/	Familie	Write five sentences about your <b>family</b> .
father (n)	/fa:ðə/	Vater	John is Tom, Jack and Kitty's <b>father</b> .
husband (n)	/hʌzbənd/	(Ehe)mann; Ehegatte	Andy is Margaret's <b>husband</b> .
mother (n)	/mʌðə/	Mutter	Caroline is Ben and Melissa's <b>mother</b> .
nephew (n)	/nefju:/	Neffe	Joe is John and Pat's <b>nephew</b> .
niece (n)	/ni:s/	Nichte	Kitty is Peter and Pauline's <b>niece</b> .
parents (n pl)	/peərənts/	Eltern	Paul and Caroline are Ben and Melissa's <b>parents</b> .
relative (n)	/relətɪv/	Verwandte(r)	Who is your favourite <b>relative</b> ?
sister (n)	/sistə/	Schwester	Pauline and Pat are <b>sisters</b> .
sister-in-law (n)	/sistəɪn'lɔ:/	Schwägerin	Pat is Peter's <b>sister-in-law</b> .
son (n)	/sʌn/	Sohn	John and Pat have two <b>sons</b> , Tom and Jack.
twin brother (n)	/twin 'brʌðə/	Zwillingssbruder	Peter and John are identical <b>twin brothers</b> .
uncle (n)	/ʌŋk(ə)l/	Onkel	Peter is Tom, Jack and Kitty's <b>uncle</b> .
wife (n)	/waɪf/	(Ehe)frau; Ehegattin	Caroline is Paul's <b>wife</b> .

## Unit 4 (p. 22)

alloy (adj)	/ælɔɪ/	Leichtmetall-	He drives a VW Golf GTI 2 litre FSI Turbo with <b>alloy</b> wheels.
beautiful (adj)	/bju:təf(ə)l/	schön	She's <b>beautiful</b> but my parents don't like her.
blue (adj)	/blu:/	blau	My girlfriend drives a <b>blue</b> car called Fred.
circle (v)	/sɜ:k(ə)l/	einen Kringel machen um	<b>Circle</b> the verb "be".
complete (v)	/kəm'pli:t/	vervollständigen	<b>Complete</b> the sentence above.
cross out (v)	/kros,aut/	durchstreichen	<b>Cross out</b> your surname.
different (adj)	/dɪfrənt/	unterschiedlich; verschieden	Do you agree that men and women are very <b>different</b> ?
great (adj)	/greɪt/	großartig	Cathy thinks Leonardo DiCaprio is <b>great</b> .
large (adj)	/la:dʒ/	groß	The woman takes a <b>large</b> suitcase and a small suitcase.
loud (adj)	/laud/	laut	He hates <b>loud</b> music.
new (adj)	/nju:/	neu	She orders a <b>new</b> sofa.
OK (adj)	/əʊ'keɪ/	OK	"What do you think of Wayne Rooney?" "He's <b>OK</b> ."
small (adj)	/smɔ:l/	klein	The woman takes a <b>large</b> suitcase and a <b>small</b> suitcase.
sporty (adj)	/spɔ:ti/	sportlich	I'm not very <b>sporty</b> but I like dancing.
terrible (adj)	/terəbl/	furchtbar	I think the Rolling Stones are <b>terrible</b> .
top (adj)	/təp/	Höchst-	The car has a <b>top</b> speed of 200 kilometres an hour.
maybe (adv)	/meɪbi:/	vielleicht	My wife has forty pairs of shoes. <b>Maybe</b> fifty.
online (adv)	/,ɒn'laɪn/	online	Do you and your friends chat <b>online</b> ?
outside (adv)	/,aʊt'saɪd/	draußen	Jack likes being <b>outside</b> .
well (adv)	/wel/	gut	Cathy doesn't play the saxophone very <b>well</b> .
every (determiner)	/evri/	jeder, -e, -s	My husband goes to the pub <b>every</b> weekend.
car (n)	/ka:/	Auto	We have two <b>cars</b> – a VW Golf and a <b>blue</b> car called Fred!
chips (n pl)	/tʃips/	Pommes frites	He orders steak and <b>chips</b> .
chocolate (n)	/tʃɒkələt/	Schokolade	Do you think about <b>chocolate</b> all the time?
clubbing (n)	/kləbɪŋ/	Nachklubs besuchen	Layla loves <b>clubbing</b> .
cooking (n)	/kʊkɪŋ/	Kochen	She doesn't like <b>cooking</b> .
dessert (n)	/dr'zɜ:t/	Nachtisch	He orders a chocolate <b>dessert</b> .
fitness (n)	/fitnəs/	Fitness	Jack really likes sport and <b>fitness</b> .
flying (n)	/flaɪŋ/	Fliegen	Do you like <b>flying</b> ?

friend (n)	/frend/	Freund(in)	Do you and your <b>friends</b> chat online?
girlfriend (n)	/gɜːlfrend/	Freundin	My brother has a <b>girlfriend</b> .
gym (n)	/dʒɪm/	Fitnesscenter	Do you like going to the <b>gym</b> ?
handbag (n)	/hænd,bæg/	Handtasche	She takes a small suitcase, a large suitcase and a <b>handbag</b> .
jazz (n)	/dʒæz/	Jazz	Her favourite kind of music is <b>jazz</b> .
jeans (n pl)	/dʒiːnz/	Jeans	He goes to Gap and buys one pair of <b>jeans</b> .
jogging (n)	/dʒɒgɪŋ/	Joggen	Jack likes <b>jogging</b> .
life (n)	/laɪf/	Leben	I'm number 3 in my husband's <b>life</b> !
lipstick (n)	/lɪpstɪk/	Lippenstift	She buys three pairs of shoes and <b>lipstick</b> .
man ( <i>plural</i> men) (n)	/mæn/	Mann	Do you think that <b>men</b> and women are different?
match (v)	/mætʃ/	zuordnen	<b>Match</b> the object and subject pronouns.
money (n)	/mʌni/	Geld	Layla loves spending <b>money</b> .
perfume (n)	/pɜːfjuːm/	Parfum	She buys lipstick, two tops, <b>perfume</b> and a bag.
photo (n)	/fəʊtəʊ/	Foto	My name's Cathy and that's me in the <b>photo</b> .
pop music (n)	/pɒp ,mjuːzɪk/	Popmusik	I don't like <b>pop music</b> . Do you like it?
restaurant (n)	/rest(ə)rənt/	Restaurant	What do they order in the <b>restaurant</b> ?
rock concert (n)	/rɒk ,kɒnsət/	Rockkonzert	Jack doesn't like going to <b>rock concerts</b> .
salad (n)	/sæləd/	Salat	She orders <b>salad</b> and doesn't order a dessert.
saxophone (n)	/sæksə'fəʊn/	Saxophon	Cathy doesn't play the <b>saxophone</b> very well.
Scorpio (n)	/skɔːpiəʊ/	Skorpion	Cathy is a <b>Scorpio</b> and she's single.
shoes (n pl)	/ʃuːz/	Schuhe	I have four pairs of <b>shoes</b> . My wife has forty, maybe fifty.
shopping (n)	/ʃɒpɪŋ/	Einkaufen; Shopping	Layla loves <b>shopping</b> .
shopping centre (n)	/ʃɒpɪŋ ,sentə/	Shoppingcenter	Gap is a shop in the <b>shopping centre</b> .
shower (n)	/ʃaʊə/	Dusche	Do you sing in the <b>shower</b> ?
speed (n)	/spiːd/	Geschwindigkeit	The car has a top <b>speed</b> of 200 kilometres an hour.
suitcase (n)	/suːt,kseɪs/	Koffer	The woman takes a large <b>suitcase</b> and a small <b>suitcase</b> .
sunglasses (n pl)	/sʌŋglə:sɪz/	Sonnenbrille	The man takes a pair of <b>sunglasses</b> and a mobile phone.
tick (v)	/tɪk/	abhaken	<b>Tick</b> the sentence.
top (n)	/tɒp/	Top	She buys three pairs of shoes, lipstick and two <b>tops</b> .
town (n)	/taʊn/	Stadt	Jack hates <b>towns</b> and cities.
underline (v)	/ʌndə'laine/	unterstreichen	<b>Underline</b> your first name.
washing up (n)	/,wɒʃɪŋ 'ʌp/	Geschirrspülen	I don't like doing the <b>washing up</b> .
water (n)	/'wɔːtə/	Wasser	Jack loves <b>water</b> and really likes being outside.

weekend (n)	/wi:k'end/	Wochenende	My husband goes to the pub every <b>weekend</b> .
wheel (n)	/wi:l/	Rad	The car is a 2-litre Turbo with alloy <b>wheels</b> .
eat out (phr v)	/i:t 'aut/	essen gehen	If you <b>eat out</b> , you eat in a restaurant.
chat (v)	/tʃæt/	chatten	Do you and your friends <b>chat</b> online?
dance (v)	/da:ns/	tanzen	Cathy's not very sporty but she likes <b>dancing</b> .
drink (v)	/drɪŋk/	trinken	Do you like <b>drinking</b> beer?
jog (v)	/dʒɒg/	joggen	I think Jack likes <b>jogging</b> .
listen (to) (v)	/lɪs(ə)n , (tu:)/	sich anhören	I <b>listen</b> to all kinds of music.
order (v)	/ɔ:də/	bestellen	She <b>orders</b> salad.
read (v)	/ri:d/	lesen	I like <b>reading</b> magazines but not books.
shop (v)	/ʃɒp/	einkaufen	I <b>shop</b> every weekend.
sing (v)	/sɪŋ/	singen	Do you like <b>singing</b> in the shower?
speak (v)	/spi:k/	sprechen	Do you <b>speak</b> Spanish?
spend (v)	/spend/	ausgeben	Layla loves <b>spending</b> money.
study (v)	/stʌdi/	studieren	She <b>studies</b> a lot and works hard.
think (about) (v)	/θɪŋk (ə'baut)/	denken an	Do you <b>think about</b> chocolate all the time?
travel (v)	/trævl/	reisen	When you <b>travel</b> somewhere, you go there in a car, bus, plane, train etc.
go on holiday	/gəu ɒn 'holideɪ/	Urlaub machen	A man and a woman <b>go on holiday</b> together but take different things.
go shopping	/gəu 'ʃɒpɪŋ/	einkaufen gehen	Do you like <b>going shopping</b> ?
at home	/ət 'həʊm/	zu Hause	We live <b>at home</b> with our parents.
all kinds of	/ɔ:l 'kaɪndz əv/	jede Art von	I listen to <b>all kinds of</b> music, but my favourite is jazz.
lots of ...	/lɒts əv/	viele	Cathy has <b>lots of</b> good friends.
a pair of jeans/shoes/ sunglasses	/ə 'peər əv 'dʒi:nz/ʃu:z/ 'sʌŋglə:sɪz/	ein Paar Schuhe; eine Jeans(hose); eine Sonnenbrille	My wife has forty <b>pairs of shoes</b> , maybe fifty.
It takes (six minutes/ three hours etc)	/ɪt ,teɪks (siks minɪts/θri: auəz/	Es dauert (sechs Minuten/drei Stunden...)	<b>It takes six minutes</b> for the man to buy a pair of jeans.

## EXPRESSING OPINIONS

I agree./I don't agree.

/aɪ ə'grɪ/ /aɪ ,dən't ə'grɪ:/

Der Meinung bin ich auch/

"I think Beyoncé's great." "I agree. I really like her."

Der Meinung bin ich nicht.

I don't like ...

/aɪ 'dən't ,laɪk/

Ich mag kein(e)...

I like being outside but I **don't like** towns and cities.

I don't mind ...	/aɪ ,dəʊnt 'maɪnd/	Mir macht ... nichts aus ...	I like dancing and I <b>don't mind</b> loud music.
I hate ...	/aɪ 'heɪt/	Ich hasse ...	I <b>hate</b> doing housework and I don't like cooking.
I like ...	/aɪ 'laɪk/	Ich mag ...	I <b>like</b> all kinds of music but my favourite is jazz.
I love ...	/aɪ 'lʌv/	Ich liebe ...	"What do you think of Jude Law?" "I <b>love</b> him."
I prefer	/aɪ 'prɪ,fɜ:/	Ich bevorzuge...; habe ... lieber	Jude Law's OK but I <b>prefer</b> Leonardo DiCaprio.
I really like ...	/aɪ ,rɪəli 'laɪk/	Ich mag ... besonders gern ...	"I think the Rolling Stones are great." "I agree. I <b>really like</b> them."
I think she's/he's great/ OK/terrible.	/aɪ ,θɪŋk ʃi:z/hi:z 'greɪt/əʊ'kei/ 'terəbl/	Ich glaube, sie/er ist großartig/OK/furchtbar	"What do you think of Wayne Rooney?" "I <b>think</b> he's OK."
What about you?	/,wɒt əbaʊt 'ju:/	Und du/Sie?	Cathy goes out with her friends every weekend. <b>What about you?</b>
What do you think of ...?	/,wɒt du ju 'θɪŋk əv/	Was hältst du/halten Sie von ...?	" <b>What do you think of</b> Eminem?" "I think he's great."

## Review A (p. 28)

fantastic (adj)	/fæn'tæstɪk/	fantastisch	Rona is my sister she's my best friend and she's <b>fantastic</b> .
good-looking (adj) (TS)	/gʊd'lʊkɪŋ/	gut aussehend	Ben is tall with dark hair and he's very <b>good-looking</b> .
tall (adj) (TS)	/tɔ:l/	groß	He's <b>tall</b> with dark hair.
Amazing! (interjection) (TS)	/ə'meɪzɪŋ/	Unglaublich!	"So, did you look at the website?" "Yes, I did. <b>Amazing!</b> "
apostrophe (n)	/ə'pɒstrəfi/	Apostroph	You use an <b>apostrophe</b> (') for contractions and for possession.
best friend (n)	/best 'frend/	beste(r) Freund(in)	Rona's my <b>best friend</b> and she's fantastic.
capital letter (n)	/,kæpɪt(ə)l 'letə/	Großbuchstabe	You use a <b>capital letter</b> to start a sentence.
comma (n)	/kɒmə/	Komma	You use a <b>comma</b> (,) to separate items in a list.
contraction (n)	/kən'trækʃ(ə)n/	Zusammenziehen von Wörtern	You use an apostrophe (') for <b>contractions</b> and for possession.
full stop (n)	/'ful 'stop/	Punkt	You use a <b>full stop</b> (.) at the end of a sentence.
headache (n)	/'hedeɪk/	Kopfschmerzen	"What are these?" "They're aspirins. I have a <b>headache</b> ."
item (n)	/aɪtəm/	Punkt	You use a comma (,) to separate <b>items</b> in a list.
list (n)	/list/	Liste	You use a comma (,) to separate items in a <b>list</b> .
milk (n)	/mɪlk/	Milch	<b>Milk</b> is my favourite drink.
possession (n)	/pə'zeʃ(ə)n/	Besitz	You use an apostrophe (') for contractions and for <b>possession</b> .
profile (n)	/'praʊfərl/	Profil; Porträt	The <b>profile</b> of Rona Cameron is by her sister Kate Cameron.

question (n)	/kwestʃ(ə)n/	Frage	You use a question mark at the end of a <b>question</b> .
question mark (n)	/kwestʃ(ə)n ,ma:k/	Fragezeichen	You use a <b>question mark</b> at the end of a question.
sentence (n)	/sentəns/	Satz	You use a full stop (.) at the end of a <b>sentence</b> .
website (n)	/websait/	Website	Rona doesn't know about the "Meet my friend" <b>website</b> .
meet (v)	/mi:t/	kennen lernen	She doesn't have a lot of time to <b>meet</b> new people.
open (v)	/əʊpən/	öffnen; aufmachen	<b>Open</b> your bag, please, sir.
relax (v)	/rɪ'læks/	sich entspannen	Rona works hard but also likes <b>relaxing</b> .
separate (v)	/sepə'reit/	trennen	You use a comma (,) to <b>separate</b> items in a list.
start (v)	/sta:t/	anfangen	You use a capital letter to <b>start</b> a sentence.
use (v)	/ju:z/	verwenden	You <b>use</b> a question mark at the end of a question.
at the end of	/ət ði: 'end əv/	am Ende von	You use a question mark <b>at the end of</b> a question.
He/She looks nice. (TS)	/hi:/ʃi: lʊks'nais/	Er/Sie sieht nett aus.	Rona thinks that Ben <b>looks nice</b> .
spend time (with sb)	/spend 'taim (wɪð ,sʌmbodi)/	Zeit verbringen mit jmd	My father is also my friend. I love <b>spending time with him</b> .

## Unit 5 (p. 32)

important (adj)	/ɪm'pɔ:t(ə)nt/	wichtig	Breakfast is an <b>important</b> meal.
perfect (adj)	/pə:fekt/	perfekt	Don't eat a big lunch. A sandwich is <b>perfect</b> .
tired (adj)	/taɪəd/	müde	After midday your brain gets <b>tired</b> .
later (adv)	/leɪtə/	spatter	Later, she watches soaps on TV.
before (conj)	/brɪfɔ:/	bevor	Your body needs time to digest <b>before</b> you go to bed.
airport (n)	/eəpɔ:t/	Flughafen	How much is it to the <b>airport</b> ?
bill (n)	/bɪl/	Rechnung	Can I have the <b>bill</b> , please?
body (n)	/bɒdi/	Körper	Go to bed early – your <b>body</b> likes seven or eight hours sleep.
bottle (n)	/bɒt(ə)l/	Flasche	How much is a <b>bottle</b> of champagne?
brain (n)	/breɪm/	Gehirn	Your <b>brain</b> gets tired after midday.
breakfast (n)	/brekfəst/	Frühstück	<b>Breakfast</b> is an important meal.
champagne (n)	/ʃæm'peɪn/	Champagner	How much is a bottle of <b>champagne</b> ?
clothes (n pl)	/kləʊðz/	Kleidung	Ms Dynamite likes wearing Armani or D&G <b>clothes</b> .
cocktail (n)	/kɒkteɪl/	Cocktail	Do you like drinking <b>cocktails</b> ?
day (n)	/deɪ/	Tag	Is dinner the big meal of the <b>day</b> for you?

dinner (n)	/dɪnə/	Abendessen	Don't have <b>dinner</b> too late.
energy (n)	/enədʒi/	Energie; Kraft	You have a lot of <b>energy</b> in the morning.
ID (Identity card) (n)	/aɪdɪ: (a)d'entɪti ,ka:d/	(Personal)ausweis	"Can I see your <b>ID</b> ?" "ID?" " <b>Identity card</b> ."
lunch (n)	/lʌntʃ/	Mittagessen	Don't eat a big <b>lunch</b> . A sandwich is perfect.
midday (n)	/mɪd'deɪ/	Mittag	After <b>midday</b> your brain gets tired.
morning (n)	/mɔ:nɪŋ/	Morgen	You have a lot of <b>energy</b> in the <b>morning</b> .
newspaper (n)	/nju:zpeɪpə/	Zeitung	Do you read the <b>newspaper</b> at weekends?
receipt (n)	/rɪ'sɪt/	Quittung	Can I have a <b>receipt</b> , please?
sandwich (n)	/sæn(d)wɪdʒ/	Sandwich	Don't eat a big <b>lunch</b> . A <b>sandwich</b> is perfect.
sleep (n)	/sli:p/	Schlaf	Your body likes seven or eight hours <b>sleep</b> .
soap (n)	/səʊp/	Soap (TV-Serie)	On Sunday she watches <b>soaps</b> on TV.
sun (n)	/sʌn/	Sonne	At 6.30 am your body wakes up with the <b>sun</b> .
ticket (n)	/tɪkɪt/	(Eintritts)karte	Can I have two <b>tickets</b> for the cinema?
time (n)	/taɪm/	Zeit	Your body needs <b>time</b> to digest before you go to bed.
train station (n)	/trem ,steɪʃən/	Bahnhof	How much is it to the <b>train station</b> ?
wine (n)	/wain/	Wein	How much is a bottle of <b>wine</b> ?
get up (phr v)	/get 'ʌp/	aufstehen	What time do you <b>get up</b> in the morning?
stay in (phr v)	/ster 'ɪn/	zu Hause bleiben	If you <b>stay in</b> , you stay at home and don't go out.
wake up (phr v)	/weɪk 'ʌp/	aufwachen	I <b>wake up</b> early at about 6.30 am.
digest (v)	/dɑ:dʒest/	verdauen	Your body needs time to <b>digest</b> before you go to bed.
need (v)	/ni:d/	brauchen	Your body <b>needs</b> time to digest before you go to bed.
wear (v)	/weə/	tragen	What sort of clothes do you like <b>wearing</b> ?
Can I have ...?	/kæn aɪ 'hæv/	Kann ich ... haben	Can I have a ticket, please?
do exercise	/du: 'eksə,saɪz/	Gymnastik machen	I <b>do exercise</b> before breakfast.
egg and bacon	/eg ən 'beɪkən/	Eier und Schinken/Speck	On Sunday she has <b>egg and bacon</b> for breakfast.
Excuse me!	/ɪk'skjuz ,mi:/	Entschuldigen Sie!	"Excuse me!" "Yes?" "Can I have the bill, please?"
How much is ...?	/hau 'mʌtʃ ɪz/	Was kostet ...?	How much is a bottle of wine?

## DAYS OF THE WEEK

Monday (n)	/mʌndeɪ/	Montag	Monday is the first day of the week.
Tuesday (n)	/tju:zdeɪ/	Dienstag	Tuesday is the second day of the week.
Wednesday (n)	/wenzdeɪ/	Mittwoch	Wednesday is the third day of the week.
Thursday (n)	/θɜ:zdeɪ/	Donnerstag	Thursday is the fourth day of the week.

Friday (n)	/fraideɪ/	Freitag	<b>Friday</b> is the fifth day of the week.
Saturday (n)	/sætdeɪ/	Samstag/Sonnabend	<b>Saturday</b> is the sixth day of the week.
Sunday (n)	/sʌndeɪ/	Sonntag	<b>Sunday</b> is the seventh day of the week.

## PHRASES WITH "HAVE" AND "GO"

have breakfast/lunch/dinner	/hæv 'brekfəst/lʌtʃ/dɪnə/	frühstück/ zu Mittag essen/ zu Abend essen	What time do you <b>have breakfast/lunch/dinner</b> ?
have a shower	/hæv ə 'ʃuər/	duschen	Do you <b>have a shower</b> in the morning?
go home	/gəʊ 'həʊm/	nach Hause gehen	What time do you <b>go home</b> from school?
go on the Internet	/gəʊ ɒn ði: 'ɪntənet/	ins Internet gehen	Do you <b>go on the Internet</b> after school?
go to work	/gəʊ tə 'wɜ:k/	zur Arbeit gehen	What time do your parents <b>go to work</b> ?
<b>TIME</b>			

What time is it?	/wɒt 'taɪm ɪz ɪt/	Wie spät ist es?	<b>"What time is it?"</b> "It's seven o'clock."
eight/nine etc o'clock	/eɪt/nain ə,klɒk/	acht/neun Uhr	<b>It's eight o'clock.</b>
quarter past three/four etc	/kwo:tə pa:st 'faɪv/sɪks/	Viertel nach drei/vier	<b>It's quarter past four.</b>
quarter to five/six etc	/kwo:tə tə 'faɪv/sɪks/	Viertel vor fünf/sechs	<b>It's quarter to seven.</b>
half past one/two etc	/ha:f pa:st 'wʌn/tu:/	halb zwei/drei	<b>It's half past three.</b>
midday	/mɪd'deɪ/	Mittag	<b>It's midday.</b>
midnight	/mɪdnæɪt/	Mitternacht	<b>It's midnight.</b>

## Unit 6 (p. 38)

closed (adj)	/kləʊzd/	geschlossen	I'm sorry, we're <b>closed</b> on Sunday.
colourful (adj)	/kʌləf(ə)l/	farbenfroh	People wear <b>colourful</b> costumes during the Rio carnival.
famous (adj)	/feiməs/	berühmt	Jodie Kidd is a <b>famous</b> international model.
fun (adj) (TS)	/fʌn/	lustig	Carnival is <b>fun</b> and the music is fantastic.
international (adj)	/,ɪntə'næʃ(ə)nəl/	international	She's a famous <b>international</b> model.
leap year (n)	/li:pjər/	Schaltjahr	In a leap year, there are 29 days in February.
other (adj)	/ʌðə/	anderer, -e, -s	He lives with thirty <b>other</b> wrestlers.
traditional (adj)	/trə'dɪʃ(ə)nəl/	traditionell	People wear <b>traditional</b> clothes during the Oktoberfest.

also (adv)	/ɔ:lsoʊ/	auch	She likes polo and golf and <b>also</b> goes riding every day.
alcohol (n)	/ælkə,hɔ:l/	Alkohol	She doesn't usually drink <b>alcohol</b> .
bank (n)	/bæŋk/	Bank	What time does the <b>bank</b> close?
bar (n)	/ba:/	Bar	What time does the <b>bar</b> open?
carnival (n) (TS)	/ka:nɪv(ə)l/	Karneval	"Are you going to <b>carnival</b> this year?" "Of course. I go every year."
chicken (n)	/tʃɪkɪn/	Huhn	Jodie Kidd has dogs, cats, horses and <b>chickens</b> .
costume (n)	/kɒstju:m/	Kostüm	People wear colourful <b>costumes</b> during the Rio carnival.
dancing (n)	/da:nsɪŋ/	Tanz	There's loud music and <b>dancing</b> at the Rio Carnival.
date (n)	/deɪt/	Datum	What <b>dates</b> are important in your country?
drumming (n)	/drʌmɪŋ/	Trommeln	There's loud music, dancing and <b>drumming</b> at the Rio Carnival.
evening (n)	/ɪvnɪŋ/	Abend	In the <b>evening</b> I usually go out to a restaurant.
festival (n)	/festɪv(ə)l/	Fest; Festival	San Fermin is a famous <b>festival</b> in Spain.
fireworks (n pl)	/faɪəwɜ:ks/	Feuerwerk	There are <b>fireworks</b> in the park and dancing in the streets.
fish (n)	/fiʃ/	Fisch	Do you prefer <b>fish</b> or meat?
golf (n)	/gɔ:lf/	Golf	Jodie likes sports, especially <b>polo</b> and <b>golf</b> .
grand champion (n)	/grænd 'tʃæmpiən/	Großmeister	Asashoryu is a <b>grand champion</b> of sumo wrestling.
litre (n)	/lɪ:tə/	Liter	The visitors to the Oktoberfest drink nine million <b>litres</b> of beer.
meat (n)	/mi:t/	Fleisch	Do you prefer <b>fish</b> or <b>meat</b> ?
model (n)	/mod(ə)l/	Model	Jodie Kidd is a famous international <b>model</b> .
parade (n)	/pə'reɪd/	Umzug	70,000 people watch <b>parades</b> in the Sambadrome.
park (n)	/pa:k/	Park	There are fireworks in the <b>park</b> during the San Fermin festival.
party (n)	/pa:ti/	Party; Feier	There are <b>parties</b> all night during San Fermin.
polo (n)	/pəʊləʊ/	Polo	<b>Polo</b> is a sport in which players ride on horses and try to hit a ball.
post office (n)	/pəʊst ,pfɪs/	Postamt	What time does the <b>post office</b> close?
pyjamas (n pl) (PW)	/pə'dʒa:məz/	Pyjama	I sometimes wear <b>pyjamas</b> in bed.
racing driver (n)	/reɪsɪŋ ,draɪvə/	Rennfahrer(in)	She's also a Maserati <b>racing driver</b> .
roast dinner (n)	/raʊst 'dɪnə/	Essen mit Rostbraten	A <b>roast dinner</b> is a hot dinner with meat, potatoes and vegetables.
school (n)	/sku:l/	Schule	Do you like going to <b>school</b> ?
street (n)	/stri:t/	Straße	There is dancing in the <b>streets</b> during the San Fermin festival.
sumo wrestling (n)	/su:məʊ ,reslɪŋ/	Sumöringen	Asashoryu is a grand champion of <b>sumo wrestling</b> .
supermarket (n)	/su:pə,ma:kɪt/	Supermarkt	Oh no, we don't have any milk, and the <b>supermarket</b> 's closed.
training (n)	/trenɪŋ/	Training	After <b>training</b> , I always drink a lot of water.
vegetables (n pl)	/vedʒtəbəlz/	Gemüse	For lunch, I have meat, fish and <b>vegetables</b> .

visitor (n)	/vɪzɪtə/	Besucher(in)	There are seven million <b>visitors</b> to the Oktoberfest.
wrestler (n)	/rɛslə/	Ringer	He lives in Tokyo with thirty other <b>wrestlers</b> .
go on for (phr v)	/gəʊ 'ɒn fɔ:/	dauern	The Oktoberfest <b>goes on for</b> two weeks.
close (v)	/kləʊz/	zumachen	Bling Jewellers <b>closes</b> at 5.30.
end (v)	/end/	zu Ende gehen	The Rio Carnival <b>ends</b> on Tuesday (Mardi Gras).
happen (v)	/hæpən/	geschehen; stattfinden	What <b>happens</b> on 1 <sup>st</sup> January in your country?
train (v)	/trem/	trainieren	Asashoryu <b>trains</b> for two hours every morning.
visit (v)	/vɪzɪt/	besuchen	Jodie often <b>visits</b> her parents in Barbados.
weigh (v)	/wei/	wiegen	He <b>weighs</b> 140 kilogrammes.
a lot of	/ə 'lɒt əv/	viel	After training, he always drinks <b>a lot of</b> water.
go for a walk	/gəʊ fər ə 'wɔ:k/	spazieren gehen	I sometimes <b>go for a walk</b> in the afternoon.
go riding	/gəʊ 'raɪdɪŋ/	reiten gehen	Jodie <b>goes riding</b> every day.
have a nap	/hæv ə 'næp/	ein Nickerchen machen	He sometimes <b>has a nap</b> in the afternoon.
in the country	/ɪn ðə 'kʌntri/	auf dem Lande	She lives <b>in the country</b> with her animals.
tak place	/teɪk 'pleɪs/	stattfinden	Where does San Fermin <b>take place</b> ?

## ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

always (adv)	/ə:lweɪz/	immer	I <b>always</b> wake up before 7 a.m.
ever (adv)	/evə/	jemals	Do you <b>ever</b> walk to school?
hardly ever	/ha:dli 'evə/	kaum	She <b>hardly ever</b> goes to the gym.
never (adv)	/nevə/	nie(mals)	He <b>never</b> has breakfast.
often (adv)	/ɒf(ə)n/	oft; häufig	She <b>often</b> visits her parents.
sometimes (adv)	/sʌmtaɪmz/	manchmal	I <b>sometimes</b> have a nap or I <b>sometimes</b> go for a walk.
usually (adv)	/ju:ʒuəli/	normalerweise	In the evening, I <b>usually</b> go out to a restaurant.

## MONTHS OF THE YEAR

January (n)	/dʒænjuəri/	Januar	<b>January</b> is the first month of the year.
February (n)	/februəri/	Februar	<b>February</b> is the second month of the year.
March (n)	/mɑ:tʃ/	März	<b>March</b> is the third month of the year.
April (n)	/eɪprəl/	April	<b>April</b> is the fourth month of the year.
May (n)	/meɪ/	Mai	<b>May</b> is the fifth month of the year.
June (n)	/dʒu:n/	Juni	<b>June</b> is the sixth month of the year.
July (n)	/dʒu:lai/	Juli	<b>July</b> is the seventh month of the year.

August (n)	/ə:gəst/	August	<b>August</b> is the eighth month of the year.
September (n)	/sep'tembə/	September	<b>September</b> is the ninth month of the year.
October (n)	/ɒk'təʊbə/	Oktober	<b>October</b> is the tenth month of the year.
November (n)	/nəʊ'veembə/	November	<b>November</b> is the eleventh month of the year.
December (n)	/dɪ'sembə/	Dezember	<b>December</b> is the twelfth month of the year.

## PHRASES WITH "MAKE" AND "DO"

do (your) homework	/du: jə 'həʊmwɜ:k/	Hausaufgaben machen	What time do you <b>do your homework</b> ?
do the ironing	/du: ði: 'aɪənɪŋ/	bügeln	I usually <b>do the ironing</b> at the weekend.
do the shopping	/du: ðə 'ʃɒpɪŋ/	einkaufen gehen	We <b>do the shopping</b> at the weekend.
do the washing	/du: ðə 'wæʃɪŋ/	die Wäsche machen	What day of the week do you <b>do the washing</b> ?
do the washing up	/du: ðə 'wæʃɪŋ 'ʌp/	(das Geschirr) spülen	Who <b>does the washing up</b> in your family?
make a lot of noise	/meɪk ə ,lɒt əv 'nɔɪz/	viel Lärm machen	I don't like people who <b>make a lot of noise</b> .
make dinner	/meɪk 'dɪnə/	das Abendessen machen/ kochen	My father usually <b>makes dinner</b> at 7 p.m.
make long phone calls	/meɪk lɒŋ 'fəʊn kɔ:lz/	lange Telefonate machen	She always <b>makes long phone calls</b> to her boyfriend.
make my bed	/meɪk maɪ 'bed/	mein Bett machen	I wake up before 7 a.m., <b>make my bed</b> and listen to reggae.
make the decisions	/meɪk ðə dr'sɪz(ə)nz/	die Entscheidungen treffen	Who <b>makes the important decisions</b> in your family?

## PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

at night/the weekend/ five o'clock etc	/ət 'neɪt/ðə 'wi:kend/farv ə'klɒk/	in der Nacht/ am Wochenende/um fünf Uhr	What do you usually do <b>at the weekend</b> ?
in the morning/the spring/ June etc	/ɪn ðə 'mɔ:nɪŋ/ðə 'sprɪŋ/dʒu:n/	morgens/abends/im Frühjahr/ im Juni	<b>In the evening</b> he usually goes out to a restaurant.
on Sunday/Friday night/ 1 <sup>st</sup> May etc	/ɒn 'sʌndeɪ/fraɪdeɪ 'nait/fɜ:st əv 'meɪ/	am Sonntagabend/ Freitagabend/ am 1. Mai	We always go to a party <b>on 31<sup>st</sup> December</b> .

## SEASONS

autumn (n)	/ə:təm/	Herbst	We go back to school in the <b>autumn</b> .
spring (n)	/sprɪŋ/	Frühling	The days get longer in <b>spring</b> .
summer (n)	/sʌmə/	Sommer	I like playing tennis in the <b>summer</b> .
winter (n)	/wɪntə/	Winter	We sometimes go skiing in the <b>winter</b> .

## Unit 7 (p. 44)

ago (adv)	/ə'gəʊ/	vor ...	We went sailing a week <b>ago</b> .
alone (adj)	/ə'ləʊn/	allein	They waited for the boat to return then realised they were <b>alone</b> .
cold (adj)	/kəʊld/	kalt	The Californian ocean is <b>cold</b> .
enormous (adj)	/ɪ'nɔːməs/	riesig	They went fishing on an <b>enormous</b> lagoon called San Martina.
family-run (adj)	/fæmli'rʌn/	Familien-	O'Neill is a <b>family-run</b> company.
grey (adj)	/greɪ/	grau	They realised it was a big <b>grey</b> shark.
local (adj)	/ləʊk(ə)l/	unter den Ortsansässigen	Grant's father became a <b>local</b> hero.
main (adj)	/meɪn/	Haupt-	A fisherman caught the shark and put it in the <b>main</b> square.
terrible (adj)	/terəbl/	schrecklich	When Grant saw <i>Jaws</i> he remembered the <b>terrible</b> experience.
terrified (adj)	/terəfɔɪd/	schreckliche Angst haben	They were <b>terrified</b> and nearly fell into the water.
warm (adj)	/wɔːm/	warm	Wetsuits keep you <b>warm</b> in cold water.
young (adj)	/jʌŋ/	jung	As a <b>young</b> man, Jack O'Neill worked for a big company.
again (adv)	/ə'gen/	wieder	The motor stopped and they couldn't start it <b>again</b> .
inside (adv)	/ɪn'saɪd/	drinnen	If you stay <b>inside</b> , you do not go out of a house or building.
nearly (adv)	/nə'eli/	beinahe	The boat rocked from side to side and they <b>nearly</b> fell into the water.
still (adv)	/stɪl/	noch	Jack lost his eye in an accident but he <b>still</b> surfs today.
last (determiner)	/la:st/	letzter, -e, -s	"When was the last time you went windsurfing?" " <b>Last</b> summer."
accident (n)	/'ækstɪd(ə)nt/	Unfall	He lost his eye in a surfing <b>accident</b> .
attack (n)	/ə'tæk/	Angriff	Grant's family were terrified by the shark <b>attack</b> .
bath (n)	/ba:θ/	Bad	The children wore wetsuits and sat in a <b>bath</b> of ice.
beach (n)	/bi:tʃ/	Strand	He always went to the <b>beach</b> in his free time.
boat (n)	/bəʊt/	Boot	The shark started knocking the <b>boat</b> .
clothing (n)	/kləʊðɪŋ/	Kleidung	Wetsuits are protective <b>clothing</b> for cold water.
dolphin (n)	/dɒlfɪn/	Delfin	A <b>dolphin</b> is a large friendly animal that lives in the water.
exhibition (n)	/eksɪ'bɪ(ə)n/	Ausstellung; Messe	He demonstrated his wetsuits at boat <b>exhibitions</b> .
eye (n)	/aɪ/	Auge	Jack lost his <b>eye</b> in a surfing accident.
fisherman (n)	/fɪʃəmən/	Fischer	A local <b>fisherman</b> caught the shark.
fishing boat (n)	/fɪʃɪŋ 'bəʊt/	Fischerboot	Eventually people in a <b>fishing boat</b> heard them.

foreigner (n) (PW)	/'fɔ:rɪnə/	Ausländer(in)	When was the first time you spoke to a <b>foreigner</b> ?
free time (n)	/'fri: 'taɪm/	Freizeit	He always went to the beach in his <b>free time</b> .
go fishing (n)	/gəʊ 'fɪʃɪŋ/	fischen gehen	One day they <b>went fishing</b> on an enormous lagoon.
hero (n)	/hɪərəʊ/	Held	His father became a local <b>hero</b> .
ice (n)	/aɪs/	Eis	The children wore wetsuits and sat in a bath of <b>ice</b> .
lagoon (n)	/lə'gu:n/	Lagune	One day they went fishing on an enormous <b>lagoon</b> .
monster (n)	/'mɒnstə/	Ungeheuer	Everybody came to see the <b>monster</b> and took pictures of it.
motor (n)	/'məʊtə/	Motor	The <b>motor</b> stopped and they couldn't start it again.
motor boat (n)	/'məʊtə ,bəʊt/	Motorboot	They went fishing in a small <b>motor boat</b> .
ocean (n)	/'əʊʃ(a)n/	Ozean	The Californian <b>ocean</b> is cold.
port (n)	/pɔ:t/	Hafen	Everybody went back to the boat and it returned to <b>port</b> .
protective clothing (n)	/prə'tektɪv 'kləʊðɪŋ/	Schutzkleidung	Wetsuits are <b>protective clothing</b> for cold water.
shark (n)	/ʃa:k/	Hai	The <b>shark</b> started knocking the boat.
sports shop (n) (TS)	/spo:ts ʃɒp/	Sportgeschäft	I'm from a new <b>sports shop</b> . Can I ask you some questions about water sports?
square (n)	/skweə/	Platz	The fisherman put the shark in the main <b>square</b> .
story (n)	/'stɔ:ri/	Geschichte	Everybody in the town heard about their <b>story</b> .
surf-board (n)	/sɜ:f,bɔ:d/	Surfbrett	Jack opened a Surf Shop and sold <b>surf-boards</b> and wetsuits.
theatre (n)	/θɪətə/	Theater	"Do you ever go to the <b>theatre</b> ?" "Yes, I do."
wetsuit (n)	/'wetsu:t/	Neoprenanzug	Jack opened a Surf Shop and sold surf-boards and <b>wetsuits</b> .
come along (phr v) (TS)	/kʌm ə'lɔŋ/	vorbeikommen	<b>Come along</b> to our shop some time.
push away (phr v)	/pʊʃ ə'wei/	wegstoßen	Grant's father tried to <b>push</b> the shark <b>away</b> .
near (prep)	/nɪə/	in der Nähe von	Something moved <b>near</b> them under the water.
nobody (pron)	/nəʊbədi/	niemand	They shouted but <b>nobody</b> heard them.
everybody (pron)	/'evri,bədi/	alle Leute	<b>Everybody</b> came to see the monster.
catch (v)	/kætʃ/	fangen	A local fisherman <b>caught</b> the shark.
demonstrate (v)	/də'mənə,streɪt/	demonstrieren	He <b>demonstrated</b> his wetsuits at boat exhibitions.
enjoy (v)	/ɪn'dʒɔɪ/	Spaß haben an	Grant didn't <b>enjoy</b> the film <i>Jaws</i> .
fall (v)	/fə:l/	fallen	They nearly <b>fell</b> into the water.
finish (v)	/'fɪniʃ/	aufhören	When they <b>finished</b> diving, there was no boat.
hear (v)	/hɪə/	hören	They shouted but <b>nobody</b> <b>heard</b> them.
hold (v)	/həʊld/	halten	Grant's mother <b>held</b> him and his brother.
knock (v)	/nɒk/	schlagen	The shark started <b>knocking</b> the boat.

lose (v)	/lu:z/	verlieren	Jack <b>lost</b> an eye in a surfing accident.
move (v)	/mu:v/	sich bewegen	Something <b>moved</b> in the water near the boat.
point (to) (v)	/pɔɪnt (tu:)/	zeigen auf	When people asked "What's a wetsuit?" Jack <b>pointed to</b> his children.
realise (v)	/ri:ə,laɪz/	begreifen; erkennen	They waited for the boat to return but then <b>realised</b> they were alone.
remember (v)	/rɪ'membə/	sich erinnern an	When Grant saw <i>Jaws</i> he <b>remembered</b> the terrible experience.
return (v)	/rɪ'tɜ:n/	wiederkommen	The man and the woman didn't <b>return</b> to the boat.
rock (v)	/rɒk/	schaukeln	The shark knocked the boat and it started <b>rocking</b> from side to side.
shout (v)	/ʃaut/	rufen; schreien	They <b>shouted</b> but nobody heard them.
sit (v)	/sit/	sitzen	The children wore wetsuits and <b>sat</b> in a bath of ice.
stay (v)	/steɪ/	bleiben	Jack wanted to find a way to <b>stay</b> warm in the water.
stop (v)	/stɒp/	ausbleiben	The motor <b>stopped</b> and they couldn't start it again.
surf (v)	/sɜ:f/	surfen	He loved <b>surfing</b> but the Californian ocean was cold.
wait (v)	/weɪt/	warten	They <b>waited</b> and <b>waited</b> for the boat to return.
want (v)	/wɒnt/	wollen	Jack <b>wanted</b> to find a way to stay warm in the water.
find a way	/faɪnd ə 'wei/	einen Weg finden	Jack wanted to <b>find a way</b> to stay warm in the water.
from side to side	/frəm ,səɪd tə 'said/	hin und her	The shark knocked the boat and it started rocking <b>from side to side</b> .
a long time ago (TS)	/ə ,lɔŋ taɪm ə'gəʊ/	vor langer Zeit	"When was the last time you went sailing?" "I can't remember. <b>A long time ago</b> .
in the middle of	/,ɪn ðə 'mid(ə)l əv/	mittin in	The boat stopped <b>in the middle of</b> the ocean and everybody went diving.

## WATER SPORTS

diving (n)	/daɪvɪŋ/	Tauchen	The boat stopped in the middle of the ocean and everybody went <b>diving</b> .
fishing (n)	/fiʃɪŋ/	Fischen	When was the last time you went <b>fishing</b> ?
kite surfing (n)	/kait ,sɜ:fɪŋ/	Drachensurfen	Do you ever go <b>kite surfing</b> ?
sailing (n)	/seɪlɪŋ/	Segeln	We go <b>sailing</b> at the weekend.
scuba diving (n)	/sku:bə ,daɪvɪŋ/	Sporttauchen	One day they went <b>scuba diving</b> with twenty other people.
surfing (n)	/sɜ:fɪŋ/	Surfen	Jack loves <b>surfing</b> .
windsurfing (n)	/wɪnd, sɜ:fɪŋ/	Windsurfen	<b>Windsurfing</b> is an exciting sport.

## WEATHER

What's the weather like?	/,wɒts ðə 'weðə ,laɪk/	Wie ist das Wetter?	" <b>What's the weather like?</b> " "It's raining."
cloudy (adj)	/klaudi/	bewölkt	It's <b>cloudy</b> .
foggy (adj)	/fɒgi/	nebelig	It's <b>foggy</b> .

rain (v)	/reɪn/	regnen	It's <b>raining</b> .
snow (v)	/snəʊ/	schneien	It's <b>snowing</b> .
sunny (adj)	/sʌni/	sonnig	It's <b>sunny</b> .
windy (adj)	/wɪndi/	windig	It's <b>windy</b> .

## Unit 8 (p. 50)

fast (adj)	/fa:st/	schnell	Do you feel frightened in a <b>fast</b> car?
hungry (adj)	/hʌŋgri/	hungry	"I'm <b>hungry</b> ." "Why don't you eat some fruit?"
incredible (adj) (TS)	/ɪn'kredəb(ə)l/	unglaublich	Well, that's an <b>incredible</b> story. Debra Veal is an inspiration.
interested (in) (adj)	/ɪn'trəstɪd(m)/	interessiert an	Were the sharks <b>interested in</b> Debra?
lovely (adj) (TS)	/ləvli/	schön	"Nelly, hello and welcome." "Thank you. It's <b>lovely</b> to be here."
lucky (adj) (TS)	/ləkɪ/	Glück haben	"The hotel is near the beach." "Mm, you are <b>lucky</b> ."
popular (adj) (TS)	/pɒpjʊlə/	beliebt	We have the <b>popular</b> TV presenter, Nelly B, in the studio.
private (adj)	/prəvɪt/	privat	She was very <b>private</b> and never spoke about her love affairs.
real (adj)	/riəl/	wirklich	Garbo's <b>real</b> name was Greta Gustafsson.
remaining (adj)	/rɪ'meɪnɪŋ/	übrig	Debra rowed the <b>remaining</b> 2,290 miles alone.
serious (adj)	/sɪəriəs/	ernsthaft	Garbo had several <b>serious</b> relationships.
thirsty (adj)	/θɜ:sɪti/	durstig	"I'm <b>thirsty</b> ." "Me too – let's have a nice cup of tea."
typical (adj)	/tɪpɪk(ə)l/	typisch	She was not a <b>typical</b> Hollywood star.
wonderful (adj) (TS)	/wʌndəf(ə)l/	wunderbar	The rooms are <b>wonderful</b> at the Hurricane Hotel.
unfortunately (adv) (TS)	/ʌn'fɔ:tʃ(ə)nətlɪ/	leider	"How long did you stay?" "Just two weeks, <b>unfortunately</b> ."
several (determiner)	/sevrəl/	mehrere	She had <b>several</b> serious relationships.
advertisement (n)	/æd'veɪtɪsment/	Anzeige	She worked as a model for newspaper <b>advertisements</b> .
area (n)	/eəriə/	Gegend; Gebiet	"What did you do all day?" "We visited the <b>area</b> ."
baby (n)	/beɪbi/	Baby	How do you feel when you see a <b>baby</b> ?
citizen (n)	/sɪtɪz(ə)n/	Bürger(in)	She moved to Hollywood and became an American <b>citizen</b> .
edition (n) (TS)	/'edɪʃ(ə)n/	Ausgabe	Welcome to this week's <b>edition</b> of <i>Heroes</i> .
editor (n)	/'edɪtə/	hier: Chefredakteur	The <b>editor</b> of <i>The Times</i> wrote, "The winner of the race is the girl who came last."
exam (n)	/ɪg'zæm/	Prüfung	"How do you feel in an <b>exam</b> ?" "Really nervous."

film director (n)	/film də'rektə/	Filmregisseur	Mauritz Stiller was a top Swedish <b>film</b> director.
future (n)	/'fju:tʃə/	Zukunft	Are you worried about your <b>future</b> ?
inspiration (n) (TS)	/'inspə'reiʃ(ə)n/	Inspiration	Nelly thinks that Debra Veal is an <b>inspiration</b> .
instructor (n) (TS)	/'in'strʌktə/	Lehrer(in)	Lottie met a nice windsurfing <b>instructor</b> .
interview (n)	/'intə:vju:/	Interview	Garbo didn't give <b>interviews</b> to the press.
journey (n)	/dʒɜ:nɪ/	Reise	Debra's <b>journey</b> took 113 days.
line (n)	/laɪn/	Satz; Aussage	Garbo's most famous <b>line</b> was: "I want to be alone."
love affair (n)	/lʌv ə'feə/	Liebesaffäre	She never spoke about her <b>love affairs</b> .
lunchtime (n)	/'lʌntʃtaɪm/	Zeit zum Mittagessen	I'm hungry. Is it <b>lunchtime</b> ?
modern art (n)	/'mɒd(ə)n 'a:t/	moderne Kunst	Are you interested in <b>modern art</b> ?
motorway (n) (TS)	/'məʊtəwei/	Autobahn	There's a good <b>motorway</b> from Malaga to Tarifa.
nomination (n)	/'nɒmɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n/	Nominierung	Garbo got four Academy Award <b>nominations</b> .
part (n)	/pɑ:t/	Rolle	Stiller gave her a <b>part</b> in one of his films.
plane (n)	/pleɪn/	Flugzeug	Do you feel nervous in a <b>plane</b> ?
presenter (n) (TS)	/prɪ'zentə/	Moderator(in)	We have the popular TV <b>presenter</b> , Nelly B, in the studio.
primary school (n)	/'praɪməri 'sku:l/	Grundschule	Did you go to <b>primary school</b> near here?
race (n)	/reɪs/	Rennen	For most people Debra was the hero of the <b>race</b> .
relationship (n)	/rɪ'leɪʃ(ə)nʃɪp/	Verhältnis; Beziehung	Garbo had several serious <b>relationships</b> .
rowing (n)	/rəʊɪŋ/	Rudern; Ruder-	They entered a 3,000-mile <b>rowing</b> race.
ship (n)	/ʃɪp/	Schiff	Was Debra worried about big <b>ships</b> ?
snack (n)	/snæk/	Häppchen zu essen; Imbiss	If you're hungry, have a <b>snack</b> .
snake (n)	/sneɪk/	Schlang	I'm frightened of <b>snakes</b> .
spider (n)	/'spайдə/	Spinne	A <b>spider</b> is a large insect with eight legs.
star (n)	/sta:/	Star	She was a Hollywood <b>star</b> in the 1920s and 1930s.
team (n)	/ti:m/	Mannschaft	Thirty five <b>teams</b> took part in the race.
the press (n)	/ðə 'pres/	die Presse	She didn't give interviews to the <b>press</b> .
winner (n)	/'wɪnə/	Sieger(in)	Debra wasn't the <b>winner</b> but for many people she was the hero of the race.
across (prep)	/ə'krɒs/	über	They entered a rowing race <b>across</b> the Atlantic from Tenerife to Barbados.
arrive (v)	/ə'ræv/	ankommen	Debra <b>arrived</b> in Barbados several days after the winning team.
change (v)	/tʃeɪndʒ/	ändern	She moved to New York and <b>changed</b> her name to Harriet Brown.
continue (v)	/kən'tɪnju:/	weitermachen	Debra didn't want to stop the race and decided to <b>continue</b> .

decide (v)	/dr'saɪd/	sich entscheiden	Debra didn't want to stop the race and <b>decided</b> to continue.
enter (a race) (v)	/'entə (a reɪs)/	sich für ein Rennen anmelden	They <b>entered</b> a rowing race across the Atlantic from Tenerife to Barbados.
leave (v)	/li:v/	ausscheiden	After two weeks Andrew <b>left</b> the race because he was frightened of the ocean.
move (to) (v)	/mu:v (tu:)/	umziehen	When she was thirty-six she <b>moved to</b> New York.
retire (v)	/rɪ'taɪə/	aufhören zu arbeiten; sich zurückziehen	Garbo <b>retired</b> at the age of thirty-six.
row (v)	/raʊ/	rudern	
at sea	/ət 'si:/	auf dem Meer	Debra <b>rowed</b> the remaining 2,290 miles alone.
come last	/kʌm 'la:st/	den letzten Platz belegen	Debra spent 113 days alone <b>at sea</b> .
fall in love	/fɔ:l m 'la:v/	sich verlieben	Although she <b>came last</b> , many people thought Debra was the hero of the race.
get divorced	/get dr'veɪst/	sich scheiden lassen	Many people <b>fell in love</b> with Garbo.
get married	/get 'mærɪd/	heiraten	How many people do you know who have <b>got divorced</b> ?
Let's have ...	/lets 'hæv/	Lass uns ....(trinken)	Would you like to <b>get married</b> ?
the mountains	/ðə 'maʊntɪnz/	die Berge	"I'm thirsty." " <b>Let's have</b> a cup of tea."
move house	/mu:v 'haʊs/	umziehen	Do you prefer the beach or <b>the mountains</b> ?
Welcome to ... (TS)	/'welkəm ,tu:/	Willkommen bei	Did you <b>move house</b> when you were a child?
Why don't you ...?	/,wai 'daʊnt ju:/	Warum .... nicht ...?	<b>Welcome</b> to this week's edition of <i>Heroes</i> .
			"I'm bored." " <b>Why don't</b> you read a book?"

## FEELINGS

angry (adj)	/æŋgri/	böse; zornig	I'm never <b>angry</b> with my friends.
bored (adj)	/bɔ:d/	gelangweilt	If you're <b>bored</b> , read a book.
embarrassed (adj)	/ɪm'bærəst/	verlegen	Debra wasn't <b>embarrassed</b> about coming last.
excited (adj)	/ɪk'saɪtɪd/	aufgeregt	Do you feel <b>excited</b> in a fast car?
frightened (adj)	/frant(ə)nd/	verängstigt; Angst haben vor	Andrew was <b>frightened</b> of the ocean.
happy (adj)	/hæpi/	glücklich	She was <b>happy</b> about finishing the race.
nervous (adj)	/nɜ:vəs/	nervös	Do you feel <b>nervous</b> in exams?
relieved (adj) (TS)	/rɪ'lɪvd/	erleichtert	She was <b>relieved</b> when Andrew left – she wanted him to be happy.
sad (adj)	/sæd/	traurig	Why do you feel so <b>sad</b> ?
worried (adj)	/wʌrid/	besorgt	Are you <b>worried</b> about the future?

## Review B (p. 56)

creative (adj)	/kri'etɪv/	creative	Do you like doing <b>creative</b> things like painting and making music?
free (adj)	/fri:/	gratuit; Frei-	I spoke to the band and they gave me two <b>free</b> tickets for their concert.
memorable (adj)	/mem(ə)rəb(ə)l/	unvergesslich	What was a <b>memorable</b> day for you?
poor (adj)	/pɔ:/	arm	Bono asked the world's rich countries to give money to the <b>poor</b> countries.
rich (adj)	/ritʃ/	reich	Bono asked the world's <b>rich</b> countries to give money to the poor countries.
sympathetic (adj)	/,sɪmpə'θetɪk/	mitführend	People feel <b>sympathetic</b> and send money to UNICEF.
band (n)	/bænd/	Band	I spoke to the <b>band</b> and they gave me two free tickets for their concert.
charity (n)	/tʃærətɪ/	karitative Zwecke	Some actors and singers do work for <b>charity</b> .
community work (n)	/kə'mju:nətɪ ,wɜ:k/	freiwillige Arbeit in der Gemeinde	<b>Community work</b> is work people do to help other people.
concert (n)	/kɒnsət/	Konzert	Bono helped to organise the Live 8 <b>concerts</b> .
dancing competition (n)	/da:nɪŋ ,kɒmpə,tiʃ(ə)n/	Tanzwettbewerb	We entered a <b>dancing competition</b> and won first prize.
driving test (n)	/drɪvɪŋ ,test/	Fahrprüfung	Dan was very happy when he passed his <b>driving test</b> .
lifeguard (n)	/laɪfga:d/	Rettungsschwimmer(in)	A <b>lifeguard</b> is someone who saves people from dangerous situations in the water.
prize (n)	/praɪz/	Preis	We entered a dancing competition and won first <b>prize</b> .
swim (n)	/swɪm/	Schwimmen	David's <b>swim</b> took 10 hours and 30 minutes.
trainer (n)	/treɪnə/	Trainer(in)	Greg Whyte is David Walliams' <b>trainer</b> .
youth club (n)	/ju:θ ,klʌb/	Jugendklub	A <b>youth club</b> is a place where young people go to do activities.
act (v)	/ækt/	schauspielern	Some actors and singers want to do more than <b>act</b> and sing.
break (v)	/breɪk/	beschädigen; kaputt machen	Jim was angry with Sue because she <b>broke</b> his camera.
organise (v)	/ɔ:gənaɪz/	organisieren	Bono helped to <b>organise</b> the Live 8 concerts.

## Unit 9 (p. 60)

crystal (adj)	/krist(ə)l/	aus Kristallglas	There are 1,000 <b>crystal</b> chandeliers at the Emirates Palace Hotel.
exclusive (adj) (TS)	/ɪk'sklu:sɪv/	exklusiv	Little Palm Island is an <b>exclusive</b> hotel. Come here for total peace and quiet.

luxury (adj)	/lʌkʃəri/	Luxus-	There are 302 <b>luxury</b> rooms at the hotel.
public (adj)	/pʌblɪk/	öffentlich	The <b>public</b> living room is 175 metres long.
simple (adj)	/simp(ə)l/	einfach	The rooms are <b>simple</b> and spacious.
spacious (adj)	/speɪʃəs/	geräumig	A place that is <b>spacious</b> has a lot of room.
tropical (adj)	/tropɪk(ə)l/	tropisch	It's a <b>tropical</b> island 120 miles from Miami International Airport.
well-equipped (adj) (TS)	/welɪ'kwɪpt/	gut ausgestattet	The rooms are beautiful and <b>well-equipped</b> .
apparently (adv)	/ə'pærəntli/	anscheinend	<b>Apparently</b> where you want to live depends on your star sign.
immediately (adv)	/ɪ'mi:dɪətlɪ/	sofort	I'm sorry, sir. I'll send someone <b>immediately</b> .
alarm clock (n)	/ə'lə:m ,klɒk/	Wecker	Your <b>alarm clock</b> is the clock that wakes you up in the morning.
block of flats (n)	/blɒk əv 'flæts/	Wohnblock	Would you like to live on the top floor of a <b>block of flats</b> ?
chandelier (n)	/ʃændə'lɪə/	Kronleuchter	There are 1,000 crystal <b>chandeliers</b> at the Emirates Palace Hotel.
coast (n)	/kəʊst/	Küste	If you live on the <b>coast</b> , you live near the sea.
corner (n)	/kɔ:nə/	Ecke	There's a lamp in the <b>corner</b> of the room.
employee (n)	/ɪm'plɔ:nɪ; ,emplɔ:ri:/	Mitarbeiter(in); Beschäftigte(r)	How many <b>employees</b> are there at the Emirates Palace Hotel?
family life (n)	/fæmli ,laɪf/	Familienleben	Relax and escape the stress of work and <b>family life</b> .
fitness centre (n)	/fitnəs ,sentə/	Fitnesscenter	There are two <b>fitness centres</b> and two swimming pools at the hotel.
floor (n)	/flɔ:/	Fußboden	There's a rug on the <b>floor</b> .
guest (n)	/gest/	Gast	Hotel <b>guests</b> arrive by boat or seaplane.
hairdryer (n)	/heədrəɪə/	Fön	You use a <b>hairdryer</b> to dry your hair.
heating (n)	/hɪ:tɪŋ/	Heizung	The room is cold because the <b>heating</b> doesn't work.
hill (n)	/hil/	Hügel	A <b>hill</b> is a piece of raised ground.
island (n)	/aɪlənd/	Insel	Little Palm <b>Island</b> is the perfect place to relax.
lake (n)	/leɪk/	See	You love water and want a house near a <b>lake</b> or river.
lifetime (n)	/laɪftaɪm/	Leben	Come to the Emirates Palace Hotel or Little Palm Island for the <b>holiday of a lifetime</b> .
light (n)	/laɪt/	Licht	I can't see – the <b>light</b> doesn't work.
luxury (n)	/lʌkʃəri/	Luxus	Enjoy the <b>luxury</b> of the Emirates Palace Hotel.
paradise (n)	/pærədaɪs/	Paradies	Little Palm Island is a <b>paradise</b> .
peace (n)	/pi:s/	Ruhe	Enjoy the <b>peace</b> of Little Palm Island.
place (n)	/pleɪs/	Ort	They are perfect <b>places</b> to relax.
quiet (n) (TS)	/kwaiət/	Ruhe	Little Palm Island is an <b>exclusive</b> hotel. Come here for total peace and <b>quiet</b> .

reception (n)	/rɪ'septʃ(ə)n/	Empfang; Rezeption
remote control (n)	/rɪ'meət kən'trəul/	Fernbedienung
river (n)	/rɪvə/	Fluss
road (n)	/rəʊd/	Straße
seaplane (n)	/sɪ'pleɪn/	Wasserflugzeug
service (n) (TS)	/sɜ:vɪs/	Service; Dienstleistung
shampoo (n)	/ʃæm'pu:/	Shampoo
soap (n)	/səʊp/	Seife
spa (n)	/spa:/	Heilbad
stress (n)	/stres/	Stress
suite (n)	/swi:t/	Suite
swimming pool (n)	/swɪmmɪŋ ,pu:l/	Schwimmbad
towel (n)	/taʊəl/	Handtuch
veranda (n)	/və'rændə/	Veranda
village (n)	/vɪlɪdʒ/	Dorf
wall (n)	/wɔ:l/	Wand
build (v)	/bɪld/	bauen
choose (v)	/tʃu:z/	wählen
cost (v)	/kɒst/	kosten
escape (v)	/ɪ'skeɪp/	entfliehen
help (v)	/help/	helfen
relax (v)	/rɪ'læks/	sich entspannen
It doesn't work.	/ɪt ,dəzənt 'wɜ:k/	Es funktioniert nicht.
There is/There are	/ðeər 'ɪz/ ,/ðeər 'a:/	Es gibt ...

## FURNITURE

armchair (n)	/a:m̩tʃeə/	Sessel
bath (n)	/ba:θ/	Bad
bed (n)	/bed/	Bet
bookcase (n)	/buk'keɪs/	Bücherregal
carpet (n)	/ka:pɪt/	Teppich
clock (n)	/klɒk/	Uhr
coffee table (n)	/kɒfi ,teɪb(ə)l/	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)	/kʊkə/	Herd	There's an electric <b>cooker</b> in the kitchen.
cupboard (n)	/kʌbəd/	Schrank	You can put your clothes in the <b>cupboard</b> .
curtains (n pl)	/kɜ:tənz/	Vorhänge	Close the <b>curtains</b> at night.
cushion (n)	/kuʃ(ə)n/	Kissen	There are three <b>cushions</b> on the sofa.
desk (n)	/desk/	Schreibtisch	You can sit at the <b>desk</b> and write postcards.
fridge (n)	/frɪdʒ/	Kühlschrank	Put the drinks in the <b>fridge</b> to keep them cold.
lamp (n)	/læmp/	Lampe	There's a <b>lamp</b> in the corner of the room.
mirror (n)	/mɪrə/	Spiegel	You can look at yourself in the <b>mirror</b> on the wall.
picture (n)	/pɪktʃə/	Bild	How many <b>pictures</b> are there on the wall?
plant (n)	/plɑ:nt/	Pflanze	There's a <b>plant</b> next to the sofa.
plasma TV (n) (TS)	/plæzmə ti:vɪ:/	Plasmafernseher	There's a 125-centimetre <b>plasma TV</b> in every room.
rug (n)	/rʌg/	Teppich; Läufer; Brücke	There's a <b>rug</b> on the floor.
shower (n)	/ʃaʊə/	Dusche	There's a <b>shower</b> and a bath in the bathroom.
sofa (n)	/səʊfə/	Sofa	There are three cushions on the <b>sofa</b> .
washbasin (n)	/wɒʃbeɪs(ə)n/	Waschbecken	Wash your hands in the <b>washbasin</b> .

## PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

by (prep)	/baɪ/	neben	I love water. I want a house <b>by</b> a river or lake.
in (prep)	/ɪn/	in	We live <b>in</b> a small village.
near (prep)	/nɪə/	in der Nähe von	If you live <b>on</b> the coast, you live <b>near</b> the sea.
on (prep)	/ɒn/	an	If you live <b>on</b> the coast, you live <b>near</b> the sea.

## ROOMS

bathroom (n)	/ba:θru:m/	Badezimmer	There aren't any towels in the <b>bathroom</b> .
bedroom (n)	/bedru:m/	Schlafzimmer	The <b>bedroom</b> is cold – the heating doesn't work.
kitchen (n)	/kɪtʃən/	Küche	There's a fridge and a cooker in the <b>kitchen</b> .
living room (n)	/lɪvɪŋru:m/	Wohnzimmer	The public <b>living room</b> is 175 metres long.

# Unit 10 (p. 66)

delicious (adj)	/drl̩jəs/	köstlich; lecker	We had a <b>delicious</b> meal on my brother's 18 <sup>th</sup> birthday.
healthy (adj)	/helθi/	gesund	Eating fruit and vegetables is <b>healthy</b> .
slim (adj) (TS)	/slim/	schlank	"How do you stay so <b>slim</b> ?" "I follow the food combining rules."
unhealthy (adj)	/ʌn'helθi/	ungesund	Eating too many chips is <b>unhealthy</b> .
slowly (adv)	/sləʊli/	langsam	Can you speak more <b>slowly</b> , please?
birthday (n)	/bɜːθdeɪ/	Geburtstag	We had a delicious meal on my brother's 18 <sup>th</sup> <b>birthday</b> .
business dinner (n)	/'bɪzn̩əs_ˈdɪnə/	Geschäftsessen	A <b>business dinner</b> is a meal that businessmen who work together have.
customer (n)	/kʌstəmə/	Kunde (-in)	What does the <b>customer</b> want to eat?
diet (n)	/daɪət/	Diät	Food-combining is a kind of <b>diet</b> .
human body (n)	/hjuːmən ˈbɔːdi/	der menschliche Körper	The <b>human body</b> digests different food in different ways.
menu (n)	/menju:/	Speisekarte	A <b>menu</b> is a list of things you can eat or a list of things to eat in a restaurant.
occasion (n)	/ə'keɪʒ(ə)n/	Ereignis	An <b>occasion</b> is an event such as a birthday or a business dinner.
pocket (n) (PW)	/pɒkɪt/	Tasche	How much money do you have in your <b>pocket</b> ?
rule (n)	/ruːl/	Regel	On the food-combining diet, you just need to follow three simple <b>rules</b> .
way (n)	/wei/	Art; Weise	The human body digests different food in different <b>ways</b> .
follow (v)	/fɒləʊ/	folgen	You just need to <b>follow</b> three simple rules.
imagine (v)	/ɪ'mædʒɪn/	sich vorstellen	<b>Imagine</b> a diet where you can eat three meals a day and lose weight.
pay (v)	/peɪ/	zahlen	The customer <b>pays</b> \$5 for the meal.
be based on	/bi 'beɪst ɒn/	basieren auf	"Food-combining" is <b>based on</b> the way we digest food.
fall asleep (TS)	/fɔːl ə'slɪ:p/	einschlafen	My grandmother <b>fell asleep</b> after two glasses of wine.
lose weight	/luːz 'weɪt/	abnehmen	Imagine a diet where you can eat three meals a day and <b>lose weight</b> .
I'd like ...	/aɪd 'laɪk/	Ich möchte ...	<b>I'd like</b> a chicken sandwich, please.
Would you like ...?	/wud ju: 'laɪk/	Möchten Sie ...?	<b>Would you like</b> salt and pepper?

## FOOD

apple (n)	/æp(ə)l/	Apfel	An <b>apple</b> is a hard round red or green fruit.
banana (n)	/bə'nænə/	Banane	A <b>banana</b> is a long yellow fruit.
bean (n)	/bi:n/	Bohne	There are many different kinds of <b>beans</b> that are eaten as vegetables.

bread (n)	/bred/	Brot	Do you prefer white <b>bread</b> or brown <b>bread</b> ?
brown bread (n)	/braʊn 'bred/	Vollkornbrot	<b>Brown bread</b> is healthier than white bread.
butter (n)	/bʌtə/	Butter	Would you like <b>butter</b> or margarine with your bread?
cake (n)	/keɪk/	Kuchen	A <b>cake</b> is a sweet food made from butter, flour and sugar.
carbohydrates (n pl)	/ka:bə'haidreɪts/	Kohlenhydrate	Bread, potatoes and cakes are all <b>carbohydrates</b> .
carrot (n)	/kærət/	Karotte; Mohrrübe	A <b>carrot</b> is a long orange vegetable.
cauliflower (n)	/kɒli.fləʊə/	Blumenkohl	A <b>cauliflower</b> is a vegetable with green leaves and a white centre.
cereal (n)	/sɪəriəl/	Zerealie	A <b>cereal</b> is a breakfast food that is usually eaten with milk.
cheese (n)	/tʃi:z/	Käse	<b>Cheese</b> is a protein.
chicken (n)	/tʃɪkɪn/	Huhn; Hähnchen	<b>Chicken</b> is a type of white meat.
egg (n)	/eg/	Ei	Bacon and <b>eggs</b> is a typical British breakfast.
fish (n)	/fɪʃ/	Fisch	Do you prefer <b>fish</b> or meat?
fruit (n)	/fru:t/	Obst	Strawberries and grapes are types of <b>fruit</b> .
fruit salad (n)	/fru:t 'sæləd/	Obstsalat	A <b>fruit salad</b> is a dessert made from different types of fruit.
garlic (n)	/ga:lɪk/	Knoblauch	<b>Garlic</b> has a very strong taste and is used in cooking.
grape (n)	/greɪp/	Traube	<b>Grapes</b> are small round purple or green fruits.
lemon (n)	/le'mən/	Zitrone	A <b>lemon</b> is a round yellow fruit.
margarine (n)	/mɑ:dʒə'rɪ:n/	Margarine	Would you like butter or <b>margarine</b> with your bread?
mayonnaise (n)	/meɪə'næɪz/	Mayonnaise	<b>Mayonnaise</b> is a thick white or yellow sauce, often eaten with salad.
meat (n)	/mi:t/	Fleisch	Do you prefer fish or <b>meat</b> ?
melon (n)	/melən/	Melone	A <b>melon</b> is a large round green or yellow fruit.
mushroom (n)	/mʌʃru:m/	Pilz	<b>Mushrooms</b> are small round grey vegetables.
mustard (n)	/mʌstəd/	Senf	<b>Mustard</b> is a hot yellow sauce eaten with meat.
olive oil (n)	/'ɒliv 'oɪl/	Olivenöl	Do you like cooking with <b>olive oil</b> ?
onion (n)	/ʌnjən/	Zwiebel	A <b>onion</b> is a round white vegetable with a strong smell and taste.
orange (n)	/'brɪndʒ/	Orange; Apfelsine	An <b>orange</b> is a round orange fruit.
pasta (n)	/pæstə/	Pasta	Spaghetti is a type of <b>pasta</b> .
pear (n)	/peə/	Birne	A <b>pear</b> is a green or yellow fruit that is round at the bottom and thinner at the top.
pepper (n)	/pepə/	Paprika(schote); Pfeffer	Sense 1: A <b>pepper</b> is a yellow, green or red vegetable with a hot or sweet taste.
potato (n)	/pə'teɪtəʊ/	Kartoffel	Sense 2: Would you like salt and <b>pepper</b> on your food? <b>Potatoes</b> are carbohydrates.

protein (n)	/prəʊti:n/	Eiweiß; Protein	Meat and fish are types of <b>protein</b> .
rice (n)	/raɪs/	Reis	<b>Rice</b> is very popular in Chinese cooking.
salt (n)	/sɔ:lt/	Salz	Would you like <b>salt</b> and pepper on your food?
sandwich (n)	/sæn(d)wɪdʒ/	Sandwich	I usually have a <b>sandwich</b> for lunch.
seafood (n)	/si:fʊ:d/	Meeresfrüchte	<b>Seafood</b> consists of animals from the sea that you can eat.
strawberry (n)	/strə:b(ə)ri/	Erdbeere	A <b>strawberry</b> is a small round fruit.
tomato (n)	/tə'ma:təʊ/	Tomate	A <b>tomato</b> is a soft round red fruit eaten in salads.
vegetable (n)	/'vedʒtəb(ə)l/	Gemüse	Mushroom and beans are both types of <b>vegetable</b> .
white bread (n)	/,waɪt 'bred/	Weißbrot	Brown bread is healthier than <b>white bread</b> .

## DRINK

coke (n)	/kəʊk/	Cola	<b>Coke</b> is a very popular drink, especially with young people.
milk (n)	/mɪlk/	Milch	Cereals are usually eaten with <b>milk</b> for breakfast.
orange juice (n)	/'ɒrindʒ ,dʒu:s/	Orangensaft	A glass of <b>orange juice</b> , please.
water (n)	/'wɔ:tə/	Wasser	Drinking <b>water</b> is healthy.

## Unit 11 (p. 72)

bright (adj) (TS)	/brɔ:t/	hell	I like <b>bright</b> colours – red, blue and green.
fabulous (adj)	/fæbjʊləs/	fabelhaft	Win a <b>fabulous</b> prize!
fat (adj) (GE)	/fæt/	dick; fett	We're eating a lot of good food and I'm getting <b>fat</b> !
right (adj)	/raɪt/	richtig	"She has long, straight hair," "Is it Maria?" "Yes, that's <b>right</b> ."
special (adj) (TS)	/'speʃ(ə)l/	speziell; besonderer, -e, -s	Are you looking for anything <b>special</b> , Madam?
wrong (adj)	/rɒŋ/	falsch	"He has a shaved head and earrings." "Is that David?" "No, that's <b>wrong</b> ."
bird (n)	/bɜ:d/	Vogel	"Are the <b>birds</b> singing outside?" "Yes, they are."
ceremony (n) (TS)	/'serəməni/	Zeremonie	I'm waiting for the stars to arrive for the Oscars <b>ceremony</b> .
changing room (n) (TS)	/'tʃeindʒɪŋ ,ru:m/	Umkleidekabine; Anprobe	"Can I try it on?" "Certainly, Madam. The <b>changing rooms</b> are over there."
fashion (n)	/fæʃ(ə)n/	Mode	Milan is the <b>fashion</b> capital of the world.
fruit juice (n) (GE)	/fru:t ,dʒu:s/	Obstsaft	I'm sitting on the beach, drinking a delicious <b>fruit juice</b> .
hobby (n) (TS)	/'hobi/	Hobby	Stuart says that clothes are his <b>hobby</b> .
medium (n) (TS)	/mi:dɪəm/	Medium	Do you have this dress in a <b>medium</b> ?

photographer (n)	/fə'tɔgrəfə/	Fotograf(in)	She's waving to the <b>photographers</b> .
subscription (n)	/səb'skripj(ə)n/	Beitrag; Abonnement	The third prize is a free year's <b>subscription</b> to IMAGE.
traffic (n)	/træfɪk/	Verkehr	"Is the <b>traffic</b> making a noise?" "No, it isn't."
window (n)	/windəʊ/	Fenster	"Are you sitting next to a <b>window</b> ?" "Yes, I am."
stand up (phr v)	/staend 'ʌp/	(aufrecht) stehen	"Is your teacher <b>standing up</b> ?" "No, he isn't."
try on (phr v)	/trai 'ɒn/	anprobieren	"Can I <b>try it on</b> ?" "Certainly, Madam. The changing rooms are over there."
turn around (phr v) (TS)	/tɜ:n ə'raʊnd/	sich umdrehen	What's Charlize doing now? She's <b>turning around</b> . Hi Charlize!
outside (prep) (TS)	/aʊt'saɪd/	draußen vor	I'm Ross White and I'm standing <b>outside</b> the Kodak Theatre in Hollywood.
sing (v)	/sɪŋ/	singen	The birds are <b>singing</b> outside.
of your choice	/əv jɔ: 'tʃɔɪs/	Ihrer/deiner Wahl	The second prize is 1,000 euros to spend in the clothes shop <b>of your choice</b> .

## CLOTHES AND ACCESSORIES

casual (adj)	/kæʒuəl/	Freizeit-; leger	T-shirts and jeans are <b>casual</b> clothes.
formal (adj)	/fɔ:m(ə)l/	formell	Suits and ties are <b>formal</b> clothes.
accessories (n pl)	/ək'sesəriz/	Accessoires	Belts, rings and hats are <b>accessories</b> .
belt (n)	/belt/	Gürtel	Do you wear a <b>belt</b> with your jeans?
boots (n pl)	/bu:ts/	Stiefel	<b>Boots</b> are a type of footwear.
bow tie (n) (TS)	/bəu 'taɪ/	Fliege	Jake Gyllenhaal is wearing a black <b>bow tie</b> .
casual clothes (n pl)	/kæʒuəl ,kləʊðz/	legera Kleidung	Do you prefer <b>casual clothes</b> or formal clothes?
coat (n)	/kəʊt/	Mantel	Do you wear a <b>coat</b> in the winter?
dress (n)	/dres/	Kleid	She's wearing a beautiful red <b>dress</b> .
footwear (n)	/fʊtweə/	Schuhe; Schuhwerk	Trainers, shoes and boots are all types of <b>footwear</b> .
formal clothes (n pl)	/fɔ:məl ,kləʊðz/	formelle Kleidung	Do you prefer <b>formal clothes</b> or casual clothes?
hat (n)	/hæt/	Hut	Do you ever wear a <b>hat</b> ?
item of clothing (n)	/aɪtəm əv 'kləʊðɪŋ/	Kleidungsstück	What's your favourite <b>item of clothing</b> ?
jacket (n)	/dʒækɪt/	Jacke; Jackett	He wears a <b>jacket</b> and tie to work.
jeans (n pl)	/dʒi:nz/	Jeans	How many pairs of <b>jeans</b> do you have?
pair of trousers/shoes etc (n)	/peər əv 'traʊzəz/ʃu:z/	Hose; Paar Schuhe	How many <b>pairs of shoes</b> does Stuart have?
ring (n)	/rɪŋ/	Ring	<b>Rings</b> and belts are accessories.
shirt (n)	/ʃɜ:t/	Hemd	Do you wear a <b>shirt</b> and tie to school?
shoes (n pl)	/ʃu:z/	Schuhe	Do you prefer wearing <b>shoes</b> or trainers?
socks (n pl)	/sɒks/	Socken	<b>Socks</b> are a type of underwear.
suit (n)	/su:t/	Anzug	A lot of people wear <b>suits</b> to work.

sweater (n)	/swetə/	Pullover	How many <b>sweaters</b> do you have?
tie (n)	/taɪ/	Schlips; Krawatte	He wears a jacket and <b>tie</b> to work.
top (n)	/tɒp/	Top	A <b>top</b> is something you wear on the upper part of your body, like a T-shirt or a blouse.
tracksuit (n)	/træksu:t/	Trainingsanzug	<b>Tracksuits</b> are a type of casual clothes.
trainers (n pl)	/treməz/	Turnschuhe	Do you like expensive <b>trainers</b> ?
trousers (n pl)	/traʊzəz/	Hose	Do you prefer casual <b>trousers</b> or formal <b>trousers</b> ?
T-shirt (n)	/ti:ʃɜ:t/	T-Shirt	I like wearing <b>T-shirts</b> in the summer.
underpants (n pl)	/ʌndəpænts/	Unterhose	<b>Underpants</b> are a type of underwear.
underwear (n)	/ʌndəweə/	Unterwäsche	Socks and underpants are both types of <b>underwear</b> .

## PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION/LOOKS

beautiful (adj)	/bjutəf(ə)l/	schön	Do you think that Charlize Theron is <b>beautiful</b> ?
blond (adj)	/blɒnd/	blond	Do you prefer <b>blond</b> hair or dark hair?
blue (eyes) (adj)	/blu: (aɪz)/	blau	I like boys with blond hair and <b>blue</b> eyes.
curly (hair) (adj)	/kɜ:li (heə)/	lockig; Krau	Nancy has short, <b>curly</b> hair.
dark (hair) (adj)	/dɔ:k (heə)/	dunkel	Do you prefer blond hair or <b>dark</b> hair?
dark brown (eyes) (adj)	/dɔ:k ,braʊn (aɪz)/	dunkelbraun	She has black hair and <b>dark brown</b> eyes.
gold (adj)	/gəʊld/	golden; Gold-	Who's wearing <b>gold</b> earrings?
good-looking (adj)	/gʊd'lʊkɪŋ/	gut aussehend	Do you agree that Will is very <b>good-looking</b> ?
gorgeous (adj) (TS)	/gɔ:dʒəs/	bildschön	Charlize Theron is a <b>gorgeous</b> woman!
green (eyes) (adj)	/grɪn (aɪz)/	grün	Do you like <b>green</b> eyes?
grey (hair) (adj)	/greɪ (heə)/	grau	Which person in the photos has short <b>grey</b> hair?
handsome (adj)	/hæns(ə)m/	gut aussehend	A man who is <b>handsome</b> is good-looking.
long (hair) (adj)	/lɒŋ (heə)/	lang	Does Keira Knightley have <b>long</b> hair?
medium-length (hair) (adj)	/mi:dɪəm,leŋθ (heə)/	mittellang	Is your hair short, <b>medium-length</b> or long?
short (hair) (adj)	/ʃɔ:t (heə)/	kurz	Do you prefer <b>short</b> or long hair?
straight (hair) (adj)	/streɪt (heə)/	glatt	Do you prefer <b>straight</b> or curly hair?
sweet (adj)	/swi:t/	süß	Nancy has short, curly hair. She's very <b>sweet</b> .
wavy (hair (adj)	/'weɪvi (heə)/	wellig	If someone's hair is <b>wavy</b> , it is neither straight nor curly.
beard (n)	/bɛd/	Bart	Do you like men with <b>beards</b> ?
earrings (n pl)	/'ɪərɪŋz/	Ohrringe	She sometimes wears <b>gold</b> earrings.

eyes (n pl)	/aɪz/	Augen	What colour are your <b>eyes</b> ?
hair (n)	/heə/	Haar	What colour is your <b>hair</b> ?
highlights (n pl)	/haɪlaɪts/	Highlights	Which person in the photos has blond <b>highlights</b> in their hair?
moustache (n)	/məʊstə:ʃ/	Schnurrbart	Does Simon have a <b>moustache</b> ?
shaved head (n)	/ʃəvd 'hed/	glatt rasiert Kopf	Will has a <b>shaved head</b> .
smile (n)	/smail/	Lächeln	Zainab has a lovely <b>smile</b> .
tattoo (n)	/tæ:tʊ:/	Tätowierung	A lot of football players have <b>tattoos</b> .

## Unit 12 (p. 78)

average (adj)	/æv(ə)rɪdʒ/	Durchschnitts-	The <b>average</b> person in Britain spends a year of their life looking for lost objects.
better (superl. adj)	/betə/	besser	Was Karyn's new job <b>better</b> than her old job?
brilliant (adj)	/brɪljənt/	brilliant	Then she had a <b>brilliant</b> idea and started a website called savekaryn.com
brown (adj)	/braʊn/	braun	Is Judy's handbag <b>brown</b> ?
careful (adj)	/keəf(ə)l/	vorsichtig	She moved to a smaller flat and was more <b>careful</b> with her money.
huge (adj)	/hju:dʒ/	riesig; enorm	She still had a <b>huge</b> credit card debt.
lost (adj)	/lɒst/	verloren	Do you often spend time looking for <b>lost</b> objects?
low (adj)	/ləʊ/	niedrig	Karyn found another job, but the salary was <b>lower</b> .
miserable (adj) (GE)	/mɪz(ə)rəb(ə)l/	unglücklich	Who's the most <b>miserable</b> person you know?
old (adj)	/əʊld/	alt	Who's the <b>oldest</b> person in your family?
original (adj) (TS)	/ə'rɪdʒ(ə)nəl/	Original-	The most valuable jeans are an <b>original</b> pair of 115-year-old Levis.
plastic (adj)	/plæstɪk/	Kunststoff; Plastik	Hissy the snake is made of <b>plastic</b> .
romantic (adj) (GE)	/rəʊ'mæntɪk/	romantisch	Are women more <b>romantic</b> than men?
valuable (adj)	/vælju:b(ə)l/	wertvoll	What's your most <b>valuable</b> possession?
violent (adj)	/vɪələnt/	gewalttätig	Some women become <b>violent</b> when they lose things.
white (adj)	/waɪt/	weiß	Judy's handbag is black, not <b>white</b> .
soon (adv)	/su:n/	bald	Soon she had a debt of \$20,000.
another (determiner)	/ə'nʌðə/	anderer, -e, -s	She found <b>another</b> job, but the salary was lower.
backpack (n)	/bæk.pæk/	Rucksack	People wear <b>backpacks</b> when they are travelling to keep things in.
celebrity (n)	/sə'lebrəti/	berühmte Persönlichkeit	Karyn became an Internet <b>celebrity</b> .

collector (n) (TS)	/kə'lektə/	Sammler(in)	A Japanese <b>collector</b> bought the jeans on the Internet in 2005.
cook (n)	/kʊk/	Koch/Köchin	Are you a good <b>cook</b> ?
cosmetics (n pl)	/kəz'metɪks/	Kosmetik; Kosmetika	<b>Cosmetics</b> are things that women buy such as lipstick to put on their face.
driver (n)	/drɪvə/	Fahrer(in)	Are your parents good <b>drivers</b> ?
flat (n)	/flæt/	Wohnung	She moved to a smaller <b>flat</b> and bought cheaper clothes.
glasses (n pl)	/glə:sɪz/	Brille (=spectacles)	There's a mobile phone in my bag and some <b>glasses</b> .
haircut (n)	/'heəkʌt/	Gläser (= tumbler)	
handwriting (n)	/hændraɪtɪŋ/	Haarschneiden	How much do you usually pay for a <b>haircut</b> ?
key (n)	/ki:/	Handschrift	My <b>handwriting</b> is worse than Gina's.
leather (n)	/leðə/	Schlüssel	A lot of people lose their <b>keys</b> .
letter (n)	/letə/	Leder	The handbag is made of <b>leather</b> .
lost property (n)	/lɒst 'prəpəti/	Brief	Karyn put a <b>letter</b> on her website asking for money.
monument (n) (PW)	/mɒnjumənt/	Fund-	The <b>Lost Property</b> Office keeps objects that people have lost.
nylon (n)	/naɪlɒn/	Denkmal	Which is the oldest <b>monument</b> in your town/city?
object (n)	/ɒbjekt/	Nylon	"Is her handbag made of <b>nylon</b> ?" "No, it's not, it's made of leather."
office (n)	/ɒfɪs/	Gegenstand	The <b>objects</b> that people are most likely to lose are money, keys and the TV remote control.
passport (n)	/pɑ:spɔ:t/	Büro	The <b>office</b> is open from nine in the morning.
pen (n)	/pen/	Pass	People hardly ever lose their <b>passport</b> .
present (n)	/prezənt/	Stift; Füller; Kuli	My <b>pen</b> was more expensive than Kerry's.
research (n)	/rɪ'sɜ:tʃ; 'ri:sɜ:tʃ/	Geschenk	She bought me an expensive <b>present</b> for my birthday.
shopping bag (n)	/'ʃɒpɪŋ ,ba:g/	Forschung	<b>Research</b> shows what men and women do when they lose things.
everyone (pron)	/'evriwʌn/	Einkaufstasche	A <b>shopping bag</b> is a bag that you put your shopping in.
belong to (v)	/br'lɒŋ tu:/	alle	Hello <b>everyone</b> ! Thank you all for visiting my website.
cry (v)	/kraɪ/	gehören	The snake <b>belongs to</b> my five-year-old son.
find (v)	/faɪnd/	weinen	A lot of women <b>cry</b> when they lose things.
interview (v)	/'ɪntə,vju:/	finden	She <b>found</b> another job, but the salary was lower.
lose (your job) (v)	/lu:z (ja dʒəb)/	interviewen	Half the people <b>interviewed</b> said they would like to lose boring friends!
ring (v)	/rɪŋ/	(den Job) verlieren	She had a debt of \$20,000 then she <b>lost her job</b> .
swear (v)	/swiə/	anrufen	I'm <b>ringing</b> because I lost my bag yesterday.
visit (a website) (v)	/vɪzɪt (ə websaɪt)/	fluchen	A lot of men <b>swear</b> when they lose things.
		eine Website besuchen	Thank you all for <b>visiting my website</b> .

in total	/ɪn 'təʊt(ə)l/	insgesamt	People sent her \$13,323.08 <b>in total</b> .
be worth \$65,000/ \$11 million etc (TS)	/bi wɜ:θ ,sɪkstɪfərv ,θauzənd 'dɒləz/; lev(ə)n ,mɪljən 'dɒləz/	... wert sein	The most valuable watch <b>is worth</b> \$11,302,650.
<b>MONEY</b>			
cheap (adj)	/tʃi:p/	billig	She bought <b>cheaper</b> clothes and was more careful with her money.
bill (n)	/bil/	Rechnung	The salary was lower and she couldn't pay her <b>bills</b> .
credit card (n)	/kredit ,ka:d/	Kreditkarte	When Karyn went shopping she used a <b>credit card</b> .
debt (n)	/det/	Schulden	Soon she had a <b>debt</b> of \$20,000.
salary (n)	/sæləri/	Gehalt	The <b>salary</b> in the new job was lower.
earn (v)	/ɜ:n/	verdienen	Karyn had a good job and she <b>earned</b> a good salary.
save (money) (v)	/seɪv (mʌni)/	Geld sparen	She didn't <b>save her money</b> and spent it on clothes, shoes and cosmetics.
spend (money) (v)	/spend (mʌni)/	Geld ausgeben	What do you <b>spend money</b> on?

## Review C (p. 84)

relaxed (adj)	/rɪ'lækst/	entspannt	I'm sitting here feeling <b>relaxed</b> and looking at the beautiful blue sea.
unusual (adj)	/ʌn'ju:ʒuəl/	ungewöhnlich	There are <b>unusual</b> things on the menu, like bacon and egg ice cream!
Certainly (adv) (TS)	/sɜ:t(ə)nli/	Sicher.	"Do you have a table near the window, with a view of the river?" <b>"Certainly."</b>
chef (n)	/ʃef/	Küchenchef; Chefkoch	Some people think the <b>chef</b> , Ferran Adriá, is the best cook in the world.
cow (n)	/kaʊ/	Kuh	The beef tastes so good because the <b>cows</b> drink beer!
dish (n)	/dɪʃ/	Gericht	El Bulli is famous for strange <b>dishes</b> like bread with oil and chocolate.
dress code (n) (TS)	/dres ,kəʊd/	Kleiderordnung	"Er, is there a <b>dress code</b> ?" "Yes. No jeans, and we ask men to wear a jacket and tie."
market (n)	/ma:kɪt/	Markt	Yesterday we went to a <b>market</b> in a village.
owner (n)	/əʊnə/	Eigentümer	The <b>owner</b> of The Fat Duck is Heston Blumental.
pencil (n)	/pens(ə)l/	Bleistift	I'm holding a <b>pencil</b> .
pub (n)	/pʌb/	Kneipe	The Fat Duck is a 450-year-old <b>pub</b> in a village near London.
reservation (n)	/rez'veɪʃ(ə)n/	Reservierung	It's difficult to get a <b>reservation</b> because it's only open for six months of the year.
seat (n)	/si:t/	(Sitz)platz	There are only fifty <b>seats</b> at El Bulli.
steakhouse (n)	/steɪkhaʊs/	Steakhaus	Aragawa was the first <b>steakhouse</b> in Japan.

window table (n) (TS)	/windəʊ̯ ,teɪbl/	Tisch am Fenster	A <b>window table</b> is a table next to a window.
have a great time	/hæv ə greit 'taɪm/	sich gut amüsieren; eine schöne Zeit haben	There's a fantastic restaurant on the beach. We're <b>having a great time</b> .
Of course. (TS)	/əv 'kɔ:s/	Natürlich; Selbstverständlich	"I'd like to make a reservation." " <b>Of course</b> . What day?"

## Unit 13 (p. 88)

badly (adv)	/bædli/	schlecht	I play the piano very <b>badly</b> .
happily (adv)	/hæpli/	vergnügt; fröhlich	She was playing <b>happily</b> with the other children.
loudly (adv)	/laudli/	lautstark	My son plays his CDs very <b>loudly</b> .
quietly (adv)	/kwarətli/	leise	Do you talk <b>quietly</b> on the phone?
back (n)	/bæk/	Rücken	Do you sleep on your <b>back</b> or your stomach?
bank balance (n) (PW)	/bæŋk ,bæləns/	Kontostand	How often do you check your <b>bank balance</b> ?
chess (n)	/tʃes/	Schach	Can you play <b>chess</b> ?
cold (n)	/kəʊld/	Erkältung	I can't go swimming. I have a <b>cold</b> .
(sb's) company (n)	/sʌmbədizl 'kʌmp(ə)ni/	Gesellschaft	People admire you but they don't enjoy your <b>company</b> .
dance company (n)	/da:n̩s ,kʌmp(ə)ni/	Tanzgesellschaft	In 1992 Joaquín Cortés started his own <b>dance company</b> .
lottery ticket (n) (PW)	/lɒtri ,tɪkɪt/	Lottoschein	How often do you buy a <b>lottery ticket</b> ?
phone (n)	/fəʊn/	Telefon	Do you talk <b>quietly</b> on the <b>phone</b> ?
side (n)	/saɪd/	Seite	I usually sleep on my <b>side</b> .
stomach (n)	/stʌmək/	Bauch	Do you sleep on your <b>back</b> or your <b>stomach</b> ?
talent (n)	/tælənt/	Talent	Cortés has many other <b>talents</b> – he can act and compose music.
admire (v)	/ad'maɪə/	bewundern	People <b>admire</b> you but they don't enjoy your company.
check (v) (PW)	/tʃek/	überprüfen	How often do you <b>check</b> your bank balance?
compose (v)	/kəm'pəuz/	komponieren	Cortés can act and <b>compose</b> music as well as dance.
cook (v)	/kuk/	kochen	Can you <b>cook</b> ?
draw (v)	/drɔ:/	zeichnen	"Can he <b>draw</b> ?" "No, he can't."
join (v)	/dʒɔ:n/	Mitglied werden von	He <b>joined</b> Spain's National Ballet company when he was fifteen.
laugh (v)	/la:f/	lachen	Someone who is funny makes other people <b>laugh</b> .
perform (v)	/pəfɔ:m/	aufreten	Cortés <b>performs</b> in a different city every week.
practise (v)	/præktsɪ/	üben	He <b>practises</b> for more than five hours a day.
ski (v)	/ski:/	Ski fahren	"Can you <b>ski</b> ?" "Yes, I can."

swim (v)	/swim/	schwimmen	Can your parents <b>swim</b> ?
type (v)	/taip/	tippen	He <b>types</b> very fast.
all over the world	/ɔ:l 'əʊvə ðə 'wɜ:ld/	überall auf der Welt	He dances flamenco <b>all over the world</b> .
Can he/she ...?	/kæn ,hi:/ʃi:/	Kann er/sie ...?	" <b>Can she</b> speak English?" "Yes, she can."
Can you ...?	/kæn ju:/	Kannst du...? Können Sie ...?	<b>Can you</b> speak five languages?
full of (energy)	/'fʊl əv ('enədʒi)/	voller (Energie)	He sleeps for five or six hours and wakes up <b>full of energy</b> .
the queen of (TS)	/ðə 'kwi:n əv/	die Königin (der Popmusik)	Madonna is <b>the queen of</b> pop.

## CHARACTER ADJECTIVES

confident (adj)	/kɒnfɪd(ə)nt/	selbstbewusst; selbstsicher	Someone who is <b>confident</b> is very sure of themselves.
funny (adj)	/fʌni/	lustig	Someone who is <b>funny</b> makes other people laugh.
friendly (adj)	/frendli/	freundlich	Someone who is <b>friendly</b> is nice and kind to other people.
generous (adj)	/dʒenərəs/	großzügig	Someone who is <b>generous</b> gives time and/or money to other people.
quiet (adj)	/kwaɪət/	ruhig	Someone who is <b>quiet</b> doesn't say much.
selfish (adj)	/selfɪʃ/	egoistisch	Someone who is <b>selfish</b> doesn't think about other people.
sensible (adj)	/sensəb(ə)l/	vernünftig	Someone who is <b>sensible</b> never does stupid things.
serious (adj)	/sɪəriəs/	ernsthaft	Someone who is <b>serious</b> thinks about things and doesn't laugh much.
shy (adj)	/ʃaɪ/	schüchtern	Someone who is <b>shy</b> is nervous about meeting people.
stupid (adj)	/stjupɪd/	dumm	Someone who is <b>stupid</b> does things that are unintelligent or not sensible.
unfriendly (adj)	/ʌnfrendli/	unfreundlich	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 <b>is very sure of themselves</b> .

## TIME EXPRESSIONS

all the time	/ɔ:l ðə 'taɪm/	die ganze Zeit	Joaquín Cortés now travels <b>all the time</b> .
every day/two weeks etc	/'evri 'dei/tu: 'wi:ks/	jeden Tag/alle zwei Wochen	He performs in a different city <b>every week</b> .
once/twice a month/year etc	/wʌns/twais ə 'mʌnθ/jɪə/	einmal/zweimal im Monat/im Jahr	"How often do you go on holiday?" " <b>Once a year</b> ."
three/four etc times a week/year etc	/θri:/fɔ: taimz 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)	/ɑ:md/	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)	/da:k/	finster	I like the humour in Desperate Housewives. It's very <b>dark</b> .
foreign (adj)	/fɔ:rm/	Ausland	Do you want to live in a <b>foreign</b> country?
harmless (adj) (TS)	/ha:m'ləs/	harmlos	Most sharks are <b>harmless</b> and shy.
hurt (adj) (TS)	/hɜ:t/	verletzt	The men were armed but nobody was <b>hurt</b> .
sociable (adj)	/səʊfəb(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)	/fɜ:st/	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)	/a:dʒən'ti:nw/	Argentinien	The Iguacu Falls are on the border of <b>Argentina</b> and Chile.
border (n) (TS)	/bɔ:də/	Grenze	The Iguacu Falls are on the <b>border</b> of Argentina and Chile.
Chile (n) (TS)	/tʃili/	Chile	The Iguacu Falls are on the border of Argentina and <b>Chile</b> .
eviction (n) (TS)	/'vɪkʃ(ə)n/	Zwangsräumung; Rausschmiss	The nominations for <b>eviction</b> are ... Vicky and ... Clyde.
farm (n) (TS)	/fa:m/	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)	/fa:mə/	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)	/fɪə/	Angst	Sharks fill people with <b>fear</b> .
housemate (n)	/haʊsmeɪt/	Mitbewohner(in)	Which <i>Big Brother</i> <b>housemates</b> are you going to see again?
interviewer (n)	/ɪntə,vju:ə/	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)	/merkʌp/	Make-up	<b>Make-up</b> is the things that women buy such as lipstick to put on their face.
movie star (n) (TS)	/mu:vɪ,sta:/	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/	Plan	Finally, Lynne, what are your <b>plans</b> for the future?
planet (n)	/plænɪt/	Planet	I'd like to give the money to Greenpeace. I want to <b>save the planet</b> .
singing career (n)	/sɪŋɪŋ ˈkærɪə/	Karriere als Sängerin	Lynne wants to start a <b>singing career</b> .
stranger (n)	/streɪndʒə/	Fremde(r)	A <b>stranger</b> is someone you do not know.
grow up (phr v) (TS)	/grəʊ 'ʌp/	aufwachsen	I <b>grew up</b> on a farm in the Mid West.
arrest (v) (TS)	/ə'rest/	verhaften; festnehmen	Police <b>arrested</b> two men after they attempted to rob a bank.
attempt (v) (TS)	/ə'tempt/	versuchen	Police arrested two men after they <b>attempted</b> to rob a bank.
believe (v)	/brɪ'liːv/	glauben	"Lynne, congratulations!" "Thank you. I can't <b>believe</b> it."
book (v)	/bʊk/	buchen; reservieren	"Shall I <b>book</b> tickets for the film?" "No, I don't want to see it again."
fill (v) (TS)	/fil/	einflößen; erfüllen	Sharks <b>fill</b> people with fear.
miss (v)	/mɪs/	vermissen	I'm going to have a party. I <b>missed</b> my friends so much.
record (v)	/rɪ'kɔːd/	aufnehmen; aufzeichnen	Cameras <b>record</b> you twenty-four hours a day in the Big Brother house.
retire (v)	/rɪ'taɪə/	in Pension gehen	I hope to <b>retire</b> before I'm sixty.
rob (v) (TS)	/rɒb/	ausrauben; überfallen	Police arrested two men after they attempted to <b>rob</b> a bank.
save (the planet) (v)	/seɪv (ðə 'plænɪt)/	retten (den Planeten)	I'd like to give the money to Greenpeace. I want to <b>save the planet</b> .
Can't complain. (TS)	/kən't kəm'pleɪn/	Kann nicht klagen.	"How are you today?" " <b>Can't complain</b> ."
change your mind (TS)	/tʃeɪndʒ ʃə 'maɪnd/	deine/Ihre Meinung ändern	"I wanted to be a farmer when I was a young boy." "What made you <b>change your mind</b> ?"
Congratulations! (interjection)	/kən'grætʃu'leɪʃ(ə)n/	Glückwunsch!	"Lynne, <b>congratulations</b> !" "Thank you. I can't believe it."
Good Luck!	/gʊd 'lʌk/	Viel Glück!	"I'd like to be an interviewer on TV." "Oh, well, <b>good luck</b> !"
the king of (TS)	/ðə 'kɪŋ əv/	der König (der Meere)	The shark is <b>the king of</b> the sea.
Let's go/do/watch etc	/lets 'gəʊ/'du:/wɒtʃ/	Lass uns gehen/machen/ anschauen	" <b>Let's go</b> to the cinema." "What's on?"
Shall we/I ...?	/ʃæl ,wi:/ləɪ/	Sollen wir/Soll ich ...?	" <b>Shall I</b> book tickets for the film?" "No, I don't want to see it again."

## TV

channel (n)	/tʃæn(ə)l/	Sender; Kanal	How many different <b>channels</b> can you get on your television?
on (adj)	/ən/	im (Fernsehen)	What's <b>on</b> TV this evening?
programme (n)	/prəʊgræm/	Sendung	What's your favourite TV <b>programme</b> ?
switch on (phr v)	/swɪtʃ 'ən/	einschalten	After school, I go home and <b>switch on</b> the TV.
switch off (phr v)	/swɪtʃ 'ɒf/	ausschalten	What time do you <b>switch off</b> the TV?
watch (v)	/wɒtʃ/	fernsehen	How many hours of TV do you <b>watch</b> every day?
general knowledge (n)	/dʒenərəl 'nɒlɪdʒ/	Allgemeinwissen	A quiz show tests your <b>general knowledge</b> .

character (n)	/kærɪktə/	Figur	Bree is a <b>character</b> in <i>Desperate Housewives</i> .
humour (n)	/hju:mə/	Humor	If a programme contains <b>humour</b> , it makes you laugh.
<b>TV PROGRAMMES</b>			
cartoon (n)	/ka:tʊn/	Cartoon	<i>The Simpsons</i> is a <b>cartoon</b> programme.
chat show (n)	/tʃæt ʃəʊ/	Talkshow	During a <b>chat show</b> an interviewer talks to different guests, who are usually famous people.
comedy drama (n)	/kɒmədi 'dra:mə/	Komödiendrama	<i>Desperate Housewives</i> is a type of <b>comedy drama</b> .
documentary (n)	/dɒkju'ment(ə)ri/	Dokumentarfilm	A <b>documentary</b> programme is about a particular subject such as animals or history.
game show (n)	/geim ʃəʊ/	Gameshow	During a <b>game show</b> people play games or answer questions in order to win prizes.
the news (n)	/ðə 'nju:z/	die Nachrichten	You watch <b>the news</b> to find out what is happening in the world.
quiz show (n)	/kwɪz ʃəʊ/	Quizshow	A quiz show tests your <b>general knowledge</b> .
reality TV show (n)	/ri'æləti ti'vei:ʃəʊ/	Realitätsfernsehshow	A <b>reality TV show</b> is based on real people and what they do in life.
soap opera (n)	/səʊp əprə/	Soap; Seifenoper	A <b>soap opera</b> 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/	abenteuerlich	What's the most <b>adventurous</b> holiday you've ever had?
experienced (adj)	/ɪk'spiəriənst/	erfahren	The people at <i>International Travel Magazine</i> are all <b>experienced</b> travellers.
great (adj)	/greɪt/	großartig	To celebrate our 15 <sup>th</sup> birthday, we've written a list of fifteen <b>great</b> places to visit.
historical (adj) (TS)	/hɪ'stɔ:rɪk(ə)l/	historisch	I love <b>historical</b> places – I've been to Petra in Jordan and The Great Wall of China.
overland (adj)	/əʊvəlænd/	auf dem Landweg	Adventure World Travel organise <b>overland</b> adventure trips.
wild (adj)	/waɪld/	wild	<b>Wild</b> places are places such as deserts or jungles.
adventure trip (n)	/əd'ventʃə,tri:p/	Abenteuerreise	Adventure World Travel organise overland <b>adventure</b> trips.
continent (n)	/kɒn'tinent/	Kontinent	Africa, Asia and Europe are all <b>continents</b> .
crew (n)	/kru:/	Mannschaft	Our <b>crew</b> have a passion for travel.
desert (n) (TS)	/dezət/	Wüste	Ben loves <b>deserts</b> but he hasn't been to the Sahara yet.

environment (n)	/ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/	Umwelt	We respect the <b>environment</b> of the countries we visit.
experience (n)	/ɪk'spiəriəns/	Erfahrung	Adventure World Travel has thirty years of <b>experience</b> .
group (n)	/gru:p/	Gruppe	Our <b>groups</b> are a mix of sexes, nationalities and jobs.
honeymoon (n) (TS)	/həni'mu:n/	Flitterwochen	Steve wants to go to Hawaii for his <b>honeymoon</b> .
journey (n)	/dʒəni/	Reise	What's the longest <b>journey</b> you've ever made?
list (n)	/list/	Liste	Enjoy our <b>list</b> of fifteen great places to visit.
memory (n)	/mem(ə)ri/	Erinnerung	What is your best <b>memory</b> of your friend?
passion (n)	/pæʃ(ə)n/	Passion; Leidenschaft	Our crew have a <b>passion</b> for travel.
play (n)	/pleɪ/	Theaterstück	Have you ever seen a <b>play</b> by Shakespeare?
postcard (n)	/pəʊstka:d/	Postkarte	Don't forget to send us a <b>postcard</b> !
secondary school (n)	/sekəndri 'sku:l/	Sekundarstufe: (Gymnasium/ Realschule/Hauptschule)	A <b>secondary school</b> is for students between the age of 11 and 16 or 11 and 18.
sex (n)	/seks/	Geschlecht	Our groups are a mix of <b>sexes</b> , nationalities and jobs.
situation (n)	/sɪtʃu'eɪʃ(ə)n/	Situation	I explained the <b>situation</b> to them.
traveller (n)	/træv(ə)lə/	Reisende(r)	Most of our <b>travellers</b> are between 18 and 50.
trip (n) (TS)	/trip/	Reise	I haven't been to the Sahara yet – that's my next <b>trip</b> .
truck (n)	/trʌk/	Lastwagen	A <b>truck</b> is a large, strong vehicle for carrying people or things.
wedding (n)	/wedɪŋ/	Hochzeit	"They're getting married." "Are you going to the <b>wedding</b> ?"
ask (v)	/a:sk/	bitten	We are <b>asking</b> people to tell us about their "places of a lifetime".
celebrate (v)	/selə'bret/	feiern	To <b>celebrate</b> our 15 <sup>th</sup> birthday, we've written a list of fifteen great places to visit.
respect (v)	/rɪ'spekt/	respektieren	We <b>respect</b> the environment of the countries we visit.
I've been to ...	/aɪv 'bi:n tu:/	Ich bin schon in ... gewesen	"I've been to Hawaii" means that you have visited Hawaii at some time in your life.
Have you ever been to ...?	/hæv ju: ,evə 'bi:n tu:/	Sind Sie/Bist du jemals in ... gewesen?	<b>Have you ever been to</b> Paris?

## MENUS

medium (adj)	/mi:diəm/	medium	"How would you like your steak?" " <b>Medium</b> ."
non-smoking (adj)	/nɔn'sməʊkɪŋ/	Nichtraucher-	A <b>non-smoking</b> table is a table in an area where people cannot smoke.
rare (adj)	/reə/	englisch; blutig	A <b>rare</b> steak has been cooked for only a short time and is red inside.
smoking (adj)	/sməʊkɪŋ/	Raucher-	A <b>smoking</b> table is a table in an area where people can smoke.
apple pie (n)	/æpl ,paɪ/	Apfelkuchen	An <b>apple pie</b> is a popular dessert in Britain.
ice cream (n)	/aɪs 'kri:m/	Eiskrem	"Do you like <b>ice cream</b> ?" "Yes, I love it."

liver pâté (n)	/lɪvər 'pætē/	Leberwurst	Liver pâté is a popular starter, especially in France.
main course (n)	/meɪn ,kɔ:s/	Hauptgericht	I'll have spaghetti bolognese for my <b>main course</b> .
mineral water (n)	/mɪnɪrəl ,wɔ:tə/	Mineralwasser	A bottle of <b>mineral water</b> , please.
prawn (n)	/prɔ:n/	Garnele; Krabbe	<b>Prawns</b> are a type of seafood.
red wine (n)	/red 'wain/	Rotwein	Do you prefer <b>red wine</b> or white wine?
salmon (n)	/sæmən/	Lachs	<b>Salmon</b> is a type of pink fish.
starter (n)	/sta:tə/	Vorspeise	A <b>starter</b> is a dish you have at the beginning of a meal.

## Unit 16 (p. 106)

spectacular (adj)	/spek'tækjulə/	atemberaubend	Jack believes that his drive to work is the most <b>spectacular</b> drive in the world.
bridge (n)	/brɪdʒ/	Brücke	Go over the <b>bridge</b> .
building (n)	/bɪldɪŋ/	Gebäude	What kind of buildings do you go past on your way to work?
church (n) (TS)	/tʃɜ:tʃ/	Kirche	Our house is opposite the <b>church</b> .
drive (n)	/drəv/	Fahrt	Siriwan lives in Bangkok and has a terrible <b>drive</b> to work.
field (n)	/fi:ld/	Feld	There are lots of green <b>fields</b> and hills in Tuscany.
hot springs (n pl) (TS)	/hɒt 'sprɪŋz/	heiße Quellen	There are <b>hot springs</b> in Saturnia so we parked near a waterfall and went swimming.
kangaroo (n)	/kængə'ru:/	Känguru	He sees <b>kangaroos</b> and koalas in the National Park.
koala (n)	/kəʊ'ə:lə/	Koala	He sees kangaroos and <b>koalas</b> in the National Park.
lighthouse (n)	/laɪt,haʊs/	Leuchtturm	You can see the Cape Otway <b>lighthouse</b> in the photo at the beginning of Unit 16.
map (n) (TS)	/mæp/	Karte	I drove and Julia read the <b>map</b> .
motorway café (n)	/məʊtəwei 'kæfeɪ/	Autobahncafé	A <b>motorway café</b> is a place on a motorway where you stop to eat and drink.
rainforest (n)	/reɪn,forɪst/	Regenwald	A <b>rainforest</b> is a forest in a tropical area where it rains a lot.
rainy season (n)	/reɪni ,sɪz(ə)n/	Regenzeit	In tropical countries the <b>rainy season</b> is the part of the year when it rains a lot.
roundabout (n)	/raʊndə,baut/	Kreisverkehr	A <b>roundabout</b> is a circular area where three or more roads meet.
scenery (n)	/sɪ:nəri/	Landschaft	Tuscany is so beautiful – the <b>scenery</b> is gorgeous.
tent (n)	/tent/	Zelt	Heinz usually sleeps in a <b>tent</b> .

tourist (n)	/tuərɪst/	Tourist(in)	Thousands of <b>tourists</b> visit the Great Ocean Road every year.
traffic jam (n)	/træfɪk ˈdʒæm/	Verkehrsstau	"We have terrible <b>traffic jams</b> in Bangkok," says Siriwan.
waterfall (n)	/wɔ:təfɔ:l/	Wasserfall	Jack drives through rainforest and past <b>waterfalls</b> .
make money	/meɪk ˈmʌni/	Geld verdienen	Heinz <b>makes money</b> by selling postcards of his trip.
cycle (v)	/saɪk(ə)l/	Rad fahren	At the moment Heinz is <b>cycling</b> along the south coast of England.

## DIRECTIONS

Go down ...	/gəʊ ,daʊn/	Gehen Sie ... hinunter	<b>Go down</b> London Road and turn right.
Go straight on.	/gəʊ streɪt ɒn/	Gehen Sie geradeaus.	<b>Go straight on</b> and take the first turning on the left.
Go to the end of ... on the left/right	/gəʊ tə ði: 'end əv/ /ɒn ðə 'left/rʌɪt/	Gehen Sie bis zum Ende ... auf der linken/rechten Seite	<b>Go to the end of</b> New Street and turn right. <b>Take the first turning on the left.</b>
Take the first/second turning ...	/teɪk ðə ,fɜ:st/ ,/sekənd 'tɜ:nɪŋ/	Nehmen Sie die erste/zweite Straße ...	<b>Take the second turning</b> on the right.
Turn right/left.	/tɜ:n 'raɪt/left/	Biegen Sie rechts/links ab.	Go down Abingdon Road and <b>turn left</b> .

## PREPOSITIONS OF MOVEMENT

across (prep)	/ə'krɒs/	über	Go <b>across</b> the street.
along (prep)	/ə'lɒŋ/	entlang	I drive <b>along</b> the Great Ocean Road every day on my way to work.
down (prep)	/daʊn/	hinunter	She went <b>down</b> the stairs carefully.
into (prep)	/ɪntu:/	in	We usually go <b>into</b> the city centre by bus.
out of (prep)	/aʊt ,əv/	aus	I saw him coming <b>out of</b> his apartment.
over (prep)	/əʊvə/	über	Go <b>over</b> the bridge.
past (prep)	/pɑ:st/	an ... vorbei	I go <b>past</b> the museum on my way to work.
through (prep)	/θru:/	durch	Jack drives <b>through</b> rainforest on his way to work.
up (prep)	/ʌp/	hinauf	Go <b>up</b> the hill.

## Review D (p. 112)

blind (adj)	/blænd/	blind	Jasmine Smith can't see – she's been <b>blind</b> all her life.
busy (adj)	/bɪzɪ/	beschäftigt	I never sleep at night – I'm always <b>busy</b> thinking of new ideas!
daily (adj)	/deɪli/	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)	/sɪŋg(ə)l/	einzelner, -e, -s	<i>Blind</i> Hope 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)	/ri:səntli/	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)	/beɪkə/	Bäcker	Mike was a firefighter but is now a <b>baker</b> .
business (n)	/bɪz'nəs/	Firma; Geschäft	Mike started his own <b>business</b> making bread and cakes.
climb (v)	/klam/	besteigen	Jasmine would like to <b>climb</b> Mount Kilimanjaro.
dentist (n)	/dəntɪst/	Zahnarzt/Zahnärztin	How often do you go to the <b>dentist</b> ?
details (n pl)	/dɪ:tɪlz/	Details	Visit our website to find out more <b>details</b> .
distance (n)	/dɪstəns/	Strecke	What's the longest <b>distance</b> you've ever travelled?
dream (n)	/dri:m/	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)	/faɪrə,faɪtə/	Feuerwehrmann/-frau	Mike was a <b>firefighter</b> but is now a baker.
hard work (n)	/ha:d 'wɜ:k/	harte Arbeit	Working for <i>Blind</i> Hope is a serious job, and it's <b>hard work</b> .
helicopter (n)	/helɪ,kɔptə/	Hubschrauber	Have you ever flown in a <b>helicopter</b> ?
learn (v)	/lɜ:n/	lernen	You <b>learn</b> facts about people, history or nature when you watch a documentary.
		Natur	When you watch a <b>nature</b> documentary, you learn facts about <b>nature</b> .
nature (n)	/neɪtʃə/	Nudelsuppe	Andy is sitting in a small café in Tokyo eating <b>noodle soup</b> .
noodle soup (n)	/nu:d(ə)l 'su:p/	Organisation	Jasmine started the <b>organisation</b> <i>Blind</i> Hope to help blind children.
organisation (n)	/ɔ:gə'nai'zeɪʃ(ə)n/	Schritt	<i>Blind</i> Hope has big plans. Every journey starts with a <b>single</b> step.
step (n)	/step/	Vulkan	Have you ever seen a <b>live</b> <b>volcano</b> ?
volcano (n)	/vol'keɪnəʊ/	sich schlecht fühlen	I <b>felt</b> <b>bad</b> and needed some air.
feel bad	/fi:l 'bæd/		

# Grammar Extra

## Unit 1 Substantive

### Regelmäßige Formen

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

⚠ 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?*)

### Unregelmäßige Formen

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

## 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>I/you/he/she/it/we/they worked, played, went, had, etc.</i>

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

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

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 one milk) some pasta (NICHT three pastas)
a grape some grapes	

**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. 
There aren't many. ● ●	There isn't much. 
There aren't any. ○	There isn't any. 

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
<b>Kurze Adjektive: <i>er/est</i> hinzufügen:</b> 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 big happy	older nicer bigger happier
<b>Unregelmäßige Adjektive</b>	good bad far	better worse further
<b>Lange Adjektive: <i>more / the most</i> hinzufügen</b>	interesting	more interesting <b>the most interesting</b>

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